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Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

In Sessional paper No. 18, page 93 is incorrectly numbered page 83.

In Sessional paper No. 20, Manitoba School Case (1894) the judgment ...
page 26 is incorrectly numbered page 2.

In Sessional paper No. 20, In Her Majesty's Privy Council ... in Manitoba
starts at page 15.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 10

FIFTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1895



891024

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OF THE
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME D.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Fourth Volume.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 29th April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 1a. Return of Treasury Board Overrulings on appeals from the decision of the Auditor General, between the sessions of 1894 and 1895. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896; presented 29th April, 1895. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 21st May, 1895. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1896; presented 12th July, 1895.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Lists of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1894.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1894. Presented 4th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1894.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 20th June, 1895, 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, 1894. Presented 30th May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 8th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. N. C. Wallace. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. J. F. Wood. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Inland Revenues of Canada. Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. J. F. Wood. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Inland Revenues of Canada. Adulteration of Food, 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1894. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on the Forest Wealth of Canada. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

- 8b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1894. Presented 4th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8d. Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by groups. Special report of the Census Returns. Presented 20th June, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8e. Papers referred to the Minister of Agriculture on the subject of the scheduling of Canadian cattle by the Board of Agriculture. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8f. Criminal Statistics for the year 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8h (1894). Spécial report on the production of and markets for Butter and Cheese. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in Vol. 7, Sessional Papers of 1894.*
- 8i. (1894). Special report on Poultry and Eggs. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in Vol. 7, Sessional Papers of 1894.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 30th May, 1895, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1893, to the 30th June, 1894. Presented 2nd May, 1895, by Hon. J. G. Haggart. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894—Marine. Presented 9th May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1894—Fisheries. Presented 12th June, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

VOLUME 8—Continued.

- 11b.** Report of the Commissioner on Cattle Freight Rates from the port of Montreal to ports in Europe.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11c.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1894.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 29th May, 1895, by Sir Adolphe Caron.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1894. Presented 15th May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1894. Presented 18th June, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.*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, 1894. Presented 9th July, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1894. Presented 24th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 13th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1894, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1894. Presented 24th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1894. Presented 18th April, 1895, by the Hon. The Speaker*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 20th May, 1895, by Hon. J. J. Curran.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 6th May, 1895, by Hon. A. R. Dickey. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Judgment of the lords of the judicial committee of the imperial council in the Manitoba Schools Case and the imperial order in council founded thereon, together with the proceedings had before the queen's privy council for Canada, and the remedial order of the governor general in council. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20a.** "The Manitoba School Case, 1894," being a report of the proceedings before the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council, edited for the Canadian government by the appellant's solicitors in London. Presented 21st May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all decisions of the courts of Manitoba, of the supreme court of Canada, and of the judicial committee of the imperial privy council, as to the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act of 1890, or as to the rights of any minority of the population of Manitoba under the provisions of said act, or in opposition to such provisions. Also copies or

VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

statements as to any legislation by the Manitoba legislature, or action by the Manitoba government relative to the Manitoba school question subsequent to the School Act of 1890, that may at this time be in the knowledge or possession of the privy council of Canada. Also minutes of hearings and proceedings before the privy council of Canada on applications for remedial orders or Dominion interference of any character with the school legislation of Manitoba. Also copies of any orders issued or action taken by the privy council of Canada relative to such legislation; and all other papers or correspondence of an official character having relation to the said Manitoba school question. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for: 1. A copy of the appeal of the Roman catholic minority of Manitoba, in reference to the abolition of their schools. 2. A copy of the case submitted to the supreme court of Canada, together with a copy of the decision of the court. 3. A copy of the appeal from the decision of the supreme court to the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council, as well as a copy of the case and of the decision in reference thereto. 4. A copy of all petitions on behalf of the Roman catholic minority of Manitoba, in support of their claim. 5. A copy of the appeal case before the honourable the privy council for Canada. 6. A copy of all orders in council in reference to the same. 7. A copy of the Remedial Order. 8. A copy of all official correspondence in reference to the same. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for: 1. Copies of all petitions praying for the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, 57 Victoria, chap. 28 (1894), intituled: "An Act to amend the Public School Act." 2. Copies of any orders in council in relation to such petitions. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Beausoleil.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20e.** Memorial of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba in answer to the Remedial Order of the 21st March, 1895. Presented 11th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20f.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd July, 1895, for a copy of the order in council transmitting to his honour the lieutenant governor of Manitoba, for the information of his government and the legislature of Manitoba, the petition and representations of their lordships the Canadian archbishops and bishops, presented to the Senate during last session, *re* Manitoba school legislation; the answer of the government of Manitoba to said order in council; also all correspondence respecting the same, between the Dominion government and the Manitoba government. Presented 15th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 21.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada, with full Index to the Report and to the Evidence. Presented 24th April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 22.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued on account of the fiscal year 1894-95; made as directed by the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

- 23.** Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings. *See No. 1a.*

- 24.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1894, giving the name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Not printed.

- 25.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1894, to date. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

26. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1894, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan *Not printed.*
27. Regulations relating to the education of Indian children, pursuant to section 12, chapter 32, 57-58 Victoria. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
28. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, showing petitions presented to the House of Commons, during the last two sessions and up to date of making return, from municipal councils, asking for legislation to secure improved facilities for drainage across lines of railway; giving date of presentation, by whom presented, and a copy of each form of petition, with names of municipalities from which each petition was sent. Presented 29th April, 1895.—*Mr. Casey* *Not printed.*
29. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the number of settlers brought into the Yorkton and Saltcoats district from Dakota, and into the Calgary district from Chicago, and the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and showing in each case the nationality of such settlers, the cost of obtaining them, and the number that still remain and the occupations those remaining are engaged in. Presented 29th April, 1895.—*Mr. Martin.* .. *Not printed.*
30. Return of orders in council, in accordance with subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 1st May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 30a. Return of orders in council of 1894, relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. And clause 46 of chapter 30, 57-58 Victoria, 1894, the Irrigation Act, as regards the order in council of the 11th of October, 1894. Presented 1st May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
- 30b. Copy of an order in council of the 10th January, 1895, continuing for the current year the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enter any ports on the Atlantic coast for the purchase of bait, etc. Presented 2nd May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*
- 30c. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th April, 1895, for: 1. Copies of all petitions, letters and documents, protesting against the Ordinance of the North-west Territories, No. 22, sanctioned at Regina on the 31st December, 1892. 2. Copies of all orders in council, correspondence and documents forwarded to the lieutenant governor of the North-west Territories, in relation to the said ordinance and to the amendment thereof. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. Beausoleil.*..... *Not printed.*
- 30d. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all orders in council granting or promising aid to the Hudson Bay Railway Company, and all reports and correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier.*..... *Not printed.*
- 30e. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1893-94, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*
31. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a return showing the names of the several parties superannuated from the 31st of December, 1894, to the 1st day of April, 1895, the amount of superannuation allowance granted to each, the number of years' service, their age at retirement, and the number of years added to their time of service, if any. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
32. List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the past year 1894. Presented 3rd May, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in No. 16.*
33. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state for Canada, since last return, 1894, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 3rd May, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague..... *Not printed.*

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34. Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, showing the several dates in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, when the Public Accounts, the Trade and Navigation Returns, and the Report of the Auditor General, were ready for distribution to members of the senate and house of commons. Presented 6th May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton. Not printed.*
35. Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 6th May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 35a. List of all land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1893, to the 1st October, 1894. Presented 11th June, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
36. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return showing the amount of moneys given as subsidies to the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company. Presented 7th May, 1895.—*Mr. Bergeron.....Not printed.*
37. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, showing the gross amount of money on deposit in each of the Dominion savings banks, including post office savings banks, on the 1st day of April, 1895. Presented 9th May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen..... Not printed.*
38. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1894; also a list of shareholders on 31st December, 1894. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
39. Report of the Railway Rates Commission, dated 7th May, 1895. Presented 10th May, 1895, by Hon. J. G. Haggart..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
40. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all letters, telegrams or other communications since the 1st of January, 1893, made or sent by Donald McCauley or any government agent or any other person in the Alberta district, to the government or to any member, officer or employee of the government, and of all letters, telegrams or other communications, since said date, sent by the government, or any member or officer of the government, to Donald McCauley or any government agent or other person in the Alberta district, concerning the entry of cattle into Canada from Montana. Presented 10th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock.....Not printed.*
41. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd April, 1894, for copies of all letters, despatches and correspondence between the government and the high commissioner of Canada regarding the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle entering English ports. Presented 10th May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen..... Not printed.*
- 41a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all despatches, letters or other communications that have passed between the imperial and Canadian governments since the 1st July, 1892, in regard to the scheduling of Canadian cattle by Great Britain or the removal of such scheduling. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock.....Not printed.*
42. Statement of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the Dominion, from 4th April, 1894, to 4th April, 1895. Presented 13th May, 1895, by Hon. N. C. Wallace.
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 42a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement showing the various amounts paid by way of bounty on pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, the quantities produced, the parties to whom the bounties were paid, and such other particulars as tend to show the effect of such bounties, since the date of the last return. Also a statement showing the same particulars as to bounties paid under the Act of 1894, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 9, upon iron puddled bars, and upon steel billets. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Edgar.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a copy of instructions given to the queen's printer and the Dominion statistician relative to the number of copies of the last edition of the Statistical Year Book which should be printed, and the method of distributing the same to members of the house and others. Presented 14th May, 1895.—*Mr. Casey. Not printed.*

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44. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Presented 15th May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return giving a list of all articles, with the value of each and the total value of all, imported from the United States during the last fiscal year for the use of the government in the public service. Presented 15th May, 1895. —*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all documents, letters and contracts respecting the sale of newspapers on the Intercolonial Railway, executed or exchanged between the Canada Railway News Co., of Montreal, and the government, for the years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95. Presented 16th May, 1895.—*Mr. Choquette*... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a copy of all correspondence with the department of justice, relative to the reinstatement of James Fitzsimmons as deputy warden of the British Columbia penitentiary. Presented 17th May, 1895.—*Mr. Corbould*.
Not printed.
- 47a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for : 1. Copy of the instructions to Mr. Justice Drake, 1894, relative to the inquiry into the management of the British Columbia penitentiary. 2. Copy of evidence given before the royal commission held before Mr. Justice Drake, in 1894, relative to the management of the British Columbia penitentiary. 3. Copy of the report of Mr. Justice Drake thereon. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Corbould*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th June, 1895, for copies of letters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Also cheques A, B and C. Also letter of Rev. Mr. Morgan, marked exhibit E. All of which are referred to in Mr. Justice Drake's report of 1894, on the British Columbia penitentiary. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria)*.
Not printed.
48. Minutes of the proceedings of the recent conference between the representatives of the governments of Canada and Newfoundland touching the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion, together with copies of documents in connection with the proposed union. Presented 21st May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies for all correspondence of the pilot examiners of the county of Bonaventure with the department of marine and fisheries since 1890, and petitions to the said department from the inhabitants of the said county regarding compulsory pilotage. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Fauvel*..... *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a return, in the form used in the statement usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1894, to the 1st day of April, 1895, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries ; and comparative statements from the 1st day of July, 1893, to the 1st day of April, 1894. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing amount of land grants made from public lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada since 1st January, 1880, to religious denominations, religious sects, religious corporations and churches ; with details as to date of each grant, area of the same, and the denomination, sect, corporation, or church, to which each several grant was made. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton*.
Not printed.
52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between the department of the interior and Mr. Schomacher, Rev. T. D. Phillips, Mr. P. F. Daly, Captain Holmes, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and any other persons ; and also all reports received by the said department from any of its agents or other persons as to the transportation of a number of Jew peddlers from Chicago to Calgary with the intention of settling the same upon farms near Calgary, referred to in a letter dated 29th December, 1894, signed L. M. Fortier, addressed to the editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and published in that paper on 4th January, 1895 ; also a statement showing what became of said Jew peddlers and how many of them were committed to jail in Calgary, and for what offences. Presented 22nd May, 1895. *Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*

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53. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a copy of all correspondence between the government, or any department or officer, and Mr. Connor, for the supply of plant, or equipment of any kind, for the manufacture of binder twine in Kingston penitentiary, and of all contracts entered into between him and the government for such supply. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 53a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing: 1. The quantity of binding twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary during the year 1894. 2. To whom the sales were made, and how much was realized per pound by the government. Presented 3rd July, 1895.—*Mr. Grieve* *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1895, for a return showing the amount of money collected for tolls, fees or rents of any kind by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company in each year, separately, up to the close of their last year's business; the amount of money paid the Dominion government as interest on the \$300,000 loaned to the company, and the arrears due to the 30th June, 1894, and the amount since paid, if any. Also copy of any mortgage securities held by the government in respect of said loan. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Macdonald (Huron)* *Not printed.*
- 54a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all returns made to the government of Canada by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, of receipts and expenditures of said company during the period from October, 1888, to 30th June, 1889, and the years ending 30th June, 1890-91-92-93 and 1894. Presented 9th July, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of the engineer's surveys and reports made during the last three years on the harbour and river at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and of the best means of improving the same and of deepening the channel or entrance to said river, together with any plans and estimates prepared in reference thereto, and of all correspondence to any or from any member of the government referring to said harbour or river and survey. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes* *Not printed.*
56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and reports in the railway department, relating to the construction of a siding or flag station on the Intercolonial Railway, at or near the River Inhabitants, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron* *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence with the department of railways or with any member of the government in reference to the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company, the Inverness and Victoria Railway Company and the Boston and Nova Scotia Railway Company, from the 1st January, 1887, up to date, and with respect to subsidies and contracts granted to these companies respectively. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron* *Not printed.*
58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any person or persons, together with copies of all petitions to the minister of public works and of all reports of engineers, relating to the pier at Morden, Nova Scotia, since 1st January, 1891. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Borden* *Not printed.*
59. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of any applications by or on behalf of Mr. Charlebois for payment or for reference to arbitration of his claim for extras for work or materials in connection with the erection of the "Langevin Block;" also copies of all letters, telegrams and other communications between the government or any department, member or officer of the government and Mr. Charlebois or any person on his behalf, and of all orders in council, reports and recommendations of any member or officer of the government in reference to any such application or in reference to any such claim. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
60. Return to an address of the Senate to the Governor General, dated 11th July, 1894, for a statement showing, in detail, the several sums paid for public printing for the year ending 30th June, 1883, and 30th June, 1893, respectively. Presented 31st May, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Power* *Not printed.*

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61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return giving the names of the 804 manufacturers of the city of London referred to in the census of 1891; the industries in which they are engaged, and the number of hands employed by each. Presented 3rd June, 1895.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return giving the names of the various manufacturing or industrial establishments in the counties of Queen's and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, as mentioned in the last Census returns, together with the names of the owners thereof and number of employees therein. Presented 10th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return showing separately the various kinds of manufacturing establishments that make up the total number of 67 with which Liverpool, Nova Scotia, is credited by Bulletin No. 12. Presented 10th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61c. Supplementary return to no. 61a. Presented 17th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return showing a description of each of the industries established in the county of Guysboro' as reported in the Census of 1891, showing the names of the several manufacturers engaged in the said industries, respectively; also showing the number of employees in each of said industries. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*
- 61e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return showing a description of each of the industries established in the county of Lunenburg, as reported in the census of 1891; also showing the names of the several manufacturers engaged in the said industries, respectively, also showing the number of employees in each of said industries. Presented 9th July, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61f. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th March, 1893, for a statement showing, on the occasion of the taking of the last Census of Canada, the following particulars in regard to each of the following municipalities, viz: the towns of Aurora and Newmarket, the villages of Holland Landing, Stouffville and Sutton West, and the townships of King, Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina, in the county of York, and the village of Bradford and township of West Gwillimbury, in the county of Simcoe: (a) The number of inhabited houses. (b) The number of empty houses. (c) The number of houses under construction. (d) The total number of industrial establishments. (e) The total value of machinery and tools. (f) The total number of employees (classified as men, women and children, respectively). (g) The total number of steam engines. (h) The names and numbers of the various industries and manufacturers in each of said municipalities. (i) The aggregate of yearly wages paid in 1891, in each of said municipalities. (k) The value of the manufactured products in 1891, in each of said municipalities. (l) The total capital invested in industrial establishments in 1891, in each of said municipalities. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a statement showing the date the government ice-boats commenced running between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, how many trips made, how many passengers crossed both ways, how many mail bags carried across. The amount of revenue therefrom, and the expenditure in connection of said service up to 15th April, 1895. Presented 7th June, 1895.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1895, for a return showing the names of the government inspectors of wheat at Fort William, the number of cars of wheat inspected during each of the years from 1887 to 1894, both inclusive, the number of bushels of wheat shipped out of the elevators at Fort William during each of said years, the average quantity of wheat in store in the Canadian Pacific Railway's elevators at Fort William during each of said years, the fees allowed for inspection, and the quantity of grain allowed to be taken from each car as a sample by the inspector. Presented 7th June, 1895.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement of the number of cheese factories in Prince Edward Island operated under the direction of the Dominion dairy commissioner in the season of 1894; the gross product of those factories; the amount, per pound of cheese, advanced by the government to the patrons; the cost of delivering the milk; the cost

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- of making, per pound of cheese, as well as the total cost; the names of the markets where the products sold, and the date of sales; the names of the purchasers; the quantity sold to each, with the price in each case; the total cost of making sales, and the sum, per pound of cheese, finally paid to the patrons. Presented 11th June, 1895.—*Mr. McMillan*.....*Not printed.*
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a copy of the letter addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs by the local agent Bastien at La Jeune Lorette, province of Quebec, of date January, 1894, concerning the case of Picard vs. Picard. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a statement showing the gross earnings of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway since the 30th day of June, 1894; also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from same period. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from the same period on the following accounts respectively: (a) Wages and salaries of employees. (b) Payments to the president as such. (c) Payments to the directors as such. (d) Payments for other working expenses. (e) Payments on construction account not included in above. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
- 66a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of reports made by officers of the government in connection with the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway. Also copies of letters received by the government having reference to the same subject. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all petitions, letters and other documents exchanged with or addressed to the postmaster general in reference to savings bank stamps. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, memorials, correspondence and other documents in relation to the claim made against the government by Mr. L. T. Puizé, of Frazerville, in the county of Temiscouata. Presented 13th June, 1895.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence in relation to tenders, and of all tenders received by the government since 1st January, 1890, relating to the purchase of timber limits on Indian reserves. Presented 13th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, showing the number of islands sold from the Thousand Island group, in the river St. Lawrence, during the years 1874 to 1878, inclusive, to whom sold, the price at which each separate parcel was sold, and the average price per acre for the total acreage sold. Also a similar return for the years 1879 to 1895, inclusive. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Taylor**Printed for sessional papers only.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, showing the number of Experimental Farm Reports published for the year 1893. The number published in English and French, respectively. The number allotted to each member of the House of Commons and Senate. The number distributed from each of the experimental farms, and the number still on hand. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Griève*.....*Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence and reports of government officials, relating to the construction of a public building at Kentville, N.S., and the purchase of a site for the same, in accordance with a vote of this House passed in 1886. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Borden*.....*Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all papers and correspondence, not confidential, in connection with the disbandment of No. 3 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery. Presented 18th June, 1895.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all orders in council and departmental orders respecting the collection of tolls on public wharfs in the Lower St. Lawrence, and especially at St. John, Island of Orleans, and of all reports made by the collector respecting the collection of tolls at the said place. Presented 18th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

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75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of all subsidized contracts made during the past twelve months, relating to the running of steamships between ports in the maritime provinces and ports in Cuba, Jamaica, or elsewhere in the West Indies. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for a statement showing date of appointment of the Royal Commission on Prohibition, names of the commissioners and number of days on which the commission sat; also statement of total expenses incurred, up to date, on account of such commission, showing, separately, rate of pay per day allowed to each commissioner, and total amount so paid to each; amount paid for travelling expenses of each commissioner, and total travelling expenses; cost of reporting evidence taken by the commission; cost of printing such evidence, and the report of the commission; estimated total amount yet required to meet all remaining expenses connected with concluding the work of the commission. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Cusey*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return of all petitions, letters, and other papers to the government, asking for legislation to prevent alien labour being employed in Canada. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lowell*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the purchase or lease of the property known as the "Old Carling Brewery" and situated in the city of London, on Waterloo and Pall Mall streets. Also copy of lease, if any. Presented 20th June, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, agreements, reports, papers, etc., relating to the Canadian Mutual Aid, late the Canadian Mutual Life Association, and the Massachusetts Benefit Association, and for all correspondence, complaints, etc., from policy-holders; also all particulars regarding the amalgamation of the two companies or associations. Presented 20th June, 1895.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return giving copies of all petitions, letters and telegrams in the possession of the government relating to the placing of a bell-buoy on the inside of Little Hope island, off Lower Port Joli harbour. Presented 21st June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th June, 1895, for a return of the correspondence in regard to international copyright during the past year. Presented 21st June, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a return showing the date the steamer "Stanley" commenced running in the fall of 1894, between Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S., the date they commenced running between Georgetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S. The date of each trip, both from Charlottetown and Georgetown to Pictou. The number of mail bags carried each trip. The number of passengers carried to and from Prince Edward Island. The receipts on account of passengers. The amount of freight carried both ways and the receipts therefor. The total expense and total receipts in connection with said steamer up to 15th April, 1895. And amount received for freight and passengers carried by the said steamer from Pictou to Charlottetown in the spring of 1894 and the spring of 1895, respectively. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Perry and Mr. Macdonald (King's)*..... *Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement showing the gross earnings of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway since the 30th day of June, 1894. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from said period. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from the same period on the following accounts respectively: (a) Wages and salaries of employees. (b) Payments to the president as such. (c) Payments to directors as such. (d) Payments for other working expenses. (e) Payments on construction account not included in above. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lavergne*..... *Not printed.*
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between H. Langevin, Félix Pilon, Alexandre Théoret, and others, concerning claims against the federal government on account of damages caused to their properties by the ss. "Ocean" breaking through lock no. 12 on the Beauharnois canal in the spring of 1894. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*

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85. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence that has passed between the post office department here, or any other department of the Canadian government and the government of the United States on the subject of certain packets of printed papers franked by a member of the United States Congress which were received in this country from the United States, and which, according to a statement made in the House by the postmaster general, 2nd April, were sent to the dead letter office as not being prepaid by stamps and not being legislative papers or documents. Also copies of all correspondence that has passed between the Canadian and United States governments on the subject of franked matter through the mails from one country to the other. Also copies of all correspondence that has passed between the post office department and the individuals to whom such rejected matter was addressed. Also copies of all correspondence between the post office department and any of the officers of the department on this subject, and copies of instructions sent to said officers in connection therewith. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Somerville.*
Not printed.
86. General Rules and Orders, Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 25th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.....*Not printed.*
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all tenders received by the government in response to an advertisement dated October, 1894, calling for tenders for the construction of section 1 of the Simcoe and Balsam Lake division and section 1 of the Peterborough and Lakefield division of the Trent canal. Also for the approximate quantities of the various classes of work as specified in the forms of tender for both the above sections, and on which the total amount of each tender was based. Presented 26th June, 1895.—*Mr. Somerville.*
Not printed.
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of the manifests of the cargoes carried by the several steamships "Duart Castle," "Taymouth Castle," "Alpha" and "Beta" for the past twelve months ending 30th April last, subsidized to run between St. John and Halifax and Cuba and Jamaica and other ports in the West Indies. Also statement of the subsidies earned or paid to each of such steamships during such time. Also the names of all the shareholders in such steamships or in the company or companies entitled to receive such subsidies. Presented 27th June, 1895.—*Mr. Davies.*.....*Not printed.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence not yet brought down between the Canadian government and the Imperial government and between the Imperial government and the French government concerning the French treaty. Presented 27th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence and petitions from the council of the municipality of Morris, in the province of Manitoba, in reference to the taxation of unpatented lands held or occupied by settlers, within the limits of their municipality. Presented 28th June, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière.*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence with regard to the homestead entry of William Fleming for the north-east quarter of section 16 in township 9, range 14, west of the first principal meridian, and also of all correspondence with Nathaniel Boyd, M. P., as to said quarter-section, and of Mr. Boyd's lease of said land, and also of the regulations as to leasing land and as to homesteading leased lands. Presented 28th June, 1895.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
92. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, reports or judgments, in relation to the dismissal of Mr. B. Loiselle (postmaster of Ste. Angèle de Monnoir). And a copy of the record, depositions, declaration and pleas in suit brought in Montreal of Loiselle vs. Guillet, and the inspector's report. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Brodeur* and *Mr. Langelier.*.....*Not printed.*
- 92a. Supplementary return to no. 92. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Brodeur* and *Mr. Langelier.*
Not printed.

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93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return of all petitions, letters or other documents from the inhabitants of Duvar Road, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, or from any other person, asking for a flag station at Duvar Road railway crossing. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Perru*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing the names, if any, of persons appointed to the Civil Service of Canada under chapter 18, 57-58 Victoria, and the offices, if any, to which they were appointed. Presented 5th July, 1895.—*Mr. Maclean (York)*..... *Not printed.*
95. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all orders in council respecting the purchase of a site for a post office building in the town of Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba; also for copies of all instructions to, and reports by, Mr. Daniel Smith respecting said site; also of all petitions presented to his excellency the governor general or the department of public works in connection with the selection of a site for said building. Presented 5th July, 1895.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return showing the amounts paid in customs duties at Waneta, Nelson, Kaslo and the boundary, Kootenay river, from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, giving the amount paid yearly at each outport. Also the names of the customs officers at those places and the salary paid to each. Presented 11th July, 1895.—*Mr. Mara and Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return showing the names of vessels, etc., that paid wharfage dues at Tignish harbour, P.E.I., the amount paid by each vessel, the date of entry and clearance of each vessel, and the sum total collected and paid in for the last fiscal year. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence and estimates of value for the 135 acres of lands on the banks of the Richelieu river sold to one Foster for \$650, the date of sale, and all correspondence as to value of timber as well as land. Presented 16th July, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, memorials or other documents, relative to the claims of settlers in Manitoba and the Territories, having paid for their pre-emption lots, when others were allowed homesteading the same as a second homestead. Presented 16th July, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence and reports in reference to the condition of the breakwater across the Yarmouth Bar at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and a statement of the original cost and subsequent expenditure on the same. Presented 19th July, 1895.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
101. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a copy of all memorials, petitions, representations and correspondence addressed to the government by the harbour commissioners of Montreal, or by any other corporation or individuals, concerning the finances of said corporation, the cost of works in progress or proposed for the enlargement of the harbour of Montreal, as well as of the modifications suggested in the said works. Also a copy of all memorials, plans, reports, petitions and correspondence relating to the construction of an inland basin and of a dry dock in the eastern part of the harbour of Montreal. Also a copy of all resolutions on this subject passed by the Montreal harbour commissioners. Also a copy of the order in council appointing a commission of engineers to inquire into the nature and cost of the works now being executed in the harbour of Montreal, together with a copy of the instructions given by the government to this commission. Also a copy of all evidence, or summary of evidence, given in the course of the inquiry held by the said commission. Also a copy of the report of the said commission, and of any special report by any of its members, and of all plans and statements of cost accompanying such reports. Presented 19th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Desjardins*..... *Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and reports in regard to making Point Tupper the terminus of the Cape Breton Railway on the Strait of Canso, and with respect to the construction of a branch line of the government railway to Hawkesbury. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*

 VOLUME 11—*Concluded.*

- 103.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, reports or documents, relative to the extension of the railway system in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Macdonald (Huron)*
Not printed.
- 103a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd July, 1895, for copies of all petitions praying for railway extension in Prince Edward Island. Also the chief engineer's report thereon, showing the estimated cost, working expenses and probable earnings of said proposed branch railway; and also the estimated increased earnings on the Prince Edward Island Railway which will be effected by the operations of the said proposed branches. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Prowse**Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return giving copies of all lumber and timber supplied, under contract or otherwise, upon the Welland canal, from 1st January, 1885, to 1st January, 1895; the names of the contractors, the quantities supplied and the prices paid, either under contract with the government or by purchase. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Lowell**Not printed.*
- 105.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1895, calling for certain papers in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Landry**Not printed.*

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 16.)

A. 1895

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
OF
CANADA
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

[No. 16—1895] *Price 10 cents.*

Secretary of State.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. DICKEY,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1895.

Secretary of State.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF CANADA

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

To the Honourable

A. R. DICKEY,

Secretary of State of Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year 1894, covering the following appendices, viz. :—

A. Report of the Deputy Registrar General of Canada, comprising a summary of the work done in the Registry branch of the department, a list of commissions issued to public officers, and a statement showing the companies incorporated by letters patent under "The Companies Act," with the powers, capital stock, &c., of each company, during the year.

B. A list of Consular appointments in the Dominion, recorded in the department during the year.

C. Schedules of returns to addresses and orders passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada during the session of 1894, received and prepared by the department and presented through the Secretary of State, with indices.

D. A statement showing the elections under "The Canada Temperance Act" during the year.

E. A complete list of the revising officers appointed under the Electoral Franchise Act, with their electoral districts and addresses.

F. A list of the officers, clerks and servants of the department, with the date of appointment, rank and salary in each case.

A feature, exceptional in the Report, is the publication this year, as an additional appendix (G), of the story of the steamship "Royal William," so fittingly designated on the Memorial Tablet recently placed in the corridor of the Library of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General (pursuant to a resolution of the Parliament of Canada), as "the pioneer of those mighty fleets of ocean steamers by which passengers and merchandise of all nations are now conveyed on every sea throughout the world." It was felt, however, by various learned bodies in the Dominion that, in addition to the memorial brass, the time had come—and certainly not too soon, seeing that nearly all the actors in the building, launching and pioneer voyage of the "Royal William" have passed away—when, under authority of the State,

an authentic record should be given to the world of an event of extraordinary interest and importance, not only in our own domestic annals, but also in the annals of mankind at large.

Hence the embodiment of the narrative of the "Royal William's" pioneer voyage (in the form of a *brochure*, by Mr. F. C. Wurtèle, Honorary Librarian of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec), is made in the report of this department, pursuant to an order of His Excellency in Council made in the premises, which also is published herein.

(It is well to note here also, so as to make the record as complete as may be, that the report of the Committee of the Library of Parliament, 1894—Second Meeting, Appendix No. 1—contains further valuable information regarding the "Royal William" and the claims, now completely disproved, of the "Savannah" to the honour of having made the pioneer ocean voyage by steam).

The report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year 1894, required by section 58 of the Civil Service Act, has been prepared and will be submitted as a separate report.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, is subjoined. The total revenue was made up as follows:—

Fees on charter and supplementary charters of incorporation	\$ 4,910 00
Exemplifications of patents, &c.....	10 00
Copies of documents and searches	86 45
Commissions	1,205 00
Passports	280 00
Letters patent of annuity.....	20 00
Certificates of legalization, &c	186 50
Sundries	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,702 45
Less refunds	330 85
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,371 60

The total expenditure for salaries and contingencies was as follows:—

Minister's salary (R. S. C. chap. 4)	\$ 7,000 00
Departmental salaries (under Supply Bill).....	41,960 39
Contingencies.....	4,309 37
	<hr/>
	\$ 53,269 75

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CATELLIER,

Under Secretary of State of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1895.

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1895.

The Honourable
A. R. DICKEY,
Secretary of State of Canada,
&c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the following statement of work performed under my supervision in this branch of your department during the past year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work performed in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Documents.	Engrossed.	Recorded.	Total.
Agreements.....		1	1
*Bonds.....		135	135
Board of trade certificates.....		9	9
Cancellations.....		2	2
Certificates of naturalization.....		5	5
Certificates of titles (Torrens system).....		4	4
Charters.....	64	64	128
Commissions.....	221	183	404
Decrees of courts.....		2	2
Exemptions.....	5	5	10
Instructions to Lieut. Governors.....	2	2	4
Leases (ferries, &c.).....	11	11	22
Letters patent (granting an annuity).....	3	3	6
do (summoning to Senate).....	1	1	2
Orders in council.....		5	5
Pardon.....		1	1
Proclamations.....	8	15	23
Releases, deeds of surrender, &c.....		112	112
†Trade unions.....		2	2
do returns.....		1	1
Warrants.....	14	18	32
Writs of assistance.....	5		5
do election.....		2	2
<i>Land Patents.</i>			
‡Ordinance land sales.....	37	37	74
Special grants.....	11	11	22
Total.....	382	631	1,013

* An annual statutory return of bonds is submitted to Parliament under chap. 19, section 23, of "The Revised Statutes of Canada," giving full particulars of the bonds registered in the branch since last return.

† Under section 14, of chapter 131 (R. S. C.), a return of all "Trade unions" registered during the year is also submitted to Parliament.

‡ A quarterly return of these lands was sent to the registrar of each city and county in the province of Ontario, and to the secretary-treasurer of each city and county in the province of Quebec, in which patents were issued, and a copy of the several returns in Ontario was also sent to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

In addition to the foregoing statement of work done there have been copied during the year 770 pages of records, manuscripts, &c. I also submit the annexed synopsis with accompanying index of Letters Patent, issued during the year to all companies incorporated under chapter 119 of "The Revised Statutes of Canada," embodying the name of the company, the date of incorporation, the amount of capital stock, with the number of shares and the amount of each share, the names of the corporate members with place of residence, the first or provisional directors of the company, the chief place of business of the company, and the objects or purposes for which incorporation was sought; also of all companies which have had Supplementary Letters Patent granted them during the same period under the said Act, and the purposes for which such Supplementary Letters Patent were issued.

I also append hereto a list as submitted to Parliament under section 2, chapter 19 of "The Revised Statutes of Canada," of all public officers to whom commissions have been issued during the year under the provisions of the said Act.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

Secretary of State.

SYNOPSIS OF LETTERS PATENT

ISSUED TO

COMPANIES INCORPORATED

UNDER

CHAPTER 119 OF "THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA"

KNOWN AS

"THE COMPANIES ACT"

From 1st January, 1894. to 31st December, 1894

"J. P. WISER AND SONS" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 7th December, 1893. -- Amount of capital stock \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—John Philip Wisser, distiller; Harlow Godard Wisser, esquire; Eugene Frank Wisser, esquire; Isaac Philip Wisser, esquire; Albert Whitney, accountant, and Emily Wisser, married woman, all of the town of Prescott, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Philip Wisser, Harlow Godard Wisser, Eugene Frank Wisser, Isaac Philip Wisser and Albert Whitney.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Prescott, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, and also so far as is necessary for the purpose of carrying on to advantage and without waste, the business above described, to carry on the business of cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen and ice merchants, and further to carry on any other business of a like character, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (2) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on.

"THE LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE STEAMBOAT COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 13th December, 1893. -- Amount of capital stock, \$25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—James Swift, merchant; Mary Elizabeth Gildersleeve, married woman; Thomas Webb Nash, civil engineer; John McKelvey, contractor; Henry Herchmer Gildersleeve, clerk, and Henry John Wilkinson, merchant, all of the city of Kingston, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Swift, Thomas Webb Nash, John McKelvey, Henry Herchmer Gildersleeve and Henry John Wilkinson.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Kingston, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To own, build, acquire, buy, sell and charter steamships and other ships and vessels, and to use and employ the same in any lawful business whatsoever and wheresoever.

“THE GLOVER TOWING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 22nd December, 1893. — — Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Lee Glover, of Spanish River, Ont., contractor; David Milne, merchant; James King, miller, and Charles Mills Garvey, solicitor, all of the town of Sarnia, Ont., and James McKeon, of the city of Mobile, in the state of Alabama, U. S. A., saw-miller.

First or Provisional Directors:—Henry Lee Glover, David Milne, James King, Charles Mills Garvey and James McKeon.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Sarnia, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To construct, purchase, acquire, charter, employ, own, manage, maintain and navigate steam or sailing vessels, or other kinds of craft for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, freight, mails, or other traffic upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada, to and from any port or ports therein, calling at any intermediate port or ports, and to and from any Canadian port to and from any port in the United States of America; (b.) Also to construct, purchase, acquire, charter, employ, own, manage, maintain and navigate steam or sailing vessels, or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, hoists, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery, and appurtenances necessary for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (c.) Also to employ the company's steam vessels in towing vessels, timber, logs and cargoes in and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada between the ports aforesaid; (d.) Also to charter from time to time the company's vessels or any of them, and to let the company's property or any of it for any or all of the purposes aforesaid.

“THE CANADIAN FREEHOLD SECURITY COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th December, 1893. — — Amount of capital stock, \$199,000.

Number of shares, 1,990.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Clarence James McQuaig, real estate broker; Edwin Goodman Rykert, barrister-at-law; and James Forster Lawson, real estate broker, all of the city of Toronto, Ont.; Rienzi Athel Mainwaring, real estate broker; and George Marcoil, book-keeper; both of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Clarence James McCuaig, Rienzi Athel Mainwaring and Edwin Goodman Rykert.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Secretary of State.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To acquire real estate by purchase, lease or other title, and to erect and maintain houses or other buildings upon the lands so acquired; (b.) To sell, lease, convey, mortgage, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal with such property or any interest therein; and to develop and improve and lay out any such property; (c.) To advance money to purchasers or lessees of the company's lands for building purposes or other improvements; (d.) To aid by way of bonus or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of tramways or omnibus lines, roads, streets or other works calculated to render the company's property more accessible and enhance its value; (e.) To take mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase money of any property sold by the company or of any money due to the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"THE GILLIES BROTHERS COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th December, 1893. — — Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—James Gillies, William Gillies, David Gillies, and John Stark Gillies, all of the town of Carleton Place, Ont., lumberers, John Gillies and John Albert Gillies, both of Braeside, Ont., lumberers.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Gillies, William Gillies, David Gillies, John Stark Gillies, John Gillies and John Albert Gillies.

Chief Place of Business:—Braeside, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern in all its branches the business of lumbering and manufacturing of lumber now carried on by James Gillies, William Gillies, John Gillies, and David Gillies, under the name, style, and firm of "Gillies Brothers." (b.) To carry on the business of lumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches, and also of pulp, wood-pulp and other products from wood materials, also general store-keepers at Braeside aforesaid, also forwarders of timber, logs, lumber and supplies on the Ottawa River, and its tributaries, and carriers of passengers in connection with the said forwarding business; with power to hold shares in Boom and River Improvement Companies carrying on operations on said Ottawa River and its tributaries; and may for all or any of the purposes purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any licenses to cut timber, timber limits, lands, buildings, works, goods, wares or merchandise and other property, real and personal, movable and immovable, and improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal in the same; (c.) To establish and acquire all necessary shops and stores and warehouses, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, roads, steamers, barges and other vessels, wharfs, docks and other works required for the purpose of enabling the company to carry on its lumbering business; also power to develop and work any mines which may be found upon lands acquired by the company, in the course of, and for the purpose of carrying on its lumbering business; (d.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same; provided that nothing in this or any other clause herein contained shall be construed as enabling the company to acquire real estate beyond what is necessary for the carrying on of their several branches of business as aforesaid; (e.) And generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all of the objects aforesaid.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada.

“THE WM. J. MATHESON COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 29th December, 1893. — — Amount of capital stock, \$25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—William John Matheson, of the city of New York, U. S. A., merchant; Robert James Soden, merchant; John Gouldthorpe, merchant; Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, and Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William John Matheson, Robert James Soden and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and dealers in dyes, dye stuffs, drugs, chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations; (b.) To acquire such patents, licenses and rights as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes set forth in clause (a), and to alienate the same at pleasure.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 29th December, 1893, to

“THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$750,000, being an addition of 3,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

“THE NORTH WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 8th January, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$25,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$5.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Macdonald, wholesale merchant; Rodman Palen Roblin, grain merchant; William Fisher Luxton, journalist; Colin H. Campbell, barrister; Murray Hamilton Miller, agent; and George D. Wood, wholesale merchant, all of the city of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander Macdonald, Rodman Palen Roblin, William Fisher Luxton, Colin H. Campbell, Murray Hamilton Miller and George D. Wood.

Secretary of State.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of printing and publishing in all the branches of the said several businesses and including the publication of newspapers, illustrated papers and other periodical publications throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 8th January, 1894, to

“THE GOOLD BICYCLE COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$100,000, being an addition of 800 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

“LA SOCIÉTÉ DE PUBLICATION CONSERVATRICE DE MONTRÉAL”
(LIMITED).

Incorporated 10th January, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—J. Damien Rolland, manufacturer; Alphonse Raza, architect; Cyriac Filiatrault, merchant; François Benoit, gentleman; J. Ulric Emard, advocate, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—J. Damien Rolland, Alphonse Raza, Cyriac Filiatrault, François Benoit and J. Ulric Emard.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To print and publish newspapers, reviews and pamphlets in any part of the Dominion of Canada. (b.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise one or more buildings in the city of Montreal, and to establish therein a place of meeting for its members, open offices, reading, debating and assembly rooms, and to form a library; with power to let such portions of the said buildings as may not be required for the purposes of the company as above set forth for offices, or such other purposes as may to the company seem proper.

“THE RIVERSIDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 10th January, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Ross Whitehead, manufacturer; Leslie Gault Craig, secretary, both of Montmorency, Que.; Thomas Pringle, millwright; Alexander Pringle, millwright, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; and Herbert Molesworth Price, merchant, of the city of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Ross Whitehead, Thomas Pringle, Alexander Pringle, Leslie Gault Craig and Herbert Molesworth Price.

Chief Place of Business:—Montmorency, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling all kinds of cotton and woollen goods throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE DOMINION BAG COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 11th January, 1894. — Amount of Capital stock, \$125,000.

Number of shares, 1,250.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Henry L. Rutherford, manufacturer; George J. Kilpin, merchant; Peers Davidson, advocate; Victor Evelyn Mitchell, accountant; and William F. Robinson, gentleman, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Henry L. Rutherford, Victor Evelyn Mitchell and William F. Robinson.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The carrying on in all its branches of the business of manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description; the manufacture of, calendering and dealing in jute and cotton cloths and twines, and all products thereof; printing, stamping, finishing and otherwise completing the same; acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“ST. HENRI CHEMICAL COMPANY” (LIMITED.)

Incorporated 17th January, 1894 — — Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Chalmers Brainerd, and Dwight Brainerd, manufacturers, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; Thereon Rudd Gue, manufacturer, of the city of Halifax, N. S.; Benjamin Curry Wilson, manufacturer, of the town of Waverly, N. S.; and James Watson, manufacturer, of the city of Hamilton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Chalmers Brainerd, Thereon Rudd Gue, and Dwight Brainerd.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—Buying, selling and manufacturing acids, alkalies, salts, and chemical substances of all kinds employed in the useful arts, and especially refined and distilled glycerine; and the acquiring of patents and processes for the manufacture of such substances, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY” (LIMITED.)

Incorporated 17th January, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—John Warden Paterson, manufacturer; William Steven Paterson, importer, and John Thompson Wilson, importer, of the city of Montreal, Que.; Noble Livingstone Paterson, manufacturer, and Robert Warden McIntosh, book keeper, both of the city of Toronto, Ont.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Warden Paterson, Noble Livingstone Paterson, William Steven Paterson, John Thompson Wilson and Robert Warden McIntosh.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture and deal in coal tar, building papers and roofing material, roofers' and builders' supplies, throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"THE MERCER MANUFACTURING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 23rd January, 1894. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$120,000.

Number of shares, 1,200—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas William Dobbie, of the town of Tilsonburg, Ont., gentleman; Francis Thomas Mercer, manufacturer; Frederick Duncan Mercer, manufacturer; and Francis Charles McDowell, manufacturer, all of the town of Alliston, Ont.; George Christian Schultz, manufacturer; William David Schultz, manufacturer; Nelson Howell, manufacturer; Simeon Hewitt, manufacturer; and John Frederick Schultz, book-keeper, all of the city of Brantford, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Thomas William Dobbie, Francis Thomas Mercer, Frederick Duncan Mercer, George Christian Schultz, and Nelson Howell.

Chief Place of Business :—Town of Alliston, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in harvesting machinery and agricultural implements, tools, and supplies of any and every description, and the procuring and operating of patents, shop-rights, patterns or brands thereof, and to carry on printing required by the said business, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"THE McRAE TRADING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 8th February, 1894. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Hector McRae, merchant; John William McRae, forwarder; Peter McRae, merchant; John Archibald Nicholson, gentleman; and Joseph Henry Salmon, accountant, all of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Hector McRae, John William McRae, Peter McRae, John Archibald Nicholson, and Joseph Henry Salmon.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on the business of buying and selling coal, cement, iron, lumber, produce, general contractor's supplies, and other merchandise throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"THE CANADIAN ROYAL ART UNION" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 14th February, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$5.

Corporate Members :—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, accountant, of the town of Ste. Cunégonde, Que.; J. Narcisse Dupuis, merchant, and Joseph Ulric Emard, advocate, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; Uzal O. Crane, merchant, and Homer Pennock, gentleman, both of the city of New York, U. S. A.

First or Provisional Directors :—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, J. Narcisse Dupuis, Joseph Ulric Emard, Uzal O. Crane and Homer Pennock.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To buy, sell, loan and deal in paintings, statuary, and other works of art, and to conduct and carry on an agency in connection with and for the purposes of selling, disposing of and otherwise dealing in such works of art. (b.) To establish, maintain and operate an art gallery and school of art in each of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick. (c.) To encourage art and promote higher education in that direction by the publication and distribution of paintings and other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the company, and to distribute the same by lot among the members, shareholders or ticket holders of the said incorporated company.

"THE HEAT DEFLECTOR COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 14th February, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles E. L. Porteous, gentleman, and Charles Morton, manager, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; George Gillies, manufacturer, and Henry E. Walton, manufacturer, both of the town of Gananoque, Ont.; and Charles A. Couch, inventor, of Columbus, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles E. L. Porteous, Charles Morton, George Gillies, Henry E. Walton and Charles A. Couch.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada, of heat deflectors, dampers, and other appliances having for their objects the economy of fuel, and the safe and proper diffusion of heat, as applied to furnaces, ranges, stoves, boilers and other heat or steam generating appliances.

"THE AMERICAN HARDWOOD COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 19th February, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Henrich Louis Benno Toobe, merchant, of the city of Hull, Eng.; Frederick Cirkel, mining engineer; Hector McRae, merchant; Peter McRae, merchant; and Frederick William Powell, merchant, all of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors:—Henrich Louis Benno Toobe, Frederick Cirkel, Hector McRae, Peter McRae, and Frederick William Powell.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To carry on the business of working, preparing, staining or otherwise manufacturing and making wood and timber to resemble or imitate walnut wood, and any other kind of wood or timber, and of buying and selling and otherwise dealing in the same; (b.) To manufacture household, shop and office furniture; (c.) To acquire a manufactory and to manufacture timber and lumber so far as necessary for the purposes of the business of the company mentioned in clauses (a) and (b); (d.) And to construct all such ways, roads and bridges that may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE JOHN L. CASSIDY COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th February, 1894 - - Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Pierre Maximilien Dumont Lavolette, merchant; Alphonse Aumond, merchant; Ludger Gariépy, merchant; Joel Leduc, gentleman; J. Gustave Lavolette, M. D.; all of the city of Montreal, Que.; Duncan McDonald, banker, and Alexander McDonald, banker; both of the city of St. Johns, Que., and Godfroi Beaudet, gentleman farmer, of Ste. Cécile de Valleyfield, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Pierre Maximilien Dumont Lavolette, Alphonse Aumond, Ludger Gariépy, Joel Leduc, J. Gustave Lavolette, Duncan McDonald and Alexander McDonald.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in wholesale and retail of all kinds of earthenware, crockery, china, glassware, lamp goods, cutlery and fancy goods generally, the operations of said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 28th February, 1894, to

“THE CANADIAN GRANITE COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Extending the purposes of the company so as to include the following powers, that is to say:—To carry on all or any of the businesses of manufacturers, layers of and dealers in cement, tiles, pipes, asphalt, artificial stone, stone paving and road material, mantels and monuments, and to acquire such patents as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the said purposes, and to alienate the same at pleasure.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 8th March, 1894, to

“THE MERCER MANUFACTURING COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Subdividing the existing shares of the capital stock of the said company into shares of a smaller amount, that is to say: The 1,200 shares of the value of \$100 each into 12,000 shares of \$10 each.

“THE ST. LAWRENCE CHEMICAL COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th March, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Alfred Conn, agent; Adolphe Schweizer, chemist; Osborne Minty Harris, merchant; Christopher Benfield Carter, Q. C., and Maxwell Goldstein, advocate, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Alfred Conn, Adolphe Schweizer and Osborne Minty Harris.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of glue, grease, animal charcoal, bone products, fertilizers, and similar articles, throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 28th March, 1894, to

“THE ST. LAWRENCE AND CHICAGO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY”
(LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$200,000, being an addition of 1,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

“THE ALASKA FEATHER AND DOWN COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 16th April, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Karel Boissevain, merchant; James Henry Sherard, merchant; John Prout Williams, merchant; William John White, advocate; and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the city and district of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Karel Boissevain, John Prout Williams and William John White.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To collect, purify, manufacture and deal in feathers, down, feather and down goods and bedding of all descriptions throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE MONTREAL AND CORNWALL NAVIGATION COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 21st April, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$49,000.

Number of shares 490.—Amount of each share \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Colin White, boiler-maker; Hugh Vallance, draughtsman; and William Currier, gentleman, all of the city of Montreal, Que.; Oliver Gillespie, steamboat owner; and Peter Ernest Campbell, merchant, both of the town of Cornwall, Ont.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Colin White, Oliver Gillespie and Peter Ernest Campbell.

Chief Place of Business :—Town of Cornwall, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of steam-boats and the carrying on of a general freight and passenger traffic by means of steam-boats between the Port of Cornwall in the Province of Ontario and the Port of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and intermediate ports, or between the port of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and the Port of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and intermediate ports.

“THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY OF MONTREAL” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 27th April, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$600,000.

Number of shares, 6,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Clement Holden, merchant; Evan Fisher Ames, gentleman; Rufus Clement Holden, cashier; William Ackers Matley, book-keeper; Woodin Gilman Norris, superintendent; Arthur Ramsay Holden, clerk; John Hammond, clerk; and William Louson, clerk, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Clement Holden, Evan Fisher Ames, and William Ackers Matley.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacture and sale of boots and shoes and all appliances connected therewith, throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE PONTIAC TELEPHONE COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 27th April, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000.

Number of shares, 20—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—John Bryson, lumberman, and Edward Davis, innkeeper, both of Fort Coulonge; Simon McNally, trader, and the Rev. G. A. Picotte, Priest, both of Calumet Island; and Frederick C. Dezouche, trader, of Bryson, all in the County of Pontiac, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Bryson, Simon McNally, the Rev. G. A. Picotte and Frederick C. Dezouche.

Chief Place of Business :—Fort Coulonge, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The constructing and operating of a telephonic line from Ottawa, in the county of Carleton and province of Ontario, to Campbell's Bay, in the said county of Pontiac, passing by Hull and Aylmer, in the county of Ottawa and province of Quebec, and by Quyon and Shawville in the county of Pontiac; from Campbell's Bay to Bryson and Portage-du-Fort and Calumet Island in the said county of Pontiac to Renfrew in the said province of Ontario, and from Campbell's Bay to Fort Coulonge in the said county of Pontiac, and Westmeath, Beechburg and Pembroke in the said province of Ontario, and from Fort Coulonge to Waltham, Chapeau, Chichester and Sheen in the said county of Pontiac.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telephone upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime, and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada.

“THE TIBER STEAMSHIP COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 21st May, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$51,200.

Number of shares, 512.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Dobell, of the city of Montreal, Que., merchant; John Delisle, of St. Jean d'Orleans, Que., sea captain; and Charles Archibald, gentleman; William Henry Archibald, gentleman; and William Purves, merchant, of Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors:—Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Purves.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship “Tiber” presently registered at Leith, Scotland, and any other vessel, steamship or other craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship; the conveying and carrying therein goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description, as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire, or otherwise.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 21st May, 1894, to

“THE PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS AND FUEL COMPANY OF ONTARIO”
(LIMITED),

Reducing the capital stock of the said company from the sum of \$600,000 to the sum of \$510,000; also reducing the amount of each share of the said capital stock from \$100 to \$85.

“THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY”
(LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th May, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$10.

Corporate Members:—Michael Burke, gentleman; the Hon. Edward Murphy, senator; Patrick Wright, merchant; Cornelius Alexander McDonnell, accountant, and Thomas J. Quinlan, insurance agent, all of the city and district of Montreal, Que.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors:—Michael Burke, the Hon. Edward Murphy, Patrick Wright, Cornelius Alexander McDonnell and Thomas J. Quinlan.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of printing and publishing in all its branches, including the printing and publishing of newspapers, and in particular the printing and publishing of a newspaper in the city of Montreal, under the name of the "True Witness and Catholic Chronicle."

"THE GIBBS-FRANCHOT-MACLAREN COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 5th June, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—David Maclaren, lumber merchant; and William Taylor Gibbs, chemist, both of the city of Ottawa, Ont.; Alexander Maclaren, lumber merchant; Stanislaus Paschal Franchot, civil engineer; and Annie Powers Franchot, married woman, all of the town of Buckingham, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—David Maclaren, Alexander Maclaren, Stanislaus Paschal Franchot, Annie Powers Franchot and William Taylor Gibbs.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Buckingham, Que.

Objects the Company:—(a.) To manufacture and produce chlorates, acids, alkalies and other like commodities by any chemical or electrolytic process, and to treat and refine by any such process, ores, minerals and metals of every kind and description, and to that end, to crush and smelt such ores and minerals, and to own and operate mines and mining lands; (b.) To buy, sell and deal in such commodities in the manufactured state; (c.) To manufacture and purchase for the purposes of their business, barrels, kegs, packing boxes, box shooks and other like articles; (d.) To acquire water power for the purposes of the said business, and by the use of any surplus of such power not required for the purpose aforesaid, to generate and distribute electrical power for manufacturing, lighting, heating, traction and other purposes, or to lease or sub-let such surplus water power or any part or parcel thereof, the use of such surplus water power in this clause provided for, to be limited to the company's works on the River Lièvre, in the township of Buckingham, in the province of Quebec.

"THE DANE AND RANKIN TRAP COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 5th June, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$2,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, \$10.

Corporate Members:—John Murphy, shipowner; Edward B. Cann, merchant tailor; Levi B. Wyman, merchant; William Henry Dane, merchant; Edwin Duncan Rankin, gold and silver plater; all of the town of Yarmouth, N. S.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Murphy, Edward B. Cann and Levi B. Wyman.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Yarmouth, N. S.

Objects of the Company:—Acquiring the inventions of one Edwin Duncan Rankin, relating to the improvements in lobster traps and lobster buoys, and any and all letters patent and patent rights obtained for said inventions and other patents for like objects; the obtaining any letters patent and patent rights from any government for said inventions; the holding, working and selling of any such patents and patent rights, and the leasing and licensing the privileges granted thereby in whole or in part; the manufacture, sale and dealing in lobster crates, lobster traps and lobster buoys, and more especially those made in accordance with said patents and any improvements made therein; the collecting such annual imposts or royalties as may be agreed upon from all persons using any such improved lobster traps and lobster buoys throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 5th June, 1894, to

**“THE MONTREAL AND CHICAGO MERCHANTS SHIPPING COMPANY”
(LIMITED),**

Decreasing the capital stock of the said company from the sum of \$80,000 to the sum of \$40,000 and subdividing the existing shares of the company into shares of \$50 each.

“THE IMPERIAL WRITING MACHINE COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 12th June, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$400,000.

Number of shares, \$4,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—The Honourable Charles Carroll Colby, of the village of Stanstead Plains, Que.; Wellington Parker Kidder, manufacturer, of the city of Boston, U.S.A.; Clement Biddle Smyth, manufacturer, of the city of Wilmington, U.S.A.; and the Hon. George Alexander Drummond, senator; Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G.; James Ross, contractor; and Hugh McLennan, merchant; all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Hon. George Alexander Drummond, Sir Donald Alexander Smith, James Ross, Hugh McLennan, Hon. Charles Carroll Colby, Wellington Parker Kidder and Clement Biddle Smyth.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in typewriting machines, instruments, and other associate machines and devices, and typewriting supplies and specialties of all kinds and descriptions; (b.) To acquire patents, licenses and rights in Canada and other countries for the purposes of the said business, and to alienate the same at pleasure.

“THE CITIZENS’ GAS CONTROL COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 19th June, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$62,500.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members:—Frederick Clarence Henshaw, merchant; Frederic Eaton Nelson, merchant; James Alfred Taylor, agent; John Thomas Hagar, manufacturer, and William Strachan, manufacturer, all of the city of Montreal, P. Q.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors.—Frederick Clarence Henshaw, Frederic Eaton Nelson, James Alfred Taylor, John Thomas Hagar and William Strachan.

Chief Place of Business.—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company.—To manufacture, sell, rent and deal in governors and other appliances for regulating the pressure of gas, and in all kinds of gas fixtures, attachments and plumbers' supplies, and gas stoves throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to acquire such patents, licenses and rights as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business and to alienate the same at pleasure.

"THE CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 19th June, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$250,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members.—Joseph Taylor, capitalist; Michael J. Dee, gentleman, both of the town of Sandwich, Ont.; George M. Hendrie, capitalist, of the city of Hamilton, Ont.; Frederick S. Evans, manufacturer, of the city of Windsor, Ont., and George H. Scripps, journalist, of the city of Detroit, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors.—Joseph Taylor, Michael J. Dee, George M. Hendrie, Frederick S. Evans and George H. Scripps.

Chief Place of Business.—City of Windsor, Ont.

Objects of the Company.—(a.) The acquiring by lease, purchase, or otherwise, real estate, plant, machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of machines known as "The Roger's Typograph," and the disposing and leasing of the same to publishers, printers and others in the Dominion of Canada. (b.) The obtaining any letters patent and patent rights from any government, individual and corporation for the said invention. (c.) The acquiring by lease, purchase, or otherwise, real estate for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of machines for engraving, printing and electrotyping, and all other machinery in connection with the business of engraving and printing, and the disposing and leasing of the same to engravers, printers and publishers, and all others requiring the use of such machinery. (d.) The holding, working and selling of any patent and patent rights, and the leasing and licensing of the privileges granted thereby in whole or in part. (e.) To acquire stock in other incorporated companies as the consideration for the sale of goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated, or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it.

"THE COLLINGWOOD MEAT COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 19th June, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members.—Thomas Long, of the city of Toronto, Ont., merchant; Frank Foster Telfer, merchant; Robert Taylor Stephens, merchant; Herbert Young Telfer, merchant; John Joseph Long, merchant; Alfred Livingstone Stephens, merchant; George Wesley Brown, butcher; Thomas Charles Brown, butcher, and Charles Edwin Stephens, merchant, all of the town of Collingwood, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Thomas Long, Frank Foster Telfer, Robert Taylor Stephens, Herbert Young Telfer, John Joseph Long, Alfred Livingstone Stephens, George Wesley Brown, Thomas Charles Brown, and Charles Edwin Stephens.

Chief Place of Business :—Town of Collingwood, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The carrying on of a general slaughtering, curing and packing business of cattle, swine and other animals and their products, also to enable the company to buy and sell live stock, dressed and cured meats of all kinds, and to carry on the business of canning meats, fruits and vegetables, and for the purchase of all supplies necessary for carrying on business in any of said branches. For any of the above purposes to feed and pasture live stock required for said business; (b.) To import and export cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, dressed meat, fresh or salted butter, cheese, tallow, lard and other animal products; (c.) To purchase supplies necessary for and to carry on the manufacture of sourkroust and pickles; (d.) To construct and operate an electric light plant for the requirements of the company; (e.) For the use of the business of the company hereinbefore provided for to construct at Collingwood, in the County of Simcoe, premises and plant necessary for obtaining water from the Georgian Bay or other locality.

“THE GOLDIE MILLING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 27th June, 1894 - - Amount of capital stock, \$180,000

Number of shares, 1,800.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—David Goldie, miller; John Goldie, miller; George Easton Goldie, accountant; and Robert Neilson, accountant, all of the Village of Ayr, Ont.; and Hugh McCulloch, senior, manufacturer, of the Town of Galt, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—David Goldie, John Goldie, and Hugh McCulloch, Sr.

Chief Place of Business :—Village of Ayr, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of flour milling and otherwise now carried on at Ayr, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, under the style of David Goldie, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business; (b.) To engage throughout Canada in the flour milling and oatmeal milling business, with power to purchase, manufacture, sell and deal in flour, oatmeal, grain and cereals, and to purchase or manufacture such cooperage stock, barrels, etc., as may be necessary for the business of the company; (c.) To purchase and sell grain and other produce on commission or otherwise as may be found desirable for the interests of the company; to construct, purchase, sell, own, lease, hire and charter grain elevators, warehouses and land premises and any other articles or things whatever necessary or conducive to the business of elevating, storing, warehousing, stowing and forwarding grain and other produce.

“THE T. W. NESS ELECTRICAL COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th June, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Wood Ness; Peter Howell Davidson; James Luther Rankin; John Edmond Adams; and Norman Westwood McLaren, all of the city of Montreal, Que., traders.

Secretary of State.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Wood Ness, Peter Howell Davidson, James Luther Rankin, John Edmond Adams and Norman Westwood McLaren.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, leasing, dealing in, and installing every description of electrical apparatus and appliances, telephones, telegraph instruments, watchmen's clocks, time recorders, fire alarm apparatus, electric bells, batteries, annunciators and other electrical house fittings or furnishings and supplies, electro-medical batteries and apparatus, electroliers, and all such like fixtures, brackets, etc., whether used for electric or gas lighting or both combined; (b.) Also boilers, engines, waterwheels, generators, dynamos, motors, lamps and all kinds of machinery and articles, instruments or apparatus of every description which may be used in connection with, or which appertain to electric power, locomotion, heating or lighting; (c.) To generate and supply electric light, heat and power; (d.) To acquire water or other motive power necessary for the aforesaid business of the company; (e.) To do all kinds of electric wiring and construction work, installing or constructing fire and burglar alarms, telephone and signal systems; (f.) To cover and insulate wire for electrical purposes; (g.) To carry on a general machine shop, foundry and woodwork repairing business, the operations of the company under this clause to be limited and restricted to the town of Carleton Place, in the south riding of the county of Lanark, in the province of Ontario; (h.) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to hold, sell or lease patents and patent rights necessary for the due carrying on of the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in consideration of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights, or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company, or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime, and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada.

"THE AURORE PUBLISHING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 7th July, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$10.

Corporate Members:—Calvin Elijah Amaron, clergyman; John Herdt, manager; Rieul Prisque Duclos, clergyman; Joseph Luther Morin, clergyman; Daniel Coussirat, professor of Hebrew; William Angus, manufacturer; Henry Morton, stationer; Ephraim Scott, clergyman; Alexander Bisset Mackay, clergyman; David Morrice, merchant; Matthew Hutchinson, advocate; Andrew Frederick Gault, merchant; William Pulsford Slessor, clerk; John Murphy, merchant; George Washington Reed, manufacturer; William James Morrice, merchant;

Albert Daniel Nelson, merchant; Edmund Emil Rothwell, merchant; Colin McArthur, manufacturer; Evans Fisher Ames, manufacturer; Robert Cowans, manufacturer; John McKergow, merchant; Donald Grant, clergyman; John McDuff Hains, accountant; James Westly Tester, merchant; George Hague, banker; John Stewart Buchan, advocate; George Bullsby Burland, manufacturer; James Birss Kerr, commercial traveller; John Redpath Dougall, publisher, and Robert Mackay, merchant, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Edmond Emil Rothwell, Rieul Prisque Duclos, Calvin Elijah Amaron, and John Redpath Dougall.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The printing and publishing of one or more newspapers, and the doing of a general printing and publishing business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURING EXCHANGE COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 7th July, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Pierre Louis Napoléon Barré, clerk; Raymond Préfontaine, Q. C.; Charles Eugène Carbonneau, clerk; Joseph Louis Barré, merchant; Henri Barré, manufacturer; and Mary Olivine Ste. Marie, wife, separated as to property of the said Joseph Louis Barré, all of the city of Montreal, Que., and the Hon. Charles Langelier, advocate, of the city of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Langelier, Joseph Louis Barré, Raymond Préfontaine, Henri Barré, and Pierre Louis Napoléon Barré.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To import into the Dominion of Canada wines, spirits, canned vegetables, groceries and articles of a like nature, and to produce and manufacture in Canada, and export therefrom wines, butter cheese, grain and farm produce of every kind.

“THE CANADIAN FORWARDING AND EXPORT COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 18th July, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—William E. Muir, merchant; G. Ernest Muir, merchant; Gerald Lomer, merchant; John F. Higginson, merchant; and James Aitchison, accountant; all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William E. Muir, G. Ernest Muir and Gerald Lomer.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on general forwarding and export business, and for the purpose of giving employment to the tugs, barges, &c., of the company when not required for the said forwarding and export business; to buy and sell phosphates, fertilizers, and other mineral and agricultural products.

Secretary of State.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 18th July, 1894, to the
"CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL" (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$750,000, being an addition of 2,500 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 24th July, 1894, to

"THE HAMILTON VINEGAR WORKS COMPANY" (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$500,000, being an addition of 4,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Also changing the name of the company to that of

"THE HAMILTON DISTILLERY COMPANY" (LIMITED).

"THE NATIONAL BAKERY COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 31st July 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 10,000—Amount of each share, \$5.

Corporate Members:—Lucien Huot, trader; Charles Strubbe, trader; Alfred Brunet, banker; Lucien Plamondon, agent; Henry Schmidt, broker; Jules de Smedt, manufacturer; Raymond Préfontaine, advocate; Wilfred Brunet, contractor; Joseph Perrault, architect; and Simon Lesage, civil engineer, all of the city of Montreal, Que.; and Guillaume N. Ducharme, financial agent, of the town of Ste. Cunégonde, Que.; and Ferdinand Dagenais, of the town of St. Henri, Que., manufacturer.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alfred Brunet, Lucien Huot, Jules de Smedt, Charles Strubbe, Simon Lesage, Wilfred Brunet, and Ferdinand Dagenais.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To manufacture according to mechanical processes or others, different kinds of bread suitable to the nourishment of men and animal, and to sell them. (b.) To buy and sell flour and sugar. (c.) To manufacture and sell biscuits, cakes, dainties and candies that can be manufactured with flour and sugar and both combined, the operations of the company to be carried out throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"THE PACKARD ELECTRIC COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 1st August, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—William Doud Packard, and James Ward Packard, both of the town of Warren, U. S. A., electricians; John Hubbard Howry, and Henry Kirk Howry, both of the city of Saginaw, U. S. A., lumbermen; Charles Cutler Paige, business manager and Frederick Eugene Cavanagh, electrician, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; Alexander MacKenzie, barrister at law, of the city of Toronto, Ont.; and Thomas Chapman Sims, merchant, of the town of Little Current, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Doud Packard, John Hubbard Howry, Charles Cutler Paige, Alexander MacKenzie, and Thomas Chapman Sims.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The manufacturing, buying, selling, using, leasing and otherwise dealing in electrical and other machinery, generators, motors, dynamos, lamps, apparatus, devices and other supplies and articles of every kind pertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for any use or purpose, and the generating, furnishing supplying of electricity for any use or purpose; (b.) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise and the using, selling, granting assigning and licensing others to use letters patent, patent rights, inventions, processes, devices and contrivances relating to electrical apparatus and the production or application of electricity for any purpose; (c.) And in consideration of any such license, sale, grant or assignment, of contracting for and receiving royalties, shares of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other corporation, or any other consideration whatsoever, the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE WOOD VULCANIZING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 1st August, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$75,000

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Henry Lawrence Rutherford, secretary; William Bingham, gentleman; William John White, advocate, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, all of Montreal, Que., and Robert Alexander Rutherford, of the city of New York, U.S.A., mechanical engineer.

First or Provisional Directors :—Henry Lawrence Rutherford, William John White and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To treat wood by vulcanizing processes, or other means of preserving the same; to manufacture and deal in wood products and machinery for the manufacture thereof throughout the Dominion of Canada; to acquire patents, licenses and rights for the purposes of the said business, and to alienate the same at pleasure.

“THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 24th August, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Albert Cantin, shipbuilder; James Benning Cantin, shipbuilder; George Edward Jaques, forwarder, and Charles Arthur Jaques, forwarder, all of the city of Montreal, Que., and Frederick Elliott, of the city of Denver, in the state of Colorado, U.S.A., master mariner.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Albert Cantin, James Benning Cantin, George Edward Jaques, Charles Arthur Jaques and Frederick Elliott.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Secretary of State.

Objects of the Company:—The building, holding, buying, selling, chartering, leasing, hiring, controlling, buying shares in, operating and navigating steamboats, boats and barges for the purpose of running and controlling the same between the ports of Montreal and Duluth, and all intermediate ports, and generally for the purpose of navigating all the inland waters of the Dominion of Canada by carrying passengers and freight and doing a general navigation business.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 24th August, 1894, to

“THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$200,000, being an addition of 1,600 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 24th August, 1894 to,

“THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY OF TORONTO” (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$100,000 being an addition of 600 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

“THE C. A. LIFFITON COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 20th September, 1894 - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Allan Matthias Snetsinger, of Moulinette, Ont., agent; Arthur Potterton Tippet, commission agent; Lawrence Edge Dodwell, commission agent; Donald John McGillis, merchant; Joshua Collett Rose, commission agent, and William John White, advocate, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Allan Matthias Snetsinger, Donald John McGillis and William John White.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of coffee roasters, spice grinders and commission agents and dealers in coffee, spices and grocer's supplies with power to acquire and dispose of any patent rights which may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company's said business, the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the city of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE CROWN PRESSED BRICK COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 20th September, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Harold Lester Corbett, clerk; George Washington McCullough, coal dealer; Henry Healy Williams, accountant; Elizabeth Jane Butterworth, married woman; John George Bissett Butterworth, coal dealer; Margaret Susannah McCullough, married woman, all of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Washington McCullough, John George Bissett Butterworth and Harold Lester Corbett.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To make, manufacture and contract for the manufacture of and to sell bricks, terra-cotta wares, fire clay goods, tiles, drain pipes and connections and pottery in all its branches; (b.) To erect such dwelling houses as may be necessary for the accommodation of the employees of the company; (c.) To work, operate and carry on all mills, factories and yards for the manufacture of bricks, terra-cotta wares, fire clay goods, tiles, drain pipes and connections and pottery in all its branches; (d.) to acquire any letters patent of invention or any license to use any invention, to make and manufacture bricks, fire clay goods, tiles, drain pipes and connections and pottery which may be deemed expedient or necessary for the purposes of the company's business; (e.) To construct and maintain, or aid in the construction or maintenance of such wharves, piers, docks, tramways, aqueducts, roads, streets and other works of a like character as may be deemed necessary or advantageous to the carrying on of the business of the company.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 27th September, 1894, to

“THE RIVERSIDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY” (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$200,000, being an addition of 1,500 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued the 28th September, 1894, to

“THE NIAGARA DISTRICT FRUIT GROWERS STOCK COMPANY”
(LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$20,000, being an addition of 100 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

“THE COLONIAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 28th September, 1894. — — Amount of capital stock, \$25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Jacob Dilcher, banker, of Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.; James Bampfield, gentleman, and John Joseph Bampfield, merchant, both of Niagara Falls, Ont.; James Fabian Cleary, broker, of Troy, N. Y., U. S. A.; Henry Steinert, counsellor-at-law, and John Joseph Harrington, merchant, both of New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jacob Dilcher, James Bampfield and John Joseph Bampfield.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To operate and maintain offices for the purpose of communicating by telephone, telegraph or messengers for toll or hire, with power to construct or maintain lines of telephonic, telegraphic or other electrical communication for the purposes of the business of the said company.

Secretary of State.

- (b.) With power to purchase or lease the lines, property or business of any company formed for purposes similar to any of those mentioned in clause (a).
(c.) With power to connect with the same or form business connections with them.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights, or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prevention of crime, and Government messages or despatches, shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada.

"THE HUGHES CAR VENTILATING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 3rd October, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—William McKenzie, of Toronto, Ont., president of Toronto Railway Co.; James Ross, of Montreal, Que., esquire; Henry Azariah Everett, of Cleveland, U.S.A., vice-pres. of Toronto Railway Co.; Samuel Hughes, M.P., of Lindsay, Ont., publisher; and James Cæsar Grace, of Toronto, Ont., sec.-treas. of Toronto Railway Co.

First or Provisional Directors:—William McKenzie, Henry Azariah Everett, Samuel Hughes, James Cæsar Grace and James Ross.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To negotiate for and acquire by purchase, grant and assignment upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, all home and foreign letters patent which have been or which may in future be issued to Samuel Hughes, of the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, and province of Ontario, inventor, and to his assigns, for the heating and for the ventilation of railway cars, carriages, steamships, steam vessels and other modes of carriage and transportation, and also all other inventions and discoveries which may in the future be invented and discovered by the said Samuel Hughes, and all letters patent therefor and all improvements of the said inventions, discoveries and letters patent and all renewals thereof, and also all the said inventions, improvements and renewals, and all powers, rights and privileges of full and exclusive ownership and use thereof by the company. (b.) To sell, grant and assign the said letters patent or any of them, or any part thereof or interest therein, or any limited powers, rights and privileges under the said letters patent, or any of them. (c.) To sell, grant and assign the right and privilege of manufacturing the said inventions or any of them, or the right and privilege of manufacturing, of selling and of using the said inventions, or any of them, and of equipping railway cars, railway carriages, steamships, steam vessels and all other modes of carriage and transportation therewith under general or limited powers, or otherwise utilizing the said inventions or improvements, or any of them. (d.) To deal and traffic with the said letters patent, inventions and improvements, and the manufacture, sale and use thereof with full powers, rights or privileges in respect thereof, as the company may think expedient. (e.) To organize, promote and carry on the business of the manufacture, sale and use of the use of

the said inventions or any of them and improvements thereof, and to equip railway cars, railway carriages, steamships, steam vessels and all other modes of carriages and transportation therewith, the business of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE GEORGE MATTHEWS COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 5th October, 1894. - Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—George Matthews, of Lindsay, Ont., merchant; William Ezra Matthews and Albert Edward Matthews, merchants, both of Ottawa, Ont.; and George Sands Matthews, Thomas Francis Matthews, merchants, and Robert Charles Matthews, accountant, all of the town of Peterborough, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Matthews, William Ezra Matthews and Thomas Francis Matthews.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Peterborough, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase the assets and business of George Matthews, carrying on business at Lindsay, Peterborough and Ottawa as pork packer and merchant, or such portions thereof as may be agreed upon, and to continue and carry on said business and to engage in and carry on in Lindsay, Peterborough, Ottawa and elsewhere in Ontario, and in Winnipeg and elsewhere in Manitoba and throughout Canada the business of general merchants, manufacturers and dealers in pork, meats, and other products of hogs and other animals.

“LA COMPAGNIE D'IMPRIMERIE LE CANADA” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 8th, October, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock \$25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share \$100.

Corporate Members:—Emmanuel Tassé, journalist; Olivier Durocher, merchant; Lassalle Gravelle, newsdealer; Tertulien Lemay, merchant; and Alfred Edmund Lussier, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Emmanuel Tassé, Olivier Durocher, Lassalle Gravelle, Tertulien Lemay and Alfred Edmund Lussier.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire the newspaper “Le Canada,” now published at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and to print, publish and issue the same, and to print, publish and issue one or more other newspapers or journals in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or either of them; to print publish or issue books, papers, reviews, magazines, tracts and other literature, and to carry on a general printing and publishing business, the business of bookbinding in all its branches, and a general stationery business at the said city of Ottawa, and at such other place or places in the said provinces as may be deemed advisable, and to acquire, print and publish any newspaper or journal now being published or which may be hereafter published in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and the good-will, title or copyright thereof.

Secretary of State.

"THE CANADIAN TRADING AND SHIPPING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 21st November, 1894. - Amount of capital stock, \$250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Joseph Stanislas Bousquet, banker; Alphonse Joseph Chaput, commercial agent; Onésime Marin, notary; Joseph Maxime Beausoleil, doctor of medicine; and Charles Joseph Quesnel Coursol, gentleman; all of the city of Montreal, P. Q.

First or Provisional Directors :—Joseph Stanislas Bousquet, Alphonse Joseph Chaput, Onésime Marin, Joseph Maxime Beausoleil and Charles Joseph Quesnel Coursol.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, P. Q.

Objects of the Company :—To import into the Dominion of Canada, wines, spirits and general groceries, and to export from the Dominion of Canada, canned goods and general produce.

"THE JAMES COSGROVE ANTI-HERNIA COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 21st November, 1894. - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Cosgrove, railroad contractor; Mary Cosgrove, spinster; Isaac Plumb, steamboat owner; James Redmond O'Reilly, barrister-at-law, and Grovesnor Tarbill Howard, steamboat manager, all of the town of Prescott, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Cosgrove, Isaac Plumb and Grovesnor Tarbill Howard.

Chief Place of Business :—Town of Prescott, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To deal in and dispose of or operate through regularly registered or licensed physicians, treatment for the cure or relief of hernia, and to manufacture, purchase, sell, or dispose of trusses or any other appliances for the relief of hernia or any article or articles for the cure or relief of hernia. (b.) To acquire, hold and dispose of or to operate through regularly registered or licensed physicians any hernia cure or cures, system or systems of treatment for the cure or relief of hernia and to sell or otherwise dispose of any rights so acquired in whole or part or within districts to be limited by sale or lease. (c.) To establish and operate as aforesaid a sanatorium or sanatoriums, for the cure or relief of hernia within the Dominion of Canada or any part of the same.

"THE DOMINION RUBBER RECLAIMING COMPANY" (LIMITED).

Incorporated 26th November, 1894 - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Clendinneng, founder; William Currie, clothier; William T. Costigan, merchant; William D. Lighthall, advocate, all of the city of Montreal, Que.; and François Dagenais, manufacturer, of the city of St. Henri, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Clendinneng, William Currie, William T. Costigan, William D. Lighthall and François Dagenais.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The manufacture of rubber stock, reclaimed rubber, and articles in which rubber is contained, and especially to supply reclaimed rubber to rubber manufacturers, the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

“THE PEMBROKE MILLING COMPANY” (LIMITED).

Incorporated 27th November, 1894 - - Amount of capital stock, \$75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—William Balmer McAllister, millowner; Maria McAllister, married woman; Archibald Foster, merchant; Alexander Millar, merchant; Cornelius Chapman, gentleman, all of the town of Pembroke, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Balmer McAllister, Archibald Foster Alexander Millar and Cornelius Chapman.

Chief Place of Business:—Town of Pembroke, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) To engage throughout Canada, in the flour milling and oatmeal milling business with power to purchase, manufacture, sell, and deal in flour, oatmeal, grain and cereals, and to purchase or manufacture such cooperage stock, barrels, etc., as may be necessary for the business of the company; (b.) To purchase and sell grain, and other produce on commission or otherwise, as may be found desirable in the interests of the company, to construct, purchase, sell, own, lease, hire and charter grain elevators, warehouses, and land premises, and any other articles or things whatever, necessary or conducive to the business of elevating, storing, warehousing, storing and forwarding grain and other produce.

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LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued under chap. 19 of "The Revised Statutes of Canada," during the past year, 1894.

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Archambault, Gaspard Alexis	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Montcalm, Que.	Mar. 28, 1894	Apr. 14, 1894
Armstrong, Richard W.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Burrard, B.C.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Archibald, John Sprott	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. Antoine, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Armstrong, John Russell	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Oct. 3, 1894	Oct. 20, 1894
Barker, Frederick Eustace	A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the province of New Brunswick.	Dec. 28, 1893	Jan. 6, 1894
Beck, Nicholas DuBois Dominic	One of Her Majesty's Council learned in the Law.	" 28, 1893	Mar. 10, 1894
Brown, Edward Gilpin	Inspector of North-west Mounted Police.	Feb. 8, 1894	May 19, 1894
Bell, George Pearson	Chief Surgeon North-west Mounted Police.	Mar. 8, 1894	Mar. 19, 1894
Balderson, John Hewitt	Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals.	" 21, 1894	" 17, 1894
Brien, François Alexandre	Revising Officer for the County of Richmond, forming part of the Electoral District of Richmond and Wolfe, Que.	May 21, 1894	June 2, 1894
Berton, John F.	Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.	June 5, 1894	" 9, 1894
Bowser, Francis	Chief Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	" 26, 1894	" 23, 1894
Bennie, Thomas	Assistant Appraiser "	July 20, 1894	July 21, 1894
Barrett, William	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of North Bruce, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Bell, Archibald	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Bothwell, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Burnham, Zaccheus	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of South Ontario, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Bell, William	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of City of Hamilton, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Beauchamp, Jean Joseph	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Hochelaga, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Blanchard, Frank C.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Shelburne and Queen's, N.S.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Barrett, Gregory	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Marquette, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Brais, Pierre	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Chambly and Verchères, Que.	" 1, 1894	Sept. 1, 1894
Brien dit Desrochers, Ulric	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Laval, Que.	Aug. 24, 1894	" 15, 1894
Bédard, Charles	Revising Officer for that portion of the Electoral District of the old County of Napierville included in the Electoral District of Laprairie and Napierville, Que.	" 25, 1894	" 15, 1894
Batson, Benjamin	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Sept. 11, 1894	Oct. 20, 1894
Blanchard, Frank C.	Revising Officer for the County of Shelburne, being part of the Electoral District of Shelburne and Queen's, N.S.	Oct. 19, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894
Cull, Joseph Walker	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Dec. 1, 1893	Feb. 24, 1894
Clinch, C. Calvin	" " " " " "	" 20, 1893	Mar. 3, 1894
Cooper, Wm. James	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	" 28, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894
Campbell, Colin H.	" " " " " "	" 28, 1893	" 3, 1894
Coldwell, George Robson	" " " " " "	" 28, 1893	" 3, 1894
Crawford, Horace Edgar	" " " " " "	" 28, 1893	" 3, 1894
Campbell, John Joseph	Indian Agent at Moose Mountain, N.W.T.	Apr. 13, 1894	Apr. 21, 1894
Constantine, Charles	Commissioner of Police within the North-west Territories.	May 28, 1894	June 16, 1894
Connell, Allison B.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	June 8, 1894	" 23, 1894
Curry, Lemuel A.	" " " " " "	" 8, 1894	July 7, 1894
Chisholm, Duncan	Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo, Ont.	July 23, 1894	Aug. 4, 1894
Chisholm, Duncan	Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	" 23, 1894	" 4, 1894
Chisholm, Andrew Gordon	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of South Middlesex, Ont.	" 26, 1894	" 4, 1894
Crankshaw, James	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. Lawrence, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	" 11, 1894

List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Capsey, George.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Misisquoi, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Cumberland, Thomas Dickey.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Brandon, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Cameron, Alexander F.	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Sep. 11, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Casault, Sir Louis E. N.....	Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec	Oct. 3, 1894	Oct. 20, 1894
Corbett, Howard.....	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	" 17, 1894	Dec. 29, 1894
Corbould, Gordon Edward...	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	" 19, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Conybeare, Charles F. P.....	" " " "	" 19, 1894	" 24, 1894
Darveau, Charles.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Montmagny, Que.	Jan. 10, 1894	Jan. 20, 1894
Drake, Hon. Montague Wm. T.....	Commissioner to investigate into the Administration, &c., of the British Columbia Penitentiary	May 21, 1894	June 2, 1894
Duff, William A. H.....	Revising Officer for the North and South Ridings of the County of Wentworth, Ont.	" 24, 1894	" 2, 1894
Duff, William A. H.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of North Wentworth and Brant, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Duff, William A. H.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of South Wentworth, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Deacon, John.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of North Renfrew, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Dartnell, George H. F.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of North Ontario, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
De Lorimier, Hon. Charles C.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of L'Assomption, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Dumouchel, George L.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Wright, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Derome, Isaie J. L.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Chateauguay, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Davis, Edward Pease.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Oct. 19, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Elliott, Edward.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the City of London, Ont.	May 21, 1894	June 2, 1894
Fisher, James.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Dec. 28, 1893	Mar. 3, 1894
Fitzgerald, Rowan Robt.....	Vice Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of P. E. Island.	May 28, 1894	June 9, 1894
Felan, Maurice.....	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	June 18, 1894	July 28, 1894
Fitzgerald, William Weir....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Welland, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Gilmour, Thomas Henry....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Dec. 28, 1883	Feb. 3, 1894
Gourlay, H. F. A.....	Commissioner to administer Oaths, &c., in the Colony of Victoria, for use in the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada.	Feb. 7, 1894	Mar. 10, 1894
Greig, Alfred M.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the N. Riding of the County of Lanark, Ont.	Mar. 28, 1894	May. 19, 1894
Gregory, Charles Ernest....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Antigonish, N.S.	May 15, 1894	" 26, 1894
Gosselin, Jean.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Montmorency, Que.	" 28, 1894	June 9, 1894
Gagnon, Amédée.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Maisonneuve, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Gray, William Myers.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of New Westminster, B.C.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Guillet, Louis Philippe.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Gill, Hon. Charles I.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Richelieu, Que.	" 24, 1894	Sept. 15, 1894
Guillet, Louis Philippe.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the City of Three Rivers, Que.	" 25, 1894	" 15, 1894
Haggart, Alexander.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Dec. 28, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894
Hough, John Stanley.....	" " " "	" 28, 1893	" 17, 1894
Howey, William Harvey.....	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Jan. 20, 1894	April 7, 1894
Howlan, Hon. George Wm....	Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Prince Edward Island.	Feb. 21, 1894	Feb. 24, 1894
Hutchinson, Robert.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Kent, N.B.	April 5, 1894	April 14, 1894
Hazen, John Douglas.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	June 8, 1894	June 30, 1894

Secretary of State.

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Haszard, Francis L.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	June 8, 1894	June 30, 1894
Hamilton, John MacPherson.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Algoma, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Haggart, Alexander.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Selkirk, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Hubbs, Richard H.	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince Edward, Ont.	" 24, 1894	Sept. 22, 1894
Hamilton, John M.	Revising Officer for Revising District No. 2 or Western Algoma, Ont.	" 29, 1894	" 22, 1894
Hanington, Augustus H.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	Oct. 3, 1894	Oct. 20, 1894
Horne, William.	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	" 5, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Helmcken, Henry Dallas.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.	" 19, 1894	Dec. 8, 1894
Hacker, Henry.	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	" 29, 1894	" 1, 1894
Isley, Stephen.	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	June 18, 1894	July 28, 1894
Jenks, John Nathaniel.	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	Jan. 1, 1894	Mar. 3, 1894
Jones, Stephen James.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of South Brant, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Johnston, Frederick Wm.	Revising Officer for Revising District No. 1 or Eastern Algoma, Ont.	" 29, 1894	Sept. 22, 1894
Klein, Alphonse Basil.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Bruce, Ont.	June 19, 1894	Aug. 7, 1894
Kavanagh, Henry J.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Ste. Anne, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Kingsmill, John J.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of West Bruce, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Knowles, Edward T. C.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. John City and County, and for the Electoral District of the City of St. John, N.B.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Locke, Corbet.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Dec. 28, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894
Landry, Narcisse A.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Gloucester, N. B.	May 2, 1894	May 12, 1894
Laurin, Alphonse.	Chief Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.	June 18, 1894	June 16, 1894
Lepailleur, Alfred N.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Jacques Cartier, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Locke, Corbet.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Lisgar, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Lippé, Hubert.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Bagot, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Locke, Corbet.	Judge of the County Court for the Southern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba.	" 25, 1894	Sept. 29, 1894
McKay, James.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Dec. 28, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894
Munson, John Henry D.	" " "	" 28, 1893	" 3, 1894
Macdonald, Wm. Alexander.	" " "	" 28, 1893	" 17, 1894
McDonald, Valentine.	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	Jan. 20, 1894	Mar. 17, 1894
McGibbon, Duncan.	Judge of the County Court of the county of Peel, Ont.	Mar. 12, 1894	" 24, 1894
McGibbon, Duncan.	Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	" 12, 1894	" 24, 1894
McLean, James A.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Lunenburg, N. S.	" 28, 1894	Apr 7, 1894
McCabe, John J.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Victoria, N. S.	" 31, 1894	" 14, 1894
McCready, James W.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of York, N. B.	Apr. 16, 1894	" 28, 1894
Marchand, Louis.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Beauharnois, Que.	" 28, 1894	May 12, 1894
McGibbon, Duncan.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Peel, Ont.	May 28, 1894	June 9, 1894
Matthew, George F.	Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.	June 7, 1894	" 9, 1894
Morson, Walter A. O.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	" 8, 1894	July 21, 1894
McLean, Angus A.	" " "	" 8, 1894	Aug. 4, 1894
Macmillan, Duncan.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Haldimand and Monck, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Mathieu, Hon. Michel.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. James, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Mosgrove, William.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the City of Ottawa, Ont.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894

List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
McNamara, John M	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Nipissing, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Macleod, Neil	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of East Prince, P. E. I.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
McLean, Angus A.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of East Queen's, P. E. I.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
MacDonald, John Small	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of King's, P. E. I.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
McQuarrie, Neil	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of West Prince, P. E. I.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Milot, Jules	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the county of St. Maurice, Que.	" 25, 1894	Sept 15, 1894
McSweyn, John	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, Ont.	Sept. 7, 1894	Oct. 13, 1894
Milledge, Thomas	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Oct. 3, 1894	" 20, 1894
McAlister, John	" " "	" 3, 1894	" 20, 1894
McInerney, George Valentine	" " "	" 3, 1894	Nov. 10, 1894
Meredith, William Ralph	Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario ; a Justice of the High Court of Justice for Ontario ; and a Member and President of the Common Pleas Division with the title of Chief Justice of Common Pleas	" 5, 1894	Oct. 13, 1894
Owen, Nepean C.	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs	Jan. 20, 1894	Mar. 17, 1894
O'Brien, James	Chief Clerk " " "	July 20, 1894	July 21, 1894
O'Driscoll, Michael	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of S. Renfrew, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Ouimet, Hon. Joseph Alph.	An Assistant Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the province of Quebec	Sept 17, 1894	Sept 22, 1894
Ouimet, Hon. Joseph Alph.	An Assistant Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the province of Quebec	" 28, 1894	Oct. 6, 1894
Philp, James Rowe	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs	Jan. 20, 1894	Mar. 3, 1894
Pearson, Wesley	Assistant Appraiser in Her Majesty's Customs	June 16, 1894	June 16, 1894
Perras, François X.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. Mary, Que.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Pepin, Césaire	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Rouville, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Prud'homme, Louis Arthur	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Provencher, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Pelletier, Edouard G.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of St. Johns and Iberville, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Paquet, Etienne Théodore	Postmaster of the City of Quebec, Que.	Oct. 12, 1894	Nov. 10, 1894
Pyke, John George	Revising Officer for the county of Queen's being part of the Electoral District of Shelburne and Queens, N. S.	" 19, 1894	" 3, 1894
Quigley, Richard F.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	June 8, 1894	June 30, 1894
Robb, James	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of South Norfolk, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Raby, Hyacinthe N.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Labelle, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Roberge, Aimé Jos. Achille	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Laprairie and Napierville, Que.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Ryan, Joseph	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Macdonald, Man.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Ruggles, James R.	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs	" 1, 1894	Oct. 6, 1894
Roberge, Aimé Joseph Ach.	Revising Officer for that portion of the old Electoral District of the County of Laprairie included in the Electoral District of Laprairie and Napierville, Que.	" 25, 1894	Sept. 15, 1894
Roe, George Henry	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs	Sept. 11,	Dec. 29, 1894
Richard, Ambrose D.	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Oct. 3, 1894	Oct. 20, 1894
Stewart, William S.	" " "	June 8, 1894	June 30, 1894
Sandall, Thomas O.	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs	" 18, 1894	July 28, 1894
Senkler, Edmund J.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Lincoln and Niagara, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Stewart, William S.	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of West Queen's, P. E. I.	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Strong, Sir Samuel Henry	Deputy Governor of Canada	Sept. 21, 1894	Sept. 22, 1894

Secretary of State.

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Scott, David Lynch.....	Judge of the Supreme Court of the N.-W. Territ.	Sept 28, 1894	Oct. 13, 1894
Stunden, Jesse.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Oct. 5, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Stewart, George.....	Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.....	" 17, 1894	Dec. 29, 1894
Symons, Harry.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	" 19, 1894	Nov. 10, 1894
Taylor, Sidney Stockton.....	" " " "	Dec. 28, 1893	Feb. 17, 1894
Thompson, Francis C.....	Post Office Inspector for the Sherbrooke Postal Division, Que.....	Apl. 28, 1894	July 28, 1894
Tilley, jr., Charles F.....	Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.....	June 14, 1894	June 16, 1894
Tellier, Pierre.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Berthier, Que.....	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Tennyson, Bertram.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Oct. 19, 1894	Nov. 10, 1894
Tait, Hon. Melbourne M.....	To perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, as it is comprised and defined for the Court of Review.....	" 27, 1894	" 24, 1894
VanWart, James Alfred.....	Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Bruns.	Apl. 10, 1894	Apl. 21, 1894
VanWart, Wesley.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	June 8, 1894	June 23, 1894
VanWart, James Alfred.....	Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, N.B.....	Aug. 24, 1894	Sept 22, 1894
Williams, Joseph.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Dec. 20, 1893	June 9, 1894
Williams, Walter M. de Ray.....	Inspector of the North-west Mounted Police.....	Feb. 8, 1894	May 19, 1894
Wells, William Wilberforce.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Westmoreland, N.B.....	May 21, 1894	June 2, 1894
Wood, Frederick F.....	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.....	June 5, 1894	" 9, 1894
White, Hon. Albert S.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	" 8, 1894	" 20, 1894
Wootten, Edward E.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Victoria, B.C.....	July 7, 1894	July 28, 1894
Walker, David Mar.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of the City of Winnipeg, Man.....	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 11, 1894
Walkem, Hon. Geo. Anthony.....	Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Yale and Cariboo, B.C.....	" 1, 1894	" 11, 1894
Wilson, Charles.....	One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law	Oct. 19, 1894	Nov. 24, 1894
Young, Charles.....	Tide waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Feb. 28, 1894	Mar. 3, 1894

APPENDIX B.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS IN 1894.

List of the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents whose appointments were recorded in the Department of the Secretary of State, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.
Adams, A. W.	Consul	Argentine Republic.	St. John, N. B.
Bell, Edwin	Vice-consul	United States.	Chatham, Ont.
Butters, Jas.	Vice and deputy consul.	do	Clifton, Ont.
Barclay, C. M.	Consular agent	do	Point Lévis, Que.
Boutellier, C. S., Le	do	Italy	Gaspé Basin, Que.
Duffie, J. J.	Vice and deputy consul.	United States.	Winnipeg, Man.
Derby, Allen	do do	do	St. John, N. B.
Ewatt, Ernest	Vice and deputy com. agt.	United States.	Port Hope, Ont.
Enrique de Perera Blua	Acting consul	Spain	Montreal, Que.
Eure, M. R.	Vice and deputy consul.	United States	Victoria, B. C.
Fauvel, Wm. LeB.	Vice-consul.	Portugal.	Paspebiac, Que.
Fawler, Albert	Commercial agent	United States.	Morrisburg, Ont.
Flack, J. A.	Consular agent.	do	Cornwall, Ont.
Hoyle, Henry	Consular agent	United States.	Lacolle, Que.
Jackson, J. R.	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.
Jones, W. G.	Vice-consul.	Spain	Halifax, N. S.
Klecskowski, M.	Consul general	France	Montreal, Que.
Knowlson, J.	Consular agent.	United States.	Lindsay, Ont.
Kilmaster, G. B.	Commercial agent.	do	Port Rowan, Ont.
Ludgate, C. C.	Consular agent.	United States.	St. George, N. B.
Lyons, Chas.	Vice-consul.	Sweden and Norway	Cascumpec, P. E. I.
Levasseur, N.	do	Brazil.	Quebec, Que.
Magor, John	Acting consul general.	Brazil.	Montreal, Que.
Mathers, H. J.	Acting Vice-counsel.	Sweden and Norway	Halifax, N. S.
Moody, T. W.	Vice-consul.	Spain	Yarmouth, N. S.
Monk, W. H.	Vice-commercial agent.	United States.	Port Rowan, Ont.
Meek, W. A.	do do	do	do
McKeown, D. J.	Consular agent.	do	North Bay, Ont.
Nichols, Geo. W.	Consul	United States.	Clifton, Ont.
Owen, D. M.	Vice-consul.	Spain	Lunenburg, N. S.
Page, Duncan	Acting vice-consul.	Sweden and Norway	Metis, Que.
Peterson, W. F.	Commercial agent.	United States.	Vancouver, B. C.
Reynolds, W. A.	Consular agent.	United States.	Frelighsburg, Que.
Robinson, W. F.	do	do	Owen Sound, Ont.
Sharkey, J. F.	Consular agent.	United States.	Fredericton, N. B.
Schofield, F. J.	Vice and deputy com. agt.	do	Vancouver, B. C.
Schwartz, Aug.	Consular agent.	Italy	Quebec, Que.

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX C.

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1894.

Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	Referred to Department of	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
1	Address: Mr. Davies	Papers relating to charges made against Mr. Justice Palmer, or to his resignation and acceptance thereof.	1894. Mar. 20.		1894.	1894.	
2	Order: Mr. Davies.	Information respecting all rates general or special, charged on the Intercolonial Railway on through freight from Lewis to Halifax.					Return forthwith presented by the Right Hon. the Minister of Justice.
3	Address: Mr. Mulock.	All the documents bearing upon the subject of the commutation of the sentences passed upon Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly.	" 20.	Rys. and Canals	Mar. 21.	Mar. 3.	March 4
4	Address: Mr. Edgar	Papers not already brought down relating to the copyright question.	" 20.	Justice.	" 21.	" 28.	" 28
5	Order: Mr. Charlton	Information touching the distribution in each year since May 5th, 1887, of the Public Accounts, the Appropriation Accounts, and the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada.	" 20.	Justice.	" 21.	" 20.	" 20
6	Order: Sir Richard Cartwright.	Exports and Imports from 1st July, 1892, to 1st March, 1893, and from the 1st July, 1893, to 1st March, 1894.	" 20.	{ Queen's Printer Finance Customs.	" 21. " 21. " 21.	" 20. " 22. " 22.	" 20. " 29. " 29
7	Address: Mr. LaRivière.	All documents relating to the appeal made in the name of the Roman Catholic minority of the Province of Manitoba in reference to the School laws of that Province.	" 20.	Customs.	" 21.	April 2.	" 30
8	Address: Mr. LaRivière.	Establishment, maintenance, and administration of schools in the North-west Territories since 1885.	" 21.	Justice.	" 22.	June 26.	June 27
9	Order: Mr. Mulock.	Information respecting Royal Military College since its establishment.	" 21.	Secretary of State.	" 22.	Mar. 31.	March 31
10	Order: Mr. McMullen.	Expenditure in the Province of Nova Scotia since 1878, on railway, harbours, breakwaters, wharfs, and other public works in said Province.	" 21.	Militia and Defence	" 30.	April 11.	April 11
11	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Detailed information respecting the establishment of a government Cattle Ranch near Fort Macleod, North-west Territories.	" 20.	Public Works.	" 30.		
12	Address: Mr. Charlton.	Papers relating to the transfer of the contracts of George Goodwin on the Soulanges Canal.	" 30.	{ Indian Affairs Agriculture.	April 2. " 2.	May 1. April 5.	May 1 No inf'tn.
13	Order: Mr. Martin.	Information relating to homesteads in Manitoba during the years 1892 and 1893.	" 30.	Rys. and Canals.	" 2.		
14	Order: Mr. Martin.	Information concerning persons employed in connection with, and the cost of the Chicago Exhibit.	" 30.	Interior	" 2.	May 18.	May 18
			" 30.	Agriculture	" 2.		

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1894—Continued.

Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	Referred to Department of	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
15	Order: Mr. Martin	Particulars regarding prisoners who have died in penitentiaries in Canada during the last ten years.	1894. March 30	Justice	1894. April 2	1894. Apr. 19	1894. Apr. 20
16	Order: Mr. Martin	Expenses of Ministers and Controllers in connection with their trips investigating the operation of the Tariff.	" 30	Finance Customs Inland Revenue	" 2 " 2 " 2	" 2 " 2 " 2	" 2 " 2 " 2
17	Address: Sir Hector Langevin	Papers not already brought down relating to a Canadian Australian Cable.	" 30	Trade and Commerce	" 2	"	"
18	Address: Sir Hector Langevin	Papers not already brought down, touching the Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia.	" 30	Interior	" 2	" 2	" 2
19	Order: Sir Hector Langevin	Information regarding the working of the Civil Service Insurance.	" 30	Finance	" 2	" 2	" 2
20	Address: Mr. Gibson	All documents relating to the construction of the Curran Bridge and all works in connection therewith.	" 30	Railways and Canals	" 2	" 2	" 2
21	Order: Mr. McMullen	Cost of all Government buildings in Manitoba and the Northwest, also amount expended on bridges, roads, piers, etc., from 30th June, 1890, to 30th June, 1893.	" 30	Public Works	" 2	" 2	" 2
22	Order: Mr. McMullen	Information respecting the cost of the Cockburn Island wharf and dock (Lake Huron) and the steamers calling thereat since its completion.	" 30	"	" 2	" 2	" 2
23	Address: Mr. Mullock	Papers relating to all changes brought to the attention of the Government since 1891, in regard to any matters connected with the Kingston Penitentiary and the British Columbia Penitentiary.	" 30	Justice	" 2	" 2	" 2
24	Address: Mr. Mullock	Papers respecting contracts entered into with Mr. O'Connor for the supply of plant or equipment of any kind, for the manufacture of binder twine in Kingston Penitentiary.	" 30	"	" 2	" 2	" 2
25	Address: Mr. Mullock	Papers (since last Return) relating to the importation of American Cattle alive into Canada, or of the shipment of Canadian Cattle to Europe, via American Ports.	" 30	Agriculture	" 2	" 2	" 2
26	Address: Mr. Davies	Papers relating to the employment of certified captains or mates on steamers or ferries in the waters of the Dominion.	" 30	Marine and Fisheries	" 2	" 2	" 2
27	Address: Mr. Mills (Bothwell)	Reports touching the value of the Thousand Islands and any offers received for the purchase of the same.	" 30	Indian Affairs Interior	" 2 " 2	" 2 " 2	" 2 " 2

Secretary of State.

28	Order : Mr. McMillan.	Butter manufactured at the experimental creameries, established at Elgin and Woodstock, Ontario, from the time they were established up to the 1st January, 1894.	"	30.	Agriculture.....	"	2.	May 12..	May 12
29	Order : Mr. Edgar.	Information respecting iron produced in Canada since the date of the last return.	"	30.	Customs.....	"	2.	April 7..	April 9
30	Address : Mr. Davies.	Papers, not already brought down, relating to the purchase of the Harris property in St. John, for the Intercolonial Railway.	"	30.	Railways and Canals.....	"	2.	June 19..	June 19
31	Order : Mr. Charlton.	Information touching grants of public lands to the various religious denominations in Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada, since 1st January, 1880.	"	30.	Interior.....	"	2.		
32	Order : Mr. Davies.	Papers relative to a claim for compensation for railway damages made by one Charles Coffin, of Midgell, P. E. I.	"	30.	Railways and Canals.....	"	2.	April 27..	April 27
33	Address : Mr. Davies.	Papers relating to the discharge from office as Superintendent of St. Paul's Island and keeper of Ingonish Island, of Mr. Samuel Campbell, or relating to his superannuation allowance.	"	30.	Marine and Fisheries.....	"	2.	May 22..	May 22
34	Address : Mr. Charlton.	Papers relating to awarding contract to William H. Davis and Sons, for constructing a dam at Sheikh's Island, in connection with the Cornwall Canal.	"	30.	Railways and Canals.....	"	2.	April 6..	April 6
35	Order : Mr. Mars.	Mining machinery admitted free of duty since the year 1890.	"	30.	Customs.....	"	2.	May 14..	May 14
36	Address : Mr. Charlton.	Information respecting Indian Corn imported in each year since 1889.	"	30.	Justice.....	"	2.	April 11..	April 11
37	Address : Mr. Charlton.	Iron and steel imported, for bridge construction, into Canada in each year since 1886.	"	30.	Customs.....	"	2.	May 23..	May 23
38	Order : Mr. Davies.	Sentence imposed upon John V. Ellis, Editor of the St. John Globe, for an alleged contempt of court.	"	30.	Secretary of State.....	"	2.	April 4..	April 4
39	Order : Mr. McMullen.	Money paid to Mr. A. F. Wood, Government Valuator, during the years 1891-92-93.	"	30.	Secretary of State.....	"	2.	" 12..	" 13
40	Order : Sir Hector Laurégin.	Complete list of the Revising Officers under the Franchise Act.	"	30.	To the several Departments.....	"	2.	Return not completed	
41	Address : Mr. Leclair.	Papers respecting the school law of Prince Edward Island, intitled "The Public School Act, 1877."	"	30.	To the several Departments.....	"	2.	Return not completed	
42	Order : Mr. Macdonald (Huron).	Information respecting members of the Legislature of Ontario who have received money for duties performed for the Dominion Government since 1879.	"	30.	Customs.....	"	4.	July 11..	July 11
43	Order : Mr. Macdonald (Huron).	Information respecting members and ex-members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario who received appointments from the Dominion Government since 1879.	"	30.	Post Office.....	"	11..		
44	Order : Mr. Macdonald (Huron).	Information relating to coal oil imported from the United States in tank cars.	"	30.	Indian Affairs.....	"	11..	April 14..	April 14
45	Address : Mr. Laurier.	Papers relating to dismissal of Damase St. Pierre as Postmaster of St. Fortunat de Wolfeston.	"	30.	Indian Affairs.....	"	11..	" 14..	" 14
46	Address : Mr. Mulock.	Papers relating to superannuation of Mr. L. Vankoughnet, late Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	"	30.	Interior.....	"	11..	" 26..	" 26
47	Address : Mr. Mills (Bothwell).	Report to Council touching superannuation of Mr. L. Vankoughnet, late Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.	"	30.	Agriculture.....	"	26..	" 30..	" 30
48	Order : Mr. Martin.	Money paid by way of bonus for bringing settlers to Manitoba or the Territories in 1891-92-93, together with names and location of the settlers so brought.	"	30.	Interior.....	"	5.	May 9..	May 9

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1894—Continued.

Reference Number	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	Referred to Department of	Date.	Return.	
						Received.	Sent.
49	Order: Mr. Laurier.	Statement in the form of Table C in the blue-book already published on the French treaty, for the years ending 30th June, 1892 and 1893.	1894.		1894.	1894.	
50	Order: Mr. Patterson (Colchester).	Information concerning persons employed in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Columbian Exposition from the province of Nova Scotia.	April 10.	Finance	May 11.	May 14.	May 14
51	Order: Mr. McMullen.	Number of civil servants contributing to the superannuation fund, and the gross amount of wages paid.	" 10.	Agriculture	" 11.	" 17.	" 17
52	Order: Mr. McMullen.	Amount of fees collected, quantity of timber culled and amount of wages paid to cutters and staff at Montreal for the last ten years.	" 10.	{ Finance. Auditor (general).	" 11.	" 13.	No information. April 23
53	Order: Mr. McMullen.	Timber dues collected, quantity of timber culled and amount of wages paid to cutters and staff at Quebec for each year for the last ten years.	" 10.	Inland Revenue.	" 11.	" 30.	May 30
54	Address: Mr. Frémont.	Documents respecting claim of the Hurons of Lorette in relation to the Seigneurie of Sillery.	" 10.	"	" 11.	" 30.	" 30
55	Order: Mr. Mulock.	Information respecting receipts for gate money at Kingston penitentiary between 1st January, 1887, and 1st January, 1894.	" 10.	Indian Affairs	" 11.	" 25.	" 25
56	Address: Mr. Amyot.	Orders in Council from the origin of confederation up to the year 1879 respecting any drawback or bounty in reference to the building of Canadian ships, barques or other vessels.	" 10.	Justice	" 11.	April 25.	April 25
57	Order: Mr. Landerkin.	Returns ordered by the House of Commons during the past three sessions and not yet brought down.	" 10.	{ Privy Council. Customs.	" 2. April 11.	May 30. " 2.	May 30 " 30
58	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Information concerning persons employed in connection with, and the total cost of, the Canadian exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.	" 10.	To the several departments.	" 11.	Return not complete	
59	Address: Mr. Amyot.	Orders in Council in force from 1838 to the beginning of Confederation concerning any drawback or bounty with respect to the building of Canadian ships, barques and other vessels.	" 16.	Agriculture. { Privy Council. Finance. Trade and Commerce. Marine and Fisheries.	" 17. " 28. " 25. " 23. " 17.	May 15. April 27. " 25. " 20.	May 19
60	Order: Mr. Paterson (Braut).	Information respecting debts incurred by the individual members of the Six Nations Indians since the year 1886.	" 16.	Indian Affairs	" 17.	May 12.	May 12.
61	Address: Mr. Harwood.	Appointment of Théophile Subourin and Julien Montpetit as Fishery Overseers for the division of the Lake of Two Mountains and Isle Perrot.	" 16.	Marine and Fisheries	" 17.	June 5.	June 5.

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62	Order: Mr. LaRivière.	Report of Engineer who inspected Rivière-aux-Roseaux, Rivière-aux-Kats and Rivière-la-Seine, in the Electoral District of Provencher.	"	16.	Public Works.	"	17.	April 27.	April 30.
63	Address: Mr. Casey.	Orders in Council granting under subsection m, section 245 of the Customs Act, drawbacks or rebates or specific sums in lieu thereof.	"	16.	Customs.	"	17.		
64	Order: Mr. Tarte.	Tenders for the construction of section 1 and 2 of the Soulanges Canal, and other documents in connection therewith.	"	16.	Railways and Canals.	"	17.		
65	Order: Mr. Martin.	Information respecting all lands allotted to half-breeds in Manitoba for which patents have not been issued.	"	16.	Interior.	"	17.	June 21.	June 21.
66	Order: Sir Richard Cartwright.	Receipts and expenditures to dates of 10th April, 1894, and 10th April, 1893.	"	16.	Finance.	"	17.	This return was forthwith presented by Hon. Mr. Foster.	
67	Address: Sir Hector Langevin.	Papers, not already brought down, relating to the northern and north-eastern boundary of the province of Quebec.	"	18.	Interior.	"	19.		
68	Address: Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton).	Correspondence touching the seizure by the Russian cruiser "Zabiaka" of the Canadian schooner "Willie McGowan" in the North Pacific Ocean, in June 1892.	"	18.	Marine and Fisheries.	"	19.		
69	Order: Mr. Laurier.	Sums paid for the construction of the River Yamaska Dam.	"	18.	Public Works.	"	19.	May 29.	May 29.
70	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Detailed information respecting exports to the United States and Great Britain for the last fiscal year.	"	23.	Customs.	"	24.		
71	Order: Mr. Hughes.	Report of Commission appointed to inquire into all matters concerning the Trent Valley Canal.	"	23.	Railways and Canals.	"	24.	April 27.	April 27.
72	Address: Mr. McMullen.	Correspondence regarding the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle entering English ports.	"	23.	Agriculture.	"	24.		
73	Address: Mr. Béchard.	All papers respecting the construction of a swing bridge on the Chambly Canal, opposite the south east end of Ste. Therese Island, in the Richelieu River.	"	25.	Railways and Canals.	"	26.	June 4.	June 4.
74	Address: Mr. Laurier.	Papers relating to claim of the Indians of the Saugueen Reserve) to the exclusive right of fishing in French Bay, Lake Huron. J.	"	25.	(Marine and Fisheries (Indian Affairs.	"	26.	May 5.	May 16.
75	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Information respecting timber licenses granted since January 1st, 1887.	"	25.	Interior.	"	26.	June 25.	June 25.
76	Address: Mr. Martin.	Documents relating to the improvement of St. Andrew's Rapids in the Red River of the North.	"	25.	Public Works.	"	26.	July 12.	July 12.
77	Order: Mr. Mills (Bothwell).	Correspondence respecting claim of a certain band of Indians to the ownership of McCormick's Island and the Point Pelee.	"	25.	Indian Affairs.	"	26.		
78	Order: Mr. Paterson (Brant).	Information respecting amount paid out of the six Nation Indians Fund (by way of gift or loan) to individual members from 1886 to date.	"	25.	"	"	26.	April 28.	May 1.
79	Address: Mr. Béchard.	All papers respecting dismissal of J. B. Chevalier, of Iberville, from the post of Fishery Overseer.	"	25.	"	"	26.	May 10.	" 11.
80	Order: Mr. Fréchette.	Papers respecting complaint made by one Etienne Tremblay against Joseph Placide Rocheleau, Postmaster of Pauline, in the County of Rouville.	"	25.	Marine and Fisheries.	"	26.	June 5.	June 5.
81	Order: Mr. Forbes.	Information respecting industries established in the Counties of Queen's and Shelburne, as reported in the Census returns of 1881.	"	25.	Post Office.	"	26.		
			"	25.	Agriculture.	"	26.		

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders, of the House of Commons, Session 1894—Continued.

Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	Referred to Department of	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
82	Order : Mr. Forbes	Information respecting industries in the county of Lunenburg as reported in the census of 1891	1894.		1894.	1894.	
83	Order : Sir Richard Cartwright	Information respecting depositors in the Dominion and Post Office Savings' Banks	April 25	Agriculture	April 26		
84	Order : Mr. Sproule	Papers relating to all matters in connection with the amalgamation of The Canadian Mutual Aid or Canadian Mutual Life Association with the Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston	" 25	(Finance) (Post Office)	" 26	May 17	May 18
85	Address : Mr. Tarte	Memorial of Archbishop Taché respecting Manitoba Schools and all papers in the possession of the Government relating to the ordinances adopted by the Legislature of the North-west Territories in 1882	" 25	Finance	" 26	July 5	July 5
86	Address : Mr. McGregor	Orders in Council and departmental orders now in force in the Province of Ontario concerning fisheries therein and all petitions in relation thereto	" 26	Secretary of State	" 27	April 30	May 1
87	Address : Mr. Campbell	Papers relating to dismissal of Timothy McQueen as Fishery Overseer in the county of Kent, Ontario	" 26	Marine and Fisheries	" 27	June 20	June 20
88	Address : Mr. Tarte	Papers respecting certain matters connected with the Post Office of St. François de Sales, county of Laval, since 1891	" 26	Marine and Fisheries	" 27	May 8	May 8
89	Order : Mr. Lepine	Establishment of the Bureau of Labour Statistics	30	Post Office	May 2		
90	Order : Mr. Taylor	Information respecting amounts paid for legal services and costs during the fiscal years from 1873-74 to 1878-79 inclusive	" 30	Agriculture	" 2	" 12	" 12
91	Order : Mr. Martin	Information relating to settlers brought into the Yorkton and Saltcoats District from Dakota, and into the Calgary District from Chicago and the States of Washington, Idaho and Oregon	May 7	To the several Departments	" 8	Return not yet completed.	
92	Order : Mr. Martin	Information respecting persons appointed to act as what are known as return-men, in connection with immigration work	" 7	Interior	" 8	July 12	July 12
93	Order : Mr. McMullen	Information respecting the manufactured goods as articles exported being the product of Canadian factories upon which a rebate of duty was granted	" 7	Interior	" 8	June 14	June 14
94	Address : Mr. McMullen	Order in Council authorising sale of Lot 6, Concession 12, Township of Luther, in the County of Wellington	May 7	Customs	" 8		
95	Address : Mr. Mulock	Correspondence regarding the inspection of cattle passing through Canada from the United States	" 7	(Finance) (Indian Affairs)	June 5	June 8	June 8
96	Order : Mr. Lister	Information respecting money in the hands of the Government held as security for the performance of contracts completed	" 7	(Interior)	May 18	May 18	May 22
			" 7	Agriculture	" 8	June 20	June 20
			" 7	Finance	" 8	May 19	May 19

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97	Order: Sir R. Cartwright.	Receipts and expenditures chargeable to Consolidated Fund from 1st July, 1893, to 1st May, 1894, and also for same period from 1st July, 1892, to 1st May, 1893.	7.	"	8.	"	10.	"	10
98	Address: Mr. Cameron.	Papers relating to charges made against G. C. Lawrence, Ticket Agent at Fort Hastings, Inverness County, N.S.	"	"	"	"	June 23.	June	23
99	Order: Mr. Davies.	All papers relative to Public Work (wharf or breakwater) at Grand Etang, Cape Breton.	"	"	"	"	May 26.	May	26
100	Order: Mr. Cameron.	Correspondence relative to the steam ferry established across the Strait of Canso, between Fort Mulgrave and Hawkesbury, also between Port Mulgrave and Hastings.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
101	Order: Mr. Martin.	Timber disposed of in Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17 east of the 1st principal meridian and also on the Whitemouth River.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
102	Address: Mr. Mulock.	Correspondence in relation to establishing a fast Atlantic Steamship Line between Canada and Great Britain and also a line between Canada and France.	"	"	"	"	June 28.	June	29
103	Address: Sir John Thompson.	Papers relating to the hard-pan cases; also the findings of the judge of Exchequer Court respecting the said claims.	"	"	"	"	June 12.	June	12
104	Address: Mr. Brodeur.	Papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. B. Loiseau, postmaster of Ste. Angèle de Monroir, together with the record, depositions, &c., in suit brought in Montreal of Loiseau vs. Gullet.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
105	Order: Mr. Borden.	Papers relating to the condition of Picket's pier and the non-expenditure thereon of the sum voted last year for the purpose of repairing said pier.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
106	Order: Mr. Choquette.	Papers relating to contracts entered into with the firm of Turcotte & Provost, of Quebec, or with J. B. Provost, Quebec, for supplies for the use of the officers and men of the Citadel.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
107	Order: Mr. Choquette.	Documents relating to the purchase or to the leasing of a property for the purposes of the Post Office of St. Roch de Québec.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
108	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Amount and value of hatters' bands, &c., imported into Canada in each year since 1885, under provisions of Order in Council of 5th July, 1886, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
109	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Quantity and value of felloes of hickory wood imported into Canada in each year, free of duty, since 1887, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
110	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Amount and value of crucible steel imported into Canada, free of duty, in each year since 1885.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
111	Order: Mr. Charlton.	Value of sweat leathers imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
112	Address: Mr. Tarte.	All documents respecting the location of the railway called "The Great Northern Railway."	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
113	Order: Mr. Tarte.	Tenders received and contracts awarded for sections 12 and 13 of the Soulanges Canal, together with all correspondence in connection therewith.	"	"	"	"	July 16.	July	16
114	Address: Mr. Perry.	Papers relating to the removal of the flag station from Mill River on the Prince Edward Island Railway to Howlan Road.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
115	Order: Mr. Bowers.	Correspondence respecting the taking of lobsters and of the limitations of size; also as regards the close season for the herring fishing at Two Island Harbour, Grand Manan.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	June 11.	June	11, June 11,

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1894—Continued.

Reference Number	Mover	Subject	Date of Address or Order	Referred to Department of	Date	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
116	Address: Mr. Tarte.	Correspondence in relation to the establishment of a steamship line between France and Canada.	1894.		1894.	1894.	
117	Order: Mr. LaRivière.	Information respecting persons in Manitoba who have not as yet repaid the loans made to them in or about the year 1876, for seed, grain, etc.	May 14.	Finance.	May 16.		
118	Order: Mr. Somerville.	Cost of printing analytical index of the Customs Tariff.	" 21.	Interior.	" 22.	July 17.	July 17.
119	Order: Mr. McCarthy.	Papers relating to the admission free of duty of certain goods consisting of vestments or other church articles, for the use of the Roman Catholic Church at Woodstock, consigned to Rev. Father Brady of that place in February, 1894.	" 21.	Customs.	" 22.	" 12.	" 12.
120	Address: Mr. Somerville.	Correspondence respecting certain packets of printed papers franked by a Member of the United States Congress and sent to the Dead Letter office.	" 21.	Customs.	" 22.	June 27.	June 27.
121	Order: Mr. Perry.	For statement of trips made by the steamer "Stanley" between Charlottetown and Pictou, with number of passengers and amount of freight.	" 21.	Post Office.	" 22.		
122	Order: Mr. Lister.	For names, etc., of Junior Judges in the province of Ontario.	" 28.	Post Office.	" 30.	June 9.	No inform'n June 28.
123	Order: Mr. Devlin.	For copies of correspondence re improvements of Spanish River, District of Algoma.	" 28.	Marine and Fisheries.	June 9.	" 27.	
124	Order: Mr. Flint.	For information re distilled and fermented liquors imported into Canada or manufactured therein.	" 28.	Justice.	May 30.	" 5.	" 5.
125	Order: Mr. Flint.	For information re Distilleries and Malsters' establishments in Canada in 1891.	" 28.	Public Works.	" 30.		
126	Order: Mr. Devlin.	For copies of correspondence re tenders received since 1st January, 1890, for the purchase of timber limits on Indian Reserves.	" 28.	Inland Revenue.	" 30.	July 17.	July 17.
127	Order: Mr. Fraser.	For information as to industries established in the county of Guysborough as reported in the census of 1891.	" 28.	"	" 30.	" 17.	" 17.
128	Order: Mr. Davies.	For copies of all contracts for the construction of the steamers "Curlew," "Constance" and "Petrel" and statement of expenses for equipment, repairs, etc.	" 28.	Indian Affairs.	" 30.		
129	Address: Mr. Tarte.	For copies of reports, etc., from the engineers recommending certain changes in the original contract relative to the construction of locks and other masonry on Sec. 1 and 2 of Soulanges Canal.	" 28.	Agriculture.	" 30.		
130	Order: Mr. Lechapelle.	For a detailed report showing the prizes awarded at the Chicago Columbian Exposition for the work of pupils of educational institutions of the Dominion of Canada.	" 28.	Marine and Fisheries.	" 30.	June 5.	June 5.
			" 28.	Railways and Canals.	" 30.	July 11.	July 12.

131	Order : Mr. Tarte.....	For copies of all reports from Messrs. Charles Taché & Son on Survey and Soundings in the County of Rimouski.....	"	28..	Public Works.....	"	30..	"	June 1..	June 1
132	Order : Mr. Landerkin.....	For the list of articles, and value thereof, imported from the United States for the use of the Government during the last fiscal year.....	"	28..	Customs.....	"	30..	"	June 1..	June 1
133	Order : Mr. Casey.....	For copies of correspondence regarding the printing of the last revised voters' list for Elgin.....	"	28..	Queen's Printer.....	"	30..	"	June 1..	June 1
134	Address : M r. M i l l s, (Bothwell).....	For copies of correspondence since 1867, between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government re Her Majesty's exclusive Sovereignty over Hudson's Bay.....	"	28..	(Privy Council..... Interior..... Marine and Fisheries..... (Gov. General's Secy..... Justice..... (Secretary of State.....	July 12 June 28 May 30 July 20 May 30 June 4 June 4	19 28 20 30 4 5	"	July 20 " 4 June 27 " "	No inf'm'n " " June 5 " 5
135	Order : Mr. Fauvel.....	Papers in relation to the reduction or abolition of the duties on Canadian tobacco or in relation to any possible changes in the Inland Revenue laws in that behalf.....	"	May 28..	Inland Revenue.....	"	5..	"	July 19..	July 19
136	Address : Mr. Brodeur.....	Correspondence, etc., regarding the regulations for the carriage of live stock over railways from any point in the United States through Canada, to any other point in the United States.....	"	June 4..	"	"	5..	"	July 19..	July 19
137	Order : Mr. Sproule.....	Papers relative to the dismissal or removal of John McLeod as Inspector of the repairs of the Broad Cove March pier, Cape Breton.....	"	18..	(Agriculture..... (Railways and Canals.....	" "	19..	"	June 23..	No inf'm'n
138	Order : Mr. Davies.....	Detailed information respecting sums of money paid to Mr. Narcisse Rosa, of Quebec, Ship-builder, during the years from 1865 to 1869 inclusively.....	"	18..	Public Works.....	"	19..	"	July 12..	July 12
139	Order : Mr. Amyot.....		"	18..	Finance.....	"	19..	"		

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Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address.	Referred to Department of	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
1	Hon. Mr. Boulton.	Schedule of passenger and freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including the rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the seaboard, now in force.	1894.		1894.	1894.	
2	Hon. Mr. Bernier.	All papers in reference to the appeal made on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of the Province of Manitoba with respect to the School laws of that Province.	April 5.	Railways and Canals.	April 11.	April 27.	April 27.
3	Hon. Mr. Bernier.	All documents in reference to the establishment, maintenance, and administration of Schools in the North-west Territories since 1885.	" 9.	Justice.	" 11.	June 26.	June 27.
4	Hon. Mr. MacInnes (Burlington.)	Papers bearing upon the subject of the commutation of the death sentence passed by Mr. Justice Harrison upon the two Chelalis Indians, Peter and Jack, in November, 1893.	" 9.	Justice.	" 11.	May 14.	May 14.
5	Hon. Mr. Desjardins.	All documents concerning the extension and improvement of the Harbour at Montreal, etc.	" 25.	Public Works.	" 27.		
6	Hon. Mr. Boulton.	Passenger and freight rates of the Intercolonial Railway revenue derived by the C. P. R. on its westerly division between Port Arthur and Calgary, for the years 1892-93.	May 17.	Railways and Canals.	May 19.	May 30.	May 30.
7	Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)	Correspondence in reference to the financial claims of the Province of Prince Edward Island against the Dominion, in the matter of public works and steam communication in accordance with the terms of Confederation.	June 18.	Finance.	June 19.		
8	Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)	Information respecting trips made by the steamer "Stanley" during the months of January, February, March and April last.	" 18.	Marine and Fisheries.	" 19.	July 6.	July 6.
9	Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)	Reports of Sir Douglas Fox and Mr. Francis Bain regarding the proposed Tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland.	" 19.	Finance.	" 25.	" 5.	" 5.
10	Hon. Mr. Power.	Statement of sums paid for public printing for the year ending the 30th June, 1893 and 30th June, 1893, respectively.	July 13.	Queen's Printer.	July 13.		

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APPENDIX D.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The following elections took place under the Canada Temperance Act in the year 1894.

County or City.	No. of Qualified Voters.	For the Act.	Against the Act.	Result.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,829	734	712	Act brought into force.
County of Chicoutimi, Que.	5,916	147	1,224	Act defeated.

N.B.—The election in Chicoutimi was upon a petition to revoke the Order in Council by which the Act was brought into force in that county.

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APPENDIX E.

LIST OF REVISING OFFICERS.

Name.	District.	Quality.	Address.
Archibald, J. S.	St. Antoine (Montreal)	Judge, Superior Court.	Montreal, Que.
Ardagh, J. A.	Simcoe, E.	County Court Judge.	Barrie, Ont.
Archambault, J. A.	Sherbrooke	Notary	Sherbrooke, Que.
Archambault, Gaspard Alexis	Montcalm	"	Ste. Julienne, Que.
Armstrong, R. W.	Burrard	Barrister.	Vancouver, B.C.
Bampton, G. E.	Argenteuil	Advocate.	Lachute, Que.
Barrett, W.	Bruce, N.	Judge, County Court.	Walkerton, Ont.
Barrett, Gregory	Marquette	Barrister	Carberry, Man.
Beauchamp, J. J.	Hochelaga	Advocate.	Montreal, Que.
Beauchemin, A. O. T.	St. Hyacinthe.	"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Bedard, Chs.	Napierville, (part of the Electoral District of La Prairie and Napierville)	Notary	St. Rémi, Que.
Belcourt, J. L.	Yamaska	"	Baie du Febvre, Que.
Bell, Arch	Bothwell	County Court Judge	Chatham, Ont.
Bell, Wm.	Hamilton	Barrister.	Hamilton, Ont.
Benson, T. M.	Durham, E.	County Court Judge	Port Hope, Ont.
Billy, J. A.	Durham, W.	"	"
Bingay, J. W.	Gaspé	Judge, Superior Court.	New Carlisle, Que.
Blanchard, F. C.	Yarmouth.	Barrister	Yarmouth, N.S.
	Shelburne (part of the Electoral District of Shelburne & Queen's)	"	Shelburne, N.S.
Bouchard, M.	Charlevoix	"	Baie St. Paul, Que.
Boyd, J.	Toronto, E.	"	Toronto, Ont.
	York, W.	"	"
Boys, W. F. A.	Simcoe, N.	Jr. County Court Judge.	Barrie, Ont.
	Simcoe, S.	"	"
Brais, P.	Chambly and Verchères	Notary	Longueuil, Que.
Brien, F. A.	Richmond and Wolfe, Que.	"	Danville, Que.
Burnham, Z.	Ontario, S.	County Court Judge	Whitby, Que.
	Ontario, W.	"	"
Capsey, George.	Missisquoi	Advocate	Bedford, Que.
	Dundas.	"	"
Carman, R. B.	Glengarry	County Court Judge	Cornwall, Ont.
	Stormont and Cornwall	"	"
	Wellington, S.	"	Guelph, Ont.
Chadwick, A. C.	Maskinongé	Notary	St. Justin, Que.
Chapdelaine, E. M.	Middlesex, S.	Barrister	London, Ont.
Chisholm, Andrew G.	Lévis.	Notary	St. Joseph de Lévis, Q.
Couillard, F. X.	Sunbury and Queens	Barrister	Fredericton, N.B.
Coy, Havelock	Vancouver.	Judge, Supreme Court.	Victoria, B.C.
Crease, H. P. P.	St. Lawrence (Montreal)	Advocate	Montreal, Que.
Crankshaw, James	Brandon	Judge, County Court.	Brandon, Man.
Cumberland, Thomas Dickey	Richmond, N.S.	Barrister	Arichat, N.S.
Cutler, W. R.	Ontario, N.	Jr. Judge, County Court.	Whitby, Ont.
Dartnell, G. H. F.	Montmagny	Notary	Lévis, Que.
Darveau, Chs.	Renfrew, N.	County Court Judge	Pembroke, Ont.
Deacon, John.	Victoria, S.	"	Lindsay, Ont.
Dean, W. W.	Chateauguay	Notary	St. Chrysotôme, Que.
Derome, I. J. L.	Laval	"	St. Martin, Que.
Desrochers, U. B.	Hants, N.S.	Barrister.	Windsor, N.S.
DeWolfe, Chs. E.	L'Assomption	Judge, Superior Court.	L'Assomption, Que.
DeLorimier, C. C.	Témiscouata	Barrister	R. du Loup (en bas) Q.
Dionne, L. B.	Huron, E.	Jr. County Court Judge.	Goderich, Ont.
Doyle, B. L.	Huron, W.	"	"
Drapeau, R. A.	Rimouski	Advocate.	Rimouski, Que.
	Wentworth, N., and	"	"
Duff, W. A. H.	Brant.	Barrister.	Hamilton, Ont.
	Wentworth, S.	"	"

LIST OF REVISING OFFICERS—Continued.

Name.	District.	Quality.	Address.
Dumesnil, J. E.	Soulanges	Notary	Côteau Landing, Que.
Dumouchel, G. L.	Wright	"	Aylmer, Que.
Eaton, B. H.	Halifax	Barrister	Halifax, N.S.
Elliot, J. K.	Huntingdon	Advocate	Béauharnois, Que.
Elliot, W.	Middlesex, E.	County Court Judge	London, Ont.
Elliot, Ed.	London	Jr. County Court Judge	London, Ont.
Evans, Robert William	Grey, E.	Barrister	Owen Sound, Ont.
Fay, John E.	Brome	Notary	Knowlton, Que.
Fitzgerald, W. W.	Welland	County Court Judge	Welland, Ont.
Finkle, A.	{ Oxford, N. Oxford, S. }	" " "	Woodstock, Ont.
Fortier, Ant.	Two Mountains	Notary	Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Fontaine, A.	Joliette	Advocate	Joliette, Que.
Fortin, J. B. E.	Dorchester	Notary	St. Anselme, Que.
Fraleck, E. B.	{ Hastings, E. Hastings, N. }	Jr. County Court Judge	Belleville, Ont.
Gagnon, Amédée	Maisonneuve	Advocate	Montreal, Que.
Gosselin, Jean	Montmorency	"	Quebec, Que.
Gendreau, J. B.	Stanstead	Notary	Coaticook, Que.
Gill, C. I.	Richelieu	Judge, Superior Court.	Sorel, Que.
Greig, Alfred M.	Lanark, N.	Barrister	Almonte, Ont.
Gregory, C. E.	Antigonish	"	Antigonish, N.S.
Gray, William Myers	New Westminster	"	New Westminster, B.C.
Guillet, L. P.	Three Rivers (part of the Electoral District of Three Rivers and St. Maurice)	Advocate	Three Rivers, Que.
Goodman, K.	Middlesex N.	Barrister	Park Hill, Ont.
Haggart, Alex.	Selkirk	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, J. M.	Algoma, W., (part of the Electoral District of Algoma).	Judge, Prov. District, Thunder Bay	Port Arthur, Ont.
Hearn, Jas. H.	Cape Breton	Barrister	Sydney, N.S.
Hemming, E. J.	Drummond	Advocate	Drummondville, Que.
Horne, C. R.	{ Essex, N. Essex, S. }	County Court Judge	Windsor, Ont.
Hughes, D. J.	{ Elgin, E. Elgin, W. }	" " "	St. Thomas, Ont.
Hutchinson, Robert	Kent, N.B.	Barrister	Richibucto, N.B.
Jamieson, J.	Wellington, C.	Jr. County Court Judge	Guelph, Ont.
Johnston, F. W.	Algoma, E. (part of the Electoral District of Algoma).	Judge	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Jones, S. J.	Brant, S.	County Court Judge	Brantford, Ont.
Kavanagh, H. J.	St. Anne (Montreal)	Advocate	Montreal, Que.
Ketchum, Jay	{ Northumberland, E. Northumberland, W. }	Jr. County Court Judge	Cobourg, Ont.
Kingsmill, J. J.	Bruce, W.	Barrister	Toronto, 19 Wellington St. West.
Klein, Alphonse B.	Bruce, E.	Jr. Judge, County Court.	Walkerton, Ont.
Knowles, Edwards T. C.	{ St. John City. St. John City and County }	Barrister	St. John, N.B.
Lacourse, A.	{ Waterloo, N. Waterloo, S. }	County Court Judge	Berlin, Ont.
Lacourcière, N. E.	Portneuf	Notary	St. Casimir, Que.
Landry, Narcisse A.	Gloucester, N.B.	Barrister	Bathurst, N.B.
LaRue, J. E.	Quebec County	Judge, Superior Court.	Quebec.
LaRue, V. W.	Quebec Centre	Notary	"
Lavery, J. I.	L'Islet	Advocate	"
Layton, N. J.	Colchester	Barrister	Truro, N.S.
Lazier, T. A.	Hastings W.	County Court Judge	Belleville, Ont.
Lefebvre, Jos. H.	Shefford	Notary	Waterloo, Que.
Lemay, Ls.	Lotbinière	"	Ste. Croix, Que.
LePailleur, A. N.	Jacques Cartier	"	Lachine, Que.
Lippé, H.	Bagot	"	Acton Vale, Que.
Locke, Corbet	Lisgar	Barrister	Morden, Man.
Maguire, G. F.	Bonaventure	Advocate	New Carlisle, Que.
Mahaffy, W. C.	Muskoka	Barrister	Bracebridge, Ont.

Secretary of State.

LIST OF REVISING OFFICERS—Continued.

Name.	District.	Quality.	Address.
Marchand, Louis.....	Beauharnois.....	Notary.....	Valleyfield, Que.
Masters, F. A.....	King's, N.S.....	Barrister.....	Kentville, N.S.
Mathieu, M.....	St. James (Montreal).....	Judge, Superior Court.....	Montreal, Que.
Methot, J. E.....	Arthabaska.....	Advocate.....	Arthabaska, Que.
Merrill, Edward.....	Prince Edward.....	County Court Judge.....	Pictou, Ont.
Milot, Jules.....	St. Maurice (part of the Electoral District of Three Rivers and St. Maurice).....	Notary.....	Yamachiche, Que.
Morgan, E.....	{ York, E. York, N.....	Jr. Judge, County Court.....	Toronto, Ont.
Morrison, Duncan.....	{ Grey, N..... Grey, S.....	Jr. Judge, County Court.....	Owen Sound, Ont.
Morse, W. A. D.....	Cumberland.....	County Court Judge.....	Amherst, N.S.
Mosgrove, Wm.....	{ Ottawa..... Carleton.....	Jr. County Court Judge.....	Mosgrove, Ont.
Moore, F. D.....	Victoria, N., Ont.....	Barrister.....	Lindsay, Ont.
Macdonald, H. S.....	{ Brockville..... Leeds, S., Grenville, S., N. Leeds and Grenville.....	County Court Judge.....	Brockville, Ont.
Macdonald, Jno. S.....	Kings, P.E.I.....	Barrister.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MacK nzie, J. A.....	{ Lambton, E..... Lambton, W.....	Jr. Judge, County Court.....	Sarnia, Ont.
Mackenzie, E. M.....	Bellechasse.....	Notary.....	St. Gervais, Que.
Macmillan, D.....	Haldimand and Monck.....	County Court Judge.....	Cayuga, Ont.
Mackie, J. I.....	Compton.....	Notary.....	Cookshire, Que.
McCabe, J. J.....	Victoria, N. S.....	Barrister.....	Baddeck, N. S.
McCarthy, T. A. M.....	Cardwell.....	County Court Judge.....	Orangeville, Ont.
McCready, James W.....	York, N. B.....	Barrister.....	Fredericton, N. B.
McDougall, J. L.....	Inverness.....	".....	Strathlorne, N. S.
McDougall, J. E.....	{ Toronto, C..... Toronto, W.....	County Court Judge.....	Toronto, Ont.
McGibbon, Duncan.....	Peel.....	".....	Milton West, Ont.
McGillivray, A. H.....	Guysboro'.....	Barrister.....	Guysborough, N. S.
McGillivray, J.....	Pictou.....	".....	New Glasgow, N. S.
McLean, James A.....	Lunenburg.....	".....	Bridgewater, N. S.
McLean, Angus A.....	Queen's East.....	".....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McLeod, Neil.....	Prince East.....	County Court Judge.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McNamara, John M.....	Nipissing.....	Barrister.....	North Bay, Ont.
McQuarrie, Neil.....	Prince West.....	".....	Summerside, P.E.I.
Nantel, B.....	Terrebonne.....	Advocate.....	St. Jérôme, Que.
O'Brian, P.....	{ Prescott..... Russell.....	County Court Judge.....	L'Orignal, Ont.
O'Driscoll, M.....	Renfrew, S.....	Barrister.....	Pembroke, Ont.
Pacaud, A.....	Beauce.....	Advocate.....	St. Joseph de Beauce, Q.
Pelletier, E. G.....	St. Johns and Iberville.....	".....	St. Athanase, Que.
Pepin, C.....	Rouville.....	Notary.....	St. Césaire, Que.
Perras, François-Xavier.....	St. Mary (Montreal).....	Advocate.....	Montreal, Que.
Plant, B. R.....	Victoria, N. B.....	Barrister.....	Edmundston, N. B.
Price, C. V.....	{ Frontenac..... Lennox.....	County Court Judge.....	Kingston, Ont.
Prud'homme, L. A.....	Provencher.....	".....	St. Boniface, Man.
Fyke, John G.....	Queen's, N. S.....	Barrister.....	Liverpool, N. S.
Raby, Hyacinthe N.....	Labelle.....	Notary.....	St. André Avelin, Que.
Robb, James.....	{ Norfolk, N..... Norfolk, S.....	County Court Judge.....	Simcoe, Ont.
Roberge, A. J. A.....	Laprairie (Part of the Electoral District of Laprairie & Napierville).....	Notary.....	Laprairie, Que.
Ryan, J.....	McDonald.....	County Court Judge.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Savary, A. W.....	{ Annapolis..... Digby.....	".....	Annapolis, N. S.
Schambier, A.....	Megantic.....	Notary.....	Digby, N. S.
Senkler, W. S.....	Lanark, S.....	County Court Judge.....	St. Fer. d'Halifax, Q.
Senkler, E. J.....	{ Lincoln and..... Niagara.....	".....	Perth, Ont.
Shanly, Jas.....	Middlesex, W.....	Barrister.....	St. Catharines, Ont.
Smith, E. S.....	{ Perth, N..... Perth, S.....	".....	London, Ont.
Stafford, L.....	Quebec, W.....	Advocate.....	Stratford, Ont.
			Quebec.

LIST OF REVISING OFFICERS—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Quality.	Address.
Stevens, J. G.	{ Carleton, N. B. Charlotte }	County Court Judge	St. Stephen, N. B.
Stewart, Wm. S.	Queen's West, P.E.I.	Barrister	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
St. Julien, J. T.	Pontiac.	Stipendiary Magistrate	Aylmer, Que.
Taché, P. V.	Kamouraska	Advocate	Fraserville, Que.
Tellier, P.	Berthier	Notary	Berthier (<i>en haut</i>), Que.
Tizard, George L.	Halton	Barrister	Oakville, Ont.
Toms, I. F.	Huron, S.	County Court Judge	Goderich, Ont.
Tourigny, J. L.	Nicolet	Notary	Gentilly, Que.
Tremblay, Lucien	Chicoutimi	"	Bagotville, Que.
Trudel, D. T.	Champlain	"	Batiscan, Que.
Turcotte, H. A.	Quebec, E.	Advocate	Quebec.
Turcotte, F. De S. O.	Vaudreuil	Notary	Vaudreuil, Que.
Vallée, R. P.	Saguenay	Stipendiary Magistrate	Quebec, Que.
Walkem, G. A.	Yale & Cariboo	Judge, Supreme Court	Kamloops, B. C.
Walker, D. M.	Winnipeg	County Court Judge	Winnipeg, Man.
Walsh, W. L.	Wellington, N.	Judge, County Court	Orangeville, Ont.
Wells, William W.	Westmoreland, N. B.	Barrister	Moncton, N. B.
Wedderburn, W.	{ Albert King's, N. B. }	County Court Judge	Hampton, N. B.
Wilkinson, W.	{ Northumberland, N. B. Restigouche }	County Court Judge	Chatham, N. B.
Wilkinson, W. H.	{ Addington Kingston }	County Court Judge	Napanee, Ont.
Woods, R. S.	Kent	Jr. County Court Judge	Chatham, Ont.
Weller, C. A.	{ Peterboro', E. Peterboro', W. }	County Court Judge	Peterboro', Ont.
Wootten, Edward E.	Victoria, B. C.	Barrister	Victoria, B. C.

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX F.

LIST of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department of the Secretary of State,
with the date of First Appointment, Rank and Salary in each case.

Name.	Rank.	Date of First Appointment.	Salary.
Catellier, Ludger Aimé.....	Under Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar- General of Canada	Aug. 13, 1859.	\$3,200
<i>Correspondence Branch.</i>			
Pelletier, Philippe	Chief Clerk	Mar. 1, 1888.	2,100
Morgan, Henry James	First Class Clerk.....	Nov. 19, 1853.	1,800
Colson, Frederick	do and Accountant.....	Jan. 20, 1885.	1,750
Emond, Gustave.....	do	Dec. 8, 1880.	1,550
Waters, John Francis, M. A.	do	" 9, 1885.	1,500
LaMothe, Henri G.....	Second Class Clerk.....	Feb. 1, 1878.	1,400
Roy, Henri.....	do	May 3, 1881.	1,350
*Walsh, Matthew F.....	do and Private Secretary to Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	June 24, 1882.	1,400
Harrison, Edward.....	Second Class Clerk.....	July 30, 1882.	1,300
Campbell, Wm. Wilfrid.....	do	" 1, 1893.	1,150
Foran, William.....	do	" 1, 1890.	1,100
Steele, Evelyn Y.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Nov. 1, 1885.	800
Dubé, Louis J. A.....	do	July 1, 1890.	550
Lalonde, J. M.....	do	Apr. 2, 1892.	550
Paradis, Eugène.....	do	Aug. 18, 1893.	550
<i>Registry Branch.</i>			
Brousseau, Elzéar.....	First Class Clerk.....	Feb. 1, 1864.	1,800
Storr, Ira William.....	do	Oct. 20, 1873.	1,550
Learoyd, Arthur Gilpin.....	do	" 20, 1873.	1,450
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	do	Sept. 10, 1878.	1,450
Drouin, Alphonse.....	Second Class Clerk.....	April 18, 1885.	1,400
Matton, Albert O.....	do	July 1, 1890.	1,300
Arcand, Arthur.....	do	" 1, 1890.	1,300
McDonald, Donald D.....	do	Oct. 1, 1878.	1,250
Medlow, Charles.....	do	Feb. 28, 1879.	1,250
Collins, George.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Mar. 21, 1874.	1,000
Globensky, Lambert F.....	do	Aug. 1, 1887.	700
Baker, Frederick M.....	do	Feb. 7, 1891.	600
<i>Records Branch.</i>			
Audet, Alphonse.....	Keeper of Records and Chief Clerk.....	Feb. 12, 1879.	2,400
Audet, François J.....	Third Class Clerk.....	" 1, 1888.	800
Archambault, Alfred.....	do	Aug. 31, 1891.	550
<i>Temporary Clerk.</i>			
de la Porte, Gabriel.....	Temporary Clerk, at per diem allowance.....	Jan. —, 1886.	
<i>Messengers.</i>			
Archambault, Romuald.....	Messenger.....	May 17, 1875.	500
Elie, Alfred.....	do	Jan. 15, 1884.	500
de Grosbois, Guillaume B.....	do	July 1, 1890.	500
Ricard, Urgel.....	do	Dec. 20, 1886.	500
Codd, George.....	Extra Messenger.....	July 1, 1889.	330

* Since transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX G.

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 February, 1894.

On a memorandum, dated 20th February, 1894, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting herewith a pamphlet prepared by Captain F. C. Wurtèle, Honorary Librarian of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, free of charge, in which evidence is collected establishing the fact that the "Royal William" was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic, propelled by steam, and recommending that the same be referred to the Secretary of State for publication or for such other action as may be by him deemed advisable.

The Minister also recommends that he be authorized to convey to Captain Wurtèle the thanks of the Government of Canada for his services in this matter.

The Committee submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.

SS. "ROYAL WILLIAM."

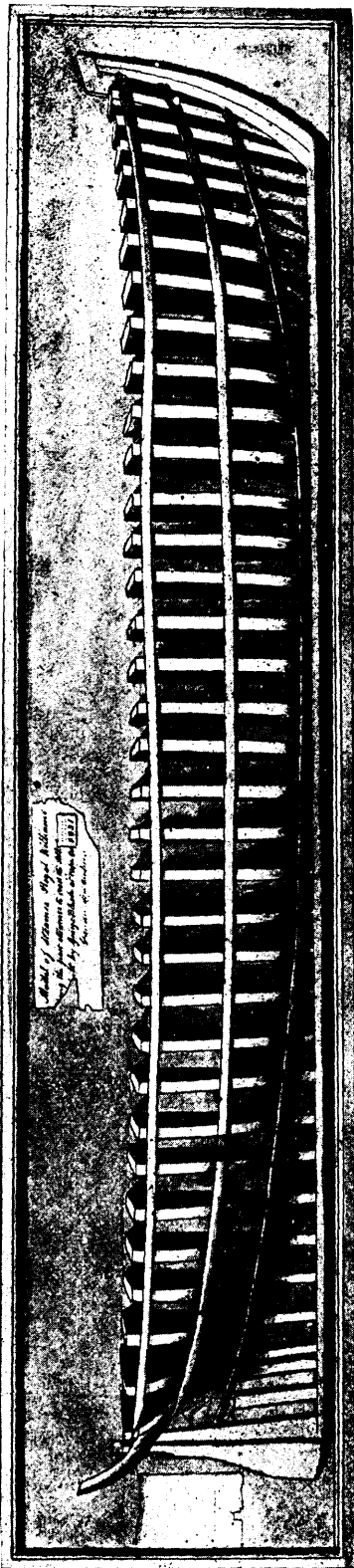
THE PIONEER OF TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

To Canada and Canadians belongs the honour of inaugurating transatlantic steam navigation by building, equipping, and sending to sea the steamship "Royal William." She was built, as a steamship, in Cape Cove, under the cliffs of Cape Diamond at the city of Quebec, with whose merchants alone rests the honour of sending her on that voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, which she performed by the continuous use of her steam engines.

This honour has been disputed and the claim is made in Britain that it be awarded to the steamers "Sirius" and "Great Western", and in the United States to a vessel named the "Savannah"; to refute these claims is the *raison d'être* of this brochure.

It had evidently ever been the desire of the British Government, through its representative at Quebec, to bind more closely and firmly the Maritime Provinces and Old Canada, by easier and speedier means of inter-communication than by schooners and the land transport of the day. The initial step to that end was the passing of the Act intitled "An Act for the encouragement of the trade and intercourse between the ports of Quebec and Halifax"; next the building of the Inter-colonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax in 1876, the link between Quebec and Montreal via the Grand Trunk Railway having been in operation for many years; and lastly the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1887 from Montreal to Vancouver, making one unbroken railway on Canadian soil from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thus strengthening the Confederation of 1867 and assisting to weld together into one nation the component provinces of this grand Dominion of Canada.

As the outcome of this Act and its amendments was the building of the ss. "Royal William," it will be in order to give it and also the Act of incorporation of the "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company," at length:



Model of Steamship Royal William
 built by George Black in Campbell's shipyard at Wolfe's Cove,
 Quebec, launched 27th April 1831. Cost £16,000. Was towed to Montreal where her engines were put in
 sailed from Pictou, N. S. for Gravesend, England, 17th August, 1833. Commanded by Capt. John MacDonnell.
 Arrived there 11th September 1833.
 She is now in the British Government's service, being the first war steamer the Spaniards ever possessed.

MODEL OF STEAMSHIP ROYAL WILLIAM.
 The FIRST vessel to CROSS the ATLANTIC under STEAM ALONE. Built by George Black in Campbell's shipyard at Wolfe's Cove,
 QUEBEC. Launched 27th April 1831. Cost £16,000. Was towed to Montreal where her engines were put in
 sailed from Pictou, N. S. for Gravesend, England, 17th August, 1833. Commanded by Capt. John MacDonnell.
 Arrived there 11th September 1833.
 She is now in the British Government's service, being the first war steamer the Spaniards ever possessed.

Secretary of State.

ANNO QUINTO GEORGII IV., CAP. XX., 1825.

An Act for the encouragement of the trade and intercourse between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, March 22, 1825.

PREAMBLE:

Whereas it is expedient to appropriate a sum of money for the encouragement of the communication and more easy intercourse between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, and for the advancement of Navigation and the Trade between Canada and Nova Scotia, and whereas, we Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, have in the present session freely resolved to grant for the purposes aforesaid an aid to Your Majesty: May it therefore please Your 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 Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain 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," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that it shall be lawful for the Governour, Lieut.-Governour, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, to advance and pay by a Warrant or Warrants, under his hand, out of any unappropriated monies that may come into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province for the time being, the sum of fifteen hundred pounds currency by three equal and annual payments to the first person or company that shall cause a steam vessel of not less than 500 tons burthen, to be built and regularly navigated between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, during four years, each payment to be made after the termination of the first voyage, each year, for three successive years.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that previous to the first payment, to be made under and in virtue of this Act, sufficient security shall be required and given before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench, that such Steam Vessel shall, for at least four successive years regularly ply between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, solely (accidents always excepted) entering only, if the owner or owners shall so think proper at the intermediate ports or places, which security so taken shall be transmitted to and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Province.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of the monies appropriated under this Act shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be pleased to direct.

10TH & 11TH GEO. IV., CAP. XXXII. 1830.

An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and for the encouragement of the Trade and intercourse between the Ports of this province and Halifax, March 26, 1830.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it is expedient that more effectual encouragement be offered for the establishment of an easy direct intercourse by means of steam vessels, between this Province and the Province of Nova Scotia, and that a certain Act passed in the fifth year of Your Majesty's reign and intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Trade and intercourse between the ports of Quebec and Halifax" be repealed; may it, therefore, please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the

King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent and advice of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain 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;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Act passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governour, Lieutenant-Governour, or person administering the Government, to issue his Warrant for the payment out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver General of a sum not exceeding three thousand pounds currency, which sum shall be paid in the manner and under the provisions hereinafter set forth, to the person or company who shall first cause a steam vessel of not less than 500 tons burthen to be regularly navigated for four successive years (the first of which may commence in all of the month of August), between the Port of Quebec and other Ports in the River St. Lawrence and the Port of Halifax, during such part of the year as the navigation between the said ports shall remain safe and open, the dangers of navigation always excepted.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that of the sum hereby appropriated, the sum of £1,250 currency shall be paid to the person or company immediately after the close of the first season during which the said vessel shall have been so navigated, a further sum of £1,000 currency immediately after the close of the second season during which such vessel shall have been so navigated, and the remaining sum of £750 currency, immediately after the close of the third season, during which such vessel shall have been so navigated.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no such payment or advance shall be so made at the close of any season unless the said vessel and machinery shall have been insured until the close of the season then next following, in a sum not less than the said sum then to be advanced, and also any sum previously advanced.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall have a special privilege and lien on the said vessel and the machinery therein, and on the sum which may be recovered from the insurers in case of the loss or partial loss of the said vessel, for the repayment of any sum or sums advanced and paid under the authority of this Act, if the said vessel shall not be so regularly navigated during four successive years as aforesaid, and that such privilege and lien shall date from the passing of this Act, and shall have preference over every other privilege, lien or claim whatsoever.

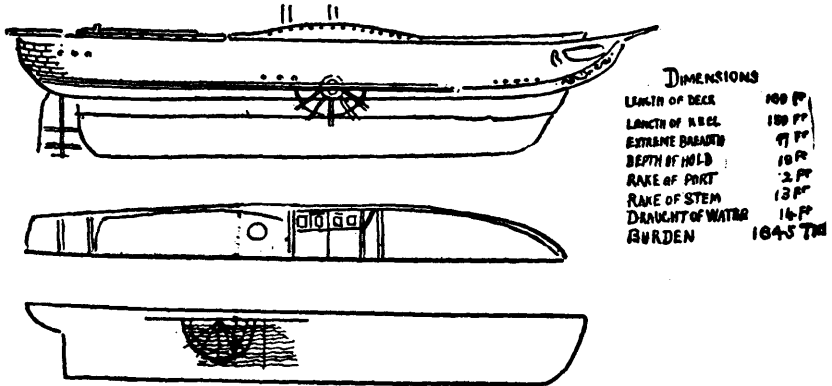
VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such repayment (if any there be) shall be made to the Receiver General of this Province, and the sum or sums so repaid shall remain in his hands and await the disposal of the Provincial Legislature for the public uses of the Province.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of the monies appropriated by this Act shall be accounted for to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and successors shall be pleased to direct.

It will thus be seen that the amount, six thousand dollars, offered in 1829 by the Government to any person or company for maintaining steam communication between Quebec and Halifax was insufficient, therefore nothing was attempted. But the Government, wishing to obtain this steam service, doubled the amount in 1830 by a new Act, which had the desired effect, for in 1831 the "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company" was organized, incorporated, and active

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operations instituted. On looking through the list of shareholders of that company, (3) three names are found, "Samuel, Henry and Joseph Cunard," and from the lively interest they took in the naval success of the "Royal William," it may be justly admitted that thereby originated the idea of a line of steamers which culminated in the famous "Cunard Line."



FIRST YEAR WILLIAM IV., CAP. XXXIII.—1831.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company, 31st
March, 1831.

PREAMBLE :

Whereas :—

John Forsyth,
John Caldwell,
William Price,
William Pemberton,
John Saxton Campbell,
James Hamilton,
Hypolite Dubord,
Charles A. Holt,
Samuel Neilson,
Robert Shaw,
James Stanfield,
John Jones, Jr.
Alexander Simpson,
Charles Francis Roy,
Duncan McCallum,
Joseph Dyke,
John Malcolm Fraser,
John Miller,
John Lambly,
David Logan,
Robert Dalkin,
Archibald Campbell,
John McLeod,
Robert Richardson,
Joachim Mordor,

William Walker,
Jeremiah Leaycraft,
Matthew Bell,
George Pemberton,
Robert Patterson,
James Gibb,
Noah Freer,
Francis Bell,
William Lampson,
William Phillips,
William Sheppard,
Benjamin Torrance,
James Clearihue,
Joseph Stowe Shaw,
Colin McCallum,
Robert Pope Ross,
John Bell,
James McKenzie,
Alexander Morrison,
George Taylor,
John Munn,
William Henry Roy,
John Kerr,
Thomas Gibb,
James Edie,

William Finlay,
Henry Lemesurier,
George Keys,
Henry Pemberton,
Robert Shortis,
Charles Felix Aylwin,
Augustus Freer,
James Hunt,
John Leather,
John Ryan,
Thomas Tucker,
William Henderson,
Peter Patterson,
John Racey,
George Black,
John Fraser,
James Saunders,
Margaret Urquhart,
Thomas Gordon,
Allison Davie,
John Douglas,
William Carter,
Robert Denston,
Dominic Daly,
Alexander Clarke,

John Richardson,
 Adam L. McNider,
 Hector Russell,
 Charles William Grant,
 William Ritchie,
 Andrew Shaw,
 Richard Tremain,
 Alexander Morison,
 James Mitchell,
 Joseph Starr,
 James Bridge,
 Temple Lewis Piers
 George Smith,
 Alexander McDonald,
 J. Tobin,
 Edward Potter,
 Eliza Leggate,
 Adam Duchezeau,
 Conrad West,
 Richard Davis,
 John Johnson,
 Alexander Primrose,
 David Hare,
 Andrew Fraser,
 James T. Avery,
 Jonathan Tremain,
 William Mortimer,
 William M. Allen,
 Patrick Ross,
 Rufus Black,
 George Barton,
 James Wilkie,
 James Robb,
 A. P. E. Ross,
 Jasper Rouast,
 Joseph Allison,
 Philip J. Holland,
 William Macara,
 William Foster,
 James Donaldson,
 Thomas H. Peters,
 John Fraser,
 Hugh Morrell,
 Richard Blackstock,
 Robert Henderson,
 John Hawbolt,
 J. A. Johnson,
 Thomas C. Allen,
Henry Cunard,
 Joseph Samuel,
 Caleb McCully,
 Francis Peabody,
 Francis Durette,
 John Torrance,

George Moffatt,
 John Torrance,
 Hart Logan,
 Horatio Gates,
 James Breckenridge,
Samuel Cunard,
 Henry Prior,
 Frederick H. Clark,
 J. G. A. Creighton,
 Andrew Belcher,
 Robert Romans,
 John Alexander Barry,
 John Howe,
 James MacDonald,
 Michael Tobin,
 James H. Tidmarsh,
 William Brehm,
 Nicholas LeCain,
 John Stayner,
 James Ritchie,
 John Johnson, jr.,
 Alexander McGregor,
 Thomas Maynard,
 Peter McNab,
 Robert Dawson,
 J. Boggs,
 John Barron,
 Joseph Anston,
 James Lishman,
 Joseph Darby,
 Samuel Davis,
 Samuel Mitchell,
 James I. Stairs,
 J. Primrose,
 Allan McDonald
 George Young,
 Daniel Starr,
 Charles Keefer,
 John Romans,
 Benjamin Schneller,
 James A. Street,
 Andrew Creme,
 William Locke,
 Christopher Clarke,
 Joseph Russell,
 James Letson,
 Alexander P. Henderson,
 William Cowan, jr.,
 William Eade,
 Mary Little,
 Alexander Shirreff,
 Martin Cramey,
 James Black,

Peter McGill,
 Robert N. Harwood,
 Lewis Gogy,
 Nathaniel Jones,
 William Budden,
 Richard Harvey, sr.
 John Ratchford, jr.,
 Edward Deblois,
 Thomas Grassie,
 George Rundall,
 Adam Esson,
 James Bain,
 George Russell,
 William Cariff,
 George P. Lawson,
 Alexander Keith,
 Henry Lockyer,
 George Hardley,
 Richard Marshall,
 Charles Dewolf,
 Charles Fairbanks,
 John Munro,
 Thomas Grant,
 Robert Downes,
 William Black,
 George Hartshorne,
 William Stairs,
 George Innes,
 William F. Young,
 George Turner,
 Francis LeCain,
 David Starr,
 Edward M. Archibald,
 James McNab,
 J. Shannon,
 William Young,
 L. Yates,
 Charles Rigby,
 William Woodill,
 Alexander Rankin,
 Alexander Fraser, jr.,
 Joseph Allison,
Joseph Cunard,
 Gilbert Henderson,
 Patrick Henderson,
 Asa Willard,
 John S. Willaston,
 George Taylor,
 Edward McQuillan,
 Daniel Keith,
 John S. Gavin Rainnie,
 Alexander Key,
 James McDonald,

By their humble petition have represented that they have become subscribers to and have associated for the purpose of establishing Steam Navigation between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, and other places, which they conceive would not only facilitate and extend the intercourse between

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these Ports, but be conducive to the advancement of all His Majesty's Colonies in North America; and they the said subscribers are apprehensive that the said objects cannot at all or but imperfectly be attained unless they are incorporated and subjected to such rules and regulations as the nature of such an undertaking may require, and therefore have prayed that for promoting the object of such Association they, the subscribers and their assigns, may be incorporated:—Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Canada in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and it is hereby enacted that the several persons hereinabove named, subscribers to the said undertaking, their several respective successors, heirs, executors, curators, administrators, assigns, shall be and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be one body corporate and politic by the name of the "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company," and by this name they and their successors forever hereafter have perpetual succession, and shall and may be by the same name by persons capable in the law to sue be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, and to defend and be defended in all the Courts and places whatsoever, and of what nature and kind whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common Seal and may change and alter the same at their pleasure, and also that they and their successors, by the name of the "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company," shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any real or personal estate for the use of the said Corporation. Provided such real and personal estate at any one time held by the said "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company" shall not exceed sixteen thousand pounds Currency.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that a share in the sum of £16,000 currency subscribed or to be hereafter subscribed in the said undertaking, shall be at the rate of £25 Currency for each and every share, and such shares as aforesaid shall be and the same are hereby vested in the several persons hereinbefore named and in the several persons who shall become new subscribers to the said undertaking in manner hereafter enacted, and in the several and respective successors, heirs, executors, curators, administrators and assigns, proportionally to the sum which they and each of them now have severally and respectively subscribed, or hereafter shall severally and respectively subscribe and pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Company, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, and such proprietors of each of such shares as aforesaid, severally and respectively, shall be entitled to receive the entire and net distribution of one proportional part or share of and in the profit and advantage that shall or may therefrom arise and accrue, and so on in proportion for any greater number of shares which such subscriber may own.

III. Each subscriber shall have one vote for each share of stock either personally or by proxy. And all questions in any public meeting shall be decided by the majority of votes, chairman to have the casting vote although he shall have voted before. Parts of shares have no vote in any form.

IV. The stockholders may raise a further sum not exceeding in the whole £16,000 for the purposes of this Act.

V. Such persons shall be considered constituent members of the said body politic and corporate by this Act.

VI. If the sum be not sufficient, the Corporation may borrow £5,000 more by mortgage on any steam vessel or steam vessels of the company.

VII. The first general meeting of Stockholders will be held in the New Exchange in Lower Town of Quebec on the third Tuesday from and after passing of this Act, at one o'clock P. M., and the like general meeting shall be held on the last Tuesday of January, in every year afterward, at one o'clock P. M.

VIII. At the first general meeting of Stockholders a Committee of nine shall be named of whom five shall form a quorum, to manage the affairs of the Company. The first Committee so chosen at the first general meeting shall remain in office until the first of February of the following year and no longer. And the Shareholders shall elect any number of members not less than three to be trustees of the property in any vessel to be owned by the Company.

IX. The said Committee of Stockholders shall be afterwards chosen at the general meetings of Stockholders, to be holden annually, as aforesaid, and shall be a Committee for the purposes, aforesaid, until the 1st day of February, of the following year, and no longer, and shall meet as often and at such place in the city of Quebec, to be by them appointed, as occasion may require. Provided always, that no member of the said Committee shall have more than one vote in the said Committee, except the chairman, who shall be chosen by themselves, and who in case of division of equal numbers shall have a casting vote, although he may have given one vote before. Provided also that such Committee shall from time to time make report of their proceedings to and be subject to the examination and control of the said general meetings of the said Stockholders, and shall pay due obedience to all such orders and directions in and about the premises as shall from time to time be made by the said Stockholders at any general meeting, such orders and directions not being contrary to the express directions or provisions of this Act, or to the laws of this Province.

X. The Committee shall be vested with power to manage, order and transact, &c., all business whatever of the Company and to appoint a Treasurer and Secretary and such other officer or officers as may be necessary, and the committee shall on the last Tuesday of January in every year, at the meeting of Shareholders, produce and give a just and true account in writing of all their transactions, receipts and payments respectively, so that the true state of the said Company and its affairs may manifestly appear, and also make and declare a dividend of the clear profit and income (all contingent costs and charges being first deducted) among all the Stockholders aforesaid.

XI to XV. Related to meetings, by-laws, transfers &c.

XVI. The stock to be considered personal property of the Stockholder.

XVII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no Stockholder or Stockholders shall be answerable in his, her or their private or individual capacity or capacities for the debts of the said Corporation.

XVIII. The Committee may expose for sale the shares of any Stockholders that may be in default, but not until after four months after such instalment has become due.

XIX. Is a form of transfer of stock.

XX. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

The Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company had been organized and the funds paid in prior to the Act of incorporation being passed, and the contract for building the steamship was given to John Saxton Campbell, Merchant, and George Black, Shipbuilder, Co-partners, and under the supervision of James Gondie, Marine draughtsman and foreman of the yard, her keel was laid on *Thursday, 2nd September, 1830, in their shipyard at Cape Cove, situated under the cliff where Wolfe's Monument stands on the Plains of Abraham. The work was prosecuted under Mr. Black's guidance with alacrity, throughout the winter and by April she was ready for launching.

Many vessels and steamboats had been built at Quebec ere this, but the launch of the Royal William on Wednesday, 27th April, 1831, was "par excellence" the event of the time and the relation thereof as told in the Quebec Gazette of the 28th is worth recording:—

"Lady Aylmer and His Excellency Lord Aylmer and his staff went yesterday afternoon to Munn's Cove, on the St. Lawrence, to attend the launch of the St.

*Quebec Gazette.

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Nicholas Ferry Steamboat. His lordship performed the usual ceremonies of naming the vessel "Lady Aylmer," when she went off the stocks, from an awning decorated with flags; several thousand persons crowding the adjacent wharfs and heights. The Tow Boat Company had, in an extremely handsome manner placed the Steamer Richelieu at the service of the public, and Colonel Maitland, with his usual kindness permitted the excellent band of the 32nd regiment to attend on board. The boat was crowded and lay off the wharf in a position advantageous to witness the launch which was effected in a manner to gratify every one. The increasing spectators then set out for Mr. Campbell's shipyard where Lady Aylmer performed the ceremony at the launching of the Quebec and Halifax company's steamship "Royal William." This vessel had a magnificent appearance on the stocks, the prow, stern and quarter galleries are particularly tasteful, her actual builders' measurement is 1,370 tons, but she will not carry more, we suppose, than 4 to 500, owing to the space occupied by the engine, and her sharp build. She went off beautifully amid cheers and firing of cannon, and when she floated looked a gallant ship. Mr. Black was the contractor; she is built with the greatest fidelity and strength, the sides forming a protection to the wheels against heavy seas. We have no doubt she will prove very fast. Her cost when ready for sea will be about £16,000 and her proportions are as follows: length of keel 146 feet, breadth of beam across 44 feet, length of deck 176 feet, depth of hold 17 feet 9 inches.

"We witnessed these new strides to wealth with pride. Three of the steamers on the St. Lawrence, the John Bull, British America, and Royal William are not surpassed by any other vessel of the kind anywhere, and from the common deal seat to the elegant decorations of the cabin, and the ingenious and finished workmanship of the engines, all on board is of the manufacture of Canadian establishments. The Steamer John Bull was safely launched at Montreal on Tuesday.

"An incident occurred on board the Richelieu, Captain Morin of the Tow Boat company, while gratuitously placed at the service of the public yesterday and dispatched to the launches, which created much conversation and amusement. No wines or liquor of any kind were to be had on board of the boat, but Captain Morin invited the guests to partake gratuitously of coffee as a substitute, which they appeared to partake of with satisfaction. There is no place where the evils of intemperance are occasionally seen in a more afflicting light than in parties of pleasure on board of steam vessels, where a portion of the company is often disgusted by loud and frequently riotous indulgence.

*The new Steamship 'Royal William' proceeded to Montreal on Saturday, 30th April in tow of the 'British America' to receive her engines."

She was towed to the foot of St. Mary's Current, Montreal where she received her engines, of about 200 horse power, from Bennett and Henderson's foundry, and was ready to return to Quebec at the beginning of August.

The "Royal William" left Montreal at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 13th August, and calling at Sorel and Three Rivers, arrived at Quebec about 9 P. M., Sunday 14th, having steamed the whole way down, her engines working satisfactorily, but having touched ground in getting out of the harbour of Montreal, she was placed on the gridiron for examination.

She is described in the Quebec Gazette as having three lofty masts, schooner rigged, but having three square sails on the foremast. The underdeck cabin was fitted out with taste and elegance, containing some fifty berths, besides a splendidly furnished parlour. The dining saloon occupied the round house on deck. Her register as entered at the Quebec Custom House is as follows:—

REGISTER OF "ROYAL WILLIAM".

No. 42. Port of Quebec, dated 22nd August, 1831. Name "Royal William". Burthen, 363 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. John Jones Master. Built at this Port this present year, 1831. Which appeared by a certificate of Geo. Black, the builder, dated 15th July, last.

*Quebec Gazette

Name and employment of surveying office.—(Signed) C. G. Stewart. One deck; three masts; length 160 feet; breadth taken above the main wales, 44 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 9 inches; schooner rigged, with a standing bowsprit, square sterned; carvel built; quarter badges; scroll head: admeasured aground; propelled by steam, with wheels or flyers at each side; breadth between the paddle boxes, 28 feet.

Subscribing owners.

William Finlay, William Walker and Jeremiah Leaycraft, } of Quebec, Merchants, Trustees of the incorporated } "Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company". } and other owners.	Sixty-four shares.
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Custom House, 14th Jnne, 1832.

A true copy, Custom House, Quebec, 2nd March, 1891

(Sd.) D. D. O'MEARA,
Acting Registrar of Shipping.

She sailed for Halifax on the 24th August, with about 20 cabin passengers, viz.:—E. Bedard and lady, M. Massue and daughter, Miss Marret, Miss Kreen, Lieut. Seymour, 71st Regt., and Messrs. McDonald, Goldsworthy, Adair, Tudor, Adaras, Schneller, Pack, Lemon, Wicksteed and Parker, also 70 steerage passengers, a good freight and 120 tons of coal. The cabin fare was £6. 5s., including meals and berth. She was welcomed with great éclat at Halifax on Wednesday morning 31st August; the trip took six and a-half days, including two days' detention at Miramichi, and she arrived in Quebec on 13th September, taking nine days on the return voyage, including four days' detention at stopping places, and by fog, also experiencing heavy cross-winds coming up the river, but proved herself a good sea boat, and the engines gave satisfaction.

She left Quebec for her second trip on the 17th with a good cargo and several passengers, and, stopping both ways at Pictou and Miramichi, arrived at Quebec on 7th October, again proving her seaworthiness in a tremendous storm 50 miles east of Cape Canso, when she lost her two quarter boats through the breaking of the davits by the sheer force of the gale. On the 8th she went to Green Island and brought up the passengers and crew, some 160 persons, of the vessel "Acadia" wrecked there.

On the 18th she departed on her last trip of the season, returning on the 9th November, with ten passengers, but from stress of weather could not call at Miramichi. It was suggested that she should return during the winter and make a voyage to England or the West Indies, she being so admirably fitted for crossing the Atlantic, but as there were doubts of thus infringing the Charter and Act of incorporation, the idea was abandoned, and on the 17th she proceeded to winter quarters at Sorel, thus concluding three successful voyages in 1831.

The Company deeming it advisable to have the Act granting the subsidy altered with reference to the insurance clause, and also to have the option of making Pictou the terminus instead of Halifax, it was amended as follows:—

2ND WILLIAM IV, CAP. II, 1832.

An Act to amend a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the encouragement of the trade and intercourse between this Province and the Province of Nova Scotia, February 25th, 1832.

PREAMBLE.

Repealing 4th Section of Act 10 and 11 George IV, Cap. 32, that is to say: "and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no such payment or advance shall be made at the close of any season unless the said vessel and machinery shall have been insured until the close of the season then next following,

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in a sum not less than the said sum then to be advanced, and also any sum previously advanced," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the several sums of money mentioned in and payable under the authority of the said Act, may be paid to the person or Company who shall have complied with the other provisions and requirements of the said Act, as hereby amended, although the steam vessel for which the said sums shall be claimed may, during the whole or any portion of the period of four years mentioned in the said Act, have been regularly navigated between the Port of Quebec and other Ports of the River St. Lawrence, and the Port or harbour of Pictou in the Province of Nova Scotia, instead of the Port or Harbour of Halifax aforesaid.

The spring of 1832 opened with dark and gloomy forebodings, that dread scourge, Asiatic Cholera, was rampant in Europe, and the worst fears were realized in Canada, especially at Quebec; that year over 3,000 of her inhabitants were laid low, business was at a standstill, and disaster brooded over the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company. The "Royal William" duly arrived from winter quarters, and after much delay started on the 16th June with 11 cabin and 52 steerage passengers on her first and only voyage to Halifax. Her troubles began at Miramichi, where she arrived on the 19th with six of her crew slightly ill with choleraic symptoms, and the engineer is reported to have died. On opening the Quebec letters brought ashore by the Captain, a panic seized upon the inhabitants, and the vessel was quarantined, all the steerage passengers and sick men were landed on Sheldrake Island, and a boat manned by four men armed with muskets kept guard, threatening to fire on any one attempting to get into the ship's boat, which was demanded to be given up to them, but rightly refused by Captain Nicholls. The fireman came ashore with a request to the agent, Mr. Cunard, for a supply of coal to enable her to proceed on her voyage, which the magistrates refused to permit, and seized the boat after landing the man on the island. She was released from quarantine on 12th July, and left on the 16th for Pictou, where an armed vessel prevented her entering the harbour, so she proceeded to Halifax, to be again quarantined; and, after an absence of 53 days, arrived on the 7th August at Quebec, with about a dozen cabin passengers and 27 time-expired non-commissioned officers and men of the 71st Regiment from Bermuda, going to settle in Canada. On the 15th the Committee, seeing the futility of attempting to continue the service, tied her up to Brunet's wharf, to wait until such time as the Health officers would give a clean bill of health to outward bound trade from Quebec. She was kept in readiness to proceed on her voyages until the 24th October, when she went into winter quarters at Sorel.

In order to meet expenses it is presumed, the company made a loan of £5,000 on a mortgage; the payment was pressing, and the general meeting of stockholders called on 29th January, 1833, was adjourned to 5th February. What took place is not on record, but the "Royal William" was advertised on the 11th March by L. Gagy, sheriff of Montreal, to be sold at the Church door of the parish of Sorel, on the 3rd April, 1833, by reason of a judgment obtained against the Company by Henry George Forsyth and Alexander Clark, Merchants, of Quebec, of the firm of Henry George Forsyth & Co., which advertisement was copied by the *New York Albion*, *Kingston Chronicle*, *Montreal Herald* and *Gazette*, besides the Quebec newspapers.

The sale took place and the steamer was bought by the Mortgagees for £5,000, being the only bid. As she had cost over £16,000 it was a total loss to the stockholders, but the purchasers made the following offer to them at a general meeting held on 17th April presided over by James Dean, Esq.:—

"The gentlemen who in April last year advanced £5,000 on mortgage on the *Royal William*, and who on the 3rd instant, at sheriff's sale, became the purchasers of that vessel, are willing to transfer the purchase to the original stockholders on

their coming forward before the 1st June next and depositing in either of the two banks of this City the amount of the purchase money, say £5,000 Cy., together with such other sums as shall have been expended in the outfit of the vessel since the sale, and undertaking to pay off the debts due by the Corporation (about £1,000 more) and to run the Royal William between this port and Nova Scotia, under the Act of Incorporation, for the benefit of the original stockholders."

The meeting adjourned to 1st June for the stockholders to decide, but nothing seems to have been done and evidently a new Company was formed by six of the old stockholders, who purchased the vessel, as shown by the new register taken out in the Quebec Custom House.

REGISTER OF "ROYAL WILLIAM."

No. 13—Port of Quebec—dated 18th May, 1833.

Name: Royal William. Burthen, 363 60-94 tons.

John McDougall, Master.

Built at this Port in the year 1831, which appeared by a former certificate of registry, No. 42, granted here the 22nd August, 1831, now delivered up and cancelled upon transfer of property.

Name and employment of Surveying Officer.—(Signed) C. Secretan, Acting.

One deck and round house; 3 masts, length 160 feet; breadth taken above the main wales 44 feet; height between decks, or depth in hold, 17 feet, 9 inches. Schooner rigged, with a standing bowsprit; square stemed, carvel built, quarter badges, scroll head; admeasurement afloat; propelled by steam, with wheel or flyers on each side.

SUBSCRIBING OWNERS.

James A. Forsyth, of Quebec, merchant,	.....	.....	ten shares.
Jeremiah Leaycroft,	do	do	..... do
Henry Lemesurier,	do	do	..... do

OTHER OWNERS.

Matthew Bell, of Quebec, merchant,	.....	fourteen shares.
Noah Freer,	do	do
Henry John Caldwell,	do	do

De Novo.—London, 22nd November, 1833.

A true copy.

CUSTOMS HOUSE, QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1891.

(Signed) D. D. O'MEARA,
Acting Registrar of Shipping.

PORT OF QUEBEC, Customs.

V. R.

Canada, Quebec.

On leaving Sorel she went to Montreal and arrived at Quebec on 8th May and was used for pleasure excursions to Grosse Isle, and towed vessels until 18th May, when she was advertised to sail for Boston touching at Gaspé, Pictou and Halifax on 4th June.

She arrived on 17th at Boston and being the first British Steamer to come there was enthusiastically received; on passing Fort Independence she fired a salute to the American flag, which was acknowledged from the ramparts of the fort by the band playing "God Save the King". She left Boston for Halifax on the 26th and arrived at Quebec on 14th July with 47 cabin, 82 steerage passengers and 26 soldiers.

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The six above mentioned Quebec merchants now decided to send the "Royal William" to England for sale, and advertised her for the 1st August. Cabin passage to London £20 exclusive of wines. She left for Pictou on the 5th with four cabin passengers, Mr. Clark of Upper Canada, Rev. Mr. Sweeny and daughter, of Jamaica and Mr. Caszier. The following memorandum appears on the records of the Quebec Custom House:—

"1844. The steamship "Royal William"; McDougall, Master, cleared on Saturday, 3rd August for London 1833 and sailed for London at 5 o'clock a. m., Monday, 5th August, 1833. The Royal William arrived at Gravesend, 25 days passage from Pictou, N. S.

(Signed) J. W. DUNSCOMB,
Collector of Customs, Port of Quebec.

5th February, 1872.

She arrived at Pictou on the 8th August and left for London on the 18th having been detained by some slight repairs, coaling and awaiting the Prince Edward Island passengers. The following declaration has been made by the Collector of Customs of Pictou which speaks for itself.

"I, Daniel McDonald of Pictou, in the said Province of Nova Scotia, aged 56 years, do solemnly declare that I am the Collector of Customs for the port of Pictou, N. S. In the book of records of exports of the said Port, wherein I find the following particulars which I now give *literatim et verbatim*:—

"Date of clearance, 17th August, 1833. Royal William 363 tons, 36 men; John McDougall, Master; bound to London, B. (British); cargo, 254 chaldrons of coals, a box of stuffed birds, and six spars, produce of this Province, (N.S.), one box and one trunk, household furniture and a harp, all British, and seven passengers. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the act respecting extra judicial oaths.

(Signed) DANIEL McDONALD.

"The said solemn declaration was taken before the undersigned by the said Daniel McDonald at Pictou, this 25th day of March, 1891."

In the Archives of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

(Signed) ANGUS McDONALD,
J. P.

"The Bark "Rokeby," arrived at Quebec 24th September and reported meeting the Royal William on 27th August in latitude 47° 55", longitude 45° 30" sails set and steam up, 9 days out, wind W. S. W."—*Quebec Gazette.*

"Arrived at Gravesend on 12th September in 25 days from Pictou, was sold for £10,000 to carry troops for the Pedroites to Portugal."—*Quebec Gazette.*

London, 14th Sept.—"Steamer 'Royal William' arrived here some days since from Pictou in 19 days, out of which she had two days detention to make some alteration in machinery. The whole distance was performed by steam with most perfect success with Pictou coal."—*Quebec Gazette.*

The above certificates and paragraphs from the press of the day establish the fact that the steamship "Royal William" left Quebec for England on the 5th of August, 1833, arrived at Pictou, N. S., on the 8th, sailed thence for London on the 18th, steamed the whole way across the Atlantic and duly arrived at her destination. Her log book is not extant, but the following letter, from her master, Capt. McDougall, to his friend Mr William King, of Quebec, now in the possession of J. M. Le Moine, Esq., and published in Transaction No. 13, sessions 1877 and 1878 of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec is a short detail of her voyage and corroborative and incontrovertible evidence of what has been set forth.

LONDON, November 16th 1833.

MY DEAR WILLIE,

"You will, I am certain, think me very neglectful in not giving you an earlier account of our proceedings with the "Royal William." We left Pictou on the 18th August, after having waited several days for some passengers who were expected from Prince Edward Island, and for whom we had laid in a stock. We were very deeply laden with coal, deeper in fact than I would ever attempt crossing the Atlantic with her again. However, we got on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland where we experienced a gale of wind which rather alarmed my engineer; he wished very much to go into Newfoundland. We had previously lost the head of foremast, and one of the engines had become useless from the beginning of the gale; with the other we could do nothing, and the engineer reported the vessel to be sinking. Things looked rather awkward, however, we managed to get the vessel clear of water, and ran by one engine after the gale ten days. After that, we got on very well, and put into Cowes to clear the boilers, a job which generally occupied them from 24 hours to 26 every fourth day. However, we managed to paint her outside there; the inside we had previously done, which enabled us to go up to London in fine style. Ten days after her arrival she was sold, and has since been thoroughly repaired and coppered; her model is considered to be superior to any of their steamers here. I should not be surprised to hear that George Black had got orders to build some more like her. She was sold for £10,000, which I believe has all been paid. I am now employed by her owners at £30 per month, and I shall sail in a few days for Lisbon."

My dear Willie, believe me to be,
ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN McDUGALL.

To MR. WILLIAM KING,
Quebec.

In the history of Lower Canada by Robert Christie, published in Quebec 1854, on page 362 of Vol. V., will be found a letter from Capt. McDougall to Mr. Christie claiming the "Royal William" to have been the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic Ocean by steam power alone.

It is an extremely interesting letter and graphically relates her subsequent career. St. Foy, where it is written, is a parish adjacent to Quebec. Captain McDougall died the following year, 1854, on the 6th December, aged 57 years, and lies buried in grave 531 at Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec.

"SAINT FOY, 10th August, 1853.

"ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq., M. P. P.

"DEAR SIR,—* I lately found some papers connected with the "Royal William" steamer which brought to my recollection my promise to furnish you with a brief sketch of her history, while I was attached to her, from the 19th April, 1833, to the 1st January, 1838.

"I took charge of her at Sorel, after she was sold by sheriff's sale, from Captain Nicholas, and was employed during the month of May towing vessels from Grosse Isle, and afterwards made a voyage to Gaspé, Pictou, Halifax, and Boston in the United States, being the first British steamer that entered that port. On my return to Quebec the owners decided on sending her to London to be sold, and I left for London *via* Pictou on the 5th August, and was detained at Pictou until the 18th repairing the engines and boilers and receiving coals.

"I then started for London and was about twenty days on the passage, having run six or seven days with the larboard engine, in consequence of the starboard engine being disabled, and was detained at different times, about a week, laying to

* Christie's History of Canada.

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repairing the boilers which had become very leaky. About the latter end of September the "Royal William" was sold by Messrs. Geo. Wilds & Co. (the agents to whom she was consigned) to Mr. Jos. Sirres, the shipowner of Radcliffe, through Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, for £10,000 sterling, and chartered to the Portuguese Government to take out troops for Don Pedro's service, and on my arrival in Lisbon offered to them for sale as a vessel of war, but rejected by their admiral, Count Cape St. Vincent, the present Admiral Sir Charles Napier. I then returned to London with invalids and disabled soldiers from Don Pedro's service, and laid her up off Deptford victualling office. In July I received orders to fit her out to run between Oporto and Lisbon, and made one trip between these ports and a trip to Cadiz for specie for the Portuguese Government; and on my return to Lisbon I received orders to dispose of her to the Spanish Government, through the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon, Don Evanston Castor da Perez, which was completed on the 10th September, 1834, and her name was changed to "Isabel Segunda," being the first steamer the Spaniards ever possessed, and Commodore Henry hoisted his broad pennant on board as commodore of the first class and commander-in-chief of the British Auxiliary Steam Squadron, to be employed on the north coast of Spain against Don Carlos. I joined the Spanish Service under him with the rank and pay of a Commander, but with a special agreement by which I was guaranteed £600 sterling per annum, and under a contract to supply the squadron with provisions from Lisbon. We proceeded to the north coast of Spain, and about the latter part of 1834 returned to Gravesend for the purpose of delivering her up to the British Government to be converted into a war steamer at their dockyard, and the crew and officers were transferred to "The Royal Tar," chartered and armed as a war steamer, with 6 long 32-pounders, and named the "Regina Governadoza," the name intended for city of Edinburgh Steamer, which was chartered and then fitted up as a war steamer, to form part of the squadron; when completed she relieved the "Royal Tar," and took her name.

"The 'Isabel Segunda' when completed at Sheerness dock yard took out General Alava, the Spanish Ambassador, and General Evans and the most of his staff officers to Saint Andero and afterwards to San Sebastian, having hoisted the Commodore's 'broad pennant' again at Saint Andero, and was afterwards employed in cruising between that port and Fuesti Arabia, and acting in concert with the 'Legion' against Don Carlos, until the time of their service expired in 1837. She was then sent to Portsmouth, with a part of those discharged from the service, and from thence she was taken to London and detained in the City Canal by Commodore Henry until the claims of the officers and crew on the Spanish Government were settled, which was ultimately accomplished by bills, and the officers and crew discharged from the Spanish Service about the latter end of 1837, and the 'Isabel Segunda' delivered up to the Spanish Ambassador, and after having her engines repaired returned to Spain and was soon afterwards sent to Bordeaux, in France, to have the hull repaired. But on being surveyed it was found that the timbers were so much decayed that it was decided to build a new vessel to receive the engines, which was built there and called by the same name, and now forms one of the Royal Steam Navy of Spain, while her predecessor was converted into a hulk at Bordeaux.

"She is justly entitled to be considered the *first steamer that crossed the Atlantic by steam having steamed the whole way across*, while the 'Savannah,' American steamship which crossed in 1822 to Liverpool and Petersburg sailed the most part of the way going and returning.

I remain, dear sir,
Your most obedient,

JOHN McDOUGALL."

One more interesting episode in the career of the "Royal William" is taken from a letter by Mr. A. Somerville, of Toronto, to the *Toronto Globe* of 15th May, 1876, where he relates:—"This vessel earned one other distinction than that of steaming across the Atlantic prior to any other steamship. The 'Isabel Segunda' (the new

name of the 'Royal William' was the earliest steamer of war in the history of nations to deliver a hostile shot. It was on the 5th of May 1836, in the Bay of San Sebastian, during the action on land then in progress between the British Legion under General Sir De Lacy Evans and the Carlists entrenched behind a series of field works. The first shot from the ship dislodged some Carlist sharpshooters who were picking off rank and file and officers of the Eighth Scottish Highlanders, in the Grenadier Company of which I was a Colour Sergeant, &c., &c., &c."

Through the kindness of Ovide Frechette, Esq., Consul for Spain at Quebec, an interesting document was obtained from the Minister of Marine at Madrid in reference to the career of the Isabel Segunda, *née* Royal William, and also of the fate of the vessel into which her engines were transferred, of which the following is a translation from the Quebec Consulate:—

"CONSULADO DE ESPANA,
en Quebec.

MINISTRY OF STATE No. 49.

"His Excellency the Minister of Marine by Royal order of 28th July last, says to this Ministry what follows: Received in this Ministry the Royal order No. 93 of 21st March from your Ministry, transmitting the despatch No. 9 bearing the date of 28th February last, from the Spanish Consul at Quebec, asking information about the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic and which he supposed to be one that our Government bought and used as a man-of-war under the name of 'Isabella 2nd,' I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that effectively the vessel to which refers your communication is the one our Government purchased in September, 1834, and was used in the service as a coast-guard in the Cantarabic Sea, and was afterwards transferred to the Mediterranean for the same purpose and there remained till 1840, when it was withdrawn from the service on account of its bad condition.

"Her machinery was utilized for another man-of-war, which was built at Bordeaux, and to said vessel was also given the name of 'Isabella 2nd' and it was afterwards changed for that of 'Saint Isabella.'

"In January, 1860, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Algeria during a most terrific storm. In 1850 was built in England by order of our Government and under the superintendence of Don Pablo Llanes, Brigadier of the navy, a paddle steamer of 500 horse power, and was called 'Isabella 2nd.'

"By Royal order, transmitted by His Excellency the Minister of State, I inform you of the above facts in answer to your despatch No. 9 of 28 February last.

"May God spare you many years,

"Madrid, 13th August, 1891,

"The Under Secretary,

(Sgd.) "RAFAEL FERRAZ."

"To the Consul of Spain at Quebec." *

Thus closed the memorable career of the "Royal William," built at Quebec, as a steamship the first to cross the Atlantic by continuous steam power, and the first war steamer to go into action and fire hostile shot at the Carlists in Spain; her hulk rotted in the harbour of Bordeaux, France, and her engines lie at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Algeria.

As further evidence of the building of the "Royal William," it will be important to record an interesting letter† from the late James Gondie, jr., Marine Architect

* Original in the Spanish Consulate, and translation in the archives of the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec.

† Originals in archives of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

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of George Black's ship-yard, written to Archibald Campbell, Esq., now president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and its authentication† by W. H. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. Gondie was then hale and hearty, but died on the 8th May, 1892, at his residence in Illinois, U.S.

NORTH EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILL.,
February 17th, 1891.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—"It is with great pleasure I take my pen in hand, though in my 82nd year of age, to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, under date 14th inst. and contents noted. I shall give you the facts as they occur to me as briefly as I can, of which I am in possession as the superintendent duly appointed by the stockholders to superintend, in all its details, the building of a steamship, afterwards named the 'Royal William.' In the fall of 1830 I was duly engaged, and the keel of the 'Royal William' was laid in the yard of Mr. George Black, Shipbuilder, in connection with Mr. John Saxton Campbell as partner. Mr. Campbell was a merchant and shipowner of high standing and capitalist at Quebec, and brother to the late Archibald Campbell, in his life Notary Public.

"As I had the drawing of the form of the ship, at that time a novelty in construction, it devolved upon me to lay off and expand the draft to its full dimensions on the floor of the loft, where I made several alterations in the lines as improvements. Mr. Black though the builder and contractor, was in duty bound to follow my instructions, as I understood it. The steamship being duly commenced the work progressed rapidly and in May following was duly launched, and before a large concourse of people was christened the 'Royal William' in honour of the reigning King. She was then taken to Montreal to have her engines, when I continued to superintend the finishing of her cabins and deck work. When completed she had her trial trip, which proved quite satisfactory. Being late in the season before being completed she only made a few trips to Halifax.

"The next year was 1832, the cholera made its appearance and she was destined to lose money; in 1833, in August, it was decided to send her to London for sale, where she arrived after a passage of 25 days, under command of Captain John McDougall, who gave a very flattering account of her good qualities, she was put up for sale and sold to the Spanish Government, retaining Captain McDougall as Commander, remaining in charge for several years, coming back to Quebec with high honours from the Spanish Government. She was the first steamship to fire a gun in action, which is something of an honour to Quebec.

"Now as to her being the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, there can be no doubt, as she was built expressly for a sea-going steamship. I had not the slightest idea of her failure to reach London as a sea-going steamer. Right here let me tell you, though I was only 21 years old, I was full master of my business, as Mr. Simmons said when he spoke to me about going out. I asked him the question:—Do you think me capable? I am so young. 'James, if I did not think you capable I would not recommend you.' That was enough for an ambitious youth, as I was. I had been at the actual building as assistant foreman to William Simmons, of Greenock, Scotland, with whom I served my apprenticeship, on four such vessels as the 'Royal William,' to cross the Irish Channel, where no rougher sea can be, having made the trip to Belfast in one of them myself. I was also foreman apprentice, in my last year, in building a steam yacht of the same strength as the 'Royal William,' of 400 tons, but much sharper, for Don Pedro. I merely mention these facts to show I was duly qualified. It was during that time I was spoken to by Mr. Simmons to engage to go to Quebec to superintend the building of the 'Royal William.'

"I shall now explain why I think the 'Royal William' is entitled to the credit of having been the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, is because the Savannah ship (American) was a full rigged packet ship, built for a sailing ship, but by some ambitious desire of the owner, he conceived the idea in 1819, fourteen years prior to

the 'Royal William' to fit up a small steam engine on the deck of that ship, and had it so constructed that small wheels were put on the shaft, which in stormy weather could be easily unshipped and hoisted on deck to be used only in fine weather; thus he was only experimenting on the adaptation of steam for propelling on the ocean. He seems to have got sick of the experiment, for on the return of the ship the engine was taken off and laid aside to let the 'Royal William' fourteen years afterwards, and the Canadian Public show to your Yankee cousins how steam could be adapted to ocean navigation.

"Mr. Campbell, trusting this sketch of mine about the 'Royal William,' and 'Savannah' may be sufficiently authentic, I shall conclude, trusting you may be as I am, in perfect good health, and that you may live for many years to come to enjoy the world as best we can. Gen. Sherman said, before dying. 'It was natural to die as it was to be born.'

I remain very respectfully yours,

(Sd.) JAMES GONDIE, Secr."

The working model of the "Royal William" has an honoured resting place in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. How it got there is authenticated by the following declaration* of W. H. Baldwin, Esq., one of Quebec's oldest shipbuilders, who also verifies the signature of the late James Gondie. This model was sent, at the request of the committee of the Royal Naval Exhibition, to that exhibition held in London in 1891, and numbered model 4736, where it attracted considerable attention, and the Society received from the Committee a handsome diploma which also graces the walls of their Library.

The importance of this model was recognized by the Dominion Government by ordering a *fac-simile* of it to be made, and sending it to the Columbian Exhibition or World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893. It is doubtless now to be seen in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

"CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Quebec. }

"I, William Henry Baldwin, of the city of Quebec, Shipbuilder, aged sixty-five years, do solemnly declare that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, I took from Mr. George Black possession of Mr. George Black's ship-building establishment at Cape Cove, situate immediately under where Wolfe's monument stands on the Plains of Abraham. In the moulding loft there were numbers of models, and amongst the rest that of the steamer "Royal William." The name was on her model, and Mr. George Black, who was then alive, proudly showed it to me as being the model of the first steamship that crossed the ocean propelled by the motive power of steam. Subsequently Mr. Henry Dinning became my partner in the business of ship-building, and he presented the model of the said ship "Royal William" to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, where it now is. I had it in my possession for a short time within the last six weeks, and gave it back to the Society.

"Mr. James Gondie, after the transfer of the said ship-yard to me, was my draughtsman and ship architect. I know his handwriting and believe that the letter now shown to me, addressed to Archibald Campbell, Esq., from North Evanston, Illinois, and of date February 17th, 1891, as written on the said letter, is written by him, and the signature, 'James Gondie, sen.,' at the foot thereof, is in his handwriting. From all I know and heard Mr. George Black mention on the subject, I believe Mr. Gondie's statement contained in the said letter to be correct and every way worthy of belief, and I do solemnly declare and make this solemn de-

* Original in the archives of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

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claration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act respecting extra judicial oaths.

(Sgd.) "WM. H. BALDWIN,
"Ship-builder, Quebec."

"The said solemn declaration was taken before the undersigned by the said William Henry Baldwin, at the Court-House, in the city of Quebec, this twenty-sixth day of February, 1891.

{ L. S. } (Sgd.) "FISSET, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL,
"Prothonotary of the Superior Court
for the District of Quebec."

"I, Archibald Campbell, of Thornhill, in the parish of St. Colomb, de Sillery, one of the joint Prothonotaries of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the district of Quebec, do solemnly declare that, on or about the fourteenth day of February last past, I wrote a letter to James Gondie, ship-builder, asking for information respecting the steamship 'Royal William'; and on about the twenty-third day of the same month and year I received an answer thereto, the letter hereto attached, and at the foot thereof for identification I have written the following in red ink: 'This is the letter I refer to in the annexed solemn declaration taken by me this twenty-first day of March, 1891.'

(Signed) "ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL."

"And I do further solemnly declare that I showed the said letter to William Henry Baldwin, of Quebec, ship-builder, on the twenty-sixth day of February last past, and that the same is the one referred to in his solemn declaration taken at Quebec, before Fisset, Burroughs & Campbell, P. S. C., on the day and year last mentioned.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the 'Act respecting extra judicial oaths.'

(Sgd.) "ARCHD. CAMPBELL."

*"The said solemn declaration was taken before the undersigned by the said Archibald Campbell, at Quebec, this twenty-first day of March, 1891.

(Signed) "A. B. ROUTHIER,
"Judge Superior Court."

*"I, Joseph Wilson Henry, of the city of Quebec, founder, aged 76 years, do solemnly declare that in the year 1831 I was present at the launch of the steamship 'Royal William' in the cove generally known as Cape Cove, owned at the time by Mr. John Saxton Campbell, merchant, who, with Mr. George Black, built the said steamship for a company, to trade between Quebec and Halifax. The launching was a great event in Quebec and attracted an enormous concourse of people; the regiments stationed in the city provided the bands; the shipping in port lent their bunting, and Lady Aylmer, the wife of the Governor General, honoured the scene with her presence and christened the vessel after the reigning sovereign, William the Fourth.

"I knew perfectly well Mr. James Gondie; he was the son of that Mr. Gondie, ship architect, who constructed the navy on the Upper Canada lakes in the war of 1812, and was born in Quebec; but, about the age of 15 years, left to study his

* Original in the archives of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

profession of ship-builder at Greenock, Scotland. On his return to Quebec, I think it was previous to the laying of the keel of the 'Royal William,' in the fall of 1830, he was employed in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Campbell & Black; and, from all I heard and saw, he draughted the lines of the said steamship. After her launch she was towed to Montreal, where engines were put into her. The following year she traded between Quebec and Halifax; but it being the dreadful year of the first cholera, business was nearly at a standstill, consequently the 'Royal William' did not prove a paying concern to the stockholders. During that year I made several castings for said steamship's engines. The following year she left this port under steam for the port of London; and, regarding her as the first steamship that attempted the dangers of the ocean voyage, like all Quebecers, I took a great interest in everything connected with it, and greedily perused the accounts of her voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, which appeared in the papers several months after her departure. In these accounts it was stated that the voyage from Quebec to London was made the whole way under steam; that as the Pictou coal was considered unequalled for steamboats, she put into the port of Pictou to obtain her supply for the voyage; and, after having secured what she required, proceeded to the port of London, where I understood she arrived safely.

"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, intitled 'An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.'

(Signed) "J. W. HENRY."

"The solemn declaration was taken before the undersigned by the said Joseph Wilson Henry, at the city of Quebec, this 26th day of February, 1891.

(Signed) "FISSET, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL,
"Prothonotary of the Superior
Court for the District of Quebec."

On page 266 of "Quebec Past and Present" by J. M. Lemoine, Esq., there is a note which seems to be an extract from a letter of the second engineer of the "Royal William" and reads thus:—

"W. Stevenson, Esq., was the agent for this vessel (at Quebec). She was towed to Montreal to receive the machinery and engines made by Bennet and Henderson, St. Mary's foundry. Whilst in Halifax the "Royal William" was repeatedly visited by Sir Samuel Cunard, who lost no opportunity to enquire every particular regarding her speed, sea qualities, consumption of fuel, carefully noting down all the information obtained, which, (says J. G. Döntner, second engineer on board) doubtless enabled him to establish the magnificent fleet of ocean steamships that still bear his name."

The claims of the "Royal William" to be the inaugurator of trans-Atlantic steam navigation have been recognized by prominent men and brought before the public at different times ere this, and it will not be out of place to again quote from that admirable paper read by Archibald Campbell, Esq., before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec on the 31st March, 1891, and published in their Transaction No. 20 as follows: "Mr. Gondie, in his letter, agrees with Captain McDougall that the Royal William is justly entitled to be considered the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic by steam, as does also Mr. Kivas Tully, C. E., of Toronto, who delivered a most valuable lecture in Toronto, thereon, before the Canadian Institute in 1877, a printed synopsis of which he most obligingly sent me on my writing to him last month the conclusions of which I shall read: 'The facts are fully borne out by published letters from Mr. McDonald, Longacre, London; Mr. Stephenson, president of the Literary and Historical society, Quebec; Mr. Serpell, Burford; Mr. Dunscombe, Collector of Customs Quebec; Mr. Johnston, Superintendent of Quebec Exchange; Mr. French, Ottawa; Mr. D. McPherson, Manitoba; Mr. F. H. Heward, Royal Insur-

Secretary of State.

ance company, Toronto, who was in Quebec when the "Royal William" sailed; J. C. Dentner, Welland, who was second engineer on board under Captain McDougall and Mr. J. W. Lawrence of Oswego, who has taken much trouble to elicit several of the facts in order to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the statements, and in a letter dated Oswego, 17th April, 1876, he in conclusion states: Most unquestionably the old Lower Province can claim the credit of having both built, equipped and successfully put to sea the first working steamer to cross the western ocean and open up this great trade. The only vessel which can dispute the priority as pioneer steamship for transatlantic navigation is the "Savannah" and this vessel has for years been considered the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. As I have full statements with regard to this vessel, the claim can easily be investigated, and the result will prove that the "Savannah" was not a steamboat in the strict sense, such as the "Royal William," but a sailing vessel fitted with movable paddle wheels driven by steam."

This great Canadian honour and the claims of the "Royal William" have been ably taken up by Dr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., in a paper read before the Canadian Institute at Toronto, when the following resolution was passed and copies sent to all the Historical Societies of Canada, and duly brought to the notice of the Government at last session of Parliament.

Resolved:—"That the subject of the Pioneer Ocean Steamship having been brought to the consideration of the Canadian Institute at its meeting held in Toronto on Saturday, December 17th, 1892:—It is resolved that suitable measures be taken to establish a memorial tablet in honour of the men associated with the building and sending to sea of the 'Royal William,' and that the members for the city of Toronto be requested to obtain permission for the tablet to be placed in a fit position in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and that it be remitted to the council to invite the co-operation of societies or individuals, and to take such other means as may be needful to carry out in the best manner the spirit of the resolution."

The matter did not rest there for in July 1893 Dr. Fleming read an able paper on the subject of this resolution before the Nova Scotia Historical Society at Halifax, and one of the speakers, Dr. Mackay, suggested that an historical sketch of the "Royal William's" career might well be placed in our school reading books. It was moved by F. Blake Crofton, Esq., and seconded by Dr. DeWolf, and unanimously adopted that:—"This society respectfully seconds the recommendation of the Canadian Institute that the Government of Canada should adopt some means of communicating the fact that the first vessel propelled by steam through the entire voyage across the Atlantic was the 'Royal William' built at Quebec and owned in Canada, and which made the pioneer voyage from Pictou to London in 1833. And further resolved, that this society suggests the expediency of having the evidence proving the pioneer ocean steamship to have been a Canadian vessel properly collated, and published in pamphlet form under the auspices of the Government.

"And further resolved, that the Members of Parliament and Senators from Halifax and Pictou, be requested to present these recommendations to the Dominion authorities".

Having thus related the career of the "Royal William" and given the authorities, proofs, and affidavits that she was built at Quebec, sent on her voyage to London, in 1833, by six of Quebec's merchants, and that she was the veritable pioneer steamship of transatlantic steam navigation, I will now briefly glance at the pseudo claims to that honour made on behalf of other vessels and show the untenability of their position and that none of them have either right or title to the name of pioneer steamship of transatlantic steam navigation. In the report of the United States National Museum for the year ending 30th June, 1890, published at Washington in 1891, will be found the history and "Log" of the vessel "Savannah,"* which on analysis proves that she has no right or title to that honour. Page 617 of the Report states:—

"The 'Savannah' was a full-rigged ship of 350 tons burthen and was built at Corlear's Hook, New York, by Francis Fickett. At first she was intended to be used

*The Chief Claimant.

as a sailing packet between New York and Havre, France. The keel was built in 1818, and the vessel was launched August 22nd of the same year." She was purchased by a Savannah shipping firm and equipped with one engine of 90 horse power and side paddle wheels of peculiar construction, consisting of "eight radial arms, held in place by one flange and were arranged to close together like a fan. They were furnished with a series of joints so that they could be detached from the shaft and taken in on deck when storm or other circumstances required it." The vessel carried seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. The total cost was about \$50,000 including engine and rigging." In addition to the engine the vessel carried the same complement of spars and sails as a sailing ship of that period, with the exception of royal masts and royals."

Her first trip was made from New York to Savannah, Georgia, leaving the former port on 28th March, 1819, and "by examining the log book of the Savannah it will be noticed steam was seldom used except in *calm weather*, or when it was desired to show the power of the engine of the vessel." On the 3rd of April, the weather being calm and pleasant," the log states, "at 3 P. M., stowed the wheels and started the wheels, furling all sail." But the run under steam was of short duration, "as the fore and aft sails were unfurled at 5 o'clock the next morning, and the crew at 8 A. M. folded up the wheels and stowed the wheels." During the whole voyage from New York to Savannah, we find that the engine was running:—

March 29th	½ hours.
From April 2nd 3 P. M., to April 3rd 8 A. M.....	17 "
From April 3rd 6 P. M., to April 4th 8 A. M.	14 "
From April 5th 10 P. M., to April 6th 4 A. M	10 "
	41½ hours.

The vessel came to anchor at 4 A. M., April 6th, 8 days, 15 hours (207 hours) from Sandy Hook Light."

The "Savannah" left Savannah for Liverpool under steam on 22nd May, 1819, and arrived "with all sails set to the best advantage at 2 P. M., Sunday, 20th June, in the River Mersey and" "hove to off the bar for the tide to rise," "and at 5 p. m. shipped the wheels, furling the sails and running to the River Mersey at 6 p. m. came to anchor off Liverpool with the small bower anchor," "twenty-nine days, eleven hours from Savannah, during which time the vessel had run under steam eighty hours."

"The following table shows the number of hours the engine was at work during the voyage from Savannah to Liverpool:—"

Got steam up.	Shut steam off.	Hours.
May 30th, 8 A. M.	May 30th, 6 P. M.	10 hours.
June 1st, 8 A. M.	June 2nd, 2 A. M.	18 "
June 6th, 8 A. M.	June 6th, 12 P. M.	16 "
June 9th, 8 A. M.	June 9th, 12 P. M.	4 "
June 11th, 10 A. M.	June 11th, 12 P. M.	14 "
June 16th, 8 P. M.	June 17th, 2 P. M.	18 "
		80 hours.

From Liverpool to St. Petersburg the engine was used somewhat more continuously.

"The homeward voyage to Savannah was a stormy one; heavy winds, rough sea, gales and storms being almost daily noted in the log" The engine was not used during any part of the return trip until the 30th of November (the fortieth day after leaving Avendale, Norway) when Captain Rogers "took on a pilot inside the bar," and "10 A. M. anchored in the Savannah River and furling sails on the flood tide, got under way with steam and went up and anchored off the town." Thus showing that Captain Rogers always took good care to get up steam just outside the ports he visited, thereby appearing to have steamed all the voyage.

Secretary of State.

The "Savannah's" engine was taken out and sold and she ran between New York and Savannah as a sailing packet, until she ran ashore on Long Island, in 1822.

A yeleft steamer which can only steam in smooth water is no steamship at all, and thus the "Savannah" has no claim whatever to be called the Pioneer of Transatlantic Steam Navigation.

The report mentions a steamship "Curagoa" in 1828, but no proof is given of what she was, where she went after leaving Antwerp and in what manner her supposed voyage was performed, and she is classed with the "Savannah" a failure—therefore her claim may be dismissed.

The "Sirius" and the "Great Western" appeared on the horizon five years after the "Royal William" and therefore have no claims whatever. I mention these because people in Britain have through ignorance advanced claims in the premises on their behalf.

This document has been prepared for Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Minister of Marine, being a request by the Nova Scotia Historical Society for information respecting the "Royal William" and her career.

F. C. WURTÉLE,

Honorary Librarian Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

Quebec, 10th February, 1894.

LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :

Handbook of Dates, F. A. McCord.
Statutes of Quebec.
Quebec Gazette.
Records of Custom House, Quebec.
do do Pictou, N.S.
Archives of Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
Transactions do do do
Registrar of Mount Hermon Cemetery.
Robert Christie's History of Canada.
Lemoine's "Quebec, past and present."
Toronto Globe.
Halifax Herald.
Spanish Consulate at Quebec.
Report of United States' National Museum, 1891.
Log of "Savannah" in Report of U. S. N. Museum.

In connection with the foregoing, the following additional matter, which is self-explanatory, will be found of interest:

Editorial notice of "Royal William" in *Colonial Patriot*, published at Pictou, 13th August, 1833.

"The 'Royal William' is here on her way to London, whence she is not likely to return. We sincerely lament that she is not to continue in the service of these Provinces, and her departure ought to be considered as a great calamity. When the idea of connecting Quebec and this Province by steam was first started, we hailed the opening prosperity with a very long article, pointing out the advantages which would ensue; and though our predictions have not been realized, we have never seen cause to change our opinion. We do not despair of seeing before long a cheaper boat, of more manageable dimensions, running between this and Quebec, leaving the dangerous navigation between this and Halifax out of the route. We take this opportunity of congratulating our friends in Britain, with whom we used to anticipate happy meetings when the Atlantic should be navigated by steam, upon the present attempt to the accomplishment of our wishes. We have no doubt she will have a safe and speedy voyage."

The same paper, of the 20th of the same month, has the following among the shipping news:—

"Cleared 17th, 'Royal William,' McDougall, London, coal, natural curiosities,* and spurs by W. Mortimer.

"Passengers in the 'Royal William:' Rev. Mr. Sweeney and daughter, Dr. Law, Messrs. Causyer and Clark, and several in the steerage."

The story of the "Royal William" may fittingly conclude with an account of the final act of placing in its permanent position the memorial tablet, prepared by direction of the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, the Minister of Public Works.

[See page 19, Proceedings of Colonial Conference].

At the conclusion of the ceremonies opening the Colonial Conference on the 28th June, 1894, His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General, announced to the delegates and others assembled in the senate chamber, that he had received the following letter from the Clerk of the House of Commons, after the reading of which His Excellency announced that he would have much pleasure in placing the brass tablet in the place selected for it, and he wanted the gentlemen specially named in the letter and others to accompany him and assist by their presence at the place designated.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL :

MY LORD,—The two Houses of the Canadian Parliament have ordered that a brass tablet should be placed in the wall of the corridor leading to the Library of the Parliament, with a suitable inscription "commemorating the departure of the 'Royal William' from the port of Quebec in 1833—the first vessel to cross the ocean wholly by means of steam."

Your Excellency is already familiar with the leading circumstances connected with this interesting historical fact. The brass plate ordered by Parliament is now ready to be put in place, and it is felt that no more fitting time could be chosen than at the close of the opening meeting of the Colonial Conference.

On behalf of the Royal Society and Associated Societies, who were the first to move in doing honour to the builders and navigators of the "Royal William" I express the hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to place the commemoration plate in its permanent position. If it is agreeable to Your Excellency I inclose the list of gentlemen who, it is thought desirable, should witness the proceedings.

1.—The Delegates to the Conference. 2.—The Speakers of the Senate and Commons. 3.—Cabinet Ministers. 4.—Mr. Gustavus Wicksteed, who saw the "Royal William" launched 63 years ago and took passage on her trial trip. 5.—Mr. Horace Wicksteed, who boarded the "Royal William" on her arrival in England and dined with the captain. 6.—Representatives of the Royal Society and Associated Societies.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most faithful servant,

J. G. BOURINOT.

His Excellency then proceeded to the corridor leading to the Library of Parliament, when in pursuance to the Order of Parliament, the memorial brass representing the steamship "Royal William" was placed in the position it now occupies. This formal act of His Excellency most fittingly associated the gathering of Delegates from the British possessions in all quarters of the Globe with the Canadian ship "Royal William" the pioneer of those vast systems of ocean steam navigation which had rendered the Conference possible. The Delegates present were the following :—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, P. C., G. C. M. G., representing the Government of Her Majesty.

*Dr. George Patterson, of New Glasgow, N. S., in a letter to Dr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., under date of 15th November, 1894, says that the "natural curiosities" above indicated "were a collection, particularly of birds, made by the late Dr. McCulloch and family, which was sent to London for sale." This gentleman adds that there are some particulars given of the "Royal William" in his "History of the County of Pictou," (p. 394).

Secretary of State.

*The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P. C., the Hon. Sir Adolphe P. Caron, P. C., K. C. M. G., the Hon. George E. Foster, P. C., LL. D., Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., L.L.D., representing the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

The Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.L.A., representing the Government of New South Wales.

The Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., representing the Government of Tasmania.

The Hon. Sir Henry de Villiers, K. C. M. G., Sir Charles Mills, K. C. M. G., C. B., the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr; representing the Government of the Cape of Good Hope,

The Hon. Thomas Playford, representing the Government of South Australia.

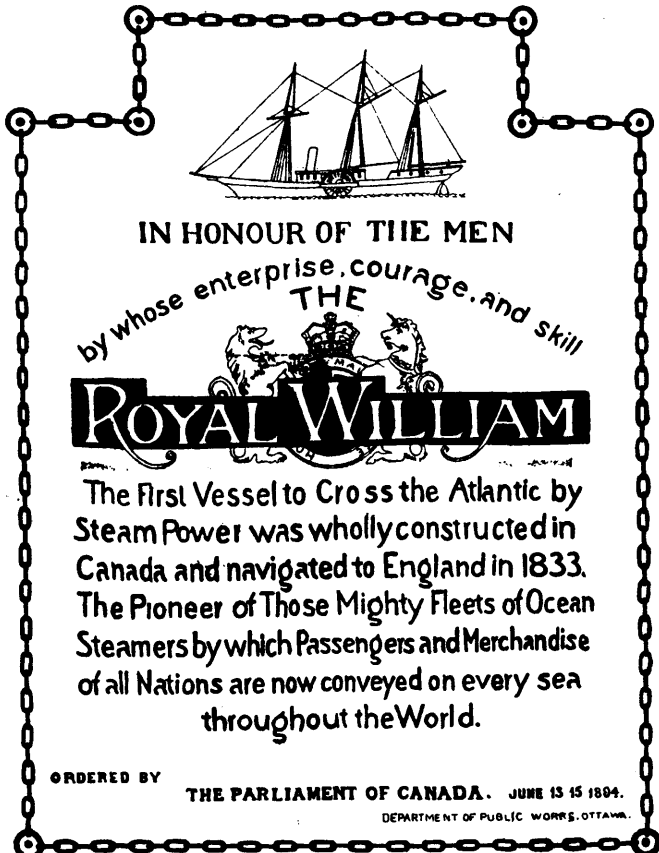
Mr. Alfred Lee Smith, representing the Government of New Zealand.

Sir Henry Wrixon, K. C. M. G., Q. C., the Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M. L. C., the Hon. Simon Fraser, M. L. C., representing the Government of Victoria.

The Hon. A. J. Thynne, M. L. C. (member of the Executive council), Hon. Wm. Forrest, M. L. C., representing the Government of Queensland.

This act of His Excellency was witnessed also by the members of the Canadian Government, the Speakers of both Houses of the Dominion Parliament and by members of each House, by officers and members of the Royal Society of Canada on behalf of the Canadian Institute, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the Nova Scotia Historical Society and other associated societies and by citizens of Ottawa generally: among others by two gentlemen who were contemporaries of the events relating to the memorable voyage of the vessel in 1833 viz. Mr. Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Q. C., who was present at the launching of the ship, and was on board of her as a passenger previous to her voyage across the Atlantic; and his brother, Major Horace A. Wicksteed, who visited the steamer on her arrival in the River Thames after her passage across the ocean.

*Now Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K. C. M. G.



FACSIMILE OF THE MEMORIAL BRASS.

THE
CIVIL SERVICE LIST
OF CANADA
1894

Containing the Names of all persons employed in the several Departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, on the 1st July, 1894, showing date of first Appointment, promotion to present Rank, Age and Salary in each case.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

"The Civil Service Act" and amending Acts (c. 12, 51 V., c. 12, 52 V., c. 14, 55-56 V., c. 18, 57-58 V.) consolidated, and "The Civil Service Superannuation Act," as amended by c. 12, 56 V., consolidated, and the Civil Service Insurance Act, with an Analytical Index to each.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED AND PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PURSUANT TO SEC. 59
OF "THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT."



OTTAWA

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

1894

[No. 16A—1895.] Price 15 cents.

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NOTICE.
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Members of the Civil Service desirous of drawing attention to any errors in data respecting themselves which may have inadvertently occurred in the preparation of this List, should communicate with the Deputy Heads of their respective Departments, not later than the 30th June next ensuing, with a view to the rectification of the same in future Lists.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, November, 1894.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Governor General.—His Excellency the Right Honourable THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., LL.D., &c., &c.

STAFF.

Governor General's Secretary.—Arthur J. L. Gordon, Esq., C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp.—Captain B. C. Urquhart, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Extra Aides-de-Camp.—Robert Munro Ferguson, Esq., Royal Scottish Archers: David Erskine, Esq., Royal Scottish Archers.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.*

(*According to Precedence.*)

1. The Honourable Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G., (*Prime Minister*), President of the Queen's Privy Council.
2. The Honourable Sir ADOLPHE PHILIPPE CARON, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Postmaster General.
3. The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
4. The Honourable Sir FRANK SMITH, K.C.M.G. (*without portfolio*).
5. The Honourable GEORGE EULAS FOSTER, D.C.L., Minister of Finance.
6. The Honourable Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K.C.M.G., LL.B., Q.C., Minister of Justice.
7. The Honourable JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, Minister of Railways and Canals.
8. The Honourable JOSEPH ALDRIC OUMET, LL.B., Q.C., Minister of Public Works.
9. The Honourable JAMES COLEBROOKE PATTERSON, Minister of Militia and Defence.
10. The Honourable THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q.C., Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
11. The Honourable AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS, Q.C., Minister of Agriculture.
12. The Honourable WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, Q.C., Minister of Trade and Commerce.
13. The Honourable ARTHUR RUPERT DICKEY, Q.C., Secretary of State.
14. The Honourable WALTER HUMPHRIES MONTAGUE, M. D. (*without portfolio*).
15. The Honourable DONALD FERGUSON (*without portfolio*).

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

The Honourable JOHN JOSEPH CURRAN, B.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., M.P.

CONTROLLER OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Honourable JOHN FISHER WOOD, Q.C., M.P.

CONTROLLER OF CUSTOMS.

The Honourable NATHANIEL CLARKE WALLACE, M.P.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

* The Members of the Cabinet and the Deputy Heads of Departments are given as at date of publication.

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

(According to Precedence.)

1. Clerk of the Privy Council, JOHN JOSEPH MCGEE.
2. Clerk of the Senate, EDOUARD JOSEPH LANGEVIN, N.P.
3. Clerk of the House of Commons, JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.
4. Governor General's Secretary, ARTHUR J. L. GORDON, Esq., C.M.G.
5. Auditor General, JOHN LORN McDOUGALL, M.A.

(Deputy Heads of the following Departments take precedence according to date of Appointment.)

6. Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, WILLIAM SMITH.
7. Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Colonel CHARLES EUGENE PANET.
8. Deputy Minister of Finance, JOHN MORTIMER COURTNEY.
9. Commissioner of Inland Revenue, EDWARD MIALL.
10. Deputy Minister of the Interior, ALEXANDER MACKINNON BURGESS.
11. Deputy Postmaster-General, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM WHITE.
12. Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, JOHN LOWE.
13. Under Secretary of State, LUDGER AIMÉ CATELLIER.
14. Chief and Director of the Geological Survey, ALFRED RICHARD CECIL SELWYN, C.M.G.
LL.D., F.R.S.
15. Deputy Minister of Public Works, ANTOINE GOBEIL.
16. Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, L.D.
17. Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, C. E.
18. Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, WILLIAM GRANNIS PARMELEE.
19. Deputy Minister of Justice, EDMUND LESLIE NEWCOMBE, Q.C.
20. Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, HAYTER REED.
21. Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, FREDERICK WHITE.

THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jones, Charles Jerome, B.A..	Chief Clerk	1 July '83	2,350 00	4 Dec. '47	1 July '75
Campbell, William	1st Class Clerk	1 July '83	1,800 00	20 Dec. '52	1 Nov. '72
Walker, William Henry, B.A.	2nd Class Clerk	1 Aug. '91	1,200 00	2 Oct. '64	1 Dec. '86
Sladen, Arthur French.....	3rd Class Clerk	1 Jan. '91	750 00	30 April '66	1 Jan. '91
Smith, George.....	Messenger.....	11 May '52	600 00	18 Nov. '19	11 May '52
Rogers, Thomas.....	Orderly.....	21 June '93	500 00	27 Nov. '49	16 Sept. '76

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McGee, John Joseph	Deputy Head, Clerk of the Privy Council.....	20 May '82	3,200 00	6 Aug '45	1 Aug. '67
Pope, Joseph.....	Chief Clerk, Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.....	29 Nov. '89	2,400 00	16 Aug. '54	13 Dec. '78
Lee, William Horace.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '81	1,800 00	12 Feb. '44	23 Dec. '61
Bennetts, Francis Kents....	do	1 July '91	1,550 00	25 Apr. '54	16 Feb. '75
Foley, James Gervaise.....	Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 1st Class Clerk.....	2 Apr. '92	1,500 00	21 Oct. '52	— Mar. '83
Baldwin, Robert Warren....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,400 00	3 Apr. '49	5 Sept. '73
Brennan, Patrick John.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	31 Dec. '53	7 Mar. '81
Lelièvre, Siméon.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	3 Nov. '59	— Apr. '82
Burke, Denis.....	do	1 July '93	1,150 00	16 Jan. '47	13 Oct. '74
Loux, William.....	do	1 July '93	1,150 00	10 Oct. '52	11 July '88
de Lanaudière, Charles Tarien	do	18 Jan. '92	1,200 00	10 Sept. '61	20 Oct. '86
May, Henry Arthur	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 May '84	900 00	6 Aug. '65	28 Mar. '84
McElroy, James.....	do	17 Dec. '87	700 00	11 Oct. '51	17 Dec. '87
Keating, Charles Joseph....	do	1 May '89	900 00	19 Sept. '67	1 May '89
Lefebvre, Jean Marie Joseph	do	26 July '92	600 00	24 Jan. '66	2 Feb. '90
Kezar, George Gilbert.....	do	26 July '92	500 00	2 Jan. '70	8 Oct. '90
Buck, Howard P.....	do and Private Secretary.....	1 Jan. '93 1 Jan. '93	550 00 600 00	5 Oct. '71	1 Jan. '93
Plunkett, Joseph Mary.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	650 00	22 Oct. '65	— Jan. '84
Bliss, Henry Anson.....	do	1 July '93	700 00	9 July '62	8 Oct. '90
Naughten, Michael.....	Doorkeeper & Messenger	10 Feb. '41	700 00	— Sept. '18	1 Oct. '40
Chilton, Benjamin.....	Messenger.....	4 Jan. '79	500 00	— Sept. '33	4 Jan. '79
Robertson, Alexander.....	do	25 Nov. '85	500 00	23 July '55	— Dec. '77

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Attached to the Privy Council Office.

Chapleau, Samuel E. St. Onge	Chief Clerk, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	27 Dec. '87	2,400 00	15 July '39	15 Sept. '73
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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Comer, Joseph Grose, C.M.G. 17, Victoria Street, London, Eng.	Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office.	1 July '88	3,000 00	3 Jan. '56	— Mar. '80
Reynolds, Arthur Williams.. do	Assistant Secretary and Acct., 1st Cl. Clerk	1 July '88	1,700 00	2 Feb. '58	— Jan. '84
Just, Conradin Frederick.... do	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,450 00	8 Nov. '56	1 Apr. '81
Taylor, Christopher Joseph.. do	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,150 00	8 Aug. '61	30 May '82
Luke, Edwin Philip..... do	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '87	800 00	3 Nov. '68	1 Oct. '87
Allin, Thomas..... do	do	1 July '92	550 00	21 Aug. '70	1 July '92

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Newcombe, Edmund Leslie, { M.A., L.L.B., Q.C.	Deputy Minister.....	13 Mar. '93	3,600 00	} 17 Feb. '59	13 Mar. '93
	Solicitor of Indian Affairs.....	13 Mar. '93	400 00		
Power, Augustus, Q.C., B.C.L.	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	2,400 00	22 Dec. '47	7 Dec. '74
Fraser, Geo. Levack Bower, B. A.	do —Barrister-at-Law.	24 Oct. '89	2,000 00	14 Oct. '51	13 Sept. '76
Leslie, John.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,800 00	10 Oct. '47	1 May '72
Stewart, Douglas.....	do and Private Secretary.....	1 June '82	1,800 00 } 600 00 }	20 June '50	9 Jan. '79
Gisborne, Francis Hernaman.	1st Cl. Clerk—Barrister-at-Law.	1 July '83	1,800 00	19 May '58	13 Feb. '82
Hodgins, Wm. Egerton, M.A.	1st Class Clerk—Barrister-at-Law.	1 Jan. '86	1,800 00	3 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Chisholm, John.....	2nd Class Clerk—Barrister-at-Law.	1 Jan. '86	1,400 00	21 Sept. '57	1 Jan. '86.
Coté, Pierre Martial.....	{ 2nd Class Clerk..... Allowance. Pte. Sec. to Sol. Gen.....	1 Oct. '86	1,400 00 } 200 00 }	30 Apr. '61	11 Jan. '83
Blackadar, William Hill....	2nd Class Clerk.....	12 May '89	1,300 00	29 Mar. '32	12 May '80
Narraway, Jas. Ephraim, B.A.	2nd Class Clerk and Accountant.	1 July '87	1,150 00	11 June '57	1 July '87
Mullin, Jeremiah.....	{ 3rd Class Clerk..... Pte. Sec. to Sol. Gen.....	1 July, '83	1,000 00 } 400 00 }	9 Jan. '65	1 July, '83
Harris, Robert Frederick....	3rd Class Clerk.....	13 Mar. '93	500 00	22 May '72	13 Mar. '93
Morse, Frank A.....	Messenger.....	1 Aug. '89	420 00	29 May '70	1 Aug. '89

PENITENTIARY BRANCH.

Moylan, James George.....	Inspector of Penitentiaries.	1 Nov. '75	3,200 00	11 Jan. '28	15 Aug. '72
Foster, Geo. Lawrence....	{ 1st Class Clerk and Accountant.....	1 July '83 11 Aug. '74	} 1,800 00	13 May '40	11 Aug. '74
Lane, Hy. Bowyer Smith....	2nd Class Clerk.....	14 Oct. '91		1,200 00	12 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '79

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—PORTSMOUTH, ONT.

*Lavell, Michael, M.D.....	Warden.....	5 Feb. '85	3,000 00	29 Dec. '25	1 Oct. '72
*Sullivan, William.....	Deputy Warden.....	1 Sept. '81	1,500 00	6 May '36	1 Feb. '60
*Strange, Orlando Sampson, M.D.	Surgeon.....	9 Feb. '85	1,800 00	13 June '26	9 Feb. '85
*Creighton, R. R.....	Accountant.....	29 Dec. '92	800 00	29 Aug. '61	1 Feb. '82
*Cartwright, Rev. Conway Edward, B.A.	Protestant Chaplain....	25 Oct. '75	1,200 00	15 May '37	25 Oct. '75
*Neville, Rev. Jas. Vincent.	Catholic Chaplain.....	1 Mar. '94	1,200 00	6 Dec. '62	1 Mar. '94
*Hughes, W. S.....	Warden's Clerk.....	23 Jan. '93	500 00	2 June '61	23 Jan. '93
*Hewton, Robt.....	Chief Keeper.....	14 Mar. '87	900 00	4 Aug. '42	1 Apr. '81
*O'Donnell, Patrick.....	Storekeeper.....	15 July '70	1,000 00	17 Mar. '36	19 June '57

*P. O. Address : Kingston.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
*Adams, James.....	Chief Instructor.....	1 Mar. '69	1,500 00	29 Oct. '33	1 Mar. '69
*Devlin, James.....	Engineer	1 July '85	1,300 00	— Nov. '50	1 Dec '74
*Baylie, Charles.....	Electrician.....	13 Sept. '90	800 00	19 Jan. '69	1 Sept. '90
McDonald, Roderick.....	Asst. Electrician.....	1 June '94	500 00	8 Mar. '52	1 June '94
*Munroe, Charles.....	Steam fitter.....	1 July '90	700 00	4 July '34	1 July '90
*Weir, James	Steward	31 Oct. '76	900 00	15 Oct. '50	31 Oct. '76
*Gunn, William Alexander..	Hospital Overseer	1 June '90	590 00	16 Feb. '45	1 June '90
Mathewson, Jas. Brewer P...	Asst. Tailor Instructor..	28 Nov. '91	690 00	4 July '36	26 Sept. '72
Kennedy, Michael.....	Messenger.....	1 Apr. '72	600 00	18 Apr. '57	1 Apr. '72
Fahey, Rose Ann.....	Matron	6 Mar. '86	600 00	15 Aug. '49	6 Mar. '86
Smith, Mary.....	Deputy Matron.....	1 June '89	320 00	4 June '52	1 June '89
Young, Richard.....	Mason Instructor.....	22 Dec. '90	660 00	31 Oct. '50	6 Apr. '86
Sherring, B. H.....	do do	22 Aug. '92	600 00	13 May '57	22 Aug. '92
Leahy, Michael.....	Stonecutter do	1 Nov. '59	700 00	10 May '31	1 Nov. '59
Kerr, John.....	Quarry do	1 Jan. '90	690 00	4 Mar. '26	1 Jan. '90
*Tracey, Francis.....	Blacksmith do	14 Mar. '87	700 00	8 Nov. '55	14 Mar. '87
*Wilmot, H. F.....	Carpenter do	1 Jan. '94	600 00	26 Sept. '59	1 Jan. '94
*Pogue, Robert.....	Shoemaker do	1 Sept. '87	700 00	1 June '48	1 Sept. '87
*Conley, Thomas.....	Tailor do	20 Jan. '88	700 00	25 Feb. '36	20 Jan. '88
McCaugherty, John A.....	Farmer and Gardener..	1 April '93	600 00	22 Dec. '65	1 April '93
*O'Connor, Patrick.....	Asst. Chief Keeper	1 July '93	700 00	7 Aug. '53	18 Dec. '82
*Coward, William.....	Baker	6 June '78	700 00	19 June '55	6 June '78
*Adams, Edwin J.....	Sanitary Engineer.....	1 June '94	700 00	26 Feb. '61	1 July '78
*McDonell, A. D. O.....	Keeper of Prison of Isolation.	5 Feb. '94	700 00	8 June '46	5 Feb '94
*Evans, James.....	Keeper	1 Nov. '81	600 00	12 July '36	16 Jan. '68
Mooney, Edward.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	10 Aug. '43	7 Sept. '64
*Brennan, Michael.....	do	3 Oct. '65	600 00	4 July '43	3 Oct. '65
Mills, John.....	do	1 Aug. '89	590 00	1 Jan. '51	17 June '74
McCauley, Robert.....	do	1 Dec. '90	560 00	22 June '42	21 Jan. '68
Atkins, Alexander.....	do	1 July '91	560 00	— Apr. '57	1 July '78

*P. O. Address : Kingston. All others : Portsmouth.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McGuein, Bernard.....	Guard.....	1 Mar. '59	500 00	20 Nov. '37	1 Mar. '59
Moore, Thomas.....	do.....	9 May '70	500 00	8 Aug. '44	9 May '70
Walsh, Lawrence.....	do.....	8 Dec. '76	500 00	19 Jan. '44	18 Dec. '76
Hurst, William.....	do.....	13 Nov. '77	500 00	20 Jan. '41	13 Nov. '77
McConville, Charles.....	Keeper.....	1 Dec. '91	530 00	9 Nov. '47	1 July '71
Donnelly, John.....	Guard.....	7 Nov. '79	500 00	8 May '55	7 Nov. '79
Appleton, Robert.....	do.....	1 July '80	500 00	16 Mar. '43	1 July '80
Kennedy, John.....	do.....	1 June '81	500 00	12 July '52	1 June '81
Bostridge, Charles.....	do.....	10 Apr. '82	500 00	20 Nov. '48	10 Apr. '82
Thompson, Thomas.....	do.....	18 May '83	500 00	17 Mar. '43	18 May '83
Darragh, John.....	do.....	1 Feb. '84	500 00	10 Nov. '50	1 Feb. '84
Rutherford, Jas. A.....	do.....	1 Mar. '84	500 00	17 Feb. '51	1 Mar. '84
Beaupré, Peter.....	do.....	19 Jan. '85	500 00	29 July '60	10 Jan. '85
Bannister, John.....	do.....	23 May '85	500 00	13 Sept. '51	23 May '85
Doyle, James.....	do.....	27 May '85	500 00	19 Oct. '60	27 May '85
McConville, Arthur.....	do.....	1 July '85	500 00	4 July '62	1 July '85
Mooney, William.....	do.....	4 July '85	500 00	1 Mar. '58	4 July '85
Keon, Michael.....	do.....	12 July '86	500 00	25 May '42	12 July '86
Pugh, Thomas.....	do.....	14 July '86	500 00	21 Aug. '52	1 July '86
Tobin, Thomas.....	do.....	1 Sept. '87	500 00	20 Nov. '49	1 Sept. '87
Moncrief, Peter.....	do.....	1 Aug. '88	500 00	6 Mar. '62	1 Aug. '88
Newman, William.....	do.....	1 Oct. '88	500 00	23 Dec. '48	1 Oct. '88
Madden, Patrick.....	do.....	1 Aug. '89	490 00	27 Apr. '64	1 Aug. '89
Fowler, Thomas.....	do.....	1 Aug. '89	490 00	22 Mar. '60	1 Aug. '89
Thompson, Andrew.....	do.....	1 Aug. '89	490 00	20 June '50	1 Aug. '89
Holland, William.....	do.....	1 Aug. '89	490 00	26 Mar. '50	1 Aug. '89
Davis, Ebenezer R.....	do.....	1 Feb. '90	490 00	29 Mar. '50	1 Feb. '90
Ryan, William.....	do.....	31 May '90	490 00	14 Nov. '53	31 May '90
Birmingham, J. R.....	do.....	8 Sept. '90	460 00	16 Dec. '58	8 Sept. '90
Wood, Chester W.....	do.....	1 Jan. '90	460 00	10 Apr. '56	1 Jan. '90
Amey, G. B.....	do.....	15 June '91	430 00	22 Dec. '53	15 June '91

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Henderson, John.....	Guard.....	6 June '92	430 00	17 Feb. '60	6 June '92
Givens, John.....	do	7 June '92	430 00	6 June '66	7 June '92
Spence, Alexander.....	do	9 June '92	430 00	12 Aug. '54	9 June '92
Wheeler, Calvin S.....	do	23 July '92	400 00	7 Oct. '52	23 July '92
Johnston, Edward.....	do	23 Aug. '92	400 00	21 Nov. '51	23 Aug. '92
McCaulay, Geo., jun.....	do	24 Aug. '92	400 00	19 Sept. '63	24 Aug. '92
Hornibrook, Francis.....	do	1 Sept. '92	400 00	15 Dec. '55	1 Sept. '92
Kenny, William.....	do	1 Mar. '93	400 00	5 Nov. '58	1 Mar. '93
Milliken, G. N.....	do	9 Feb. '94	400 00	27 Feb. '56	9 Feb. '94
Graham, James J.....	do	12 Feb. '94	400 00	22 Apr. '72	12 Feb. '94
O'Neil, John.....	do	1 Feb. '94	400 00	5 Dec. '60	1 Feb. '94
Bennett, James.....	do	14 Feb. '94	400 00	8 Jan. '54	14 Feb. '94
Wood, N. P.....	Supernumerary Guard..	1 April '93	500 00	5 Feb. '40	1 June '85
*Coffee, William.....	Stoker.....	1 Dec. '85	500 00	16 Oct. '38	1 Dec. '85
*Sullivan, C. A.....	do	1 Jan. '94	400 00	25 Mar. '69	1 Jan. '94
Woodhouse, Henry.....	Teamster.....	1 Sept. '72	400 00	17 Apr. '37	1 Sept. '72
Bell, William Charles.....	do	1 Apr. '77	400 00	11 Jan. '45	1 Apr. '77
Houghton, Isaac.....	do	1 Dec. '91	330 00	.....	1 Dec. '91
Tobin, Michael.....	do	1 Oct. '90	330 00	— '69	1 Oct. '90
†Thompson, Thomas.....	Schoolmaster.....	1 Dec. '91	650 00	.....	1 Aug. '88

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.

Quimet, Téléphore.....	Warden.....	31 Jan. '87	2,800 00	19 Jan. '44	10 Feb. '70
Harel, Rev. Lazare Olivier..	Rom. Catholic Chaplain	27 April '87	1,200 00	30 Aug. '47	27 April '87
Fulton, Rev. James.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1 Oct. '89	1,200 00	8 Feb. '23	1 Oct. '89
McCarthy, Thomas.....	Deputy Warden.....	31 Jan. '87	1,500 00	27 Apr. '37	1 Dec. '56
Gaudet, Michel Henri Edouard M.D.	Surgeon.....	31 Jan. '87	1,400 00	22 May '31	31 Jan. '87

*P. O. Address: Kingston. †This man is also a guard (see page 6). School teacher's salary is divided amongst four guards, who assist at school.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Malépart, Geo. Stanislas....	Accountant	1 June '82	1,100 00	23 May '49	— Sept. '80
Papineau, Gordon Benjamin.	Warden's Clerk	1 Jan. '86	800 00	22 June '56	1 Jan '86
Contant, Charles Nicholas...	Chief Keeper.....	25 June '87	900 00	13 Nov. '46	25 June '87
Lamarche, Geo. Bricot.....	Storekeeper.....	1 Mar. '80	900 00	23 Apr. '42	20 May '73
Labelle, Louis Octave.....	Clerk of Works.....	1 Sept. '88	1,000 00	28 Sept '44	1 Sept. '88
Charbonneau, Napoléon.....	Steward.....	30 June '88	800 00	28 June '50	1 July '73
Champagne, Eug. Ferdinand.	Engineer.....	1 Feb. '90	870 00	20 Dec. '53	1 Feb. '90
Trudeau, Ephrem.....	Asst. Engineer.....	1 July '90	500 00	17 July '71	1 July '90
O'Shea, David.....	Hospital Overseer.....	24 Jan. '90	620 00	2 Mar. '60	23 Aug. '82
Dorais, Jos. Théodore.....	Schoolmaster.....	24 July '82	700 00	16 Oct. '43	24 July '82
Kenny, Edward.....	Farmer.....	1 Jan. '76	700 00	16 May '51	1 Jan. '76
Rochon, Aristide.....	Trade Instructor, Baker	1 May '94	600 00	20 Oct. '42	1 Mar. '82
Dumas, Procope.....	do Carpenter...	20 May '73	700 00	1 June '38	20 May '73
Beauparlant, Noël.....	do Shoemaker..	15 Apr. '77	700 00	24 Dec. '32	15 Apr. '77
Nantel, Trefflé.....	do Blacksmith..	10 Mar. '87	700 00	31 Aug. '45	10 Mar. '87
O'Borne, Dolphus.....	do Mason.....	22 June '82	700 00	4 Dec. '43	1 June '77
Brissette, Bénoni Adélard...	do Tailor.....	1 Aug. '88	700 00	20 Aug. '54	1 Aug. '88
Labelle, Gédéon.....	do Mason.....	8 Sept. '86	700 00	15 Oct. '29	8 Sept. '86
Sigouin, Onésime.....	do Stonecutter..	22 May '89	700 00	21 Sept. '36	19 May '73
Leclair, Eugène.....	do Coachmaker..	1 Mar. '92	660 00	28 Apr. '44	1 Mar. '92
Taillon, Charles.....	Messenger.....	1 May '94	500 00	18 Aug. '38	1 May '80
Blain, James.....	Keeper.....	20 May '73	600 00	24 Nov. '34	20 May '73
Demers, Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '78	600 00	1 June '47	19 May '73
Chartrand, Gilbert.....	do	1 Mar. '87	600 00	6 July '41	1 July '76
Chartrand, Ubald.....	do	1 Apr. '87	600 00	1 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '78
Lemay, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	30 June '88	600 00	2 Aug. '38	1 June '79
Prévost, Edouard.....	do	22 May '89	600 00	22 Aug. '50	15 Dec. '76
Plouffe, Napoléon.....	do	1 May '94	500 00	17 May '50	6 Mar. '82
Bisson, Vincent.....	do	1 May '94	500 00	24 June '50	12 July '84
Lamère, Olivier.....	Guard	21 Apr. '82	500 00	22 Sept. '30	21 Apr. '82

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Boyer, Henri.....	Guard.....	18 Aug. '82	500 00	19 Aug. '34	18 Aug. '82
Plouffe, Antoine.....	do.....	14 June '83	500 00	9 Apr. '46	14 June '83
Nixon, George.....	do.....	6 Aug. '83	500 00	22 Oct. '46	6 Aug. '83
Lesage, Félix.....	do.....	29 Aug. '83	500 00	10 July '45	29 Aug. '83
Paré, Albéric Victor.....	do.....	17 Apr. '85	500 00	16 Aug. '41	17 Apr. '85
Bertrand, Elzéar.....	do.....	1 Aug. '85	500 00	9 Feb. '59	1 Aug. '85
Filion, Samuel.....	do.....	3 Aug. '85	500 00	15 July '55	3 Aug. '85
Bastien, Napoléon.....	do.....	19 May '86	500 00	4 July '48	19 May '86
Monette, Godefroi.....	do.....	25 May '86	500 00	26 Jan. '60	25 May '86
Plouffe, Martin O.....	do.....	5 Mar. '87	500 00	4 Oct. '55	5 Mar. '87
Charlebois, Isidore.....	do.....	4 May '87	500 00	8 Jan. '46	4 May '87
Chabot, Théodore.....	do.....	2 June '87	500 00	6 July '48	2 June '87
FitzGibbon, John Daniel.....	do.....	25 June '87	500 00	23 May '60	25 June '87
Charbonneau, George.....	do.....	30 June '88	500 00	13 July '46	30 June '88
McLellan, D. J.....	do.....	16 Aug. '88	500 00	1 Dec. '55	16 Aug. '88
Roger, Hilaire.....	do.....	1 Jan. '89	500 00	20 Nov. '40	1 Jan. '89
Clermont, Félix.....	do.....	19 July '89	500 00	17 June '63	19 July '89
Sherritt, George.....	do.....	30 Nov. '89	500 00	14 Dec. '49	30 Nov. '89
Nadon, Alfred.....	do.....	13 Jan. '90	500 00	23 Feb. '59	13 Jan. '90
Desloges, Joseph.....	do.....	1 Feb. '90	500 00	14 Feb. '64	1 Feb. '90
Léonard, Omer.....	do.....	22 Apr. '90	500 00	— Aug. '62	22 Apr. '90
Charbonneau, Jean-Baptiste.....	do.....	22 Apr. '91	490 00	22 June '51	22 Apr. '91
Flood, James.....	do.....	1 Mar. '92	460 00	15 Apr. '48	1 Mar. '92
Gédéas, Sigouin.....	do.....	11 Oct. '92	430 00	20 June '61	11 Oct. '92
Clapperton, Robert.....	do.....	17 Aug. '93	400 00	21 Oct. '50	17 Aug. '93
Desjardins, Abondius.....	do.....	9 Nov. '93	400 00	7 June '63	9 Nov. '93
Gibson, William Wrigat.....	do.....	2 Apr. '94	400 00	23 Oct. '43	6 Aug. '86
Fontaine, Henri.....	do.....	1 May '94	400 00	16 Aug. '64	1 May '84
Déprès, Michel.....	do.....	1 May '94	400 00	18 Oct. '66	1 May '94
Lynch, Patrick John George.....	do.....	1 May '94	400 00	16 Feb. '70	1 May '94
Corby, Robert.....	do.....	7 May '94	400 00	9 May '67	7 May '94

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cloutier, Isaïe.....	Teamster	4 Nov. '81	400 00	25 Dec. '43	4 Nov. '81
Leblanc, Jérémie.....	do	9 Nov. '81	400 00	21 Oct. '48	9 Nov. '81
DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER, N.B.					
Forster, John Baker.....	Warden.....	11 Apr. '87	2,400 00	5 Apr. '42	1 Dec. '68
Ross, Charles.....	Deputy Warden	4 June '89	1,450 00	5 Mar. '35	1 Nov. '67
Campbell, Rev. John Roy...	Protestant Chaplain....	1 Oct. '83	600 00	7 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '83
Cormier, Rev. André David.	Roman Cath. Chaplain.	1 Dec. '89	600 00	27 Nov. '54	1 Dec. '89
Mitchell, Robert, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	1 July '80	1,200 00	25 June '35	1 July '80
Gray, John Andrew	Accountant and School Teacher.	1 Apr. '89	1,200 00	30 May '53	1 Dec. '79
Fraser, John	Storekeeper and Steward	1 July '89	950 00	15 Nov. '36	1 July '80
Forster, John Russell	Warden's Clerk.....	1 July '94	500 00	14 Aug. '75	1 July '94
Piercy, James A.	Engineer	12 May '85	900 00	15 Aug. '52	12 May '85
Landry, Ferdinand A.	Hospital Overseer.....	15 Nov. '86	700 00	28 Jan. '43	15 Nov. '86
Miller, Charles.....	Carpenter Instructor...	1 Mar. '68	700 00	13 Nov. '47	1 Mar. '68
Downey, John.....	Blacksmith do ..	1 May '68	700 00	17 Mar. '40	1 May '68
Tattrie, Nathan.....	Shoemaker do ..	1 Sept. '77	700 00	3 Apr. '44	1 Sept. '77
Burns, Wm. Robert.....	Tailor do ..	10 May '91	690 00	14 May '58	10 May '91
Hogan, William.....	Instruct. Manuf'g Dept.	1 July '90	700 00	17 Apr. '43	1 Jan. '69
Godsoe, Henry.....	do	1 July '90	700 00	25 Dec. '33	1 Aug. '69
Pipes, Arthur Brown.....	Farmer	25 June '89	700 00	31 Oct. '53	25 June '89
Johnston, John.....	Keeper.....	20 Mar. '71	600 00	11 July '41	20 Mar. '71
McDougall, James.....	Messenger	1 Jan. '73	550 00	19 July '41	1 Jan. '73
Alexander, William.....	Guard	1 July '80	500 00	31 Aug. '46	1 July '80
Corcoran, John.....	do	1 July '80	500 00	12 Apr. '47	1 July '80
Léger, Vital.....	do	1 July '80	500 00	1 May '44	1 July '80
Connell, Patrick.....	do	1 July '80	500 00	6 Aug. '49	1 July '80
Lane, James Ambrose.....	do	1 July '80	500 00	14 Oct. '43	1 July '80
Cormier, Jude.....	do	8 Nov. '81	500 00	30 Nov. '36	8 Nov. '81
Colburn, Robert.....	do	1 Aug. '81	500 00	10 July '56	1 Aug. '81
Luther, James	do	9 May '82	500 00	1 June '40	9 May '82

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Leblanc, Joseph.....	Guard.....	1 May '83	500 00	29 June '49	1 May '83
Allain, Adolphus.....	do.....	10 July '83	500 00	1 Feb. '55	10 July '83
Poole, Henry Charles.....	do.....	1 May '84	500 00	2 Apr. '43	1 May '84
Chambers, Lorenzo H.....	do.....	1 May '86	500 00	20 Apr. '53	1 May '86
Forster, James Percy.....	do.....	1 Sept. '89	500 00	12 Oct. '73	1 Sept. '89
McDougall, John.....	do.....	5 Apr. '91	460 00	6 May '61	5 Apr. '91
Gillespie, Thos. Francis.....	do.....	18 Oct. '91	430 00	3 July '73	18 Oct. '91
Burden, Nicholas A.....	do.....	1 Oct. '92	430 00	25 July '52	1 Oct. '92
McDonald, Angus A.....	do.....	1 Feb. '93	430 00	27 Feb. '66	1 Feb. '93
Hutchinson, Leonard S.....	do.....	1 Feb. '93	400 00	18 Oct. '74	1 Feb. '93
Milton, John S.....	Teamster.....	1 May '94	300 00	22 Nov. '53	1 May '94

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN.

Irvine, Acheson Gosford.....	Warden.....	13 Oct. '92	2,050 00	7 Dec. '37	7 May '75
Bourke, David Dominick....	Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper.	13 Oct. '92	950 00	15 Aug. '45	23 July '86
Goulding, Rev. Arthur Wm..	Protestant Chaplain....	11 Apr. '86	1,000 00	26 June '60	11 Apr. '86
Cloutier, Rev. George.....	Rom. Catholic Chaplain	4 Apr. '83	600 00	1 Feb. '51	4 Apr. '83
Sutherland, William Robert	Surgeon.....	1 May '82	1,200 00	24 Nov. '57	1 May '82
Douglas, M.D.	Accountant.....	1 July '94	1,000 00	12 June '44	16 Apr. '83
Mustard, John.....	Warden's Clerk.....	1 Nov. '87	750 00	24 Jan. '59	1 Nov. '87
Durden, William.....	Storekeeper and steward	1 July '94	900 00	14 Oct. '46	18 Feb. '92
Power, Benjamin Franklin..	Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster.	1 Nov. '92	730 00	2 July '59	28 July '85
Beaupré, Joseph Octave.....	Engineer & Instructor (Blacksmith.)	1 Nov. '89	870 00	8 Dec. '48	10 Dec. '83
Smith, John.....	Trade Instructor (Tailor)	1 Dec. '86	750 00	21 Jan. '45	1 Feb. '85
Shead, William H.....	Trade Instr. (Carpenter)	1 Apr. '92	660 00	11 May '52	1 Apr. '92
Lusignan, Eli.....	Trade Instructor (Mason and Quarryman).	16 Mar. '93	1,000 00	15 Feb. '49	16 Mar. '93
Farquhar, David.....	Trade Instr. (Farmer)..	24 Oct. '93	600 00	19 Oct. '60	1 July '91
Grahame, William.....	Guard and Messenger..	1 June '86	650 00	12 May '56	1 Feb. '86
Freeman, Edward.....	Guard.....	20 Oct. '85	650 00	15 May '38	29 Sept. '81
Addison, George.....	do.....	19 Aug. '85	650 00	17 July '58	19 Aug. '85
Eddles, William.....	do.....	1 Apr. '92	650 00	24 June '44	— May '71
Puigh, John.....	do.....				

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McFarlane, Peter.....	Guard.....	1 Feb. '88	600 00	29 Mar. '54	1 Feb. '88
Sutherland, Donald Gunn...	do	11 Dec. '88	600 00	6 Mar. '50	11 Dec. '88
Gingras, Charles.....	do	1 Feb. '91	590 00	27 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '91
Manseau, Amédée.....	do	1 July '91	590 00	14 Jan. '58	1 July '91
Bourke, Edmund.....	do	1 Sept. '91	560 00	2 Mar. '67	1 Sept. '91
Miller, Thomas.....	do	10 Nov. '92	530 00	17 Dec. '57	10 Nov. '92
Bourke, William.....	do	6 Dec. '92	530 00	20 Apr. '63	6 Dec. '92
Abbott, William.....	do	16 Mar. '93	530 00	10 Jan. '53	14 July '77
Salmon, John	do	1 Dec. '93	500 00	29 May '65	1 Dec. '93

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY—NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

McBride, Arthur Hill.....	Warden.....	16 May '78	2,250 00	27 June '35	— Oct. '63
Fitzsimmons, James.....	Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper.	12 Aug. '78	1,400 00	21 Mar. '41	1 Sept. '57
Smith, W. A. DeWolf, M.D.	Surgeon.....	1 Nov. '87	600 00	6 Oct. '59	30 June '90
Guertin, Rev. Fred., O.M.I...	Roman Cath. Chaplain.	15 May '89	600 00	15 Aug. '52	15 May '89
Gowen, Rev. Herbert H.....	Protestant Chaplain....	21 May '94	600 00	29 May '64	21 May '94
Keary, William Holland....	Accountant, Storekeep- er and Schoolmaster.	10 Mar. '84	1,100 00	27 Apr. '57	10 Mar. '84
McInnes, Thomas Archibald.	Steward.....	10 May '82	800 00	15 Mar. '60	10 May '82
Carroll, William James.....	Hospital Overseer.....	23 July '86	690 00	15 Mar. '60	23 July '86
Mackenzie, George.....	Trade Instructor, Shoe- maker.	1 Nov. '83	750 00	4 July '54	1 Nov. '83
Coutts, Alexander.....	do Blacksmith	1 Oct. '86	750 00	13 Sept. '51	1 Oct. '86
Miller, James.....	do Baker.....	1 Sept. '88	700 00	18 May '41	24 Sept. '88
Derrah, Charles N.....	do Carpenter..	1 Nov. '88	700 00	15 July '45	1 July '78
McPherson, S.....	do Tailor.....	1 May '93	600 00	1 May '51	1 May '93
Quilty, Thomas William....	Keeper.....	18 Jan. '82	660 00	1 July '50	18 Jan. '82
McKee, Hamilton.....	Guard.....	7 Nov. '84	600 00	24 May '49	7 Nov. '84
Stewart, Finlay.....	do	1 Apr. '85	600 00	16 Aug. '52	1 Apr. '85
Doyle, James.....	do	1 Oct. '86	600 00	8 Mar. '62	1 Oct. '86
Smyth, Patrick.....	Teamster.....	21 Feb. '79	600 00	17 Mar. '43	21 Feb. '79
Robertson, Robert Joseph....	Guard.....	11 Oct. '87	600 00	26 Jan. '64	11 Oct. '87
McGillivray, Daniel Charles..	do	26 Dec. '87	600 00	11 Nov. '53	26 Dec. '87

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jackson, Adam.....	Guard.....	18 Mar. '88	600 00	26 Mar. '48	18 Mar. '88
Burr, Benjamin.....	do.....	1 Oct. '88	600 00	26 Mar. '44	1 Oct. '88
McNiven, John.....	Messenger and Guard..	1 June '89	600 00	6 May '56	1 June '89
Sampson, Thomas.....	Guard.....	1 Apr. '90	590 00	25 May '59	1 Apr. '90
McMaster, Daniel.....	do.....	1 Feb. '91	590 00	28 Oct. '64	1 Nov. '88
Patchell, W. A.....	do.....	18 Aug. '90	560 00	12 Aug. '62	18 Aug. '90
Muldoon, E. J.....	do.....	1 Oct. '90	560 00	4 Nov. '58	1 Oct. '90
Atkins, R.....	do.....	1 Sept. '92	530 00	3 Dec. '60	1 Apr. '85
Dynes, Ralph.....	do.....	1 Jan. '94	500 00	31 Oct. '67	1 Jan. '94
McNeil, Alexander.....	Supernumerary.....	29 Jan. '94	500 00	17 June '62	29 Jan. '94

REGINA JAIL—REGINA, N.W.T.

Lunan, Alex. Lawson.....	Jailer.....	28 Mar. '87	900 00	22 Dec. '51	28 Mar. '87
Bennett, Thos. Joseph.....	Deputy Jailer.....	1 Mar. '92	750 00	1 Apr. '56	1 Aug. '86
Cotton, Robt. D., M.D.....	Surgeon.....	28 Mar. '87	120 00	28 May '53	28 Mar. '87
Lambert, Joshua Kennedy...	Turnkey.....	1 Mar. '91	500 00	7 Oct. '45	1 Mar. '91
Evoy, Matthew F.....	do.....	1 Mar. '91	500 00	23 July '53	1 Mar. '91
Bradner, Joseph.....	do.....	1 Mar. '92	500 00	15 July '68	1 Mar. '92
McKee, James.....	Engineer.....	1 July '90	840 00	11 Dec. '59	1 July '90

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Panet, Col. Chas. Eugène...	Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.	4 Feb. '75	3,200 00	17 Nov. '30	4 Feb. '75
Sulte, Benjamin.....	Chief Clerk	1 July '89	1,900 00	17 Sept. '41	19 Nov. '67
Benoit, Capt. Alphonse.....	Secretary, 1st Class Clerk	1 July '89	1,650 00	14 Sept. '42	1 July '73
Lane, Henry David James...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,400 00	7 Oct. '49	1 Dec. '67
Campbell, Colin (R. N., retired).	do	1 Apr. '82	1,400 00	9 Oct. '46	13 Jan. '72
Jarvis, Ernest F.....	do	1 July '93	1,150 00	16 Sept. '62	23 Mar. '81
	Private Secretary.....	7 Dec. '92	600 00	16 Sept. '62	23 Mar. '81
Lemieux, Emile Edmond....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,000 00	14 May '63	1 July '83
Casault, Napoléon.....	Messenger	7 Aug. '67	500 00	15 June '41	1 Nov. '58
O'Meara, Cornwall Herbert.	Chief Clerk, Accountant	1 July '81	2,400 00	25 May '33	1 June '61
Lambert, François-Xavier...	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,800 00	6 Feb. '33	10 Dec. '59
Aumond, Wm. Henry.....	do	1 July '89	1,650 00	15 Jan. '40	6 Mar. '67
Holt, Edmd. Burnham.....	do	7 Mar '94	1,400 00	1 June '40	23 May '82
Aldrich, Frederick Ernest P.	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '89	1,350 00	2 May '54	1 May '82
Foley, Lawrence.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	5 Aug. '85	850 00	4 July '55	5 Aug. '85
Maguire, Thomas Moore....	do	1 Nov. '88	650 00	1 Dec. '59	1 July '88
Courtman, John.....	Messenger	1 Jan. '93	500 00	20 Mar. '54	1 Nov. '83
Macpherson, Lt.-Col. John..	Chief Clerk, Director of Stores.	25 Apr. '81	3,000 00	8 Jan. '30	1 Sept. '72
Macdonald, Lt.-Col. Donald A	1st Class Clerk	2 Feb. '75	1,800 00	31 Oct. '45	1 Nov. '73
Donaldson, Capt. Jas. Ball..	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '83	1,400 00	5 Aug. '42	1 Sept. '82
Clarke, Patrick.....	do	1 July '89	1,350 00	17 Mar. '32	22 May '77
Knight, Francis Edward....	do	20 Jan. '94	1,100 00	21 June '50	15 July '84
McCann, John A.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,000 00	26 Aug. '54	1 July '90
White, Lieut. Frederick Wm.	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '87	1,400 00	16 June '64	1 July '84
Bacon, Lt.-Col. Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Dec. '83	1,800 00	21 May '25	14 Dec. '66
Larose, Téléspore Chagnon.	do	1 July '93	1,450 00	20 July '37	12 Aug. '62
Guy, Major George.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,350 00	7 Apr. '38	16 Mar. '64
Bliss, Major L.C.D.F.....	do	18 June '94	1,300 00	27 Oct. '61	1 April '82
Davidson, William James...	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,000 00	18 Feb. '47	1 July '86
Roy, L. G.....	do	18 June '94	500 00	21 Mar. '72	18 June '94
Verreault, Eugène.....	Packer	29 Jan. '82	500 00	29 June '51	29 Jan. '82

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Catellier, Ludger Aimé...	Under Secret. of State & Deputy Registrar Gen.	1 Dec. '89 } 10 July '73 }	3,200 00	26 Mar. '35	13 Aug. '59

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Pelletier, Philippe.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Mar. '88	2,100 00	20 Feb. '49	1 Mar. '88
Morgan, Henry James.....	1st Class Clerk.....	11 Oct. '73	1,800 00	14 Nov. '42	19 Nov. '53
Colson, Frederick.....	do & Accountant.	1 July '88	1,750 00	23 July '54	20 Jan. '85
Emond, Gustave.....	1st Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,500 00	21 Oct. '62	8 Dec. '80
Waters, John Francis, M.A..	do.....	26 July '92	1,450 00	21 Oct. '55	9 Sept. '85
Walsh, Matthew Francis. {	2nd Class Clerk and Private Secretary.. }	24 June '82 {	1,400 00 600 00 }	13 J'y' 35 }	24 June '82
La Mothe, Henri G.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	— July '78	1,400 00	17 June '50	1 Feb. '78
Roy, Henri.....	do.....	1 July '89	1,350 00	19 Apr. '60	3 May '81
Harrison, Edward.....	do.....	1 July '90	1,300 00	24 May '52	30 July '82
Campbell, William W.....	do.....	1 July '93	1,150 00	1 June '61	1 July '93
Steele, Evelyn Yelverton...	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '86	800 00	8 Mar. '58	1 Nov. '85
Foran, William.....	do.....	1 July '90	650 00	8 Feb. '71	1 July '90
Dubé, Louis Joseph Arthur..	do.....	1 July '90	600 00	18 Sept. '64	1 July '90
Lalonde, Julien Moïse.....	do.....	2 Apr. '92	600 00	27 Mar. '68	2 Apr. '92
Paradis, Eugène.....	do.....	18 Aug. '93	450 00	4 Oct. '72	18 Aug. '93

REGISTRY BRANCH.

Brousseau, Elzéar.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,800 00	12 June '35	1 Feb. '64
Storr, Ira William.....	do.....	31 Aug. '91	1,500 00	17 Sept. '47	20 Oct. '73
Leauroy, Arthur Gilpin.....	do.....	1 July '93	1,450 00	15 June '53	20 Oct. '73
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	do.....	1 July '93	1,450 00	29 Sept. '50	10 Sept. '78
Drouin, Aphonse M. P.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	29 June '51	18 Apr. '85
Matton, Albert Onézime.....	do.....	1 July '90	1,300 00	7 Sept. '62	1 July '90
Arcand, Arthur.....	do.....	1 July '90	1,300 00	16 April '63	1 July '90
Medlow, Charles.....	do.....	31 Aug. '91	1,200 00	23 Sept. '32	28 Feb. '79
McDonald, Donald D.....	do.....	31 Aug. '91	1,200 00	7 Feb. '48	1 Oct. '78
Collins, George.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	21 Mar. '74	1,000 00	29 June '29	21 Mar. '74
Globensky, Lambert F.....	do.....	1 Aug. '87	700 00	3 Sept. '55	1 Aug. '87
Baker, Frederick M.....	do.....	7 Feb. '91	600 00	15 Aug. '67	7 Feb. '91

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

RECORDS BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Audet, Alphonse.....	Keeper of Records and Chief Clerk.	6 June '83	2,400 00	14 Nov. '40	12 Feb. '79
Audet, François Joseph.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '88	800 00	29 July '67	1 Feb. '88
Archambault, Alfred.....	do	31 Aug. '91	500 00	11 May '67	31 Aug. '91

MESSENGERS.

Archambault, Romuald.....	Messenger.....	1 June '76	500 00	21 May '52	7 May '75
Elie, Alfred.....	do	15 Jan. '84	500 00	14 Oct. '42	15 Jan. '84
Ricard, Urgel.....	do	20 Dec. '85	500 00	27 July '57	20 Dec. '85
de Grosbois, William Boucher	do	1 July '90	500 00	.....	1 July '90

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

Supervised by the Secretary of State.

*Thorburn, John, M.A., LL.D.	Chairman Board of Civil Service Examiners.	24 July '82	400 00	10 Oct. '30	24 July '82
†DeCelles, Alfred Duclos.....	Civil Service Examiner.	24 July '82	400 00	13 Aug. '48	24 July '82
LeSueur, Peter.....	Civil Service Examiner and Sec'y. to the Board	24 July '82	400 00	10 Jan. '14	1 May '54
			700 00		
Keays, James Alexander.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	950 00	27 Mar. '62	— Oct. '84

* Is also Librarian of Dept. of Geological Survey.

† Is also General Librarian of Parliament.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Supervised by the Secretary of State.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dawson, S. E.....	Deputy Head, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.	7 Nov. '91	3,200 00	1 June '33	7 Nov. '91
Grison, Louis Armand.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,300 00	9 Apr. '31	1 July '76
Emond, Emery.....	do	25 Apr. '92	1,200 00	28 Feb. '67	21 Nov. '87
Allen, Harry.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '80	500 00	12 Jan. '47	1 Jan. '74

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Gliddon, William.....	Chief Clerk, Accountant	5 Mar. '88	2,100 00	18 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '71
Barrette, Joseph Gilbert.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,300 00	26 Feb. '63	27 Aug. '86
Andrews, George.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	7 Jan. '84	900 00	25 Aug. '48	5 Dec. '83
Frigon, Joseph Arthur.....	do	19 Sept. '89	650 00	27 Nov. '65	30 Apr. '88

STATIONERY BRANCH.

Roxborough, Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk and Supt. of Stationery.	26 July '92	1,500 00	13 Aug. '38	1 Dec. '69
Larochelle, Norbert.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,400 00	9 Apr. '51	1 June '82
Gouldthrite, Frank Slocum..	do	1 July '89	1,300 00	2 Nov. '68	— Dec. '78
Walsh, William.....	do	1 July '90	1,300 00	1 Aug. '32	1 Jan. '76
Beaulien, A. H.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,000 00	2 Mar. '47	5 Sept. '81
Hughes, John.....	do	2 Feb. '88	850 00	28 Mar. '46	1 June '70
Proulx, Isidore.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	29 Jan. '69	8 May '89
Beahen, Dennis.....	do	31 Aug. '91	600 00	3 Feb. '50	3 Dec. '88
Patenaude, J. O.....	do	26 July '92	450 00	20 May '67	14 Dec. '88
Foran, John.....	Caretaker of Bureau....	1 July '90	700 00	17 Mar. '43	1 June '82
Andrews, Geo. P.....	Packer and Messenger..	31 Aug. '91	360 00	28 Dec. '72	1 Feb. '87

PRINTING BRANCH.

MacMahon, William.....	Chief Clerk and Supt. of Printing.	1 July '93	1,850 00	9 May '56	11 July '88
Potvin, Auguste.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	3 May '39	7 Dec. '69
Snow, Alfred T.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	986 00	6 Nov. '58	8 Mar. '89
Lefebvre, Moïse.....	do	1 July '93	186 00	9 July '60	16 Sept. '89

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Burgess, Alex. Mackinnon...	Deputy Minister.....	1 July '83	3,200 00	21 Oct. '50	1 Dec. '76
Hall, John Richard.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary..	1 July '83	2,800 00	13 Aug. '47	1 July '65
Rothwell, Thomas Gainsford.	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,650 00	1 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '83

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Pereira, Lyndwode Charles {	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Secretary...	1 July '89 26 June '89	} 1,800 00	19 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '83
Henry, Kossuth Jarvis.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '82			
Checkley, Frank Stewart....	do	21 July '91	1,500 00	7 June '51	13 Apr. '73
Rogers, Christopher Chapman	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '78	1,400 00	24 Nov. '40	16 Sept. '70
Chisholm, Arthur..... {	do	17 June '83	} 1,400 00	11 Nov. '50	23 Feb. '74
	Private Secretary....	1 July '91			
Bell, George.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	14 Jan. '50	2 Apr. '83
Sparkes, George Angove Southwell.	do	1 July '90	1,300 00	21 May '64	3 May '81
Hume, Herbert Elsworth....	do	1 May '91	1,250 00	31 Aug. '67	27 May '84
Nelson, Frank.....	do	1 July '87	1,200 00	12 June '59	4 Nov. '82
De l'Etoile, Joseph.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	1 Nov. '47	5 June '74
Capreol, Frederick Chase....	do	15 Feb. '84	1,000 00	17 Oct. '60	24 Apr. '82
Lambart, Hon. Octavius Henry.	do	21 June '84	1,000 00	10 Jan. '55	1 Oct. '82
Pelletier, Charles Caron....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	21 June '62	31 Oct. '85
York, Brown Lee.....	do	1 Dec. '86	1,000 00	27 Dec. '64	20 Apr. '85
Lee, Mary Pyue.....	do	1 May '91	950 00	29 Oct. '30	— Mar. '82
Coté, Joseph Arthur.....	do	1 Dec. '86	900 00	24 Nov. '62	23 Oct. '82
Hatch, Walter.....	do	22 Aug. '82	900 00	19 Nov. '56	10 Aug. '73
Eagleson, James Shore.....	do	1 July '87	800 00	1 Aug. '56	26 Mar. '86
Dunne, Joseph Patrick.....	do	1 Jan. '87	750 00	24 May '65	16 Feb. '85
Campbell, Robert Henry....	do	1 May '91	700 00	26 May '67	4 Oct. '87
Ricard, Joséphine.....	do	1 May '91	697 00	25 Dec. '61	— Apr. '82
Macdonald, Frederick Carrall	do	1 May '91	650 00	10 Jan. '62	1 July '85
Ridley, Constance R. Juliet..	do	1 July '91	650 00	8 Feb. '54	19 Apr. '83
Yielding, Annabella Blanner- hassette.	do	21 Sept. '91	647 00	2 Mar. '50	— Mar. '80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

SECRETARY'S BRANCH—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Connelly, Edward.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	31 May '90	600 00	26 June '54	21 Feb. '84
May, Kathleen Maud Weir..	do	1 May '91	600 00	8 Feb. '63	19 Oct. '83
Bell, Marion Elizabeth.....	do	1 May '91	600 00	10 Feb. '61	16 June '86
Dunlop, Robert.....	do	26 July '92	550 00	19 Nov. '55	16 Feb. '82
Coleman, Lillian.....	do	21 July '91	550 00	7 Jan. '65	1 Apr. '89
Pereira, Godfrey Pereira.....	do	14 Oct. '91	550 00	17 Oct. '57	1 Mar. '88
Duffy, Peter Michael.....	do	1 Jan. '91	550 00	4 Oct. '57	15 Nov. '89
Barber, Beatrice	do	1 May '91	550 00	11 Mar. '67	16 Feb. '85
Shaw, Mary.....	do	1 May '91	550 00	11 Feb. '67	1 Nov. '83
Curley, John.....	do	1 May '91	550 00	1 Jan. '59	3 May '88
Ellis, Miss R. G.....	do	26 July '92	500 00	20 Dec. '66	1 May '88
Macnamara, Daniel.....	do	20 Jan. '94	400 00	1 Nov. '64	1 Oct. '86

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

Deville, Edouard Gaston Daniel.	Chief Cl'k & Surv. Gen.	1 Jan. '85	2,600 00	21 Feb. '49	13 June '81
King, Wm. Frederick.....	do and Astro- nomer.	1 July '90	2,000 00	19 Feb. '54	13 June '81
Johnston, John.....	Chief Clerk, Geographer	1 July '90	2,000 00	3 June '30	1 May '57
Clayton, Frank.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,800 00	22 Dec. '47	19 Mar. '72
Whitcher, Arthur Henry....	do	1 July '90	1,800 00	10 Apr. '40	8 May '72
Symes, Peter Barclay.....	do	1 July '90	1,600 00	24 Sept. '47	1 June '70
Rauscher, Rudolph E. F.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,350 00	2 Oct. '84	1 Sept. '69
Brady, Martin.....	do	1 July '89	1,350 00	13 Nov. '56	5 Mar. '79
Lacasse, Louis Téléspore....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '73	1,000 00	13 Oct. '48	2 Aug. '71
Sowter, Thomas Walter E...	do	1 Apr. '82	1,000 00	9 Oct. '60	28 Feb. '80
Steers, Connell John.....	do	1 June '85	1,000 00	10 July '49	1 July '73
Topley, Horatio Needham....	Photographer.....	22 May '89	800 00	25 June '47	25 Apr. '87

LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

Goodeve, William Morgan...	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	2,250 00	6 Jan. '49	8 Feb. '66
Coté, Narcisse Omer.....	1st Class Clerk.....	30 Jan. '92	1,500 00	14 Sept. '59	1 July '78
Wallis, Brown	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,400 00	21 June '34	1 May '73
Gliddon, Wm. Searle.....	do	1 July '90	1,300 00	7 Apr. '58	1 Jan. '74

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

LAND PATENTS BRANCH—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Newcomb, George H.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,250 00	13 Aug. '47	1 Feb. '73
Sherwood, Henry.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '82	1,000 00	8 Aug. '55	26 Apr. '80
Paterson, Geo. Washington..	do	1 July '79	1,000 00	6 Aug. '58	1 Aug. '76
Bruce, Henry Barnard D....	do	1 June '85	1,000 00	29 July '48	24 Dec. '80
Low, Philip de Villeneuve...	do	1 May '91	980 00	23 Oct. '52	13 Mar. '82
Cuning, F. Wm. Chambers..	do	1 Dec. '86	850 00	17 May '62	15 Jan. '82
Lemieux, Guillaume.....	do	1 May '91	650 00	15 Aug. '58	10 Apr. '86

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Pinard, Joseph Achille.....	Chief Clerk, Accountant	1 July '85	2,250 00	11 Mar. '42	11 Jan. '79
Beddoe, Charles Henry.....	1st Class Clerk, Assistant Accountant.	1 July '85	1,800 00	17 Aug. '50	30 Apr. '83
Brough, James Simpson.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,350 00	21 Jan. '50	15 Oct. '72
Turner, Henry Hamish.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '84	1,000 00	21 Sept. '49	10 Sept. '83
Pope, George Dalrymple.....	do	1 May '91	900 00	7 July '67	1 Apr. '84
Robertson, Peter.....	do	1 Apr. '87	850 00	4 Nov. '53	1 Feb. '77
Grant, Alpine Finlay.....	do	1 May '91	810 00	31 Mar. '63	22 Feb. '82
Willoughby, Samuel J.....	do	1 Jan. '87	750 00	22 Mar. '65	12 Jan. '86
Stuart, Fitzmaurice E.....	do	1 May '91	600 00	11 July '64	1 Mar. '86
Dunnet, James.....	do	1 July '93	550 00	4 Feb. '47	1 Apr. '78

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

Mills, William.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '75	1,800 00	17 July '24	10 Aug. '58
Keyes, Perley George.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '86	1,400 00	15 Feb. '53	17 July '78
Genest, Ernest.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,000 00	16 Aug. '58	1 May '80

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH.

Ryley, George Urquhart.....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '83	1,800 00	16 June '52	18 Feb. '82
Loyer, Francis.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '82	1,000 00	15 June '63	16 Feb. '82
Belleau, M. R. A. Eugène ..	do	1 June '85	1,000 00	21 Aug. '58	1 June '84
Rowatt, Hugh Howard.....	do	1 Jan. '88	900 00	17 Aug. '61	1 Nov. '87
Pinard, Arthur A.....	do	9 Feb. '92	600 00	28 Aug. '72	24 Dec. '89

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Fortier, Loftus M.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,450 00	27 Apr. '58	..... '74
Boardman, Wm. F.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	29 June '82	1,400 00	1 Mar. '48	12 Feb. '80
Poper, John Charles.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	7 June '83	1,000 00	10 July '48	24 Nov. '81
Badgley, Charles W.....	do	1 Dec. '86	750 00	24 May '64	10 Nov. '84

PACKER, & C.

Mason, John.....	Packer, &c.....	1 July '91	732 00	27 Mar. '36	— — '78
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MESSENGERS.

Swinburn, Arthur Richard..	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '75	500 00	9 June '55	1 Oct. '73
Beaudoin, Joseph.....	do	21 June '84	500 00	25 Apr. '36	25 Nov. '80
Pegg, Alfred.....	do	1 Oct. '87	500 00	3 Apr. '63	22 Sept. '84
Turton, Edwin Ernest.....	do	9 Feb. '92	420 00	16 July '62	16 June '90
Ackland, Henry.....	do	1 Apr. '93	330 00	4 June '71	3 Mar. '92
Wright, B. H.....	do	7 Mar. '94	300 00	6 Apr. '72	7 Mar. '93

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.	Deputy Head and Director.	1 July '83	4,000 00	28 July '24	1 Dec. '69
<i>Technical Officers.</i>					
Dawson, George Mercer, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.	Assistant Director, and Geologist.	1 July '83	2,300 00	1 Aug. '49	19 July '75
Bell, Robert, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	do do ..	1 July '83	2,300 00	3 June '41	1 Mar. '67
Whiteaves, Joseph Frederick, F.R.S., F.R.S.C.	do Palæontologist and Zoologist.	1 July '83	2,300 00	26 Dec. '35	1 Jan. '75
Hoffmann, George Christian, F.I.C., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Director, Chemist and Mineralogist.	1 July '83	2,250 00	7 June '37	1 Sept. '72
Macoun, John, F.L.S., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Director, Botanist and Naturalist.	27 Dec. '87	2,000 00	17 Apr. '32	1 Jan. '82
Ells, Robert Wheelock, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S.C.	Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,850 00	26 July '45	1 May '72
Fletcher, Hugh, B.A.....	do	1 July '91	1,850 00	9 Dec. '48	1 Sept. '72
McConnell, Richard George, B.A.	do	1 July '91	1,650 00	26 Mar. '57	12 May '79
Ingall, Elfric Drew.....	Mining Engineer.....	1 July '91	1,650 00	13 May '58	1 July '84
Tyrell, Joseph Burr, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S.	Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,650 00	1 Nov. '58	15 Aug. '81
Low, Albert Peter, B.A.....	do	1 July '91	1,400 00	24 May '61	1 June '81
Lambe, Lawrence Morris, F.G.S.	Artist and Assistant Palæontologist.	1 July '91	1,400 00	27 Aug. '63	1 Dec. '84
Chalmers, Robert.....	Geologist	1 July '91	1,350 00	31 Dec. '33	20 May '82
Ferrier, Walter Fred'k, B.Ap. Sc., F.G.S.	Lithologist.....	1 July '91	1,350 00	4 May '65	4 May '89
Faribault, Eugène Rodolphe.	Asst. Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,250 00	4 Nov. '60	1 July '81
Ami, Henry Marc, D.Sc., F.G.S.	Asst. Palæontologist...	1 July '91	1,200 00	23 Nov. '58.	13 June '82
McInnes, William, B.A.....	Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,250 00	21 Jan. '58	12 May '81
Giroux, Napoléon Julien....	Asst. Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,150 00	22 Oct. '59	1 June '83
Barlow, Alfred Ernest, M.A..	do	1 July '91	1,150 00	17 June '61	1 May '83
Brumell, Henry Peareth H, F.G.S.A.	Asst. Division Mining Statistics.	5 Jan. '92	1,200 00	28 Oct. '63	1 May '82
Wait, Frank Goodell, M.A., F.G.S.	Asst. Chemist and Miner- alogist.	27 Jan. '90	1,300 00	24 Oct. '64	27 Jan '90
Marshall, John.....	Accountant, 1st Class Clerk.	1 July '83	1,800 00	18 Sept. '56	1 Mar. '72
White, James.....	1st Class Clerk, Geo- grapher and Chief Draughtsman.	18 June '94	1,400 00	3 Feb. '63	28 Jan. '84
Cochrane, Augustus Southby.	Asst. Topographer and 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '85	1,400 00	4 Sept. '50	1 May '77
Willimott, Charles William .	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,400 00	1 Feb. '52	15 Jan. '72
Broadbent, Ralph Lawton...	do	1 July '90	1,300 00	14 Apr. '59	26 Jan. '81
Richard, Louis Napoléon, B.Ap. Sc.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,000 00	12 Dec. '59	1 Feb. '83

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Thorburn, John, LL.D.....	Librarian	12 Apr. '82	800 00	10 Oct. '30	12 Apr. '82
Burke, Thomas.....	Res'dt. Housekeeper and Hall Porter.	1 July '89	700 00	17 Mar. '41	— Sept. '81
McKinnon, Allan.....	Messenger.....	22 May '89	390 00	1 Apr. '67	22 May '89

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LAND BOARD AT WINNIPEG; DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES IN MANITOBA,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC., ETC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smith, Henry Hall..... Winnipeg, Man.	Commissioner of Dom. Lands for Manitoba and N. W. T.	11 Mar. '85	5,000 00	17 Dec. '46	15 May '84
Pearce, William..... Calgary, N. W. T.	Superintendent of Mines for Manitoba and N. W. T., and Member of Land Board, Win- nipeg.	15 May '84	3,200 00	1 Feb. '48	4 Feb. '82
Gordon, John Macdonald. ... Ottawa.	Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies and Member of Land Board, Ottawa.	3 Sept. '85	2,200 00	10 Dec. '56	25 Apr. '75
Burpé, Thomas Richard..... Winnipeg, Man.	Secretary to Land Board, Winnipeg.	1 Sept. '82	2,000 00	22 Aug. '48	5 Aug. '64
Ruttan, Robert Anderson.... Winnipeg, Man.	Asst. Secretary to Land Board, Winnipeg.	1 Jan. '86	1,500 00	16 Apr. '55	10 Mar. '84
Taylor, Ernest Henry..... Winnipeg, Man.	Asst. in Commissioner's Office, Winnipeg.	1 Jan. '88	1,200 00	21 July '51	14 Apr. '85
Scott, Mrs. Margaret Ruttan. Winnipeg, Man.	do ..	21 July '91	600 00	28 July '56	30 Aug. '86
Stephenson, Edwin Frederick Winnipeg, Man.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent for Winnipeg District.	8 Apr. '82	2,000 00	29 Nov. '58	25 Mar. '81
Sutherland, James Macpherson Winnipeg, Man.	Assist. Dominion Lands Agent for Winnipeg District.	25 Mar. '92	1,200 00	1 Jan. '61	11 July '79
Wade, A. R.....	Clerk in Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.	26 July '92	800 00	4 Feb. '59	1 April '86
Hiam, William Henry..... Brandon, Man.	Dominion Lands Agent for Souris District.	9 Sept '87	1,500 00	19 May '33	7 Aug. '82
Flesher, John..... Minnedosa, Man.	Dominion Lands Agent, Little Saskatchewan District.	1 July '93	1,200 00	8 June '33	13 June '84
Stevenson, Wm. Henry..... Regina, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands Agent, Qu'Appelle District.	4 June '83	1,500 00	12 Dec. '26	1 Dec. '82
Fraser, Alexander James.... Regina, N. W. T.	Clerk, Qu'Appelle Dist..	1 May '84	1,095 00	25 Feb. '57	21 Apr. '82
Rowe, Amos..... Calgary, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent, Calgary District.	3 Sept. '85	1,200 00	27 Dec. '37	3 Sept. '85
Rickards, Chas. Dudley.... Calgary, N. W. T.	Clerk.....	27 Nov. '85	1,095 00	14 Mar. '49	8 Sept. '73
McTaggart, John..... Prince Albert, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent, Prince Albert District.	1 May '84	1,500 00	14 Sept. '46	1 May '84
Anderson, Thomas..... Edmonton, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent, Edmonton District.	29 Aug. '81	1,500 00	22 July '25	29 Aug. '81
Royal, Jules Auguste..... Edmonton, N. W. T.	Clerk.....	8 Nov. '87	1,000 00	24 Sept. '64	1 Oct. '83
Herchmer, F. K.....	Dominion Lands Agent, Touchwood District.	20 Jan. '94	1,200 00	2 Aug. '55	11 June '85
Phipps, Charles Edmund.... Estevan, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands Agent, for Coteau District.	31 May '90	1,200 00	11 June '44	14 Oct. '89
Brokovski, Edmund Frederick Thomas. Battleford, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands Agent, Battleford District.	1 Nov. '87	1,200 00	1 Oct. '38	1 May '85
Cottingham, W. H..... Lethbridge, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands Agent, Lethbridge District.	10 July '93	1,200 00	— Aug. '43	14 May '83

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LAND BOARD AT WINNIPEG; DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES IN MANITOBA,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC., ETC.—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ferguson, Thomas Brooks... Wetaskiwin, N. W. T.	Dominion Lands Agent, Wetaskiwin District.	22 May '89	1,200 00	20 July '48	6 July '83
McKenzie, John..... New Westminster, B.C.	Dom. Lands Agent for New Westminst'r Dis	27 Jan. '90	1,500 00	31 Oct. '47	1 Jan. '84
Nash, Edward Augustus... Kamloops, B.C.	Dom. Lands Agent for Kamloops Dist.	31 May '90	1,200 00	25 June '51	5 Aug. '85
Higginson, Thomas Sheriff.. New Westminster, B. C.	Crown Timber Agent for the Province of British Columbia.	16 Oct. '86	1,800 00	8 Mar. '38	16 July '84

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

Stewart, George Alexander.. Banff, N. W. T.	Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	1 Jan. '87	1,800 00	26 Aug. '30	23 Jan. '86
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Gordon, Robert Bell..... Regina, N. W. T.	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of N. W. T. and sec. to Lieutenant Governor.	3 Aug. '88	2,400 00	20 Jan. '43	10 Nov. '85
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DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

Bown, Walter Robert..... Winnipeg, Man.	Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of District of Keewatin	1 July '88	600 00	27 Jan. '28	1 July '88
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REGISTRARS FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, &c.

Barker, Peter McGill..... Regina, N. W. T.	Inspector of Land Titles Offices.	17 Oct. '88	2,000 00	12 Sept. '43	27 Dec. '86
Scott, William James..... Battleford, N. W. T.	Registrar for West Sas- katchewan District.	7 Oct. '76	2,000 00	13 Apr. '42	7 Oct. '76
Brewster, Stephen Gladstone. Prince Albert, N. W. T.	Registrar for East Sas- katchewan District.	12 Dec. '90	1,200 00	11 June '59	12 Dec. '90
McLean, Thomas Alexander. Calgary, N. W. T.	Registrar for South Al- berta District.	12 June '84	1,600 00	23 May '28	12 June '84
Roy, Georges..... Edmonton, N. W. T.	Registrar for North Al- berta District.	3 Aug. '85	1,600 00	26 Jan. '48	3 Aug. '85
Montgomery, Geo. Archibald Regina, N. W. T.	Registrar for Assiniboia District.	1 July '84	1,600 00	8 Feb. '25	1 July '84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

IMMIGRATION.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Clay, Edwin McCully..... Halifax, N.S.	Immigration Agent, Halifax, N.S.	22 Apr. '84	1,200 00	20 July '59	1 Nov. '82
Doyle, Patrick..... Quebec, Que.	Immigration Agent, Que- bec, Que.	17 May '92	1,400 00	21 May '38	20 Apr. '69
Stein, Léonce F. Ludovic.... Quebec, Que.	Chief Clerk, Immigration Office, Quebec.	8 June '77	1,200 00	21 Feb. '50	1 May '74
Anderson, William..... Quebec, Que.	Interpreter, Immigration Office, Quebec.	24 Apr. '68	730 00	22 June '40	— Apr. '67
Hoolahan, John..... Montreal, Que.	Immigration Agent, Montreal, Que.	6 Feb. '93	1,200 00	24 Dec. '41	— April '84
McGovern, James Michael.... Port Arthur, Ont.	Immigration Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.	5 June '84	1,000 00	29 Sept. '54	23 May '82

CARETAKERS OF ORDNANCE LANDS.

Conover, Peter..... Leamington, Ont.	Caretaker of Ordnance Property.	1 Feb. '81	75 00	22 Dec. '22	1 Feb. '81
Walker, Joseph..... Queenston, Ont.	do	.. 17 Oct. 88	50 00	13 Feb. '44	8 Sept. '85

THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED
POLICE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
White, Frederick.....	Comptroller and Deputy Head.	1 July '83	3,200 00	16 Feb. '47	3 Mar. '69
Fortescue, Laurence.....	Chief Clerk.....	17 May '92	1,900 00	17 Aug. '45	1 June '75
Fisher, Alexander.....	1st Class Clerk.....	17 May '92	1,500 00	11 Oct. '30	1 July '75
Gallwey, Reginald Munro M.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,000 00	16 Dec. '63	1 July '84
Duplessis, Léonidas J. T. R..	do	1 July '84	1,000 00	1 Sept. '63	1 July '84
Bishop, Richard Samuel.....	do	9 May '83	800 00	28 Sept. '62	9 May '83
Hinchey, Edward Henry....	Messenger.....	1 July '87	500 00	7 Mar. '72	1 July '87

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Herchmer, Lawrence Wm ...	Commissioner.....	1 Apr. '86	2,600 00	25 Apr. '40	1 Apr. '86
McIllree, John Henry.....	Assistant Commissioner	1 Nov. '92	1,600 00	28 Feb. '49	1 Apr. '74
Gagnon, Sévère.....	Superintendent.....	1 Apr. '83	1,400 00	8 Jan. '45	3 Apr. '74
Deane, Richard Burton.....	do	1 Apr. '84	1,400 00	30 Apr. '48	1 July '83
Steele, Samuel Benfield....	do	1 Aug. '85	1,400 00	5 Jan. '49	31 Aug. '78
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen ...	do	1 Aug. '85	1,400 00	21 Aug. '60	24 Jan. '82
Griesbach, Arthur Henry....	do	15 Sept. '85	1,400 00	22 Oct. '39	1 June '75
Macdonell, Alexander Rodk.	do	15 Sept. '85	1,400 00	8 Oct. '40	1 Sept. '78
Jarvis, Edward Worrell	do	10 Apr. '86	1,400 00	26 Jan. '47	10 Apr. '86
Moffatt, George Buchanan...	do	1 Nov. '90	1,400 00	13 Dec. '54	1 Sept. '83
Norman, Francis.....	do	4 May '93	1,400 00	19 Nov. '46	24 Jan. '82
Howe, Joseph.....	do	4 May '93	1,400 00	5 Sept. '55	1 July '83
Cotton, John.....	do	1 Jan. '81	1,400 00	19 Oct. '53	1 Mar. '79
White-Fraser, Montague Hy.	Inspector.....	1 May '84	1,000 00	24 June '53	1 May '84
Morris, William S. M.....	do	1 May '84	1,000 00	6 Sept. '47	1 May '84
Sanders, Gilbert Edward....	do	1 Sept. '84	1,000 00	25 Dec. '63	1 Sept. '84
Allan, John Beresford.....	do	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	28 Nov. '45	1 Aug. '85
Wood, Zachary Taylor.....	do	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	27 Nov. '60	1 Aug. '85
Primrose, Philip Carteret Hill	do	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	23 Oct. '64	1 Aug. '85
Cuthbert, Albert Edw. Ross .	do	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	1 Aug. '60	1 Aug. '85
Snyder, Arthur Edward.....	do	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	24 Mar. '61	1 Aug. '85

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McGibbon, John Alexander..	Inspector	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	1 Feb. '57	15 Sept. '85
Wilson, James Osgood	do	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	17 Aug. '58	15 Sept. '85
Moodie, John Douglas	do	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	21 Nov. '49	15 Sept. '85
Bégin, Joseph Victor.....	do	22 Oct. '85	1,000 00	15 Feb. '56	22 Oct. '85
Starnes, Cortlandt.....	do	1 Mar. '86	1,000 00	31 Jan. '64	1 Mar. '86
Constantine, Charles.....	do	20 Oct. '86	1,000 00	13 Nov. '49	20 Oct. '86
Casey, Henry Samuel.....	do	20 Oct. '86	1,000 00	23 July '48	20 Oct. '86
Harper, Frank.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	28 June '58	1 Jan. '87
Baker, Montague.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	5 Jan. '59	1 Jan. '87
Routledge, Walton H.....	do	1 May '87	1,000 00	16 Jan. '63	1 May '87
Macpherson, David H.....	do	1 Sept. '88	1,000 00	21 Dec. '56	1 Sept. '88
Davidson, Hugh Jas. Alexr..	do	1 Feb. '89	1,000 00	6 Jan. '57	1 Feb. '89
Macdonell, Archibald Camer'n	do	28 Sept. '89	1,000 00	6 Oct. '64	28 Sept. '89
Scarth, William Hamilton...	do	15 Oct. '89	1,000 00	18 June '70	15 Oct. '89
Howard, Donald Macdonald.	do	1 Nov. '90	1,000 00	6 Feb. '61	1 Nov. '90
Hopkins, Edward Gouverneur Ogden.	do	21 Sept. '91	1,000 00	12 June '50	21 Sept. '91
Strickland, D'Arcy Edward..	do	15 Nov. '91	1,000 00	26 Nov. '68	15 Nov. '91
Olivier, Hercule.....	do	1 Sept. '92	1,000 00	4 July '68	1 Sept. '92
Belcher, Robert.....	do	1 Feb. '93	1,000 00	23 Apr. '49	1 Feb. '93
Irwin, William H.....	do	4 May '93	1,000 00	29 Dec. '66	4 May '93
Jarvis, Arthur Murray.....	do	16 May '93	1,000 00	6 Apr. '62	16 May '93
Brown, Edward Gilpin.....	do	8 Feb. '94	1,000 00	19 Oct. '54	8 Feb. '94
Williams, W. Martin de Ray	do	8 Feb. '94	1,000 00	8 Sept. '54	8 Feb. '94
Aylen, Peter, M.D.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	1 July '86	1,000 00	5 Sept. '60	1 July '86
Paré, Louis Alphonse, M.D..	do	1 July '87	1,000 00	15 Feb. '48	1 July '87
Fraser, Samuel Martin, M.D.	do	1 May '89	1,000 00	23 Nov. '67	1 May '89
Haultain, Chas. Selby, M.D.	do	1 July '89	1,000 00	16 Aug. '63	1 July '89
Wills, Alfred Ernest, M.D...	do	1 Feb. '93	1,000 00	23 Dec. '67	1 Feb. '93
Bell, George Pearson, M.D..	do	8 Feb. '94	1,000 00	5 Feb. '48	8 Feb. '94
Burnett, John, V.S.....	Veterinary Surgeon....	1 July '87	1,000 00	— Dec. '59	1 July '87
Wroughton, Theodore Am- brose, V.S.	Asst. Vet. Surgeon....	1 Jan. '88	900 00	11 Nov. '62	1 Jan. '88

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.		Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$	cts.		
McDougall, John Lorn.....	Auditor General.....	1 Aug. '78	4,000	00	6 Nov. '38	1 Aug. '78
Sutherland, Edward Davenport	Chief Clerk.....	5 Feb. '90	2,000	00	19 Nov. '53	13 July '71
Gorman, John.....	do	9 July '90	2,000	00	7 June '48	13 Aug. '79
Hayter, Frederick.....	do	9 July '90	2,000	00	30 June '56	20 Aug. '79
Simpson, John Barker.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,800	00	16 Feb. '42	4 Dec. '65
Hudson, Arthur Bartlett....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400	00	15 Apr. '59	11 Feb. '84
Reid, John Warren.....	do	1 July '87	1,400	00	28 Jan. '60	1 July '85
Kearns, William.....	do	1 July '89	1,350	00	24 Aug. '55	4 Oct. '83
Bissonnette, Louis Adolphe..	do	5 Feb. '90	1,300	00	15 Nov. '54	1 Jan. '83
Hayes, Edwin Clay.....	do	11 July '92	1,150	00	7 Apr. '58	9 Feb. '84
Porter, Thomas.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 June '79	1,000	00	11 May '38	31 Oct. '78
Gibson, John Hugh Peden...	do	1 June '79	1,000	00	23 Sept. '34	29 Jan. '79
MacDonald, John Carroll....	do	10 June '79	1,000	00	19 Apr. '52	17 Jan. '79
Sherwood, Beverly Wilmot..	do	1 Nov. '83	1,000	00	13 June '59	1 Nov. '83
Baldwin, Harma Adelaide...	do	1 July '85	900	00	7 Aug. '51	1 July '85
Stevenson, James Shannon..	do	19 Oct. '84	900	00	15 Nov. '63	13 Oct. '84
Moore, Geo. H. Richmond...	do	9 Oct. '91	800	00	15 Aug. '67	9 Oct. '91
Belford, Ethel.....	do	1 July '87	750	00	28 May '66	1 July '85
Gross, Harrison.....	do	9 Oct. '91	700	00	31 Oct. '63	9 Oct. '91
Tucker, Walter.....	do	15 July '90	600	00	23 Mar. '66	15 July '90
Stockton, Edmond Ebenezer..	do	26 Jan. '91	600	00	5 Dec. '70	26 Jan. '91
Wagner, David John.....	do	1 July '92	550	00	3 Nov. '61	1 June '92
O'Connell, Ellen Mary.....	do	1 Apr. '92	500	00	10 Mar. '65	2 Dec. '85
Allen, Singleton Sourville...	do	1 Nov. '92	450	00	12 Mar. '62	1 Nov. '92
Pender, John.....	Messenger.....	11 Nov. '57	500	00	15 Sept. '33	11 Nov. '57
Connolly, Patrick.....	do	1 Jan. '90	420	00	19 Oct. '72	1 Jan. '90

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Courtney, John Mortimer ...	Deputy Minister and Sec. of Treasury Board.	1 Aug. '78	4,200 00	22 July '38	2 June '69
Fitzgerald, William.....	Asst. Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance.	1 Dec. '85	3,200 00	29 July '45	1 Dec. '85
Toller, Frederick.....	Chief Clerk and Comptroller of Dominion Currency.	1 July '81	2,600 00	21 June '41	1 Oct. '71
Anderson, Charles Joseph...	Chief Clerk and Head of Savings Bank Branch	1 July '74	2,400 00	21 Feb. '35	16 Nov. '58
Dickieson, Matthew George.	Chief Clerk and Dominion Book-keeper.	1 July '86	2,400 00	7 Feb. '49	1 Jan. '74
Treadwell, Clarence William.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	1 July '91	1,450 00	5 July '54	1 Nov. '82
Lowe, George, jr.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	1,800 00	25 Dec. '41	5 Feb. '75
Gough, Charles Archer.....	do	1 Apr. '85	1,800 00	16 Aug. '52	3 Nov. '69
McNichol, John.....	do	1 July '86	1,800 00	28 Aug. '40	1 Sept. '75
Fraser, John.....	do	1 July '86	1,800 00	13 Dec. '52	21 May '75
Garland, Nicholas Surry....	do	1 July '91	1,550 00	8 June '45	22 June '70
Neeve, John Bonnor Harrington.	2nd Class Clerk	29 Mar. '65	1,400 00	4 Jan. '35	29 Mar. '65
Turgeon, Charles Edward...	do	1 Feb. '76	1,400 00	22 Mar. '46	1 July '72
Street, Charles Frederick....	do	1 July '73	1,400 00	7 Sept. '34	1 July '73
Clayton, James Alfred.....	do	1 Oct. '76	1,400 00	3 Sept. '42	26 Jan. '71
Wiggins, Ezekiel Stone.....	do	5 Dec. '79	1,400 00	4 Dec. '39	12 Feb. '79
Belfour, John.....	do	1 Oct. '83	1,400 00	10 Mar. '39	27 Aug. '77
Blair, William Livingston...	do	1 Jan. '85	1,400 00	28 Dec. '52	15 Nov. '71
Boville, Thomas Cooper.....	do	1 Jan. '86	1,400 00	14 Mar. '60	26 Jan. '83
Capbert, Emile.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	7 Mar. '40	12 Feb. '80
Black, Ernest Augustus.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	17 June '60	29 May '79
Jenkins, Samuel Judson....	do and Private Secretary to Min.	1 July '87	1,400 00 } 600 00 }	10 Nov. '49	21 Jan. '86
Coffin, Frederick Ashley....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '89	1,350 00	12 Feb. '58	27 Sept. '75
Scott, Charles Stenson	do	4 June '89	1,350 00	22 Dec. '42	7 July '67
Brittain, Edwin Lester	do	1 July '91	1,250 00	1 Feb. '66	1 May '84
Foster, Albert Brunswick ...	do	1 July '91	1,250 00	11 Oct. '58	1 Oct. '84
Hayes, William Hazen.	do Accountant of Contingencies.	1 July '91	1,250 00	17 July '59	15 Oct. '84
Saunders, John Cramp.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '94	1,100 00	19 July '62	23 Mar. '82
Tasker, Charles James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '73	1,000 00	13 Nov. '33	19 Feb. '72
Gilmour, Thomas.....	do	1 Feb. '82	1,000 00	11 Mar. '37	18 Sept. '81

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Connolly, Peter.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '67	500 00	17 Mar. '49	1 Nov. '67
Ostrom, William Henry....	do	1 July '78	500 00	13 Apr. '42	1 July '78
Evans, Frederick Augustus..	do	1 July '87	500 00	16 Nov. '63	1 May '87
Pender, Patrick.....	do	1 Feb. '92	360 00	26 July '65	1 Feb. '92

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Crookshank, George Young.. Ottawa.	Inspector.	1 July '92	1,700 00	25 Mar. '56	10 Aug. '73
Blackadar, Alfred Kimball... Ottawa.	Chief Clerk, Insurance Branch.	1 July '93	1,800 00	24 Oct. '52	1 Mar. '77
McMinn, William John R... Ottawa.	2nd Class Clerk, Insur- ance Branch.	1 July '83	1,400 00	21 Apr. '56	1 July '83
O'Reilly, Anthony..... Ottawa.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '85	900 00	17 Aug. '66	1 Oct. '85
Henderson, Robert..... Ottawa.	do	1 July '98	850 00	24 May '71	1 July '98
Campbell, Charles James.... Toronto.	Asst. Receiver General, Toronto.	9 Nov. '83	3,000 00	9 May '20	9 Nov. '83
Ridout, John Grant..... Toronto.	Accountant	22 July '77	1,400 00	20 Apr. '45	8 July '72
Eliot, Granville Percival.... Toronto.	Teller.....	16 Aug. '76	1,250 00	6 Dec. '53	17 July '71
Fleming, C. E..... Toronto.	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '90	500 00	28 Jan. '46	1 Nov. '90
Stewart, Matthew..... Toronto.	Messenger and Caretaker	25 Jan. '86	600 00	5 Oct. '56	11 Mar. '78
Wallace, John Roberts..... Halifax.	Asst. Receiver General, Halifax.	30 Nov. '63	2,200 00	15 Feb. '23	— Sept. '42
Parker, Lewis..... Halifax.	Acct. in A. R. G. Office..	28 Mar. '72	1,300 00	16 Oct. '44	5 Nov. '69
Johnston, Arthur Clement... Halifax.	Acct. in Savings Bank.	1 July '74	1,250 00	15 Dec. '53	— Nov. '71
Balcom, John Horton..... Halifax.	Teller.....	15 June '77	950 00	— '41	15 June '77
Lithgow, John Thomas..... Halifax.	Clerk.....	11 Oct. '80	950 00	25 Jan. '56	11 Oct. '80
Ring, M. J..... Halifax.	do	29 Nov.	400 00	3 Oct. '73	29 Nov. '93
McLeod, Howard D..... St. John, N. B.	Asst. Receiver General, St. John.	1 Feb. '93	2,000 00	29 July '38	1 June '92
Patterson, Sydney Bolton... Saint John, N. B.	Account. in Dominion Savings Banks.	1 Aug. '73	1,300 00	31 Mar. '34	1 April '68
Sancton, Frederick G..... Saint John, N. B.	Teller, Savings Bank...	1 July '76	1,200 00	6 July '42	1 July '76
Cowan, R. S..... Saint John, N. B.	Clerk.....	2 Oct. '93	800 00	23 July '38	2 Oct. '93
Rourke, J. E..... Saint John, N. B.	do	20 Jan. '94	500 00	4 Sept. '73	20 Jan. '94
Lawson, Thomas Stanford... Saint John, N. B.	Janitor, Dom. Buildings	28 May '79	500 00	4 Dec. '38	28 May '79
Drummond, Henry Mowat... Winnipeg.	Asst. Receiver General, Winnipeg.	20 May '79	2,250 00	19 Aug. '48	1 May '72
McMicken, Albert Clifton... Winnipeg.	Clerk.....	21 May '79	1,400 00	10 Sept. '57	21 May '79
Armstrong, Edward Wm. H... Winnipeg.	Teller.....	23 May '82	1,200 00	1 May '60	23 May '82

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Deacon, C. B	Clerk.....	28 Aug. '86	1,200 00	15 Dec. '60	28 Aug. '86
Winnipeg.					
Maclaughlin, Joseph Hugh..	Asst. Receiver General,	1 Jan. '90	1,800 00	15 Apr. '39	1 July '84
Victoria.	Victoria.				
McConnan, D. B.....	Clerk.....	1 May '91	1,060 00	25 May '69	1 May '91
Victoria.					
Finlaison, Kenneth A.....	do	1 July '93	550 00	.....	1 July '93
Victoria.					
Pope, Percy.....	Asst. Receiver General,	1 July '83	1,800 00	8 May '56	1 July '83
Charlot'own.	Charlottetown.				
Leitch, William.....	Clerk.....	9 Jan. '74	900 00	20 Dec. '54	9 Jan. '74
Charlot'own.					
Loughran, Francis.....	do	1 July '82	700 00	7 Nov. '52	1 July '32
Charlot'own.					

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Parmelee, William Grannis..	Deputy Minister.....	1 Jan. '93	3,200 00	27 Aug. '33	19 Jan. '76
Nutting, James Peasley.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '85	1,400 00	1 Aug. '56	1 Mar. '76
Payne, John Lambert.....	{ 2nd Class Clerk and Private Secretary.	13 Apr. '93	{ 1,150 00 600 00 }	24 Oct. '59	13 Apr. '93
Carleton, John.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '93	500 00	2 Apr. '47	— Nov. '80

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Parmelee, William Grannis..	Chief Comptroller of Chinese Immigration	1 Jan. '93	800 00	27 Aug. '33	20 Aug. '85
Belford, Edith.....	Clerk do ..	13 Mar. '93	650 00	11 July '69	9 Feb. '92

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Miall, Edward.....	Deputy Minister, Com. of Inland Revenue.	26 Jan. '83	3,200 00	24 Dec. '38	1 June '70
Gerald, William John.....	Asst. Commissioner and Inspector of Tobacco Factories.	7 Feb. '87	3,000 00	27 July '50	4 Apr. '67
Robins, Paul Moyle.....	Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk.	22 Oct. '73	2,400 00	13 July '42	22 Jan. '68
Himsworth, William.....	Secretary, Chief Clerk..	1 July '84	2,300 00	23 Dec. '47	1 Mar. '68
Campeau, Fabien René Edou'd	Asst. Accountant, 1st Class Clerk.	1 Jan. '81	1,800 00	8 July '44	6 Nov. '71
Heron, William Lewis.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '78	1,800 00	2 Sept. '42	7 Oct. '72
Valin, Joseph Elzéar.....	do	1 July '83	1,800 00	17 Oct. '49	12 June '74
Hall, Charles Russell.....	do	19 May '84	1,800 00	16 Sept. '54	18 Jan. '77
Carter, William.....	do Asst. Sec.	1 July '88	1,700 00	4 Nov. '33	1 July '73
Nettle, Richard.....	do	1 July '91	1,600 00	29 July '15	13 July '57
Blatch, Frederick Kendall...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,400 00	11 Feb. '41	1 Jan. '73
Shaw, James Fitzwilliam....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	14 May '56	1 Jan. '72
Doyon, Joseph Alfred.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	23 Mar. '51	7 Feb. '76
Newby, Frank.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	1 Apr. '51	— Mar. '72
Byrnes, John.....	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	29 May '59	16 Jan. '83
Quain, Redmond.....	do	1 July '88	1,400 00	27 Mar. '59	1 May '80
McCarthy, John Patrick....	do	1 July '90	1,300 00	22 Mar. '62	1 Dec. '85
Fowler, George.....	do	1 Jan. '91	1,250 00	10 May '49	9 June '69
Burns, John.....	do	31 Aug. '91	1,200 00	10 June '32	7 Feb. '73
Dunne, John Patrick.....	do	9 Oct. '91	1,200 00	27 May '61	14 Jan. '83
Brunel, George, M.A.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,000 00	18 July '46	1 Oct. '76
Winter, Charles Francis... {	do	1 July '88	1,000 00	} 3 Feb. '63	9 Sept. '83
	Private Secretary.....	15 Dec. '92	600 00		
McCullough, Anthony.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '94	480 00	22 Jan. '71	9 Aug. '87

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Adams, John Stavrick.....	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 May '76	750 00	4 Apr. '30	1 Feb. '75
Toronto, Ont.					
Alexander, Thomas.....	Collector Inland Revenue.	1 July '83	1,800 00	13 Oct. '45	1 Dec. '70
London, Ont.					
Allen, George Alpheus.....	1st Class Exciseman...	1 Sept. '91	977 50	15 Aug. '67	22 Mar. '88
Windsor, Ont.					
Allison, Charles.....	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Nov. '79	1,000 00	22 Sept. '21	1 Nov. '79
Yarmouth, N.E.					
Amor, William.....	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '87	850 00	6 July '41	9 Oct. '82
Hamilton.					

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Armstrong, Walter..... Ottawa.	Supt. Methylated Spirits Warehouse.	9 Oct. '91	\$ 1,400 00	9 Nov. '55	10 June '87
Atherton, Robert... St. John, N.B.	Collector of Inland Revenue.	17 Apr. '91	1,600 00	23 June '35	3 Sept. '77
Aubin, Aimé..... Montreal.	Gas Inspector.....	5 May '93	1,400 00	30 Apr. '42	— June '75
	Consulting Gas Engin'r.	1 June '89			
Babington, Frederick Wm... Ottawa.	3rd Asst. Analyst.....	1 July '92	1,350 00	1 Feb. '59	1 Jan. '87
Baby, John Charles..... Montreal.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	18 May '48	16 Dec. '79
Baby, Joseph..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '80	750 00	5 June '51	1 Nov. '80
Baby, Wolstan Alex. Dixie... Hamilton, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	13 Apr. '57	30 Nov. '76
Baker, Joseph Stevens..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	1 Dec. '87	700 00	19 July '37	1 Dec. '87
Barber, John Sortiss..... Toronto.	2nd Class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	850 00	25 Nov. '52	20 June '79
Barker, Charles..... Montreal.	do	1 July '73	850 00	10 Mar. '20	8 Nov. '69
Barrett, John Kelley..... Winnipeg.	District Inspector	1 May '85	2,500 00	6 June '50	5 Sept. '73
Battle, Martin..... Ottawa.	Collector Inland Revenue.	1 Jan. '73	1,600 00	— Aug. '28	— Apr. '60
Bayard, Gilbert Alphonse... London.	3rd Class Exciseman...	12 Dec. '89	720 00	8 June '41	12 Dec. '89
Beasley, Richard..... Windsor, Ont.	Accountant	1 July '84	1,400 00	27 Feb. '39	22 Dec. '79
Beattie, Thomas..... Hamilton.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	14 Aug. '79	650 00	4 Apr. '34	14 Aug. '79
Beauchamp, Jos. Pantaléon... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman	1 July '84	1,000 00	4 Aug. '54	1 June '75
Bélaïr, Plessis dit, Arthur... Montreal.	3rd do	1 Mar. '92	660 00	4 Dec. '56	1 Sept. —
Bell, James Edward..... Toronto.	1st do	1 July '94	850 00	31 Jan. '67	1 Feb. '91
Bellerive, George..... Quebec.	Clerk, Cullers' Office...	25 Oct. '92	500 00	13 Sept. '59	25 Oct. '92
Belyea, Theodore Harding... St. John, N.B.	Accountant.....	1 July '88	1,100 00	1 July '57	20 Nov. '86
Bennett, James..... Toronto.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A),...	1 Jan. '81	1,500 00	7 Oct. '27	11 Feb. '71
Bickle, John Watkins..... Peterborough.	do (Class B)...	1 Nov. '87	700 00	} 20 Jan. '49	1 Nov. '87
	1st Class Exciseman	1 June '89	100 00		
Bish, Philip..... Guelph, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	12 Sept. '38	10 Oct. '82
Bishop, Chas. A. P. A..... Kaslo, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B),...	6 Nov. '93	250 00	27 Aug. '64	2 Oct. '98
Blair, James Burns..... Toronto.	Accountant.....	1 Dec. '88	1,400 00	24 July '48	6 Oct. '73
Blethen, Charles William... Halifax, N.S.	1st Class Exciseman	1 July '94	886 25	22 Oct. '57	11 Oct. '86
Blundell, Richard..... Vancouver, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B)...	14 Aug. '91	600 00	7 Aug. '59	14 Aug. '91
Bogue James..... St. John, N.B.	Preventive Officer	1 Aug. '87	700 00	11 Sept. '34	1 Oct. '86
Bois, George A..... Fredericton, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	21 July '80	600 00	20 Feb. '31	21 July '80
Boivin, Charles Alphonse... St. Hyacinthe.	Collect. Inland Revenue	19 Jan. '69	1,000 00	25 Dec. '44	19 Jan. '69
Bolster, George Ievers..... Orillia.	Inspector of W & M...	14 Aug. '79	1,000 00	17 May '35	14 Aug. '79

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Boomer, Joseph Boyle..... Toronto.	Assistant Accountant..	1 Apr. '87	1,200 00	12 Nov. '50	6 Aug. '79
Borradaile, Richardson..... Halifax.	District Inspector.....	1 Nov. '73	2,500 00	5 Sept. '34	28 Mar. '68
Boucher, Octavien Narcisse Ernest, St. Johns, P.Q.	Collector Inland Re- venue.	1 Jan. '93	800 00	2 July '51	14 Nov. '89
Bourassa, Joseph..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov '93	600 00	7 June '70	1 May '93
Bourassa, Philippe Edouard.. Quebec.	Inspector of W. & M...	1 July '87	1,200 00	15 Jan. '54	14 Aug. '79
Bourget, Onésime..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 Sept. '80	750 00	21 Feb. '55	1 Sept. '80
Bouteiller, George Antoine... Guelph.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '83	1,500 00	14 Oct. '59	19 Aug. '78
Bowman, Allan..... Guelph, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '94	850 00	11 Mar. '41	8 Oct. '90
Boyd, Samuel Irwin..... Prescott, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue. (Class B).	3 Sept. '91	800 00	31 Jan. '39	3 Sept. '91
Boyle, Patrick..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	16 Nov. '41	16 Sept. '90
Brabant, Jean-Bte. Gilbert Nicephore. Montreal.	3rd do	1 Oct. '90	690 00	16 Apr. '55	1 Oct. '90
Bradley, Carrie..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd do	1 July '93	787 50	7 Aug. '64	15 Sept. '90
Brennan, David Joseph..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd do	1 July '93	787 50	20 June '72	14 Feb. '91
Brennan, John..... Windsor, Ont.	Accountant.....	27 July '92	1,050 00	24 June '47	3 Jan. '87
Broadfoot, Samuel..... Guelph. }	do	1 June '89	1,000 00 }	20 Dec. '53	12 July '80
Brown, John Johnstone..... Hamilton.	Gas Inspector.....	12 Sept. '90	100 00 }		
Browne, George Wheatland.. Kingston, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '83	1,000 00	19 Feb. '54	5 Jan. '80
Bulmer, William..... Montreal.	2nd do	1 July '73	850 00	21 Jan. '33	22 Feb. '69
Burke, Timothy..... St. John, N.B.	2nd do	1 Oct. '72	850 00	9 Aug. '29	1 Oct. '72
Burrows, William..... Kingston, Ont.	District Inspector, In- land Revenue.	17 Apr. '91	2,000 00	9 June '45	8 July '86
Cahill, John William..... Windsor, Ont.	Gas Inspector.....	8 Apr. '81	400 00	22 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Cahill, Joseph Hickey..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	10 Nov. '87	750 00	31 Mar. '65	10 Nov. '87
Cahill, Thomas..... Peterboro'.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '82	1,300 00	7 Jan. '38	1 May '60
Cameron, Donald McPherson. Hamilton, Ont.	Dep. Coll. I.R. (Class A).	1 June. '89	1,000 00 }	20 Dec. '39	14 Aug. '79
Carroll, Daniel..... Halifax.	Gas Inspector.....	1 Nov. '80	200 00 }		
Caven, Alexander..... Stratford.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,500 00	5 Dec. '55	1 Mar. '72
Caven, William..... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '88	1,000 00	4 Aug. '42	16 May '76
Chabot, François-Xavier... Quebec.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 Jan. '73	1,600 00	13 Sept. '36	1 Mar. '69
Chalut, Joseph Olier..... Montreal.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '88	1,300 00	12 Jan. '60	— Oct. '77
Chartier, Etienne..... Sherbrooke.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	7 June '80	600 00	6 Apr. '36	7 June '80
Chisholm, John Joseph..... Pictou, N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	20 Aug. '81	1,600 00	22 Mar. '47	18 Dec. '73
	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue, (Class A).	1 Jan. '94	800 00	25 Nov. '46	1 Jan. '94
	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Sept. '89	600 00	5 July '50	1 Sept. '89

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chisholm, Wm. Noble..... Owen Sound, Ont.	Deputy Collector, In- land Revenue, Class B.	21 July '90	600 00	9 Mar. '65	21 July '90
Christie, William John..... Winnipeg.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Jan. '87	1,500 00	18 Mar. '56	6 Feb. '80
Clark, Albert Forneret..... Stratford.	Accountant.....	1 July '85	1,000 00	21 Oct. '36	28 Sept. '74
Clark, James Alfred.....	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	24 Apr. '91	1,200 00	1 Sept. '43	24 Apr. '91
Codd, Hubert James Samuel Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Sept. '89	720 00	5 Nov '59	1 Sept. '89
Code, Abraham, sr..... Ottawa.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,300 00	28 Dec. '29	14 Aug. '79
Code, Abraham, jr..... Winnipeg. }	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '94	850 00 }	3 Jan. '68	20 Mar. '86
	Food Inspector.....	19 Sept. '89	156 25 }	1 Janne '50	1 Sept. '90
Coleleugh, John Wm..... Winnipeg, Man.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	4 Nov. '90	500 00	1 Janne '50	1 Sept. '90
Coleman, Charles..... Toronto.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	21 Dec. '86	1,000 00	28 Sept. '47	21 Dec. '86
Coleman, James John..... Quebec.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '93	892 50	20 July '57	1 Oct. '85
Coles, Frank Halstaff..... London, Ont.	Book-keeper.....	1 Oct. '83	1,000 00	15 July '38	16 Apr. '72
Conway, Bartholomew James. Hamilton, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '81	1,500 00	25 July '59	22 Jan. '75
Cook, Wm. Reid..... Toronto.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '94	630 00	5 Sept. '49	1 July '92
Cosgrove, John..... Ottawa.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	6 Feb. '85	700 00	24 May '36	6 Feb. '85
Costello, John William..... Winnipeg.	do	26 Dec. '85	700 00	14 Feb. '42	26 Dec. '85
Costigan, Henry Alfred..... Winnipeg.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 Jan. '87	2,200 00	26 Dec. '60	1 Oct. '80
Costigan, James Joseph... Montreal. }	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '86	750 00 }	7 Jan. '55	18 Mar. '86
	Inspector of Food.....	4 Apr. '88	250 00 }	11 Mar. '41	8 Aug. '87
Coughlin, Daniel..... London, Ont.	Mechanical Assistant	8 Aug. '87	800 00	11 Mar. '41	8 Aug. '87
Courtney, John J..... Montreal.	Inspector W. & M. 2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '85	850 00	29 Nov. '56	13 Jan. '79
Cowan, Edgar..... St. John, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	14 Aug. '79	700 00	7 Feb. '44	14 Aug. '79
Cowley, Walter..... Winnipeg.	do	11 Nov. '84	800 00	16 Apr. '62	11 Nov. '84
Crawford, William Patrick.. Hamilton.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '72	850 00	29 Sept. '38	6 Mar. '69
Crotty, John..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd do	18 May '86	750 00	— Aug. '82	18 May '86
Crowe, Walter..... Windsor, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 July '86	1,400 00	16 Sept. '46	29 Dec. '79
Cullen, Patrick..... Montreal.	Messenger.....	14 Aug. '83	700 00	9 June '86	14 Aug. '83
Curless, Charles..... Ottawa.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '87	1,200 00	27 May '47	1 July '84
Daoust, Joseph A..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	4 June '80	800 00	14 Oct. '44	4 June '80
Daveluy, George..... Montreal.	Dep. Superv. of Cullers	2 May '79	900 00	8 Oct. '52	2 May '79
Daveluy, Joseph Pierre..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	17 July '90	705 00	20 May '68	17 July '90
Davis, James..... Winnipeg.	1st do	12 Jan. '91	935 00	25 June '62	1 Feb. '90
Davis, John..... Windsor, Ont.	Inspector of Distilleries.	1 July '72	2,800 00	19 July '37	7 Oct. '62
Davis, Thomas George..... London, Ont.	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Jan. '87	1,500 00	15 Aug. '47	1 Nov. '73

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dawson, William..... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	9 Feb. '48	12 Nov. '83
De Martigny, Charles Prime. Quebec.	Specification Clerk....	6 May '78	750 00	29 Jan. '42	6 May '78
Dennis, William Alfred..... Galt, Ont.	Asst. Gas Inspector....	1 June '89	100 00	14 Feb. '53	1 June '89
Desroches, David..... Terrebonne, P.Q.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Mar. '80	700 00	10 Mar. '38	1 Feb. '80
Devine, Felix Mary..... Renfrew, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 April '90	400 00	21 Nov. '69	1 April '90
Dibblee, William..... St. John, N.B.	do	27 Aug. '77	300 00	19 Oct. '34	9 Nov. '75
Dick, James Walter..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	11 Oct. '57	4 Jan. '83
Dickson, Charles Thompson. Kingston, Ont.	Accountant.....	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	20 June '48	15 Dec. '68
Dingman, Norman Jones.... Stratford, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	25 May '45	17 Feb. '75
Dixon, Henry George Smith. Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	18 Dec. '57	12 Aug. '87
Dodds, Edward William.... Toronto.	3rd do ..	21 Nov. '81	750 00	12 Sept. '62	21 Nov. '81
Donaghy, William..... Hamilton, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Apr. '75	1,400 00	30 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '73
Dorion, George Théophile... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	800 00	24 May '46	14 Aug. '79
Dowling, Thomas..... Winnipeg.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	18 Feb. '89	1,000 00	15 May '30	— Sept. '78
Doyle, Bernard Joseph..... Toronto.	2nd Class Exciseman...	5 July '91	787 50	6 Feb. '57	17 Dec. '88
Doyle, Jas. Eugène Higginson. Ottawa.	3rd do ..	1 Apr. '94	630 00	22 Sept. '62	1 Sept. '92
Dudley, William Hipwell... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Aug. '86	1,600 00	15 Apr. '43	22 Dec. '79
Dumbrille, John..... Prescott, Ont.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	6 Apr. '85	1,800 00	2 May '23	6 Apr. '85
Dumbrille, Richard Willie.. Hamilton, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman ..	1 Jan. '91	850 00	17 July '59	11 Sept. '82
Dumouchel, Léandre..... Montreal.	do ..	1 July '85	850 00	24 Dec. '46	17 June '82
Dunlop, Charles..... Windsor, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 Jan. '76	1,200 00	9 Dec. '39	4 Mar. '73
Duplessis, Charles Zéphirin. Three Rivers, P.Q.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '83	750 00	2 Jan. '49	13 Dec. '80
Dustan, William Moffatt.... Pictou, N.S.	Collect. Inland Revenue	9 July '90	1,000 00	8 Oct. '57	7 Feb. '82
Earle, Robert Henry..... Kingston, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 July '75	1,200 00	1 July '50	17 Feb. '73
Egan, James..... London, Ont.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	19 July '30	14 Aug. '79
Egener, Adolph..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	850 00	26 Sept. '27	13 Aug. '79
Elliott, George Mulholland.. Napanee.	Gas Inspector.....	26 April '90	100 00	17 Oct. '52	1 Feb. '84
Elliott, Thomas Henry..... Orillia, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	16 June '93	500 00	22 July '59	16 June '93
Erb, Abram Albert..... Guelph, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '84	750 00	8 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Evans, George Thomas..... Toronto.	1st do ..	1 July '85	1,000 00	25 Nov. '54	1 Nov. '80
Fahey, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '77	400 00	13 July '41	30 Dec. '75

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Fahey, Owen..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 Feb. '85	750 00	18 July '48	31 July '84
Falconer, James E..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd do ..	1 Nov. '77	750 00	20 July '56	23 Dec. '76
Ferguson, John..... Prescott, Ont.	3rd do ..	1 Nov. '77	750 00	17 Apr. '26	16 Nov. '76
Ferguson, John C..... { St. John, N.B. {	1st do ..	1 July '94	850 00 }	4 May '39	18 May '87
	Inspector of Food	1 July '88	150 00 }		
Findley, Hugh..... Victoria, B.C.	Inspector W. & M.....	18 Mar. '93	800 00		
Fiset, Arthur..... Terrebonne, P.Q.	Dept. Collector, Inland Revenue (Class B)...	12 Apr. '90	200 00	22 Nov. '54	12 Apr. '90
Fitzgerald, Edwin Wellington Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	26 Mar '91	700 00	2 Sept. '53	20 May '90
Fitzpatrick, Wm. John..... St. John, N.B.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '94	850 00	8 Feb. '69	19 Oct. '91
Flynn, Daniel..... Toronto.	1st do ..	1 Jan. '91	998 75	4 Dec. '44	24 Dec. '83
Flynn, James Patrick..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Unclassified Exciseman	1 Jan. '93	1,000 00	6 Dec. '64	4 Oct. '86
Forest, Eugène Roch..... Montreal.	Cashier	1 July '88	1,100 00	5 Sept. '54	1 Mar. '85
Fortier, Jean Jacques Odilon. Sorel, P.Q.	Collect. Inland Revenue	17 Mar. '85	910 00	25 Sept. '48	17 Mar. '85
Fournier, Louis Aimé..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 June '94	500 00	12 Oct. '61	1 June '94
Foster, Henry..... Petrolia, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	20 Nov. '93	600 00	26 Apr. '54	20 May '93
Fox, John David..... Montreal.	Assistant Accountant..	4 May '93	1,200 00	25 Mar. '65	5 June '85
Fox, Thomas..... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '80	1,000 00	10 Aug. '45	21 Apr. '76
Fraser, George James..... Brantford, Ont.	Dept. Collector (Cl. B).	1 July '90	1,000 00	6 July '41	10 July '84
Fraser, Peter..... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '94	850 00	2 Apr. '54	1 Feb. '91
Freed, Augustus Toplady.... Hamilton.	Inspector of W. & M...	23 May '94	1,400 00	8 Oct. '35	23 May '94
Gallagher, Francis..... Quebec.	Specification Clerk.....	12 Dec. '83	750 00	24 Dec. '34	12 Dec. '83
Gatien, Félix..... St. John's, P.Q.	3rd Class Exciseman....	11 Apr. '89	735 00	26 Sept. '49	11 Apr. '89
Geldart, Oliver Alexander.... St. John, N.B.	3rd do ..	1 Jan. '94	630 00	26 May '63	1 July '92
George, John..... Eganville, Ont.	Dept. Collect. (Class B).	14 Mar. '94	200 00	5 Nov. '59	14 Mar. '94
Gerald, Charles..... Windsor, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. 80	1,600 00	23 Oct. '52	16 Dec. '76
Gerald, Walter Henry..... Prescott.	do	1 Jan. '88	1,500 00	7 Sept. '57	14 Apr. '84
Gervais, Samuel..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M..	6 June '91	800 00	25 July —	1 Oct. '86
Giffin, William Wells..... { Kingston, Ont. {	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	600 00 }	22 Sept. '30	14 Aug. '79
	Gas Inspector.....	10 June '89	100 00 }		
Gill, William..... Victoria, B.C.	District Inspector.....	1 July '87	2,500 00	1 July '37	19 Dec. '70
Girard, Irénée..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	24 July '47	3 May '80
Girdlestone, Robt. John M. { Winnipeg. {	Dept. Collect. (Class B).	19 Sept. '89	1,000 00 }	14 Nov. '43	17 Feb. '78
	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '87	200 00 }		
Godson, Henry..... Toronto.	Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue.	1 Jan. '73	2,800 00	17 June '25	1 Feb. '62
Good, Henry Leslie..... Nanaimo, B.C.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Dec. '93	100 00	16 Oct. '63	1 Dec. '93

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Goodman, Arthur William.. Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '88	1,000 00	22 Feb. '66	1 Dec. '85
Gorman, Arthur Matthias... Halifax, N.S.	Messenger.....	1 Sept. '91	500 00	22 Oct. '64	1 Sept. '91
Gorman, Michael..... Ottawa.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	600 00	15 Dec. '25	14 Aug. '79
Gosnell, Thomas Salter..... Winnipeg	Accountant.....	1 Dec. '88	1,400 00	— June '50	27 Jan. '76
Gouin, Willis J..... Three Rivers.	Culler's Clerk.....	1 July '89	500 00	20 Jan. '57	13 Sept. '87
Gow, James..... Windsor, Ont.	District Inspector.....	1 Jan. '87	2,500 00	17 Oct. '26	28 Nov. '66
Gow, John Eckford..... Prescott, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Sept. '91	977 50	14 Jan. '69	7 Nov. '88
Gowan, Edmund..... Quebec.	Accountant and Cashier, Culler's Office.	1 July '89	1,000 00	11 Apr. '36	19 Aug. '74
Graham, Wm. Johnstone... Owen Sound, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Apr. '74	1,050 00	16 Feb. '44	1 June '68
Graham, William Thomas... Toronto.	Gas Inspector.....	27 Nov. '89	200 00	11 May '66	18 Mar. '90
Grant, Henry Hugh..... Halifax, N.S.	2nd Class Exciseman....	1 July '93	787 50	11 May '66	18 Mar. '90
Grimason, Thomas..... Kingston, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	15 Oct. '81	1,760 00	15 Apr. '39	1 Oct. '79
Guay, Alphonse..... Quebec.	Dept. Collector, Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '87	1,200 00	23 Feb. '56	7 Apr. '81
Hagarty, Patrick..... Halifax, N.S.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	24 Dec. '92	600 00	3 May '62	24 Dec. '92
Hall, John Joseph..... Peterborough, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	6 Apr. '69	750 00	5 Apr. '37	6 Apr. '59
Hamilton, William J..... Kingston, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Sept. '73	1,200 00	28 Mar. '31	1 Sept. '73
Hanley, Archibald..... Kingston, Ont.	District Inspector, In- land Revenue.	1 Feb. '82	2,500 00	26 Mar. '42	7 Dec. '68
Harney, Thomas..... Quebec.	Asst. Accountant.....	12 Dec. '89	1,000 00	20 June '46	1 July '80
Hart, Philip Dacres..... Brantford, Ont.	Messenger.....	1 July '89	400 00	27 Nov. '47	1 May '82
Harty, Michael James..... Perth, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman....	10 Dec. '80	850 00	18 Dec. '51	7 Jan. '80
Harvey, Edward Arthur..... Vancouver, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	21 Nov. '90	400 00	14 May '56	21 Nov. '90
Hastie, William..... Montreal.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	25 Mar. '92	900 00	3 Apr. '66	3 July '91
Hawkins, Alfred St. George.. Listowell, Ont.	Exciseman.....	11 Feb. '70	900 00	13 Oct. '25	5 Mar. '61
Hawkins, Augustus Carayon. Brantford.	Gas Inspector.....	19 Sept. '89	100 00	23 April '50	19 Sept. '89
Hawkins, William Louis... Winnipeg.	2nd Class Exciseman....	7 Mar. '94	750 00	16 Mar. '70	13 Feb. '91
Hayward, Walter John..... Windsor, Ont.	Accountant.....	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	26 Jan. '64	18 Sept. '79
Hébert, Charles Dupont..... Three Rivers, P. Q.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	18 Feb. '39	14 Aug. '79
Hébert, Jos. Alph. Pacifique. Montreal.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 July '85	1,200 00	6 Oct. '45	11 Oct. '76
Helliwell, Horatio Nelson... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	2 Apr. '92	600 00	31 May '76	28 Mar. '92
Henderson, Wilbur..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	18 Oct. '53	7 Nov. '81
Henry, John Maxwell Barry. Ottawa.	Asst. Accountant.....	16 May '93	1,300 00	3 Oct. '56	8 Mar. '83
	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 July '73	1,200 00	27 Jan. '28	— Dec. '67

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Henwood, George..... Victoria, B.C.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '85	850 00	22 Sept. '64	19 Dec. '81
Hesson, Charles Ashton..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 Feb. '88	1,200 00	28 Mar. '60	17 Jan. '83
Hicks, William Henry..... London.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 May '88	1,000 00	13 Mar. '55	14 Mar. '81
Hill, Arthur Marcus..... St. John, N.B.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	28 Sept. '75	500 00	4 July '41	28 Sept. '75
Hobbs, George Nixon..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	850 00	19 Feb. '55	15 May '80
Howard, Wm. Walter Shanly Toronto.	3rd do	24 Mar. '92	660 00	3 Feb. '58	23 Sept. '90
Howden, Richard..... Peterboro'	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	25 Feb. '89	700 00	20 Feb. '30	25 Feb. '89
Howie, Alexander..... Guelph, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	750 00	1 Jan. '37	18 Aug. '79
Huble, Howard Hy..... Halifax, N.S.	do	9 May '92	660 00	3 Feb. '69	9 May '92
Hudon, Alphonse..... Montreal.	Unclassified Exciseman.	1 Aug. '77	1,000 00	31 Jan. '43	1 Aug. '77
Huggard, Richard Thomp- son. Winnipeg.	Inspector W. & M..... do of Gas.....	14 Aug. '79 1 Jan. '86	1,200 00 } 200 00 }	6 June '34	9 July '77
Hughes, Henry..... Charlottetown.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '92	600 00	28 June '42	29 Mar. '91
Hughes, Richard Anderson.. Windsor.	do	5 Oct. '88	650 00	28 Aug. '47	5 Oct. '88
Hurst, Levi Brown..... Toronto.	Messenger.....	25 Mar. '92	500 00	23 Nov. '70	8 Mar. '92
Iler, Burritt..... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,300 00	27 Nov. '51	4 Jan. '76
Ironside, George Arthur..... Port Arthur, Ont.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 Apr. '70	1,000 00	2 Jan. '40	1 Apr. '70
Irwin, Robert..... Hamilton, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	892 50	11 Mar. '41	22 Dec. '87
Irwin, Samuel..... Belleville, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	9 Apr. '85	700 00	8 May '28	9 Apr. '85
James, Thomas Cuthbert..... Halifax, N.S.	Accountant.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	29 Apr. '56	11 Sept. '82
Jamieson, Robert C..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '91	998 75	22 Mar. '43	1 July '87
Johnson, John Jas..... Guelph, Ont.	2nd do	1 July '93	787 50	26 Apr. '61	12 Feb. '92
Johnson, William..... Belleville, Ont.	Inspector W. & M..... do Gas.....	14 Aug. '79 1 Nov. '80	1,200 00 } 250 00 }	28 Sept. '42	14 Aug. '79
Johnston, George Elliott..... Prescott, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	17 June '32	21 Oct. '81
Johnstone, James Kennedy.. Toronto.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	28 Oct. '49	— Sept. '83
Jones, Andrew..... Toronto.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Mar. '92	660 00	30 Nov. '63	1 Sept. '91
Jones, Richard..... Victoria, B.C.	Collect. Inland Revenue Inspector of Gas.....	1 June '87 1 Aug. '84	1,500 00 } 200 00 }	4 Feb. '51	1 Aug. '84
Jubenville, J. P..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '88	850 00	19 June '54	5 Jan. '87
Keeler, George Samuel..... Prescott, Ont.	2nd do	1 July '93	787 50	9 Apr. '36	7 Dec. '87
Keilty, Thomas..... Prescott, Ont.	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 July '85	1,300 00	26 July '38	15 Dec. '79
Kelly, Edward.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M. Food Inspector.....	1 Dec. '88 1 Jan. '89	600 00 } 300 00 }	16 Feb. '44	1 Dec. '88

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kelly, John Thomas..... St. John, N.B.	Preventive Officer	9 July '90	700 00	13 May '48	15 Apr. '89
Kelly, Mencer John..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	27 Dec. '80	800 00	3 Feb. '53	27 Dec. '80
Kenning, James Hogan..... Windsor, Ont.	Collect Inland Revenue	1 Aug. '82	2,200 00	26 Apr. '35	24 Jan. '67
Keogh, Peter Mary..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	20 Feb. '80	750 00	24 June '42	1 Sept. '79
Kidd, Thomas..... Seaforth, Ont.	Preventive Officer	1 May '90	500 00	7 Sept. '30	29 May '56
	Food Inspector.....	31 May '90	200 00		
Kilroy, Edmond Thomas.... Windsor.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '94	630 00	27 Dec. '72	1 July '92
King, Richard Marsters.... Halifax, N.S.	Deputy Collector, In- land Revenue(ClassA)	1 Sept. '87	1,260 00	22 Feb. '43	14 Aug. '79
Knight, Joseph..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Inspector of Gas.....	30 Apr. '78	200 00	4 July '23	30 Apr. '78
Knowlson, James Baine..... Peterboro', Ont.	Deputy Collect'r(ClassB)	1 July '72	700 00	15 Apr. '33	1 Oct. '63
Laidman, Richard Herbert.. Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	12 Apr. '90	700 00	27 Dec. '57	12 Oct. '89
Lane, Thos. Michael..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman....	25 Oct. '91	690 00	3 Sept. '68	25 Mar. '91
Laporte, George..... Montreal.	do	1 Oct. '83	750 00	13 July '45	1 Sept. '82
Larivière, Alexandre C..... Winnipeg.	do	29 Oct. '93	600 00	11 Nov. '71	29 Apr. '93
LaRue, George..... Quebec.	Collect. Inland Revenue	16 Feb. '78	1,800 00	21 Dec. '34	16 Feb. '78
Lavallée, Vincent Paul..... Joliette, P.Q.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	26 Oct. '91	300 00	28 Mar. '39	26 Oct. '91
Lawder, John..... Toronto.	Deputy Collector, In- land Revenue, Class B.	10 Feb. '91	100 00	9 Apr. '56	10 Feb. '91
Lawlor, Henry..... Montreal.	Collector Inland Rev...	1 July '93	1,890 00	15 Dec. '53	1 Oct. '79
Lawlor, Richard Alban.... Chatham, N.B.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 June '83	1,200 00	11 July '52	1 June '83
	Inspector of Gas.....	1 July '83	300 00		
Lawlor, William..... Chatham, N.S.	Preventive Officer	1 Aug. '87	500 00	10 Sept. '39	1 Aug. '86
Lecours, Henri Théophile.... Montreal.	Accountant.....	4 May '93	1,400 00	22 Feb. '35	1 Dec. '79
Lee, Edward..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	14 Feb. '41	23 Aug. '81
Leighton, Wm. Kirkwood. { Victoria, B.C. {	Deputy Coll., Inl. Rev., Class B.	22 May '89	300 00	21 Nov. '54	22 May '89
	Asst. Inspector, W. & M.	21 July '90	350 00		
Lemoine, James McPherson. Quebec.	District Inspector.....	23 Aug. '68	2,400 00	21 Feb. '25	23 June '47
Lemoine, Jules..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	19 Oct. '54	20 July '80
Lépine, Louis..... Quebec.	do	1 Oct. '83	750 00	19 Oct. '38	18 Oct. '80
Leprohon, Roch Martial.... Joliette, P.Q.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	20 Oct. '80	1,000 00	14 Oct. '32	8 July '79
Lett, Frederick Piercy Austin Ottawa.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	17 Apr. '63	8 Nov. '81
Levasseur, Louis Nazaire Z.. Quebec.	Inspector of Gas.....	2 Oct. '78	1,000 00	6 Feb. '48	2 Oct. '78
Logan, John..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '88	850 00	22 Nov. '30	— '75
Looby, John..... Winnipeg.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	11 Mar. '91	500 00	16 Oct. '54	11 Mar. '91

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Lynch, Patrick..... Ottawa.	Asst. Inspector W & M.	1 Apr. '84	\$ 500 00	— Mar. '27	27 Oct. '75
Lynes, Kiernan..... Guelph. }	Special Class Exciseman	26 Mar. '91	1,200 00 }	25 Oct. '56	9 Oct. '82
Lyons, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	Gas Inspector.....	21 Sept. '90	100 00 }	22 Sept. '62	10 May '87
Lyons, John..... Orillia, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	18 Sept. '25	14 Aug. '79
Macdonald, Archibald B.... Prescott, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	14 Aug. '79	800 00	30 Dec. '55	2 Aug. '87
Macdonald, Dugald..... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Sept. '91	977 50	28 Dec. '38	14 Dec. '70
Macdonald, John A..... Kingston, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Jan. '93	1,465 00	25 Oct. '35	20 July '86
Macfarlane, Thos., F.R.S.C. Ottawa.	Inspector W. & M.....	20 July '86	1,200 00	5 Mar. '34	20 Mar. '86
Macintyre, Donald..... Guelph, Ont.	Chief Analyst.....	20 Mar. '86	2,200 00	17 Feb. '46	10 Feb. '90
Mackay, George William.... Hamilton Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '93	892 50	4 Sept. '41	13 Aug. '79
Magness, Robert..... Hamilton.	3rd do ..	20 Oct. '80	750 00	21 Feb. '50	1 Jan. '89
Mainville, Charles Philéas... Montreal.	Inspector of Scale Fac- tories.	1 July '94	900 00	13 Apr. '69	12 Dec. '92
Malo, Toussaint..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	12 June '93	630 00	16 July '29	27 July '74
Malone, Thomas, jun..... Three Rivers, P.Q.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '75	850 00	27 Aug. '56	— '81
Manning, James..... Montreal.	Deputy Supt. Cullers..	5 July '86	300 00	22 Nov. '33	— Nov. '69
Marcon, Frank Evans..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '75	750 00	7 Mar. '69	21 May '89
Marentette, Alexandre..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd do ...	1 July '94	750 00	19 Feb. '34	14 Aug. '79
Marion, Jos. Eugène Edmond Joliette, P.Q.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	800 00	20 Oct. '59	8 Jan. '91
Marshall, Ferdinand..... Prescott, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	8 July '91	660 00	5 Feb. '35	5 Dec. '76
Mason, Frederick..... Perth, Ont.	do	1 Nov. '77	850 00	5 Apr. '50	24 Feb. '72
Metcalf, William Franklin.. Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	1 July '75	1,500 00	23 Nov. '41	15 July '73
Miller, Archibald..... Halifax, N.S.	do ..	20 July '90	1,200 00	1 June '35	1 Dec. '75
Miller, Joseph Elwood.... Vancouver, B.C. }	Inspector of Gas	1 Dec. '75	1,200 00	19 Mar. '59	12 Dec. '83
Miller, William Frederick... Hamilton, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	31 May '90	1,500 00 }	23 Nov. '41	15 July '73
Millier, Elie..... Montreal.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Dec. '93	100 00 }	11 Dec. '44	7 July '79
Milligan, Robert John..... Toronto.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Nov. '87	1,980 00	24 Oct. '37	25 Oct. '86
Milliken, Edwin..... St. Catharines, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '83	750 00	11 Nov. '47	2 May '74
Mills, A. E..... Smith's Falls.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	25 Oct '86	750 00	1 Nov. '44	1 June '91
Mongeon, Cyrille..... Three Rivers, P.Q.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '84	850 00	28 Sept. '48	18 Jan. '93
Monteith, John Alex..... Vancouver, B.C.	Dept. Collect. (Class B)	1 July '94	50 00	16 Sept. '52	17 Jan. '92
Moore, Theophilus..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	18 Jan. '93	500 00	6 May '42	1 Jan. '74
	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	9 May '92	300 00		
	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	12 Dec. '90	1,000 00		

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Moore, William..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	13 Dec. '86	\$ cts. 1,000 00	19 Sept. '19	15 June '68
Moreau, Joseph Alfred.... Quebec.	Caretaker, W. & M.....	1 May '84	300 00	15 Jan. '34	1 May '84
	do Gas Office.....	1 May '84	300 00		
Morrow, John..... Toronto, Ont.	District Inspector of B. Factories.	1 Dec. '80	2,500 00	17 Nov. '32	28 Nov. '66
	1 July '87				
Mulhern, Michael Matthew Cornwall, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 July '83	935 00	9 Feb. '55	7 Aug. '76
	Gas Inspector.....	31 May '90	100 00		
Munro, Hugh David..... Halifax, N.S.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '82	750 00	28 July '46	1 Jan. '81
	Asst. Inspector of Gas...	1 July '84	100 00		
Murray, Alfred Sutton E.... Toronto, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	850 00	17 Aug. '48	1 Jan. '71
Murray, David..... Montreal.	1st do ..	1 July '94	850 00	23 Jan. '70	2 Jan. '90
McAllister, Andrew..... Belleville, Ont.	Collect Inland Revenue	1 Feb. '82	1,600 00	14 Aug. '43	21 May '72
McClanaghan, Michael..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '88	850 00	24 Dec. '59	1 Feb. '86
McClosky, John Richard.... St. John, N.B.	1st do ..	7 Mar. '94	850 00	4 Dec. '54	12 July '87
McCoy, William..... Belleville, Ont.	1st do ..	1 Jan. '91	998 75	7 July '55	1 Mar. '84
McCuaig, Augustus Finlay.. Belleville, Ont.	Deputy Collector (Class B).	30 July '86	750 00	29 Mar. '50	30 July '86
McDonald, A. W..... Fleming, Assa.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '94	600 00	.....	.....
McDonald, John..... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	14 Feb. '81	800 00	1 May '36	14 Feb. '81
McDonald, John Arthur.... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	19 Sept. '57	7 Mar. '83
McDonald, Michael Allan... Sydney, C.B., N.S.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	9 July '79	750 00	22 Sept. '52	9 July '79
McFarland, Chas. Davis.... Kingston, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '94	850 00	25 Sept. '69	8 Aug. '91
McGill, Anthony, B.A., B.Sc. Ottawa.	Asst. Chief Analyst....	1 July '87	1,750 00	18 Apr. '47	1 July '87
McKay, John..... Pictou, N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	3 Sept. '80	900 00	1 Jan. '29	3 Sept. '80
McKimm, Uriah Henry.... Pembroke, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 May '86	800 00	5 May '46	1 May '86
McLean, Hector Francis Hy. Windsor, Ont.	Probationary Exciseman	20 Mar. '94	500 00	24 Oct. '64	20 Mar. '94
McLenaghan, Nathaniel.... Perth, Ont.	Deputy Coll. (Class A).	28 Dec. '93	1,000 00	17 Nov. '37	28 Dec. '93
McPherson, Andrew Fraser.. Hamilton.	Accountant	1 July '88	1,400 00	14 Feb. '40	16 Nov. '71
McPhie, Donald..... Hamilton, Ont.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Sept. '76	1,600 00	28 June '36	1 Sept. '76
McSween, James..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Feb. '84	1,000 00	26 Nov. '51	30 May '76
Nash, Samuel C..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 Jan. '78	1,200 00	4 Oct. '34	12 Dec. '70
Nichols, James Thomas.... Owen Sound, Ont.	Deputy Collect'r (Class B)	19 Sept. '89	1,000 00	16 Dec. '33	7 July '73
O'Brien, Edward Charles.... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	27 Mar. '68	1 Nov. '86
O'Brien, James Francis.... Hamilton, Ont.	1st do ..	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	20 Dec. '58	9 Oct. '82
O'Donnell, John..... Kingston, Ont.	3rd do ..	1 July '84	750 00	7 Nov. '42	17 Feb. '83
O'Donohue, Michael John... Guelph, Ont.	3rd do ..	1 Jan. '94	630 00	12 Nov. '69	1 Jan. '92
O'Flaherty, Edward John... Montreal.	3rd do ..	12 Sept. '90	690 00	—About '40	27 Dec. '86

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
O'Flaherty, ——— Quebec.	Asst. Inspector of Gas..	24 Apr. '93	800 00	13 July '48	24 Apr. '93
O'Leary, Thomas Joseph... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '88	1,000 00	14 July '53	1 Jan. '83
Olivier, Jean Aimé..... Three Rivers, P.Q.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Apr. '87	1,000 00	28 Sept. '29	1 Apr. '87
Panneton, George Edouard... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '83	750 00	23 Jan. '49	5 Aug. '82
Pape, James..... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector of Gas..	20 May '93	800 00	6 Aug. '44	20 May '93
Parkinson, Edward Bailey... Vancouver, B.C.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Mar. '94	600 00	29 Nov. '63	12 May '93
Fatton, James..... Quebec.	Superv. of Cullers.....	30 June '82	1,800 00	5 June '29	30 June '82
Perkins, Levi Allan..... St. John's, P.Q.	Deputy Collector, In- land Revenue(Class B)	16 Apr. '68	440 00	25 July '24	16 Apr. '68
Perry, George Lafayette... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	30 June '84	750 00	13 July '26	6 June '77
Petit, Jean-Baptiste..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Jan. '80	500 00	23 Dec. '45	6 Jan. '80
Pinhey, Henry..... Quebec.	Mech. Asst. In. W. & M.	23 May '93	600 00	14 Apr. '34	23 May '93
Pinsonnault, Alfred..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman ...	1 May '84	750 00	20 May '40	4 Nov. '80
Piper, Harry..... Toronto.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 June '81	1,300 00	29 Oct. '39	14 Aug. '79
Pole, Charles William..... Belleville, Ont.	Deputy Collector In- land Revenue(Class A)	1 Dec. '86	1,200 00	15 Dec. '45	1 June '82
Powell, John Bleeker..... Guelph, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 May '87	1,800 00	5 Aug. '48	9 July '73
Power, Richard..... Quebec.	Chief Specification Clerk	1 July '89	800 00	27 Apr. '51	1 Oct. '84
Power, Thomas..... London.	Deputy Collector In- land Revenue(Class A)	9 Mar. '78	1,300 00	3 Aug. '48	9 Mar. '78
Provost, Jean Jacques..... Three Rivers, P.Q.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Nov. '80	700 00	9 Sept. '39	1 Nov. '80
Purdie, Steven Anderson... Fredericton, N.B.	Asst. Inspector of Gas..	1 Feb. '86	200 00	28 Mar. '30	1 Feb. '86
Quinn, John Dwyer..... Montreal.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	6 Jan. '49	1 Jan. '84
Ramon, Pierre..... Windsor, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	29 Oct. '79	1,500 00	23 Aug. '33	17 Feb. '73
Reddan, Charles Joseph... Toronto, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman ...	10 May '88	750 00	1 Oct. '66	10 Nov. '87
Reddin, James..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	16 June '22	14 Aug. '79
Reilly, John Stuart..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	750 00	23 Dec. '59	28 April '90
Rennie, George..... Stratford, Ont.	{ Deputy Collector In- land Rev.(Class A). { Gas Inspector.....	21 Dec. '85 9 July '90	1,200 00 100 00 }	2 Aug. '42	24 Jan. '67
Richard, Dosithé..... Sussex, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	7 July '80	600 00	26 July '34	7 July '80
Richard, Jean Urgèle..... Montreal.	do	14 Aug. '79	700 00	17 Oct. '41	14 Aug. '79
Roche, H. G..... Ottawa.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 July '89	900 00	30 Jan. '50	1 July '89
Rogerson, James Mounsey... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	1 July '76	1,200 00	8 Apr. '29	6 Mar. '69
Ross, Harold Edward..... Winnipeg.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 June '87	600 00	22 Jan. '56	1 June '87
Ross, Samuel Foster..... Hamilton, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Dec. '73	1,430 00	6 Apr. '24	21 June '68

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Roulean, Joseph..... Quebec.	Unclassified Exciseman.	6 Dec. '67	\$ 750 00	2 Nov. '28	6 Dec. '67
Rowan, Archibald..... St. John, N.B.	Inspector of Gas.....	17 Nov. '75	1,000 00	30 Oct. '30	17 Nov. '75
Rowland, Edward..... London, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '80	850 00	20 Feb. '30	26 June '76
Rowland, Fleming..... Kingston, Ont.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 May '76	1,600 00	10 Aug. '39	7 July '68
Russell, William West..... Winnipeg.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	28 Apr. '90	500 00	3 May '49	28 Apr. '90
Ryan, John Bernard..... Halifax, N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Sept. '87	1,000 00	1 Dec. '36	25 Sept. '86
Ryan, W..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	660 00	12 July '40	— Jan. '68
Saucier, Xavier..... Winnipeg.	2nd do ..	1 Jan. '91	850 00	27 June '69	14 Nov. '89
Schram, Burwell..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Feb. '88	1,200 00	9 May '36	29 Oct. '73
Scovil, Walter Bates..... Sussex, N.B.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	800 00	2 Nov. '24	14 Aug. '79
Scullion, Patrick James..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '94	600 00	21 Sept. '73	2 July '92
Scullion, William James... Montreal.	2nd do ..	1 Jan. '85	892 50	6 Sept. '57	1 Aug. '82
Sexton, John..... Quebec.	3rd do ..	14 May '89	750 00	1 Dec. '37	14 May '89
Shanacy, Michael..... Toronto.	{ Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class B). Gas Inspector..... Collector Inland Revenue. Inspector of Gas.....	8 Dec. '85 9 July '90 18 Jan. '85 1 Oct. '92	{ 1,100 00 100 00 1,320 00 100 00	{ 2 Nov. '49 31 July '48	{ 8 Dec. '85 18 June '85
Simpson, Arthur Fisher..... Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Deputy Collect'r (Cl. A)	26 May '91	1,160 00	5 May '63	14 Feb. '87
Sinon, Eugène Henry..... Brantford, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	3 Feb. '42	16 Apr. '83
Slattery, Ralph..... Ottawa, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M. and Mechanical Asst.	20 May '84	700 00	20 June '38	28 May '84
Slattery, Thomas..... Belleville, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Apr. '86	750 00	24 Nov. '46	1 Oct. '85
Smyth, Bernard Brunswick. St. John, N.B.	1st do ..	1 July '85	1,000 00	28 May '63	1 Jan. '83
Spence, Francis Henry..... Stratford, Ont.	Collect'r Inland Revenue	1 May '76	1,600 00	28 July '30	15 June '68
Spence, John..... Brantford, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,500 00	28 May '54	6 Apr. '78
Spereman, James Joseph.... Belleville, Ont.	do ..	1 Jan. '85	1,400 00	25 Jan. '49	18 Jan. '83
Standish, Joseph Gerald.... Halifax N.S.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	10 June '48	7 May '83
Stewart, James..... London, Ont.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Dec. '80	2,200 00	31 July '46	11 Feb. '71
Stratton, William Cox..... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	21 Sept. '93	1,200 00	23 June '66	3 Dec. '88
Taylor, George Wilson..... Toronto.	2nd do ..	6 Feb. '73	850 00	13 July '54	16 Apr. '72
Taylor, James Ferguson.... London, Ont.	Mechanical Assistant. } Inspector W. & M.... }	1 Feb. '88	700 00	5 Sept. '43	1 Feb. '88
Thomas, Joseph Smith..... London, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	25 Mar. '92	900 00	11 June '38	1 Apr. '86
Thomas, Philip..... Winnipeg.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	27 June '41	5 Jan. '91
Thomas Robert..... Windsor, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A)	1 July '87	1,300 00	18 May '47	5 Oct. '82
Till, Thomas Mercer..... Guelph, Ont.					

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Todd, Thomas..... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Aug. '92	600 00	17 Sept. '32	6 Aug. '92
Tomlinson, Walter Morecroft Montreal.	do	1 Aug. '89	600 00	2 Dec. '56	1 Aug. '89
Tompkins, Patrick..... Halifax, N.S.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Dec. '83	750 00	12 Dec. '46	14 Aug. '79
Toupin, François-X. J. A... Montreal.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 July '93	1,365 00	29 Nov. '47	24 Oct. '83
Tourchot, Anatole Léon Jean. Ottawa.	3rd Assistant Analyst..	1 Aug. '92	1,100 00	5 Apr. '47	1 Aug. '92
Tracey, John Philip..... London.	3rd Class Exciseman ...	1 Apr. '94	630 00	19 Jan. '40	3 Aug. '92
Tremaine, Louis E..... Sydney, C.B., N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	800 00	1 Nov. '30	28 Oct. '75
Verner, François..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '91	850 00	7 July '49	1 July '89
Villeneuve, Jacques..... Montreal.	1st do ..	9 Feb. '92	1,000 00	30 Jan. '38	— Oct. '68
Vincent, Joseph Louis..... Montreal.	District Inspector.....	1 July '93	2,300 00	19 Mar. '35	1 Aug. '67
Wainwright, Frederick G... Halifax.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '87	850 00	1 Aug. '40	21 Nov. '73
Waller, John Robert..... Ottawa.	3rd do	1 Nov. '89	690 00	25 Oct. '65	18 June '88
Walsh, Daniel Joseph..... Toronto.	1st do	1 Sept. '91	977 50	10 Nov. '65	1 July '87
Wardell, Reginald Stuart R. Winnipeg.	Probationary Exciseman	1 June '94	500 00	9 June '74	1 June '94
Watkins, John Andrew..... Montreal.	3rd do	1 July '83	750 00	20 Jan. '31	10 Oct. '81
Watson, James..... Ottawa.	{ Laboratory Clerk....	1 July '89	900 00 }	5 Apr. '41	— Jan. '88
	{ Food Inspector.....	12 Sept. '90	200 00 }		
Webbe, Cecil Ephraim Arthur	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	787 50	19 Mar. '67	1 Aug. '91
London, Ont.					
Weir, James..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd do	1 Jan. '91	850 00	5 Aug. '63	1 Jan. '89
Westman, Thomas..... Toronto.	Special Class Exciseman	21 Sept. '93	1,200 00	26 Jan. '63	3 May '84
Weyms, Charles..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	4 Mar. '42	5 Feb. '72
Wheatley, Alfred Edward... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	11 Feb. '91	650 00	29 Sept. '67	11 Feb. '91
Whelan, William Frederick.. Quebec.	Specification Clerk.....	1 July '89	750 00	17 May '32	26 May '74
Whitaker, William..... Kingston, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	600 00	13 Sept. '34	14 Aug. '79
Williams, George..... Victoria, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Oct. '85	1,200 00	28 Aug. '38	1 Oct. '85
Williams, John..... London, Ont.	Gas Inspector.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	27 Nov. '26	15 Nov. '80
Wilmot, John Bentley..... St. John, N.B.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	9 Feb. '42	14 Aug. '79
Wilson, David..... London, Ont.	Assistant Accountant ..	10 June '93	800 00	8 Mar. '40	1 Aug. '73
Winter, Arthur William... Toronto.	3rd Class Exciseman ...	19 Mar. '90	720 00	25 Oct. '64	19 Sept '89
Woodward, George W..... Guelph, Ont.	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	22 Apr. '40	11 July '76
Wolfenden, William..... Vancouver, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	3 Oct. '91	700 00 }	8 Aug. '43	3 Oct. '91
do New Westminster	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Dec. '93	100 00 }		
Wright, Robert J..... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	1 Jan. '81	750 00	24 Dec. '51	1 Jan. '81
Yates, James McGee..... Guelph, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '80	850 00	27 Feb. '43	11 Feb. '71

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Watters, Thomas John.....	Acting Commissioner..	1 Mar. '92	2,800 00	29 Nov. '52	1 July '69
Ince, George Vincent.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,650 00	11 Jan. '35	1 Feb. '70
Bennet, Frederick George....	do	1 July '89	1,650 00	10 Mar. '52	24 Aug. '71
McKiel, Charles Edward....	do	1 Sept. '90	1,500 00	24 Apr. '46	1 July '76
Bleakney, Arthur Crawley ..	do	1 July '89	1,650 00	12 Aug. '53	26 Feb. '73
Fawcett, Guilford Heber....	do	1 July '89	1,550 00	13 Nov. '50	6 Feb. '73
Baker, William Chipman ...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '82	1,400 00	16 July '53	18 Oct. '73
Campbell, James Joseph.....	do	1 July '89	1,150 00	10 July '51	1 May. '76
Russell, William.....	do	1 July '89	1,350 00	28 May '44	1 Feb. '82
Sanders, Edwin Lewis	do	1 Sept. '90	1,400 00	17 Mar. '56	1 July '83
Ackers, John.....	do	1 Sept. '91	1,200 00	16 July '46	1 July '79
Bliss, Thomas Alder Dickson	do	1 Oct. '91	1,200 00	28 June '57	1 Oct. '82
Dunlevie, Sidney Alfred.....	do	1 July '92	1,200 00	4 June '47	1 July '83
Courtney, John.....	do	1 Sept. '91	1,200 00	27 June '48	1 July '82
Code, Thomas James.....	do	1 Apr. '92	1,200 00	29 Jan. '64	1 Apr. '82
Farrow, Robinson Russell....	do	1 Sept. '91	1,250 00	7 Mar. '63	1 June '84
Morin, Alfred.....	do	1 July '92	1,200 00	10 Jan. '57	1 Jan. '84
Christie, Jessie Blackburn...	do	1 July '93	1,150 00	26 June '61	1 July '85
Grafton, William Henry	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '85	900 00	29 Nov. '50	1 Feb. '85
Lacerte, Alide.....	do	1 June '82	900 00	4 July '65	1 June '82
Breadner, Robert Walker....	do	13 Sept. '84	900 00	13 Jan. '65	13 Sept. '84
Roper, Sydney C. D.....	do	1 July '89	1,000 00	30 June '49	1 July '89
Fraser, Annie.....	do	1 July '90	750 00	17 Sept. '61	1 July '90
Bristol, John R. Ketcheson..	{ do	27 Nov. '89	650 00 }	23 Sept. '68	27 Nov. '89
	{ Private Secretary....	8 Dec. '92	600 00 }		
Frost, Samuel L. Tilley.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Nov. '90	650 00	30 July '57	1 Nov. '90
Carleton, Wm. Henry.....	Packer.....	1 Jan. '91	490 00	23 May '72	1 Jan. '91
Bales, Wm. Daniel Pye.....	Messenger.....	12 Apr. '90	390 00	27 Dec. '66	12 Apr. '90
Gow, John Wm.....	do	1 July '67	500 00	25 Sept. '37	1 Sept. '56

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			\$ cts.		
Amherstburg.					
Gott, George.....	Collector.....	24 July '84	1,000 00	18 Oct. '27	1 Nov. '78
Bailey, Henry Albert.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '81	600 00	14 Mar. '52	1 Sept. '81
Brown, John.....	do	27 Mar. '74	600 00	2 Aug. '28	27 Mar. '74
Caldwell, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '86	550 00	29 Oct. '32	1 May '86
King, Sidney Arthur.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Mar. '73	450 00	23 Jan. '44	1 Mar. '73
Kingsville.					
Scott, Mathew William.....	do	10 Jan. '81	450 00	1 Nov. '37	10 Jan. '81
Leamington.					
McCormick, Francis Burwell.	do	1 Dec. '88	500 00	30 Oct. '39	1 Dec. '88
South Port, Pelee Island.					
Belleville.					
Webster, William.....	Collector.....	18 Oct. '78	1,400 00	4 Dec. '44	18 Oct. '78
Covert, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '81	300 00	6 Jan. '25	1 June '81
Hambly, Philip Hail.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	20 Oct. '35	1 July '87
McGinnis, Arthur.....	do	9 Feb. '92	800 00	25 Dec. '52	9 Feb. '92
Berlin.					
Bowman, Amasa Lewis.....	Collector.....	8 Apr. '80	1,200 00	26 Nov. '47	8 Apr. '80
Bowmanville.					
Rankin, John.....	Collector (acting).....	— Nov. '70	1,200 00	— Oct. '20	— Nov. '70
Brittain, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '87	500 00	4 Dec. '39	1 Apr. '87
Brantford.					
Leeming, Henry Blakey....	Collector.....	1 May '76	1,400 00	5 Oct. '30	1 May '76
Heath, Edwin Lee.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept '79	800 00	9 Jan. '39	1 Sept. '79
Foster, Thomas.....	Landing Waiter..	27 Oct. '76	800 00	7 Dec. '39	27 Oct. '76
Brockville.					
Jones, Wm. Hamilton.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '88	1,300 00	17 Feb. '37	1 Mar. '88
Montgomery, Wm. Henry....	Clerk & Land'g Waiter.	12 April '90	700 00	5 Nov. '56	12 April '90
Stewart, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter.....	24 Jan. '50	800 00	5 Jan. '29	24 Jan. '50
Stayner, Thomas Allan....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '85	600 00	13 Aug. '63	1 July '85
Mills, Albert Edward.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '89	500 00	— '44	1 Aug. '89
Smith's Falls.					
Chatham.					
Stephenson, Rufus.....	Collector.....	25 Apr. '92	1,200 00	14 Jan. '35	23 May '82
Duck, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	13 Feb. '65	600 00	7 Feb. '24	13 Feb. '65
Ridgetown.					
Fellows, Wm. Risley.....	do	1 Apr. '91	400 00	4 Mar. '90	29 Aug. '82
Rondeau and Bleuheim.					
Coatsworth, Caleb.....	Preventive Officer.....	5 Apr. '70	400 00	6 Nov. '28	5 Apr. '70
Romney.					
Eberts, Joseph Melchior....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '84	800 00	21 Aug. '40	1 Sept. '84

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cobourg.					
Ewing, Charles Eldon.....	Collector.....	6 Nov. '65	1,200 00	13 Apr. '30	6 Nov. '65
McAllister, Daniel.....	Landing Waiter.....	2 Mar. '82	800 00	2 Feb. '31	2 Mar. '82
Hagerman, John G.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '92	650 00	28 July '39	1 Feb. '92
Lockwood, Milton Kingsley..	Sub-Collector.....	6 Apr. '71	600 00	27 June '25	6 Apr. '71
Fowler, George Orchard.....	do.....	15 July '77	550 00	5 July '32	13 July '77
Cramahe.					
Collingwood.					
Watson, George.....	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,000 00	2 Dec. '28	22 Nov. '66
Cameron, Alex. McKinnon... Meaford.	Sub-Collector....	1 Nov. '88	500 00	11 Sept. '56	1 Nov. '88
Hogg, William Ashton.....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Apr. '82	550 00	23 Jan. '59	3 Apr. '82
Galna, John.....	do.....	5 July '81	500 00	22 Feb. '49	5 July '81
Parry Sound.					
Cornwall.					
Cook, Durham.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Oct. '78	350 00	1 Nov. '38	15 Oct. '78
Aultsville.					
Deseronto.					
Rayburn, Richard.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '92	700 00	1 Feb. '41	1 Aug. '92
Fort Erie.					
Brookfield, Emmanuel Wilters	do.....	1 May '85	1,400 00	3 Oct. '27	1 May '85
Johnson, John Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	18 June '80	600 00	4 Oct. '40	18 June '80
Scholfield, Thomas.....	do.....	1 June '90	600 00	23 June '46	1 June '90
Lewis, Charles Wesley.....	Clerk and Land. Waiter	1 Dec. '75	700 00	9 Oct. '47	1 Dec. '75
Schryer, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	28 Feb. '74	600 00	3 Oct. '35	28 Feb. '74
Newbigging, Thomas Leslie..	do.....	27 Feb. '74	600 00	13 June '42	27 Feb. '74
House, William Taylor.....	Land. Waiter and Clerk	1 June '87	600 00	28 Mar. '42	1 June '87
Wilkins, Oscar Fitzalwyn...	do.....	1 Sept. '84	600 00	2 July '36	1 Sept. '84
Young, Charles.....	Tide Waiter.....	18 May '92	500 00	12 Dec. '44	18 May '92
Galt.					
Peck, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '86	800 00	14 Oct. '56	1 Nov. '86
Erb, Abram Albert.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '90	250 00	8 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Preston.					
Dennis, William Alfred.....	Preventive Officer.....	6 June '87	550 00	14 Feb. '53	6 June '87
Gananoque.					
Ormiston, John.....	Collector.....	17 Apr. '58	1,100 00	3 Mar. '34	17 Apr. '58
Dixon, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	6 June '87	500 00	14 Feb. '38	6 June '87
Rockport.					

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE —ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Goderich.					
Farrow, Asher.....	Collector.....	1 July '84	1,000 00	17 Apr. '40	1 June '84
Williamson, Archibald Martin Kincardine.	Sub-Collector.....	8 Sept. '82	600 00	4 July '37	8 Sept. '82
Davis, Henry..... Wingham.	do	1 Oct. '82	600 00	4 June '43	1 Oct. '82
Whitely, Wm. Thomas..... Clinton.	do	13 Apr. '92	600 00	16 Jan. '37	13 Apr. '92
Guelph.					
Heffernan, Thomas Augustus.	Collector.....	16 May '79	1,300 00	11 May '37	16 May '79
Hutton, Edwin Henry.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '75	900 00	6 Nov. '55	1 Nov. '75
Costello, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Nov. '73	600 00	25 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '73
McNamara, Michael..... Walkerton.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '80	600 00	7 Mar. '41	1 Oct. '80
Hamilton.					
Kilvert, Francis Edwin.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '87	3,000 00	27 Dec. '38	1 Feb. '87
McKenzie, Alexander Innes..	Surveyor.....	25 Oct. '76	1,500 00	6 Feb. '26	1 Apr. '76
Whyte, Ralph Little.....	Chief Clerk.....	27 Oct. '76	1,400 00	30 May '20	27 Oct. '76
Thomson, John.....	Appraiser.....	1 Mar. '73	1,400 00	— June '35	1 Mar. '73
Woodward, Henry William..	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '66	1,000 00	2 Apr. '26	1 Aug. '66
Murray, Hugh.....	do	1 Nov. '83	1,200 00	26 June '43	1 Nov. '83
Townsend, Samuel Watton..	do	1 May '77	700 00	4 Nov. '21	1 May '77
Alexander, Andrew.....	do	1 June '84	900 00	29 July '32	1 June '84
Park, Robert Hood.....	do	1 June '87	700 00	25 Jan. '34	1 June '87
McKenna, John Adam P....	do	1 Apr. '90	600 00	5 June '40	1 Apr. '90
Cape, John.....	do	1 Dec. '81	1,200 00	30 Dec. '41	— Aug. '76
Dixon, Herbert Anthony L..	Chief Landing Waiter..	5 Apr. '67	850 00	13 Apr. '19	5 Apr. '67
Colvin, Robert.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	12 Apr. '90	600 00	5 July '70	12 Apr. '90
Wingfield, Alex. Hamilton..	Landing Waiter.....	8 Oct. '77	600 00	1 Aug. '28	8 Oct. '77
Halcrow, James.....	Locker and Gauger....	1 June '74	600 00	9 Jan. '39	1 June '74
Cleary, Stephen.....	Preventive Officer	1 Sept. '89	600 00	— Dec. '33	6 May '74
Ferguson, Alexander.....	Messenger.....	1 May '80	450 00	20 Nov. '46	1 May '80
Seymour, David J..... Hagersville.	Sub-Collector.....	1 June '94	350 00	.....	1 June '94
Stock, Thomas..... Dundas.	do	1 May '86	1,200 00	18 April '15	1 May '86
Moble, John..... Dunnville.	do	23 June '93	800 00	4 Mar. '42	23 June '93
Galbraith, Thomas Jefferson. Dunnville.	Landing Waiter.....	6 April '76	100 00	5 Mar. '41	6 April '76

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Hamilton—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Foster, Henry..... Wellington Square.	Sub-Collector.....	24 Sept. '80	400 00	5 Feb. '24	24 Sept. '80
Port Hope.					
Burton, Edmund John W.....	Collector.....	15 Sept. '72	1,200 00	5 Jan. '48	15 Sept. '72
Beatty, Johnston.....	Preventive Officer.....	10 June '93	550 00	12 Sept. '38	10 June '93
Hagerman, Christopher A.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 June '80	700 00	18 Oct. '42	1 June '80
Kingston.					
Hamilton, Clarke.....	Collector.....	29 June '82	1,800 00	17 Mar. '33	29 June '82
Shaw, Abraham.....	Acting Surveyor.....	1 Mar. '88	1,200 00	11 Dec. '48	19 Jan. '75
Anglin, Robert D.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Mar. '88	1,000 00	8 Dec. '38	23 Feb. '73
Neish, William.....	Clerk.....	23 July '77	750 00	18 Jan. '34	23 July '77
Gaskin, Thomas.....	do.....	1 July '90	900 00	27 Mar. '50	1 June '85
Driver, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	23 June '75	1,100 00	15 Aug. '42	23 June '75
Hogle, John..... Bath.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '77	450 00	25 Nov. '26	1 Jan. '77
Quigley, Joseph.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '88	550 00	29 Apr. '45	1 Apr. '88
Robinson, William.....	do.....	1 June '88	550 00	17 June '47	1 June '88
Graves, Wm. Daws.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 May '92	550 00	16 July '48	1 Apr. '91
Hogan, Thomas..... Wolfe Island.	Preventive Officer.....	10 Apr. '93	500 00	28 Feb. '47	10 Apr. '93
Joslin, Almon..... Port Metcalf.	do.....	16 May '85	150 00	28 May '46	16 May '85
Rankin, David J..... Collins Bay.	do.....	16 Mar. '82	150 00	30 Mar. '33	16 Mar. '82
Raymond, Richard.....	do.....	19 Sept. '89	300 00	27 Nov. '50	19 Sept. '89
Comer, George Wm. Henry..	Tide Waiter.....	1 Apr. '92	550 00	21 Oct. '40	1 Apr. '91
Hanley, James.....	do.....	27 Nov. '89	550 00	8 Feb. '43	27 Nov. '89
Geoghegan, John.....	do.....	4 May '93	400 00	23 Jan. '50	4 May '93
Nugent, Peter..... Lindsay.	Packer.....	1 May '81	500 00	27 July '57	1 May '81
Browne, David..... London.	Collector.....	5 Apr. '73	800 00	— '28	5 Apr. '73
Reid, Robert.....	do.....	1 Jan. '78	2,000 00	1 Jan. '22	1 Jan. '78
Collett, Edward Stephen M..	Acting Surveyor.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	19 July '26	19 July '65
Siddons, John.....	Appraiser.....	28 Oct. '73	1,300 00	4 Apr. '27	28 Oct. '73
Sutherland, George Daniells..	do.....	1 May '82	1,300 00	17 Jan. '32	1 May '82
Williams, John Lang.....	Clerk and Locker.....	7 Feb. '80	750 00	— '30	7 Feb. '80
Brett, William.....	Packer.....	1 Jan. '88	500 00	10 May '59	1 Jan. '88

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
London, Ont.—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Talbot, Oscar Henry.....	Cashier.....	1 May '94	900 00	29 Dec. '60	11 May '88
Taylor, James Ferguson..... Strathroy.	Sub-Collector.....	4 Sept. '82	300 00	13 July '54	4 Sept. '82
McDiarmid, Finlay..... New Glasgow.	Preventive Officer.....	5 Apr. '70	100 00	28 Mar. '29	5 Apr. '70
McLean, Hugh Allen.....	do	1 May '91	550 00	6 Jan. '58	1 May '91
Taylor, William.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '73	600 00	25 Dec. '24	1 Oct. '73
Dreaney, Thomas Henry.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	22 Mar. '71	7 Feb. '91
Finnigan, Edward.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	11 May '88	600 00	20 Aug. '68	11 May '88
Minhinnick, Wm. Brown....	do	11 May '88	600 00	19 Mar. '63	11 May '88
Donaldson, Donald Alex....	do	12 Apr. '90	700 00	30 July '68	12 Apr. '90
Orr, Robinson John.....	Packer and Messenger..	12 Aug. '89	450 00	5 Sept. '64	12 Aug. '89
McFadden, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '92	500 00	9 Nov. '71	1 Aug. '92
Brady, John C.....	do	7 Mar. '94	500 00	.....	7 Mar. '94
Morrisburg.					
Broder, Andrew.....	Collector.....	1 June '92	1,000 00	.....	1 June '92
Perkins, James..... Iroquois.	Sub-Collector.....	24 Dec. '79	500 00	22 June '28	24 Dec. '79
Napanee.					
Elliott, George Mullholland.	Collector.....	1 Feb. '84	900 00	17 Oct. '52	1 Feb. '84
Perry, Charles Benjamin....	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '75	500 00	16 Sept. '27	1 May '75
Niagara.					
Kirby, William.....	Collector.....	1 July '71	900 00	13 Oct. '17	1 July '71
Sando, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '88	600 00	29 Sept. '46	1 June '88
Walker, Joseph..... Queenston.	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '85	400 00	13 Feb. '44	8 Sept. '85
Niagara Falls.					
Brown, Joseph Pell.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Apr. '87	1,000 00	10 Feb. '37	18 Dec. '65
Rogers, Henry Blanckley ...	Landing Waiter.....	— June '54	900 00	20 Aug. '27	— June '54
Cannon, John Henry.....	do	11 Nov. '69	650 00	16 Apr. '41	11 Nov. '69
Culhane, Patrick.....	do	1 July '72	650 00	— '29	1 July '72
Bender, Hiram.....	do	2 Sept. '79	600 00	16 Oct. '42	2 Sept. '79
Harvey, Thomas Brunswick.. Chippawa.	Sub-Collector.....	11 Sept. '79	750 00	25 Nov. '38	11 Sept. '79
Flynn, James Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	— Mar. '80	600 00	31 Aug. '58	— Mar. '80
Jackson, James.....	do	— Nov. '79	600 00	2 Aug. '22	— Nov. '79

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Niagara Falls—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Bartle, John Clarence.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 Mar. '82	700 00	21 Aug. '57	14 Mar. '82
Parker, William McMicking.	do	29 Mar. '82	600 00	30 June '51	29 Mar. '82
Keller, Charles Frederick Dan.	Preventive Officer	1 Jan. '86	750 00	6 Sept. '44	8 Feb. '84
House, William Henry.....	do	1 July '86	600 00	18 Sept. '57	21 Oct. '85
Brown, James.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Oct. '84	750 00	20 May '44	1 Oct. '84
McKenzie, Charles James. .	do ..	1 Oct. '84	750 00	22 Mar. '47	1 Oct. '84
Robertson, Augustus R.....	do ..	5 Dec. '91	600 00	3 Jan. '53	5 Dec. '91
Nidh, Henry.....	Landing Waiter	14 Mar. '88	600 00	24 Mar. '50	14 Mar. '88
Wood, Fred. F.....	do	1 Apr. '93	690 00	23 July '62	1 Apr. '93
Oshawa.					
Blamey, Geo. Frederick.....	Collector	1 Jan. '82	800 00	26 Nov. '33	1 Jan. '82
O'Dea, James.....	Landing Waiter	6 Feb. '78	550 00	20 Mar. '35	6 Feb. '78
Ottawa.					
Wilson, Zachariah.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '73	2,100 00	7 Mar. '19	1 Feb. '73
Bartram, Joseph Thomas....	Surveyor	9 June '76	1,400 00	24 June '41	1 Jan. '57
Patterson, Thomas.....	Appraiser	1 Apr. '83	1,400 00	11 May '21	1 Apr. '83
Stacey, John Butler.....	Clerk and Land. Waiter	5 Apr. '73	900 00	10 Feb. '27	5 Apr. '73
Marier, Pierre.....	Landing Waiter.....	13 May '81	800 00	20 Feb. '20	13 May '81
McGovern, John James.....	Preventive Officer	1 Jan. '88	800 00	4 Feb. '52	1 Sept. '81
Russel, Colin.....	Clerk.....	1 May '86	950 00	14 Apr. '41	9 May '81
Clark, Robert Alex.....	do	1 July '89	700 00	25 July '68	1 July '89
Waggoner, Stephen Hooper..	Clerk and Land. Waiter	1 July '90	650 00	13 Mar. '59	1 July '90
Payne, Edward.....	do ..	1 Feb. '92	660 00	25 Sept. '44	1 Aug. '88
Hinds, Hugh.....	Clerk.....	1 July '93	600 00	25 Sept. '68	10 June '89
Champness, Weldon.....	Preventive Officer.....	22 May '89	700 00	3 Jan. '39	22 May '89
Spittal, Robert	do	1 Mar. '88	650 00	18 Mar. '48	1 Mar. '88
Ryan, Patrick Eugene.....	do	1 Dec. '92	750 00	4 Jan. '36	1 Dec. '92
Hood, Thos. Andrew.....	do	1 Apr. '92	600 00	13 Dec. '65	1 Dec. '87
Warren, Joseph.....	Sub-Collector.....	19 May '76	700 00	15 Apr. '26	19 May '76
Munro, John McNab.....	do	1 Aug. '83	550 00	4 Apr. '43	1 Aug. '83
Stewart, Donald.....	do	1 Dec. '85	400 00	29 Apr. '29	1 Dec. '85
Donald, Frank.....	do	6 Dec. '86	500 00	22 Mar. '43	6 Dec. '86
Carleton Place.					

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	* Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Ottawa—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Neilson, Geo. Edward..... Arnprior.	Sub-Collector.....	17 Apr. '90	400 00	12 Mar. '34	17 Apr. '90
Owen Sound.					
Stephens, James Crispen....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '82	800 00	23 Jan. '47	1 Aug. '82
Wabb, Samuel Alfred..... French River.	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '89	300 00	30 Apr. '53	1 June '89
Paris.					
Hall, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '78	1,000 00	31 Jan. '35	1 Mar. '78
Kinnear, Alexander Molson. Peterboro'.	Landing Waiter.....	10 May '75	600 00	— Apr. '26	10 May '75
Clementi, Charles Hamilton. Picton.	Collector.....	1 Jan. '91	1,200 00	2 Mar. '61	17 Dec. '84
Ross, Walter T.....	Collector.....	23 May '78	800 00	22 Jan. '47	23 May '78
Maclean, William Henry....	Landing Waiter.....	20 Oct. '64	250 00	22 Sept. '22	20 Oct. '64
Pringer, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	13 Sept. '66	200 00	2 Sept. '19	13 Sept. '66
Cadman, Joshua Maller.....	do.....	16 Dec. '71	100 00	11 Jan. '10	16 Dec. '71
Shannon, John.....	do.....	1 Apr. '87	200 00	2 July '39	1 Apr. '87
Chadd, George James..... Wellers Bay.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '85	400 00	21 Aug. '37	1 Oct. '85
Niles, Stephen Philip..... Wellington.	do.....	1 Jan. '92	200 00	4 Feb. '25	1 Jan. '92
Prescott.					
Jessup, Edward.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '85	1,200 00	11 Jan. '32	1 Aug. '85
Dowsley, Matthew.....	Clerk, Landing Waiter and Searcher.	21 Dec. '70	900 00	8 Apr. '27	21 Dec. '70
Murphy, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '74	600 00	28 Mar. '45	1 July '74
Gerald, Asahel Scott.....	Preventive Officer.....	25 Jan. '62	600 00	31 Aug. '38	25 Jan. '62
Keeler, Robert M.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Apr. '92	600 00	6 Oct. '55	1 Aug. '91
Hollingsworth, Samuel.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '83	600 00	8 Dec. '32	1 July '83
Mooney, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	28 Mar. '76	400 00	7 Oct. '24	28 Mar. '76
McMillan, Robert Pringle... Cardinal.	do.....	6 June '90	400 00	12 Mar. '43	6 June '90
Port Arthur.					
Nicholson, Peter.....	Collector.....	16 May '74	1,000 00	— '35	16 May '74
Livingstone, John..... Fort William.	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '72	800 00	30 Oct. '26	1 May '72

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
Port Arthur—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Boyce, Thos. Riddell.....	Clerk.....	14 May '89	800 00	1 Feb. '64	14 May '89
Colcleugh, John W..... Rat Portage.	Sub-Collector.....	21 Sept. '91	250 00	1 June '50	21 Sept. '91
St. Catharines.					
Cuffe, John E.....	Collector.....	11 Nov. '92	1,000 00	4 Mar. '40	11 Nov. '92
Hodge, Archibald.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	13 Mar. '76	800 00	17 July '32	— June '74
McClive, John.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher	15 Mar. '76	700 00	5 Jan. '50	15 Mar. '76
Spillette, Silas William..... Port Dalhousie.	Sub-Collector.....	29 May '82	700 00	15 Jan. '37	29 May '82
Battle, John..... Thorold.	do.....	23 July '74	750 00	31 Jan. '57	23 July '74
McFarland, Duncan Elliott.. Port Colborne.	do.....	1 Sept. '75	300 00	1 Jan. '31	1 Sept. '75
Ramsden, John..... Port Colborne.	Preventive Officer.....	27 May '90	300 00	26 April '46	27 May '90
Clark, Wm. Beverly..... Port Dalhousie.	do.....	1 Aug. '89	200 00	2 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '89
St. Thomas.					
Emery, Wm. Y.....	Collector.....	16 May '93	1,200 00	— — '32	16 May '93
King, John Dufficy.....	Sub-Collector.....	23 Dec. '79	850 00	20 June '20	25 Sept. '54
Smellie, John Reid.....	Landing Waiter.....	12 July '75	800 00	31 Mar. '29	12 July '75
Finlay, James Thos. Clark...	Sub-Collector.....	28 Mar. '74	750 00	7 Dec. '39	28 Mar. '74
Walker, Geo. Isaac..... Aylmer.	do.....	21 Oct. '92	350 00	28 Dec. '41	21 Oct. '92
Payne, Manuel..... Port Stanley.	do.....	1 July '84	300 00	10 Feb. '45	1 July '84
Backhouse, William..... Burwell.	do.....	5 July '81	300 00	— Mar. '39	5 July '81
Thompson, Thomas..... Port Bruce.	Preventive Officer.....	5 Apr. '70	100 00	— '20	5 Apr. '70
Sarnia.					
Matheson, George Nair.....	Collector.....	26 Jan. '56	1,800 00	2 Dec. '35	26 Jan. '56
Adams, Joshua Fourth.....	Landing Waiter.....	10 Aug. '74	800 00	22 Apr. '40	10 Aug. '74
McLagan, John.....	do.....	1 Aug. '79	600 00	31 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '79
Macvicar, Alfred Fisher.....	do.....	1 Feb. '87	550 00	24 Aug. '68	1 Feb. '87
Ostrom, Wm. Albert.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Jan. '84	700 00	29 Aug. '53	1 Jan. '84
Alcock, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	18 June '84	600 00	11 July '45	18 June '84
Couse, Jas. Albert..... Courtright.	Sub-Collector.....	14 Dec. '88	500 00	— '44	14 Dec. '88
Cronk, Asa.....	do.....	7 June '84	500 00	— '33	7 June '84
Clark, O. S..... Point Edward.	do.....	1 July '92	700 00	17 Aug. '48	1 July '92
Dawson, Daniel..... Petrolia.	do.....	16 Oct. '73	800 00	16 Mar. '35	16 Oct. '73

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Sault Ste. Marie.			\$ cts.		
Plummer, Henry.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '89	1,200 00	29 Dec. '51	1 Feb. '89
Ironside, James Symington..	Clerk & Landing Waiter	31 Aug. '80	750 00	13 July '35	31 Aug. '80
Prout, John W.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '92	400 00	13 Dec. '67	1 May '92
Bruce Mines.					
English, Richard.....	do.....	19 Apr. '71	500 00	7 Feb. '34	19 Apr. '71
Manitowaning.					
Monck, Alfred.....	do.....	1 Nov. '92	300 00	17 June '38	1 Nov. '92
Cockburn Island.					
McGuire, Gloss Crrysler.....	do.....	1 Jan. '92	500 00	.....	1 Jan. '92
Algoma Mills.					
Howey, W. H.....	do.....	1 Feb. '94	400 00	.....	1 Feb. '94
Sudbury.					
Simcoe.					
Matthews, John.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '92	850 00	29 June '39	1 Nov. '84
Law, Wm. S.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '87	600 00	21 Dec. '33	1 Jan. '87
Tilsonburg.					
Davis, John R.....	do.....	1 Jan. '92	500 00	24 Sept. '53	1 Jan. '92
Port Dover.					
Stratford.					
Hess, John George.....	Collector.....	6 Nov. '93	1,200 00	8 Nov. '38	6 Nov. '93
Knox, Wellington J. Thomas	Landing Waiter.....	18 Apr. '87	700 00	24 May '59	18 Apr. '87
MacGregor, Chas. John....	Clerk.....	9 Apr. '85	850 00	19 Feb. '33	9 Apr. '85
Hawkins, Alfred St. George.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '85	400 00	23 Apr. '50	1 Sept. '85
Listowel.					
Tyson, Albert Monroe.....	do.....	25 Aug. '88	400 00	8 Apr. '43	25 Aug. '88
Warton.					
Moyes, Wm.....	do.....	11 Nov. '92	500 00	6 Jan. '53	11 Nov. '92
St. Mary's.					
Cull, Dr. J. W.....	do.....	1 Dec. '93	400 00	.....	1 Dec. '93
Mitchell.					
Toronto.					
Small, John.....	Collector.....	10 Mar. '91	4,000 00	8 Oct. '31	10 Mar. '91
Douglas, John.....	Surveyor.....	1 Jan. '58	2,250 00	19 Mar. '26	1 Jan. '58
McLean, Thomas.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Mar. '71	1,500 00	22 Jan. '31	1 Mar. '71
Paton, Robert Graham Alex..	Chief Locker.....	1 Jan. '88	1,200 00	16 Mar. '30	16 Nov '55
Fleming, John Beverley....	Cashier.....	1 Jan. '91	1,400 00	22 Aug. '54	1 Dec. '72
Baxter, Charles Wesley....	Asst. Cashier.....	1 Jan. '91	1,100 00	19 Jan. '57	22 Oct. '73
McCaffry, James Robert....	Clerk.....	26 May '69	1,500 00	6 Feb. '51	26 May '69
Ridgway, Robert.....	do.....	1 July '76	800 00	20 Oct. '23	1 July '76
Heakes, James Robert.....	do.....	1 May '78	750 00	11 July '49	1 May '78
Cowan, John Arpen.....	do.....	1 July '78	900 00	11 Oct. '50	1 July '78
Taylor, Conyngham Crawford	do.....	22 Jan. '83	700 00	9 Aug. '23	22 Jan. '83

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Ardagh, Henry Hatton.....	Clerk.....	6 Feb. '83	800 00	11 Sept. '53	6 Feb. '83
Woods, Wm. Patrick.....	do.....	1 Dec '87	700 00	27 Aug. '63	1 Dec. '87
Greer, James.....	do.....	1 July '86	700 00	5 Oct. '53	1 July '86
Thompson, John.....	do.....	1 Dec. '88	650 00	15 July '70	5 Dec. '88
Tinning, William Karr S....	do.....	1 May '82	750 00	29 Aug. '62	1 May '82
Walton, Robert F.....	do.....	1 Feb. '89	650 00	29 Mar. '46	1 Feb. '89
Reiddy, Charles.....	do.....	1 July '83	650 00	22 July '40	1 July '83
Harris, Samuel T. H.....	do.....	1 June '89	600 00	26 Apr. '60	1 June '89
Griffith, William.....	do.....	1 Sept. '81	750 00	27 Mar. '27	1 Sept. '81
Bovell, Howard.....	do.....	1 Apr. '84	700 00	29 Mar. '40	1 Apr. '84
MacMurchy, Jno. C.....	do.....	1 Jan. '91	600 00	2 Jan. '69	1 Jan. '91
Blackwood, Thomas Ferguson	Appraiser.....	1 July '81	1,800 00	27 Dec. '33	1 July '81
Baker, Charles.....	do.....	1 Apr. '72	1,400 00	26 Aug. '33	1 Apr. '72
Pearson, Wesley.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '93	1,200 00	17 Feb. '51	13 May '82
Patterson, Alexander, jr....	do.....	1 July '89	1,200 00	4 Aug. '57	1 July '82
McCaw, Hugh.....	do.....	1 July '77	800 00	10 Dec. '32	1 July '77
Davidson, John James.....	do.....	1 Dec. '91	1,600 00	13 Sept. '43	1 Dec. '91
Bell, Robert.....	Gauger.....	1 Apr. '83	1,200 00	8 June '32	1 Apr. '83
Lester, William Hollis.....	(Actg.) Asst. Appraiser.	1 Oct. '88	1,000 00	15 Jan. '33	1 Mar. '73
Yorston, James.....	Locker.....	1 July '77	700 00	12 July '44	1 July '77
Anderson, Bouchette.....	Chief Landing Waiter..	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	29 Dec. '47	1 June '70
Howe, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	17 Mar. '64	750 00	6 May '26	17 Mar. '64
Monro, George.....	do.....	20 May '72	750 00	8 Aug. '31	20 May '72
Sharp, Daniel M.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '85	200 00	26 June '31	1 May '85
Port Credit.					
Loarden, Cornelius.....	Landing Waiter.....	16 May '72	650 00	21 Dec. '33	16 May '72
Scott, Andrew.....	do.....	1 Apr. '73	800 00	10 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '73
McClain, William.....	do.....	1 June '73	700 00	— '23	1 June '73
Lefroy, George.....	do.....	28 Feb. '74	650 00	29 Dec. '29	28 Feb. '74
Dickey, Walter.....	do.....	1 July '77	700 00	24 June '32	1 July '77
Mitchell, Thomas.....	do.....	1 May '78	700 00	22 Jan. '44	1 May '78
Bickerstaff, Joseph.....	do.....	15 Aug. '81	700 00	19 Nov. '32	15 Aug. '81

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Black, David Nathaniel.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '83	650 00	1 Nov. '37	1 Sept. '83
Plunkett, William.....	do	1 May '84	700 00	1 July '52	1 May '84
Armstrong, Thomas.....	do	1 June '88	600 00	15 Apr. '15	1 June '88
Beale, James.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 June '91	600 00	19 Oct. '60	1 June '91
Meredith, Wm. Edward.....	do ..	18 Oct. '89	600 00	15 Oct. '50	1 Mar. '86
Somers, Frank, jr.....	do ..	1 Feb. '91	600 00	3 Aug. '68	1 Feb. '91
Fowler, Edwin.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Oct. '73	600 00	9 Oct. '34	22 Oct. '73
Burns, William.....	do	22 Oct. '73	600 00	2 June '26	22 Oct. '73
Lowther, John.....	do	22 Oct. '72	600 00	22 May '35	22 Oct. '72
Milburn, Robert Baldwin....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '81	650 00	22 Dec. '48	1 July '81
Lloyd, Frank.....	do	26 Mar. '91	600 00	1 Dec. '52	1 July '82
Loughrane, Lawrence.....	do	25 Apr. '92	600 00	15 Sept. '44	25 Apr. '92
Graham, Nicholas.....	Packer.....	1 July '81	550 00	12 July '33	1 July '81
Hudson, John Wilkinson....	do	1 July '81	500 00	14 Feb. '41	1 July '81
O'Farrall, Robert.....	do	1 July '81	500 00	13 Nov. '38	1 July '81
Thompson, John.....	do	25 Mar. '83	500 00	23 July '40	1 July '82
Wright, Robert.....	do	1 July '83	500 00	13 Mar. '58	1 July '83
Byers, Henry.....	do	1 July '83	500 00	3 Mar. '56	1 July '83
Reid, William.....	do	1 July '83	500 00	10 June '45	1 July '83
Trowbridge, John.....	do	1 July '83	500 00	29 July '52	1 July '83
Dunlop, Wm. John.....	Packer & Messenger....	1 Feb. '89	500 00	17 Mar. '62	1 Feb. '89
Slean, John.....	do	1 Mar. '86	500 00	15 June '59	1 Mar. '86
Giroux, Octave.....	do	18 Apr. '87	500 00	23 Jan. '53	18 Apr. '87
Ferguson, Wm.....	Packer, Messenger and Porter.	20 Aug. '90	500 00	3 Mar. '66	20 Aug. '90
Davis, Thomas Jefferson.....	Packer and Messenger..	1 June '87	500 00	21 July '64	1 June '87
Rutland, Sinclair A.....	do	18 Oct. '89	500 00	8 Jan. '41	18 Oct. '89
Jackman, Josiah.....	Packer, Messenger and Porter.	20 Aug. '90	500 00	13 July '64	20 Aug. '90
Slein, Charles.....	House Keeper and Mes- senger.	4 June '70	500 00	20 Dec. '31	4 June '70
Williams, Thomas.....	Messenger.....	1 May '78	500 00	10 Aug. '39	1 May '78
Cook, Marshall Edwin.....	Packer and Porter.....	1 Jan. '90	500 00	10 Aug. '66	1 Jan. '90
McCuaig, Donald Alex.....	Porter.....	9 Feb. '92	500 00	11 May '47	9 Feb. '92

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment
Toronto—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Fowlie, Albert..... Orillia.	Sub-Collector.....	17 Apr. '89	400 00	16 Oct. '41	17 Apr. '89
Manning, John J..... Brampton.	do	4 Nov. '90.	550 00	17 Aug. '52	4 Nov. '90
Parkhill, Wm. James..... Midland.	do	1 Mar. '89	800 00	27 Dec. '40	1 Mar. '89
Graydon, Robert..... Streetsville.	do	1 July '88	200 00	1 July '47	1 July '88
Clark, George..... Penetanguishene.	do	8 Apr. '82	500 00	25 Jan. '31	8 Apr. '82
Gilchrist, Jno..... Orangeville	do	21 Jan. '93	500 00	2 Nov. '36	21 Jan. '93
Trenton.					
McGuire, Francis James.....	Collector.....	9 July '75	600 00	— '25	9 July '75
Wallaceburg.					
Gillard, Thos. B.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '92	700 00	18 Nov. '45	1 Nov. '92
Deming, Henry Vilender....	Landing Waiter.....	23 July '74	600 00	3 July '30	23 July '74
Roebuck, Henry..... Sombra.	Preventive Officer.....	20 Aug. '90	400 00	12 Dec. '40	20 Aug. '90
Whitby.					
Philp, James Rowe.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '94	600 00	23 Feb. '35	1 Mar. '94
Taylor, Charles.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Mar. '78	600 00	28 Aug. '36	1 Mar. '78
Moody, Thomas.....	do	1 Apr. '87	300 00	3 Nov. '30	1 Apr. '87
Windsor.					
Martin, Stewart Edward.....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '92	1,800 00	.....	1 Dec. '92
Morton, William.....	Surveyor.....	14 Mar. '54	1,200 00	17 Apr. '22	25 Nov. '51
Cowan, Miles Richard Buck.	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '58	1,200 00	5 Mar. '33	29 Nov. '55
Marentette, Joseph Laurent.	Landing Waiter.....	26 Sept. '55	700 00	19 Mar. '34	26 Sept. '55
Watson, John.....	do	23 July '65	600 06	16 Jan. '24	23 July '65
Baby, William Lewis..... Sandwich.	do	30 Oct. '73	700 00	13 Apr. '12	30 Oct. '73
Hanrahan, Patrick.....	do	5 May '82	600 00	5 June '48	5 May '82
Drouillard, Albert.....	do	19 Dec. '83	500 00	12 May '51	19 Dec. '83
Bushell, Wm. Crampton....	do	1 June '86	600 00	4 Mar. '57	1 June '86
McKee, Thomas..... Sandwich.	Preventive Officer.....	24 Sept. '80	350 00	16 May '27	24 Sept. '80
Dench, Thos.....	do	1 Jan. '91	600 00	4 July '45	1 Jan. '91
Barnett, John.....	do	21 Sept. '91	750 00	25 Nov. '44	21 Sept. '91

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Windsor—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Beers, James M. R.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '91	700 00	13 Sept. '50	1 Dec. '91
Janisse, James David.....	do	16 Dec. '84	600 00	2 Apr. '46	16 Dec. '84
Laing, John Wilfred.....	do	1 June '86	600 00	3 May '50	1 June '86
Crampton, James.....	do	1 Jan. '89	600 00	10 Dec. '39	1 Jan. '89
Thompson, Marshall.....	do	5 Jan. '92	650 00	30 June '46	5 Jan. '92
Chevalier, Samuel.....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Feb. '73	600 00	1 May '31	15 Feb. '73
Woodstock.					
Van Ingen, William Henry..	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,300 00	31 Oct. '32	6 Apr. '58
Hook, William.....	Sub-Collector	11 Aug. '75	700 00	30 July '27	11 Aug. '75
Ingersoll.					
Banting, Charles.....	Land. Waiter and Clerk	1 July '84	700 00	7 Apr. '39	1 July '84
Wilson, Wm. F. (jr.).....	do do ..	1 June '93	450 00	8 June '74	1 June '93
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.					
Coaticook.					
Daly, John Baptist.....	Collector.....	20 Aug. '90	1,200 00	29 Apr. '37	20 Aug. '90
Churchill, James.....	Clerk and Land. Waiter	1 Aug. '83	800 00	1 Sept. '47	1 Aug. '83
Durocher, Jean-Baptiste....	Landing Waiter.....	12 July '83	600 00	8 May '50	12 July '83
Jenks, John Nathaniel.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '94	800 00	18 July '50	1 Jan. '94
Baldwin, Eugene O.....	do	1 May '92	500 00	1 July '66	1 May '92
Williams, J.....	do	1 Jan. '94	250 00	.....	1 Jan. '94
Cookshire.					
Ross, Alexander.....	Collector	1 Jan. '91	600 00	1 Aug. '50	— May '79
Bean, Leslie Eugene.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '92	450 00	13 Mar. '70	1 Jan. '92
Hereford.					
Gendreau, A. Bagnes.....	do	1 Jan. '88	600 00	8 May '54	1 Jan. '88
Agnes.					
Graham, Donald.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '92	500 00	26 Apr. '46	1 May '92
Agnes.					
Gaspé.					
Kavanagh, Arthur J.....	Collector.....	19 June '94	800 00	27 Aug. '23	19 June '94
McGie, Donald Barnabas....	Sub-Collector.....	5 May '71	400 00	11 Oct. '37	5 May '71
Le Gros, Peter Esnouf.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 May '83	500 00	28 Nov. '41	14 May '83
Hemmingford.					
Proper, Frederick Scrince....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '77	700 00	14 Dec. '39	12 Mar. '68
Rowe, Geo.....	Sub-Collector	4 May '93	400 00	8 Feb. '31	4 May '93
Russeltown.					

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Hemmingford—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Saunders, Wm..... Athelstan.	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '91	500 00	22 July '42	1 May '91
Fiddes, Alex..... Frontier.	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '89	350 00	14 Aug. '37	1 May '89
Kingsbery, William Clayton. Roxham. Montreal.	do	1 Apr. '82	450 00	28 Aug. '41	1 Apr. '82
O'Hara, William Jerrold. ...	Asst. Collector.....	1 July '92	2,400 00	14 Apr. '48	1 July '69
Boyer, Rémi.....	Surveyor.....	8 June '92	1,600 00	1 Oct. '42	7 Apr. '72
Blomeley, Edwin.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Dec. '91	1,400 00	31 Jan. '24	16 Dec. '63
Laurin, Alphonse.....	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	2 July '43	1 July '69
McLaughlin, Henry	Tide Surveyor.....	1 Aug. '92	900 00	7 Oct. '64	1 Jan. '88
Tidmarsh, Samuel.....	Landing Waiter.....	— June '72	1,200 00	14 Nov. '22	— May '50
Lamer, Joseph Emmanuel... do	do	1 Apr. '74	750 00	Feb. '44	1 July '72
Charland, Magloire..... do	do	1 Apr. '74	750 00	4 Sept. '36	1 Apr. '74
Mercier, Edward Henry..... do	do	1 Apr. '74	750 00	26 Oct. '38	1 Apr. '74
Porteus, John..... do	do	1 Nov. '89	800 00	10 May '44	1 Mar. '84
Lavoie, François Arthur....	Cashier.....	1 Apr. '88	1,700 00	26 Sept. '33	20 Jan. '65
Scott, Edward Taylor.....	Assistant Cashier.....	1 Apr. '88	1,500 00	12 Feb. '30	1 Apr. '88
Jordan, John Astralake.....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '71	700 00	17 Mar. '32	1 Aug. '71
Malbœuf, Arthur..... do	do	1 July '72	1,000 00	8 Dec. '36	1 July '72
Lemieux, Hermidas A..... do	do	— Apr. '74	1,000 00	19 Jan. '37	— Apr. '74
Chambers, Thomas..... do	do	— Apr. '74	1,100 00	26 May '43	— Apr. '72
Lantier, Arthur Aurélien....	do	14 Mar. '79	1,200 00	15 Oct. '45	23 Oct. '73
Laurin, Alphonse, jr..... do	do	1 July '89	500 00	13 Mar. '65	1 July '89
Smith, George..... do	do	24 June '76	800 00	30 June '50	24 June '76
Tighe, Edward..... do	do	1 Apr. '82	1,000 00	26 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '82
Barrett, Robert Phipps..... do	do	1 July '83	800 00	28 May '44	1 July '83
Duncan, David Logan..... do	do	1 July '83	800 00	22 Apr. '52	1 July '83
Miller, John Stewart..... do	do	1 July '83	800 00	22 Apr. '34	1 July '83
Davis, John..... do	do	1 July '83	1,000 00	9 Nov. '39	1 July '83
Ryan, George William..... do	do	1 July '83	700 00	22 Aug. '48	1 July '83
Monsell, Wm. Henry..... do	do	1 Feb. '91	700 00	27 Jan. '40	1 Feb. '91
Cross, Samuel..... do	do	1 July '83	850 00	9 Dec. '47	1 July '83

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Sorley, James Stewart.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	14 Aug. '60	1 July '83
Isaacson, Herbert Noël.....	do	1 July '83	850 00	6 Nov. '55	1 July '83
Bélair, Gaspard Adélaré P....	do	1 July '83	700 00	15 Sept. '58	1 July '83
McKenna, Wm. John.....	do	4 Nov. '89	700 00	23 Dec. '68	4 Nov. '89
Perham, Louis Daniel.....	do	1 July '90	900 00	3 Apr. '54	1 July '85
Butler, Tobias.....	do	1 July '84	600 00	5 June '56	1 July '84
Tansey, Timothy Peter.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	10 Apr. '89	600 00	28 Jan. '56	10 Apr. '89
Loyer, Joseph Samuel.....	do ..	1 July '90	600 00	15 Apr. '59	1 Apr. '90
Lunny, Richard.....	do ..	1 Dec. '87	700 00	19 Mar. '60	1 Dec. '87
Bourret, Arthur.....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '92	600 00	4 Nov. '42	— Nov. '73
Latouche, A. M.....	do	1 Oct. '93	600 00	8 Jan. '60	1 Oct. '93
Moore, James Thos.....	do	1 Nov. '93	550 00	25 Dec. '53	1 Nov. '93
Douglas, James Henry.....	Appraiser.....	1 July '89	1,800 00	21 May '44	1 Jan. '88
Brossard, Téléspore.....	do	6 June '91	1,800 00	28 Oct. '48	1 July '86
Ambrosse, John David Long.	do	1 Apr. '82	1,800 00	28 Jan. '38	1 Apr. '82
Hatchette, John.....	do	1 July '82	1,800 00	24 May '34	1 July '82
Lanthier, Auguste.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	4 Apr. '74	1,300 00	20 Mar. '38	4 Apr. '74
Jokisch, Hermann.....	do	25 Aug. '88	1,200 00	13 Aug. '47	1 Feb. '85
Lavoie, Jos. Adélaré.....	do	1 Dec. '90	800 00	9 Feb. '69	— July '85
Dufresne, Joseph.....	do	7 Feb. '91	900 00	21 Apr. '51	1 Apr. '86
Cuthbert, Robert.....	do	1 July '93	1,200 00	21 June '44	1 July '93
Casey, Wm. Francis.....	Gauger.....	1 Apr. '92	1,200 00	8 Aug. '46	1 July '86
Corbeil, Joseph Zéphirin....	Assistant Gauger.....	1 Sept. '86	1,100 00	14 Dec. '50	1 Oct. '83
Coallier, Jean-Baptiste.....	Locker.....	30 Apr. '72	800 00	26 Oct. '44	30 Apr. '72
Mailloux, Joseph.....	Packer.....	1 Nov. '67	500 00	7 Apr. '31	1 Nov. '67
Murray, John.....	do	1 July '88	500 00	8 Feb. '62	1 July '88
Morrison, John.....	do	10 Nov. '85	500 00	16 May '48	10 Nov. '85
Labelle, Grégoire.....	do	1 Apr. '74	500 00	16 Dec. '42	15 Feb. '65
Matheson, John.....	do	1 Jan. '90	500 00	15 Mar. '49	1 Jan. '90
McAulay, Joachim Joseph....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '89	600 00	25 Nov. '62	1 July '89
Dixon, James McKean H....	do and Locker	1 July '85	600 00	2 Aug. '44	1 July '85

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Continued.			\$	cts.	
Lemieux, Damase Joseph.	Tide Waiter and Locker	1 July '85	600 00	2 Jan. '53	1 July '85
Losey, Taylor.	do do	1 July '85	600 00	24 Sept. '44	1 July '85
Cahill, Thos. Alexander.	do do	1 July '85	600 00	16 Dec. '45	1 July '85
McCaffrey, Wm. John.	do	1 Feb. '89	600 00	23 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '89
Mullins, Henry.	do	— '66	600 00	29 Dec. '40	— '66
Tester, Thomas.	do	1 May '72	600 00	22 June '39	— '61
Garault, Maxime.	do	— Oct. '74	600 00	26 July '34	— Oct. '74
Tuff, David.	do	— June '72	650 00	1 Dec. '46	— June '72
Nicholson, Thomas William.	do	— June '72	550 00	17 Jan. '38	— June '72
McCluskey, John.	do and Locker.	— June '72	700 00	25 Dec. '45	— June '72
Tessier, Louis Joseph.	do	— June '72	600 00	20 May '42	— June '72
Fenoglio, Alexander.	do	— '72	600 00	2 Apr. '34	— '72
Sanguinette, Léonidas.	do	30 June '72	550 00	21 Feb. '48	30 June '72
Johnston, James.	do	— May '72	550 00	9 Sept. '35	— May '72
Martin, Napoleon Pierre.	do	1 Dec. '87	600 00	9 Dec. '61	1 Dec. '87
Roberts, William.	do	1 Dec. '87	600 00	— '40	1 Dec. '87
Roach, Michael.	do	1 Dec. '87	550 00	30 July '64	1 Dec. '87
Murren, Henry.	do	27 Sept. '72	550 00	25 Mar. '26	27 Sept. '72
Lambert, Jeremiah.	do	1 Apr. '74	550 00	— Apr. '37	1 Apr. '74
Vallée, Henri.	do	1 Apr. '74	600 00	27 May '47	1 Apr. '74
Valois, Joseph Almeida.	do and Locker.	1 Apr. '84	600 00	29 Apr. '52	1 Apr. '84
Dupuis, Jos. Alfred.	Preventive Officer.	16 May '93	800 00	22 Feb. '61	16 May '93
Wilkes, Edward Thomas.	Tide Waiter.	1 May '84	600 00	19 June '44	1 May '84
Richardson, William Henry.	do	1 May '84	600 00	9 Sept. '52	1 May '84
McNeil, Peter.	do	1 Feb. '85	600 00	31 Oct. '49	1 Feb. '85
Rawley, William.	do	1 June '85	500 00	31 Oct. '40	1 June '85
Paré, Adhémarr.	do	14 May '89	600 00	19 June '62	14 May '89
Gauthier, Ernest.	do	1 July '90	550 00	26 May '63	1 July '90
Sherritt, James.	do	1 May '91	550 00	14 Nov. '44	1 May '91
Patterson, William Low.	do	1 May '91	600 00	25 Jan. '53	1 May '91
Phoenix, John.	do	1 May '91	550 00	13 May '44	1 May '91

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
L'Africain, Napoléon.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Oct. '92	550 00	21 Sept. '61	1 Oct. '92
Smith, Merritt Munson..... Dundee.	Sub-Collector.....	15 Sept. '79	550 00	8 Dec. '34	14 Mar. '64
Long, George..... St. Régis.	do	18 Apr. '87	400 00	24 Mar. '39	18 Apr. '87
O'Reilly, Charles B..... Trout River.	do	1 Feb. '88	300 00	19 Nov. '49	1 Feb. '88
Fiset, Arthur..... St. Jérôme.	do	12 Apr. '90	300 00	22 Oct. '54	12 Apr. '90
Lavallée, Vincent Paul..... Joliette. New Carlisle.	do	1 Oct. '91	200 00	27 Mar. '39	1 Oct. '91
Beauchesne, Pierre Clovis...	Collector.....	1 June '88	1,000 00	8 June '41	5 May '71
Allard, William..... Carleton.	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '74	400 00	12 Aug. '37	1 Aug. '74
Christie, Hugh..... Paspébiac.	Preventive Officer.....	23 May '73	400 00	25 Sept. '32	23 May '73
Leblanc, Joseph..... New Richmond.	do	16 May '88	100 00	25 May '40	16 May '88
Percé.					
Flynn, William.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '79	600 00	22 July '36	18 June '58
Sirois, Joseph Octave.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher.	25 June '79	450 00	29 Jan. '35	25 June '79
Potton.					
Lynch, Walter.....	Collector.....	1 May '79	600 00	7 Mar. '47	1 May '79
Perkins, Calvin Colburn.....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Oct. '74	500 00	5 Dec. '33	3 Oct. '74
Mooney, Amos Austin.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '78	500 00	8 Aug. '31	1 Jan. '78
Quebec.					
Forsyth, Joseph Bell.....	Collector.....	17 Apr. '91	3,000 00	30 June '31	17 Apr. '91
Carter, William Henry.....	Surveyor.....	1 Sept. '91	1,600 00	17 May '36	9 May '71
Dion, Aurélien V.....	Appraiser.....	4 June '89	1,000 00	18 May '39	27 Oct. '77
Martineau, Ferdinand.....	Appraiser.....	20 Nov. '86	900 00	6 Dec. '34	20 Nov. '86
Watters, James Giblin.....	Assistant Appraiser....	2 June '88	700 00	16 Dec. '48	2 June '88
Gouin, Charles.....	Clerk.....	28 Apr. '60	1,200 00	2 Aug. '30	28 Apr. '60
Hawkins, Alfred George.....	do	20 Dec. '60	1,000 00	13 May '24	20 Dec. '60
Giroux, Elzéar Louis Joseph.	do	1 Oct. '73	800 00	6 Jan. '39	1 Oct. '73
Doucet, Eugène.....	do	1 Mar. '74	750 00	21 Aug. '49	1 Mar. '74
Larue, Panet Edouard.....	Tide Surveyor.....	1 Oct. '93	1,000 00	3 Jan. '43	1 Sept. '73
Gray, Frost Wood.....	Assistant Tide Surveyor	1 Oct. '93	1,000 00	4 Apr. '42	9 Apr. '84
Bélangier, François Xavier...	Gauger.....	1 May '91	900 00	— Dec. '50	5 Aug. '81

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Quebec.—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Bolger, Michael Kingsley....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '86	800 00	12 July '48	1 Jan. '86
Laurin, Louis Napoléon....	do	12 June '82	800 00	8 July '52	12 June '82
Dugal, Léandre.....	Warehouse Keeper.....	31 Oct. '70	900 00	4 Sept. '36	31 Oct. '70
Morin, Joseph.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '92	300 00	27 Mar. '51	1 Sept. '92
Gauvin, Narcisse.....	do	9 July '90	500 00	2 Sept. '44	9 July '90
Joncas, Pierre Léger.....	do	1 July '90	500 00	10 May '51	— Sept. '75
Bilodeau, Ambroise.....	Preventive Officer	1 Dec. '81	100 00	— '32	1 Dec. '81
Hamond, Eugène.....	do	27 Mar. '85	200 00	23 Aug. '36	27 Mar. '85
Hillier, Edwin.....	do	1 Aug. '92	300 00	23 Feb. '56	1 Aug. '92
Griffiths, Jacob.....	House-keeper.....	1 July '69	550 00	24 Feb. '32	1 May '54
Rouillard, Jean.....	Locker	— Dec. '72	650 00	31 July '40	— Dec. '72
Batterton, James.....	do	23 Oct. '73	600 00	15 June '34	23 Oct. '73
Cauchon, Romain.....	do	10 Nov. '74	600 00	6 May '33	10 Nov. '74
Edge, W. E.....	do	1 Sept. '75	750 00	24 June '34	1 Sept. '75
Trudel, J. Edmond.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Sept. '74	650 00	3 Mar. '42	22 Sept. '74
Vallerand, Louis Napoléon..	do	1 Jan. '86	600 00	28 Feb. '56	1 Jan. '86
Griffiths, Geo. Anthony....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	7 Sept. '60	20 Aug. '90
Hannon, Henry M.....	Packer and Messenger..	20 Aug. '90	500 00	10 Oct. '66	20 Aug. '90
Deavy, John.....	Porter	— '69	400 00	— July '26	— '69
Hannon, Owen.....	do	— May '53	400 00	8 Dec. '30	— May '53
Rimouski.					
Martin, Joseph Adhemar....	Collector.....	8 May '84	400 00	12 Mar. '47	8 May '84
Patton, John Hoopteller....	Landing Waiter	11 June '72	100 00	10 Dec. '34	11 June '72
Coté, Marjorique.....	Preventive Officer.....	27 May '80	150 00	29 Nov. '23	27 May '80
St. Armand.					
Bourret, Edmond Augustus..	Collector.....	1 June '77	700 00	16 Nov. '40	13 Feb. '65
Smith, Peter	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '87	600 00	25 Jan. '22	1 Aug. '87
Futvoye, Fred. Francis Booth.	do	1 July '89	500 00	25 Feb. '64	1 July '89
Luke, Philip Edward.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '77	250 00	23 July '28	1 Nov. '77
St. Hyacinthe.					
Hamel, Joseph Antoine	Collector.....	11 Feb. '79	750 00	13 Aug. '33	11 Feb. '79

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John's.			\$	cts.	
Wood, Hannibal Whitney...	Collector.....	1 Feb. '90	1,200 00	10 July '40	1 Feb. '90
Latour, Joseph Cyprien.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '89	500 00	20 Jan. '62	1 July '89
Gallet, Alphonse.....	Tide Waiter and Locker	1 May '72	600 00	20 Sept. '36	— May '62
Rouse's Point.					
Brouillet, Pierre.....	Preventive Officer.....	21 July '90	600 00	29 July '42	21 July '90
Rouse's Point.					
Pinsonneault, Joseph E.....	Sub-Collector.....	17 Jan. '88	600 00	19 Nov. '50	17 Jan. '88
Lacolle.					
Rowe, Chas. Sylvester.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '88	500 00	13 Sept. '32	1 Jan. '88
Lacolle.					
Danis, Antoine Dosithé.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '88	400 00	5 Feb. '39	1 July '88
Valleyfield.					
Pattison, William Mead....	Sub-Collector.....	3 Nov. '73	600 00	8 Feb. '28	28 Nov. '71
Clarenceville.					
Baker, Joel Homer.....	do.....	13 Jan. '86	650 00	19 Jan. '62	1 Nov. '83
Frelighsburg.					
Wells, George Washington...	Preventive Officer.....	9 May '59	200 00	23 Nov. '25	9 May '59
Frelighsburg.					
Sherbrooke.					
Perry, Charles Ermatinger ..	Collector.....	1 Jan. '75	1,400 00	17 Mar. '39	1 Mar. '71
Hunt, William Josiah.....	Landing Waiter.....	19 June '81	700 00	18 Sept. '43	19 June '81
Murphy, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 Apr. '90	700 00	20 July '48	12 Apr. '90
Richmond.					
Héroux, Blaise.....	Land. Waiter and Clerk	1 July '88	600 00	29 Sept. '58	1 Aug. '86
O'Dell, Henry A.....	Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '93	600 00	15 Feb. '55	1 Apr. '93
Sorel.					
Mathieu, Joseph.....	Collector.....	9 Apr. '84	600 00	20 Feb. '37	9 Apr. '84
Stanstead.					
Channell, Charles Stewart...	Collector.....	3 May '70	1,150 00	20 Mar. '20	20 Feb. '61
Paquette, John Flavien.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Nov. '87	500 00	9 June '62	1 Aug. '82
Elder, John Wallace.....	do.....	1 July '80	600 00	22 Jan. '62	1 July '80
Merriman, Lucien Thomas ..	Sub-Collector.....	14 Aug. '79	750 00	20 Mar. '31	1 Apr. '73
Stanstead Junction.					
Moore, Ralph Merry.....	do.....	1 Aug. '90	600 00	25 Oct. '59	1 Aug. '90
Magog.					
McGowan, William, jun.....	Landing Waiter.....	6 Dec. '80	580 00	24 Feb. '49	6 Dec. '80
Georgeville.					
Sutton.					
Dunn, John.....	Collector.....	1 July '85	700 00	10 May '43	1 Aug. '77
Currie, Edgar Prentis.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '85	400 00	14 Sept. '44	1 July '85
Allen Jeremy.....	do.....	16 Sept. '73	100 00	17 May '23	16 Sept. '73
Three Rivers.					
Vanasse, Pierre Benj.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '89	1,100 00	3 Oct. '38	1 Mar. '89
Gouin, A. J.....	Preventive Officer.....	18 May '93	500 00	28 Mar. '60	18 May '93

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
PROV. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Bathurst.					
Leahy, David.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Aug. '83	500 00	13 May '54	1 Aug. '83
Armstrong, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	— Oct. '66	250 00	1 Apr. '34	— Oct. '66
Benoit, Joseph.....	do	16 June '83	60 00	15 June '37	16 June '83
Sormany, Henry Armand... Shippegan.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '77	600 00	23 Oct. '35	1 Aug. '77
Blackhall, James George C... Caraget.	do	16 Apr. '59	600 00	27 Jan. '27	16 Apr. '59
Bourgeois, Médéric E..... Tracadie.	do	17 Apr. '75	200 00	15 Apr. '38	17 Apr. '75
Foley, Patrick James..... New Bandon.	do	25 Aug. '74	400 00	1 May '42	25 Aug. '74
Chatham, N. B.					
Ferguson, Daniel.....	Collector.....	27 Mar. '65	1,200 00	30 Apr. '26	27 Mar. '65
Crimmen, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	1 Dec. '81	800 00	22 Sept. '48	2 Aug. '71
Anderson, William.....	Locker.....	1 May '70	550 00	13 June '26	1 May '51
Connors, William T.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '73	450 00	3 Jan. '47	18 May '70
Johnson, Basil Eloi..... Richibucto.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '90	800 00	4 May '59	1 Jan. '90
LeBlanc, Jude J..... Buctouche.	do	1 July '91	500 00	28 Apr. '48	1 July '91
Russ, William Horen Bolsford Kingston.	Tide Waiter.....	16 July '77	400 00	23 Jan. '38	16 July '77
Keswick, David..... Buctouche.	do	1 June '78	300 00	30 Jan. '35	1 June '78
Richard, Damien O..... The Cape.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '86	60 00	15 May '30	1 Oct. '86
Dalhousie.					
Montgomery, William.....	Collector.....	1 July '71	1,000 00	6 Oct. '38	1 July '71
McKenzie, Archibald..... Campbelltown.	Sub-Collector.....	12 July '83	500 00	29 May '41	12 July '83
Dorchester.					
Dobson, Walter.....	Collector.....	1 July '84	600 00	5 May '54	1 July '84
Boudreau, Alexandre..... Rockland.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '84	400 00	15 May '32	1 July '84
Fredericton.					
Street, Alfred Foxcraft.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '73	1,500 00	28 Jan. '44	1 Jan. '73
Winter, Herbert Gayner....	Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '71	1,000 00	9 Nov. '50	1 Jan. '71
Richards, James Frederick..	Clerk.....	1 May '78	700 00	28 Nov. '52	1 May '78

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Moncton.					
Binney, Irvine Whitty.	Collector.	1 Nov. '83	1,200 00	10 July '41	16 Dec. '74
Rayworth, John Snowball. ...	Landing Waiter.	1 July '85	700 00	1 Nov. '57	1 July '85
Wood, William Rufus.	Preventive Officer.	1 Jan. '88	400 00	12 Oct. '52	1 Jan. '88
Wallace, John.	Sub-Collector.	1 Aug. '87	600 00	18 Nov. '21	1 Aug. '87
Hillsboro .	do.	27 June '73	500 00	30 Aug. '38	27 June '73
Cocagne.	do.	1 Aug. '85	700 00	14 July '49	1 Aug. '85
Robidoux, Ferdinand.	do.	1 Aug. '85	700 00	14 July '49	1 Aug. '85
Shediac.	do.	1 May '85	300 00	14 Sept. '39	1 May '85
Cleaveland, David.	do.	1 May '85	300 00	14 Sept. '39	1 May '85
Alma	do.	1 May '85	300 00	14 Sept. '39	1 May '85
McKinley, Charles Hamilton.	Preventive Officer.	1 Sept. '75	200 00	20 Mar. '40	1 Sept. '75
Alma.	do.	1 May '85	300 00	3 Sept. '30	1 May '85
Brewster, Gilbert.	do.	1 May '85	300 00	3 Sept. '30	1 May '85
Harvey.	do.	1 May '85	100 00	7 Jan. '43	1 May '85
Anderson, Charles Wm.	do.	1 May '85	100 00	7 Jan. '43	1 May '85
Waterside.					
Newcastle.					
Park, William Adam.	Collector.	4 Nov. '87	1,100 00	27 June '53	4 Nov. '87
Wheeler, Patrick.	Tide Waiter.	1 Nov. '73	700 00	25 Dec. '46	1 Nov. '73
Sackville.					
Milner, William Cochran. ...	Collector.	10 Dec. '81	800 00	20 Jan. '46	10 Dec. '81
Prescott, William.	Sub-Collector.	1 May '73	200 00	24 Feb. '46	1 May '73
Baie Verte.	do.	1 Dec. '81	100 00	1 July '44	1 Dec. '81
Ward, Rufus Cote.	Collector.	1 Dec. '81	100 00	1 July '44	1 Dec. '81
Rockport.	do.	1 Dec. '81	100 00	1 July '44	1 Dec. '81
Ford, Alexander.	Preventive Officer.	1 July '88	200 00	29 Mar. '52	1 July '88
St. Andrews.					
Gove, Charles Morrell.	Collector.	1 Jan. '70	1,200 00	4 Sept. '14	1 July '68
Whitlock, William.	Landing Waiter & Clerk	2 Jan. '70	800 00	1 Apr. '48	1 Mar. '68
Stinson, Thomas.	Preventive Officer.	1 Apr. '74	500 00	17 Jan. '44	1 Apr. '74
Chubb, George.	do.	1 June '88	200 00	24 May '41	1 June '88
Back Bay.	do.	1 June '88	200 00	— '39	1 June '88
McKay, Samuel.	do.	1 June '88	200 00	— '39	1 June '88
Beaver Harbour.	do.	1 Mar. '88	500 00	1 Dec. '50	1 Mar. '88
Clark, Alexander John.	do.	1 Mar. '88	500 00	1 Dec. '50	1 Mar. '88
Campo Bello.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	8 Feb. '59	1 Nov. '89
Brown, Owen Alendo.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	8 Feb. '59	1 Nov. '89
Campo Bello.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	2 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '89
McLaughlin, Daniel Isaac	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	2 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '89
Woodward. Seal Cove.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	2 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '89
Trecarten, Thomas Lord. ...	Sub-Collector.	2 Aug. '89	300 00	22 Sept '60	2 Aug. '89
West Isles.	do.	1 Jan. '88	400 00	30 Nov. '60	1 Jan. '88
Calder, Edward Allen.	do.	1 Jan. '88	400 00	30 Nov. '60	1 Jan. '88
North Head.					

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John.			\$ cts.		
Ruel, James R.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '70	3,000 00	22 Oct. '20	1 Nov. '70
Matthew, George F.....	Surveyor.....	1 July '93	1,600 00	12 Aug. '37	1 May '59
Barber, James.....	Clerk.....	16 June '74	1,200 00	19 May '19	15 July '57
Atcheson, Anthony.....	do	— Dec. '70	950 00	10 Aug. '41	— Dec. '70
Sandall, Henry P.....	do	4 May '71	1,100 00	18 Mar. '50	4 May '71
Kain, Samuel W.....	do	1 Feb. '83	700 00	13 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '83
Barber, Keith A.....	do	1 Nov. '83	700 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Nov. '83
Jenkins, George.....	do	1 Feb. '89	800 00	17 Mar. '50	1 Feb. '89
Gleeson, David J.....	do	1 Nov. '83	750 00	21 Jan. '60	1 Nov. '83
Turner, Henry.....	do	1 Nov. '83	550 00	27 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Gallagher, Frank.....	do	1 Dec. '86	650 00	30 Dec. '40	— '75
Mott, Jas. Austin Smith....	do	1 Dec. '85	1,050 00	13 Oct. '42	1 July '83
Stevens, William Edwin....	do	19 June '80	1,000 00	22 Feb. '39	19 June '80
Wilkins, Samuel Watt.....	do	1 July '91	600 00	25 May '57	4 Nov. '90
Tilley, Chas. F.....	do	1 July '93	400 00	20 Sept. '70	1 July '93
Berton, John F.....	do	1 July '93	400 00	7 Sept. '73	1 July '93
Humphry, John.....	L. Waiter and Searcher	1 Aug. '74	900 00	24 Feb. '22	— Jan. '63
Johnson, William.....	Tide Surveyor.....	1 Aug. '74	1,000 00	2 July '29	1 Apr. '54
McBeath, Allan.....	Appraiser.....	11 Aug. '73	1,200 00	26 Apr. '28	11 Aug. '73
Whittaker, James E.....	do	1 Mar. '84	1,200 00	30 June '31	1 Mar. '84
Roulston, Joseph.....	Packer	— July '68	600 00	25 Dec. '25	— July '68
Buist, Andrew	Tide Waiter and Packer	20 Mar. '86	600 00	22 Mar. '30	20 Mar. '86
Robinson, Samuel.....	Gauger.....	1 July '93	900 00	10 May '35	1 Nov. '71
Bustin, Thomas E.....	Locker	1 July '67	650 00	17 Mar. '25	1 July '67
Carleton, William.....	do	19 June '65	650 00	20 Nov. '31	19 June '65
Pigeon, Charles.....	do	1 Sept. '75	650 00	— Dec. '43	3 Sept. '70
Owens, Michael B.....	do	1 July '76	650 00	— Sept. '36	1 June '71
Foley, Thomas Bain.....	do	3 Sept. '73	650 00	4 Jan. '33	3 Sept. '73
Sandall, Thomas O.....	Tide Waiter.....	10 May '60	700 00	29 Aug. '34	10 May '60
Whiting, James M. F.....	do	1 July '73	650 00	— Oct. '28	1 July '73
Hanson, Gedeon Knight.... Lepreaux.	Sub-Collector	26 Sept. '70	400 00	— '29	26 Sept. '70

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John—Continued.			\$	cts.	
Carson, Joseph..... Quaco.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '71	400 00	4 July '38	1 Sept. '71
McKay, James..... St. George.	do	1 Oct. '79	600 00	11 Feb. '37	1 Oct. '79
Wallace, George H..... Sussex.	do	16 May '79	500 00	25 Mar. '37	16 May '79
Hoyt, J. Wesley..... McAdam Junction.	do	1 Nov. '92	1,000 00	26 Sept. '63	1 Nov. '92
Connolly, J. G..... McAdam Junction.	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '84	700 00	2 Feb. '53	1 Aug. '84
Goodspeed, Millard Herbert. McAdam Junction.	Landing Waiter & Clerk	10 Dec. '86	600 00	12 July '64	10 Dec. '86
Clinch, Calvin C..... Musquash.	Sub-Collector.....	20 Dec. '93	400 00	8 Sept. '50	20 Dec. '93
Laird, Charles.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '58	600 00	12 June '30	1 Nov. '58
Forsyth, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	4 Feb. '73	600 00	— Sept. '38	4 Feb. '73
Roxborough, William.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	1 Aug. '42	4 Nov. '90
Dobbin, Wilson L.....	do	19 Aug. '74	600 00	15 Feb. '50	— June '67
Rigby, George R.....	do	1 Aug. '74	600 00	14 Nov. '35	1 Aug. '74
Dixon, John.....	do	13 Feb. '91	550 00	— — '35	13 Feb. '91
Hunt, Henry G.....	do	1 Aug. '74	600 00	7 Feb. '30	1 Aug. '74
Farren, William.....	do	1 Aug. '74	600 00	18 Jan. '32	1 Aug. '74
Condon, Thomas.....	do	20 Mar. '86	600 00	16 Sept. '44	20 Mar. '86
Connor, Frank R.....	Tide Waiter.....	25 Apr. '92	550 00	22 Aug. '43	25 Apr. '92
McCart, Peter.....	do	1 July, '89	600 00	29 June '43	1 July '89
Price, George.....	Boatman & Tide Waiter	1 Jan. '84	600 00	— Oct. '39	— Sept. '76
Fulton, Robert.....	do	1 Jan. '84	600 00	— Oct. '44	— Sept. '75
Hutton, Samuel.....	do	— Nov. '81	600 00	10 July '45	— Nov. '81
Cowan, Charles W.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '76	600 00	13 Sept. '36	1 July '76
McAdoo, R. J.....	do	1 May '78	600 00	15 July '44	1 July '76
Dougherty, William A.....	do	8 June '82	600 00	25 Feb. '41	8 June 82
Lowry, John.....	do	1 Nov. '83	600 00	2 July '57	1 Nov. '83
Rogerson, John.....	do	1 Jan. '87	600 00	2 Apr. '37	1 Jan. '87
Cochran, John.....	do	1 Feb. '85	600 00	17 Aug. '37	1 Feb. '85
Wills, Robert.....	Porter and Packer.....	1 June '90	600 00	24 Mar. '35	1 June '90
Thompson, David..... Chance Harbour.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '90	200 00	11 Aug. '51	1 July '90

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
St. Stephen.					
Graham, Henry.....	Collector.....	10 Sept. '91	1,400 00	6 May '40	10 Sept. '91
Hill, Arthur Marcus.....	Surveyor and Gauger....	30 Oct. '75	750 00	1 July '41	30 Oct. '75
McGowan, Moses.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 July '87	700 00	3 June '32	1 Mar. '84
Stevens, William Henry....	Waiter and Searcher....	6 June '76	650 00	19 Mar. '36	6 June '76
McAdam, Hugh.....	Preventive Officer.....	3 June '79	700 00	8 Feb. '36	3 June '79
Bixby, Jas. H. Parker.....	do	1 July '87	500 00	— '35	1 July '87
Hitchings, Henry Stephen...	do	2 Aug. '89	500 00	22 Apr. '42	2 Aug. '89
Hyslip, Samuel N.....	do	4 Apr. '92	500 00	23 Dec. '51	4 Apr. '92
Woodstock.					
Merritt, David Finley.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '75	1,400 00	1 Sept. '40	1 Feb. '75
Lynch, Thomas.....	Clerk (acting).....	16 Mar. '89	500 00	— '54	16 Mar. '89
Kirkpatrick, Robert.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '87	400 00	23 July '39	15 Dec. '76
Bedell, George Augustus....	do	5 Nov. '74	600 00	30 June '33	5 Nov. '74
Scholey, Henry Tyson.....	do	15 Sept. '74	400 00	6 June '38	15 Sept. '74
..... Centreville.					
..... Edmundston.					
Cyr, Honoré.....	do	16 May '93	200 00	28 Mar. '51	16 May '93
..... St. Hilaire.					
Nadeau, Mathias.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Dec. '90	450 00	21 Feb. '39	1 Dec. '90
..... Middle St. Francis.					
Taylor, Hugh.....	do	9 Oct. '91	500 00	30 Oct. '60	9 Oct. '91
..... Grand Falls.					
Kearney, Charles.....	Preventive Officer.....	5 Apr. '82	200 00	— May '36	5 Apr. '82
..... Florenceville.					
Violette, Francis.....	do	24 Mar. '73	450 00	— '40	24 Mar. '73
..... St. Leonards					
Lynch, John.....	do	31 Aug. '80	150 00	9 Mar. '30	31 Aug. '80
Tobin, Richard.....	do	15 Aug. '53	300 00	15 May '38	15 Aug. '53
Robinson, George.....	do	15 Sept. '74	500 00	11 Nov. '32	15 Sept. '74
Howard, Edward Roger.....	do	1 Apr. '92	100 00	28 May '40	1 Apr. '92
..... Lower Andover.					
Baird, Benjamin H.....	do	1 Apr. '92	100 00	— '48	1 Apr. '92
..... Lower Andover.					
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.					
Amherst.					
Main, William Dick.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '86	1,200 00	19 Jan. '37	1 Nov. '86
Ratchford, Charles Edward..	Clerk and Appraiser....	17 Nov. '77	800 00	9 May '45	27 Nov. '72
Forrest, Isaac Thompson....	Preventive Officer.....	23 Oct. '86	60 00	— '45	23 Oct. '86

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Amherst—Concluded.			\$	cts.	
Chapman, Albert Desbrisay..	Preventive Officer.....	2 July '51	150 00	9 Feb. '28	2 July '51
Wilson, Alex.....	Sub-Collector	1 Jan. '92	400 00	26 May '39	1 Jan. '92
Moffatt, John.....	do	22 Nov. '65	300 00	3 Oct. '35	11 May '64
Lowe, Thos. Road.....	do	14 Jan. '88	200 00	18 Nov. '35	14 Jan. '88
Burns, John Moore	do	1 Apr. '80	100 00	9 June '46	1 Apr. '80
Kerr, Charles Edward.....	do	2 Nov. '84	250 00	3 June '33	2 Nov. '84
Murray, Robt. B.....	do	1 July '93	400 00	1 Oct. '54	1 July '93
Annapolis.					
McCormick, Edgar.....	Collector.....	1 Sept. '90	850 00	31 Aug. '62	1 Sept. '90
Ditmars, Charles.....	Sub-Collector	1 July '87	200 00	10 Dec. '37	1 July '87
Porter, Edgar Harold.....	do	11 Aug. '75	150 00	5 Apr. '51	11 Aug. '75
Buckler, Thos. Madison.....	Preventive Officer	1 July '89	600 00	20 April '61	1 July '89
Antigonish.					
Boyd, Angus.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '88	800 00	28 Dec. '33	1 Nov. '88
Corbet, Edward.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 Apr. '53	150 00	26 Dec. '16	12 Apr. '53
Randall, Edward George.....	do	1 July '65	250 00	25 May '36	1 July '65
McIsaac, Alexander.....	Preventive Officer	1 Aug. '84	100 00	6 Jan. '33	1 Aug. '84
McDonald, Alexander.....	do	1 Aug. '84	100 00	15 Jan. '20	1 Aug. '84
McInnis, Lewis.....	do	1 Feb. '87	100 00	10 May '34	1 Feb. '87
Arichat.					
Benoit, Rémi.....	Collector.....	12 Feb. '79	800 00	3 Jan. '42	12 Feb. '79
Fuller, Charles James.....	Preventive Officer.....	30 July '83	300 00	1 Jan. '40	30 July '83
Shaw, James Allen.....	do	1 Sept. '67	200 00	24 Dec. '38	1 Sept. '67
Brymner, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	10 Oct. '72	150 00	2 Nov. '26	10 Oct. '72
Urquhart, Donald.....	do	7 Oct. '72	350 00	25 June '29	7 Oct. '72
Boyd, William S.....	do	6 June '76	150 00	31 Oct. '56	6 June '76
LeLacheur, Peter.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '83	100 00	24 Apr. '31	1 Aug. '83
LeLacheur, Colin Priault.....	do	10 Dec. '83	150 00	13 Dec. '55	10 Dec. '83
Fougère, Peter Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '84	100 00	1 Nov. '43	1 Oct. '84
Baddeck.					
Maddonald, John.....	Collector.....	7 Feb. '91	700 00	27 Dec. '48	3 Sept. '89
Kerr, Duncan.....	Preventive Officer.....	6 Apr. '77	100 00	— '34	6 Apr. '77

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Baddeck—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
McAuley, Donald..... St. Anne's.	Sub-Collector.....	27 Sept. '75	150 00	15 July '45	27 Sept. '75
McDonald, David..... Aspey Bay.	do	1 July '71	200 00	14 May '40	1 June '71
Campbell, Donald..... Great Bras d'Or.	do	25 Aug. '74	160 00	10 June '32	25 Aug. '74
Shea, James..... Ingonish.	do	1 June '77	150 00	4 Aug. '45	1 June '77
McLeod, Duncan..... St. Anne's.	Preventive Officer.....	15 June '71	240 00	— '26	15 June '71
Barrington.					
Sargent, Daniel.....	Collector.....	4 Apr. '68	650 00	27 Sept. '26	4 Apr. '68
Trefry, Hervey Doane.....	Tide Waiter.....	3 Oct. '74	60 00	4 Jan. '40	3 Oct. '74
Taylor, John Wesley..... Port Latour.	Sub-Collector.....	15 Sept. '79	150 00	9 Dec. '37	15 Sept. '79
Smith, Seth..... Cape Sable Island.	Preventive Officer.....	11 May '64	150 00	23 Dec. '23	11 May '64
Bridgetown.					
Ruggles, Stephen Sneden....	Collector.....	1 July '73	650 00	10 Apr. '45	1 July '73
Chute, Aaron Moïse.....	Preventive Officer.....	29 May '65	60 00	10 Apr. '26	29 May '65
Graves, Walter..... Port Lorne.	Sub-Collector	4 May '65	150 00	27 Sept. '27	4 May '65
Canso.					
Cook, Thos. Cutter.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '92	600 00	20 Aug. '28	1 Aug. '92
Cameron, Wm..... Guysboro'.	Sub-Collector	1 July '91	400 00	25 Dec. '52	1 July '91
Giffin, Joseph D..... Isaac's Harbour	do	29 Apr. '74	100 00	— '27	29 Apr. '74
Hemlow, James..... Liscombe.	do	1 July '75	100 00	24 May '30	1 July '75
Milward, Thomas Frederick . Country Harbour.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '75	60 00	— '17	1 July '75
McKenzie, William S..... Crow Harbour.	do	1 July '75	60 00	9 Aug. '39	1 July '75
McCutcheon, Hugh..... Sonora.	do	1 Nov. '77	60 00	2 June '52	1 Nov. '77
McDonald, Valentine..... Whitehaven.	do	1 Feb. '94	100 00	15 Dec. '39	1 Feb. '94
Digby.					
Viets, John Moore.....	Collector.....	1 June '88	800 00	11 Dec. '39	1 June '88
Reardon, William.....	Preventive Officer	2 May '65	60 00	14 Mar. '29	2 May '65
Troop, John..... Bear River.	Sub-Collector.....	27 May '80	400 00	3 Apr. '26	27 May '80
Payson, Chas. H..... Westport.	do	26 Oct. '91	150 00	10 Sept. '27	26 Oct. '91
Thurber, Isaiah..... Free Port.	do	— May '67	200 00	29 Dec. '15	— May '67
Bishop, Robt..... Sandy Cove.	do	17 Oct. '91	150 00	9 Mar. '43	17 Oct. '91

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax.			\$ cts.		
Harrington, Wm. Daniel....	Collector.....	14 Feb. '89	3,000 00	22 June '34	14 Feb. '89
Garrison, William Albert....	Surveyor.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	10 June '42	8 June '68
Almon, Charles McColla....	Chief Clerk & Registrar of Shipping.	26 June '65	1,400 00	24 Aug. '47	26 June '65
Eckersley, John.....	Chief Clerk.....	27 Nov. '91	1,400 00	21 Apr. '37	1 July '68
O'Brien, James.....	do	1 Nov. '92	1,200 00	15 Nov. '38	— Sept. '68
Crawford, Samuel.....	Clerk.....	3 May '82	750 00	26 Jan. '40	3 May '82
Richardson, James Forman..	do	5 May '68	800 00	12 Sept. '26	5 May '68
Fenerty, Arthur.....	do	5 Jan. '77	700 00	12 May '51	5 Jan. '77
Tupper, Conrad West.....	do	1 Sept. '74	700 00	26 Oct. '49	1 Sept. '74
Pryor, Oswald.....	do	1 July '75	700 00	20 July '50	1 July '75
Creighton, Henry Spurr....	Cashier.....	1 Nov. '92	1,000 00	12 Dec. '60	1 Aug. '85
Caldwell, Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1 June '73	900 00	24 June '50	1 June '73
Stimpson, Francis Clifford...	do	9 June '86	550 00	2 Aug. '66	9 June '86
Davis, John Charles.....	do	1 July '88	600 00	19 May '44	1 July '88
Meynell, Walter F.....	do	1 Nov. '92	500 00	10 Jan. '59	1 Nov. '92
Hagarty, Henry Basil.....	do	9 Dec. '81	600 00	14 June '58	9 Dec. '81
Roche, Geo.....	do	1 Nov. '88	550 00	30 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '88
Blackwood, David.....	Appraiser.....	1 May '83	1,200 00	20 Jan. '34	19 May '74
Beckwith, Robert Nelson....	do	1 May '83	1,200 00	2 Apr. '34	1 May '83
O'Connor, Francis.....	Assistant Appraiser....	8 Nov. '87	900 00	17 Oct. '44	8 Nov. '87
Robertson, Alex.....	Gauger.....	19 Aug. '85	1,000 00	17 Mar. '32	1 Dec. '72
Geldert, John Morris.....	Landing Waiter.....	30 Sept. '72	800 00	8 Nov. '24	30 Sept. '72
Artz, John Wm.....	do	29 May '76	800 00	2 Mar. '30	29 May '76
McDonald, Norman.....	Locker.....	16 Apr. '60	730 00	22 Dec. '24	16 Apr. '60
McCurdy, Matthew James..	do	18 Mar. '68	600 00	27 Nov. '26	18 Mar. '68
Pitts, William.....	do	11 Mar. '68	600 00	1 Apr. '32	11 Mar. '68
Bashford, Wm. Henry.....	do	20 June '72	650 00	15 Nov. '28	20 June '72
Fraser, Alexander.....	do	3 Mar. '81	550 00	24 Mar. '23	3 Mar. '81
Barnstead, Edward Hugh...	do	11 Aug. '75	600 00	4 July '34	11 Aug. '75
Hodgers, Robert Wm.....	Tide Waiter.....	— Sept. '66	600 00	22 Dec. '34	— Sept. '66
Doyle, Andrew.....	do and Packer..	1 Aug. '90	500 00	29 Aug. '62	1 Aug. '90
Mason, Peter Stamage.....	Tide Waiter.....	11 Apr. '68	600 00	25 Feb. '38	11 Apr. '68

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax—Continued.			\$	cts.	
Fleming, Alex.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Nov. '88	500 00	28 Apr. '39	1 Nov. '88
Shanks, William Encas.....	do	13 Dec. '72	600 00	29 Aug. '40	13 Dec. '72
Trider, Henry Wm.....	do	1 Mar. '71	500 00	2 Jan. '45	1 Mar. '71
Berry, William.....	do	26 Apr. '72	600 00	26 Oct. '42	26 Apr. '72
Langenburg, Albert Carl....	do	1 Oct. '88	500 00	9 Sept. '39	1 Oct. '88
Kennedy, Robt. Duncan....	do	9 June '86	550 00	24 Sept. '51	9 June '86
Gould, William.....	do	9 June '86	500 00	— '30	9 June '86
Thomson, David.....	do	10 Dec. '86	500 00	19 Mar. '30	10 Dec. '86
Godwin, James.....	do	1 Jan. '93	500 00	23 Mar. '49	1 Jan. '93
Tremaine, Richard W.....	do	1 Jan. '93	500 00	14 Apr. '40	1 Jan. '93
McDonald, Jas. J.....	do	1 Jan. '93	600 00	24 Oct. '50	1 Jan. '93
Carlton, Robert.....	do	1 Dec. '80	500 00	26 Feb. '45	1 Dec. '80
Howe, Philip John.....	Boatman.....	1 Jan. '72	500 00	21 July '39	1 Jan. '72
Beazley, John.....	do	22 Apr. '66	500 00	28 Oct. '41	22 Apr. '66
Blackman, William.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '63	550 00	19 Mar. '23	1 Jan. '63
Power, John Robert.....	Landing Waiter and Acting Tide Surveyor.	6 Feb. '93	900 00	7 Oct. '52	12 Apr. '81
Briand, Alfred.....	Landing Waiter and Packer.	1 Aug. '90	500 00	18 Nov. '41	1 Aug. '90
Dwyer, Mortimer.....	Tide Waiter and Packer.	1 Aug. '90	500 00	24 June '80	— Aug. '90
Caldwell, Albert H.....	Locker.....	6 Aug. '81	550 00	30 July '61	6 Aug. '81
Ashwood, Joseph Charles....	do	1 Jan. '93	650 00	1 Jan. '40	1 Mar. '84
Hamilton, Hugh Francis....	Tide Waiter.....	23 Apr. '78	550 00	13 Jan. '39	23 Apr. '78
Edwards, John Thelison....	do	1 Aug. '83	500 00	12 Jan. '44	1 Aug. '83
Mitchell, James Alex.....	do	18 Nov. '83	500 00	13 May '63	18 Nov. '83
O'Donnell, John Michael....	do	1 Mar. '84	500 00	23 Dec. '49	1 Mar. '84
Harris, Henry J.....	do	25 Apr. '92	500 00	1 Oct. '30	25 Apr. '92
Gleeson, William E.....	do	1 Nov. '92	550 00	13 Aug. '54	1 Feb. '87
Keating, Michael Edward....	Packer.....	1 Dec. '84	600 00	24 July '60	1 Dec. '84
Sheehan, Maurice Joseph....	do	1 Jan. '93	400 00	28 May '64	1 Jan. '93
McFarlane, Malcolm.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Mar. '73	200 00	2 Apr. '22	7 Mar. '73
O'Leary, Thos. A' Kempis ..	do	1 July '87	60 00	11 Oct. '48	1 July '87
Stuart, Daniel Calvin.....	Preventive Officer.....	15 July '87	750 00	15 Jan. '45	15 July '87
	Stmr. "Argus."				

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Henley, William Charles.... Spry Bay.	Preventive Officer.....	9 Nov. '80	60 00	24 Jan. '54	9 Nov. '80
Gibbons, John..... Hubbard's Cove.	do	9 Nov. '80	60 00	31 Jan. '38	9 Nov. '80
Rawlings, George Alex..... Musquodoboit.	do	9 Nov. '80	60 00	4 Nov. '44	9 Nov. '80
Kentville.					
Rand, Frederick Clarence....	Collector.....	1 May '88	800 00	7 Mar. '58	1 May '88
Orpen, John Edwin..... French Cross.	Sub-Collector.....	14 Mar. '74	200 00	31 Jan. '12	— '53
Morris, Charles Eugene..... Harbourville.	do	1 Jan. '86	200 00	17 Feb. '59	1 Jan. '86
Rawding, Stephen Wm..... Canada Creek.	do	18 June '79	200 00	28 Jan. '35	18 June '79
Lockwood, George S..... Port Williams.	do	1 July '73	200 00	7 Feb. '29	1 July '60
Davison, Joseph Benjamin... Wolfville.	do	5 Apr. '80	250 00	— '33	3 Apr. '80
Harris, Edward..... Canning.	do	1 Aug. '88	500 00	10 Jan. '26	1 Aug. '88
Porter, Simon Newton..... Canada Creek.	Preventive Officer.....	30 Dec. '64	60 00	11 Apr. '17	30 Dec. '64
Liverpool.					
Dunlap, John Hugh.....	Collector.....	17 May '78	900 00	4 Nov. '38	27 May '75
Freeman, Newton Perkins...	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '77	600 00	17 Nov. '53	1 May '77
Letson, Edgar Ethelbert.... Port Medway.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '86	500 00	2 Feb. '51	1 Sept. '86
Lockeport.					
Stalker, George.....	Collector.....	25 May '68	600 00	2 Feb. '36	25 May '68
Lunenburg.					
Caldwell, Aubrey Butterfield.	Collector.....	6 June '90	800 00	10 Dec. '45	6 June '90
Morash, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Apr. '79	500 00	7 Apr. '26	1 Apr. '79
Acker, William Christian....	Clerk.....	1 April '90	500 00	22 June '63	1 April '90
Reinhardt, Henry Nicholas... Getson's Cove.	Sub-Collector.....	5 Oct. '80	400 00	28 Apr. '53	5 Oct. '80
Owen, Nepean C..... Bridgewater.	do	1 Feb. '94	400 00	4 Nov. '44	1 Feb. '94
Smith, Charles Arnold..... Chester.	do	1 Feb. '87	150 00	18 May '45	1 Feb. '87
Bates, James William..... Bridgewater.	Landing Waiter.....	5 Apr. '74	100 00	11 Dec. '16	5 Apr. '74
Rudolf, Josiah..... La Have.	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '65	100 00	18 June '27	1 May '65
Mills, George Henry..... Chester	do	1 May '66	100 00	— Sept. '26	1 May '66
Margaretsville.					
Landers, David Wm.....	Collector.....	1 Oct. '63	500 00	13 May '34	1 Oct. '63

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Margaretsville—Concluded.			\$	cts.	
Elliott, Charles A. Port Grange.	Sub-Collector	17 June '81	200 00	11 Feb. '30	17 June '81
North Sydney.					
Hamilton, Alexander G.	Collector.	1 May '79	1,100 00	16 Mar. '35	1 May '79
Plant, Samuel.	Preventive Officer	1 Oct. '91	150 00	28 Oct. '28	1 Oct. '91
Phoran, Martin J.	do	25 Jan. '82	500 00	29 Aug. '43	25 Jan. '82
Eagen, Denis.	Boatman	1 Aug. '80	300 00	15 Sept. '32	1 Aug. '80
Parrsboro'.					
Townshend, Alexander Stew't	Collector.	1 July '71	500 00	2 Aug. '41	1 July '71
Gillispie, Edward.	Clerk.	16 Aug. '81	200 00	1 May '62	16 Aug. '81
Ward, James.	Sub-Collector.	7 May '80	150 00	12 Feb. '20	7 May '80
Advocate Harbour.					
Mosher, Havelock Henry.	do	1 Sept. '91	150 00	8 July '59	1 Sept. '91
Apple River.					
Corbett, Andrew Yuill.	do	1 July '69	200 00	5 Dec. '19	27 Mar. '61
Five Islands.					
Kerr, James.	do	1 Sept. '86	200 00	7 Dec. '28	1 Sept. '86
Port Greville.					
Phinney, Mark.	Preventive Officer	1 Feb. '88	150 00	7 Mar. '40	1 Feb. '88
West Bay.					
McDonald, Daniel.	Collector and Registrar.	1 July '74	1,200 00	31 Oct. '35	1 July '74
Russell, James Anthony.	Clerk.	1 Mar. '77	600 00	22 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '77
Johnston, George Elliott.	do	16 Dec. '81	700 00	4 June '49	16 Dec. '81
Harper, Montgomery.	Appraiser	1 Dec. '79	700 00	3 May '29	1 Dec. '79
Sutherland, George.	Tide Waiter.	13 July '85	500 00	28 Aug. '29	13 July '85
Campbell, James Alex. Glen.	Sub-Collector.	26 Oct. '76	300 00	25 Aug. '50	26 Oct. '76
Tatamagouche.					
McDonald, John Frederick ..	do	1 May '79	1,100 00	30 Sept. '50	1 May '79
New Glasgow.					
McGregor, Donald.	do	24 Aug. '81	100 00	27 Apr. '37	24 Aug. '81
Merigomish.					
Connell, William.	Landing Waiter.	8 May '73	500 00	22 Jan. '34	8 May '73
Campbell, David.	Preventive Officer	22 Oct. '73	100 00	14 Jan. '27	22 Oct. '73
Point Brulé.					
Henry, John Robert.	do	12 Apr. '75	200 00	25 Jan. '51	12 Apr. '75
River John.					
McDonald, Angus.	do	1 Nov. '84	500 00	17 Aug. '33	1 Nov. '84
Port Hawkesbury.					
Bourinot, John Charles.	Collector.	1 May '86	600 00	18 July '63	1 May '86
Forbes, Henry Arthur.	Sub-Collector.	23 May '78	150 00	19 July '43	3 Aug. '66
Port Hastings.					
Murray, David, jr.	do	12 May '73	350 00	19 May '33	12 May '73
Port Mulgrave.					

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Port Hawkesbury—Con.			\$ cts.		
Hadley, George Bradalbane.. Port Mulgrave.	Preventive Officer.....	27 Dec. '65	60 00	30 Aug. '41	27 Dec. '65
Watters, Albert E..... Whycocomagh.	do	7 Mar. '94	60 00	12 Nov. '64	7 Mar. '94
Port Hood.					
Tremain, Edward Dunsier...	Collector.....	8 May '59	500 00	18 May '39	8 May '59
Dunn, Miles Andrew	Sub-Collector	1 Nov. '83	150 00	16 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Au Coin, Severin..... Margaree. Cheticamp.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '85	150 00	15 Feb. '42	1 July '85
Shelburne.					
Atwood, Warren Wilson.....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '75	500 00	16 Apr. '41	1 Dec. '75
McKenzie, Mathew Dripps .. Jordan's Bay.	Sub-Collector.....	7 Apr. '73	150 00	3 Apr. '27	7 Apr. '73
Swaine, George Ball	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '87	150 00	10 Aug. '48	1 Apr. '87
Bolman, Robert Henry..... North East Harbour. Sand Point.	do	1 July '87	150 00	2 Apr. '32	1 July '87
Svdney.					
McDonald, Rowald.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '82	950 00	20 Nov. '40	1 Aug. '82
Rigby, Charles Henry..... Glace Bay.	Sub-Collector.....	16 Jan. '66	300 00	28 Oct. '43	16 Jan. '66
O'Tool, Patrick..... Louisburg.	do	1 July '87	150 00	1 Nov. '38	1 July '87
McDougall, Ronald	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '91	150 00	17 Nov. '57	1 Oct. '91
Bown, William Waine..... Main-à-dieu.	do	14 June '61	400 00	26 Sept. '24	14 June '61
McLean, Roderick..... Port Morien. Gabarouse.	do	5 Mar. '80	200 00	24 Dec. '30	5 Mar. '80
Mullins, Vincent..... South Bar.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '91	250 00	16 Dec. '54	1 Feb. '91
McVarish, Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '92	300 00	.....	1 Jan. '92
Truro.					
Nelson, George Phillips.....	Collector.....	1 May '85	1,200 00	11 Sept. '41	1 May '85
Blair, Henry C.....	Clerk	1 June '82	750 00	8 May '59	1 June '82
Layton, George Albert.....	Preventive Officer.....	12 Aug. '89	500 00	4 Apr. '40	12 Aug. '89
McCurdy, James	Sub-Collector.....	3 Nov. '60	200 00	15 Dec. '33	3 Nov. '60
Blaikie, John Arthur..... Clifton.	do	9 July '90	500 00	25 May '62	9 July '90
Lewis, George..... Londonderry.	do	1 May '87	225 00	7 Aug. '29	1 May '87
Fulmer, William A..... Bass River. Economy.	do	14 Dec. '81	200 00	21 Aug. '30	12 Dec. '71

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Weymouth.			\$ cts.		
Jones, Norman Bond.....	Collector.....	6 Dec. '81	700 00	18 May '34	6 Dec. '81
Jones, Brenton St. Clair....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '93	400 00	20 Apr. '68	1 July '93
Doucet, Edouard Urbain....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '90	300 00	9 Feb. '61	1 July '90
Theriau, Edouard E.....	do	1 Nov. '92	250 00	29 Mar. '68	1 Nov. '92
Belliveau's Cove.					
Windsor.					
Dimock, Henry Wilson	Collector.....	1 Nov. '86	1,200 00	9 Jan. '40	1 Nov. '86
Spence, Andrew Herbert....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '86	500 00	9 Sept. '64	1 Nov. '86
Ste. Croix.					
O'Brien, James Mitchell....	do	9 Dec. '69	60 00	— '25	9 Dec. '69
Noel.					
Lawrence, James Walter....	Sub-Collector.....	14 July '81	300 00	26 Mar. '45	14 July '81
Hantsport.					
Malcom, Thomas Armstrong.	do	24 Apr. '61	200 00	14 July '28	24 Apr. '61
Cheverie.					
Roy, Alexander.....	do	26 Mar. '74	200 00	— Jan. '26	26 Mar. '74
Maitland.					
Woolaver, Howard.....	do	6 Apr. '91	150 00	21 July '36	6 Apr. '91
Walton.					
Yarmouth.					
Moody, William Henry.....	Collector.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	18 Nov. '36	1 July '83
McGill, William.....	Clerk.....	1 Feb. '75	900 00	29 July '42	1 Feb. '75
Bown, Thomas Lamont.....	Special Officer.....	1 Mar. '81	800 00	26 July '36	1 May '74
Campbell, William Laughlin	Acting Appraiser.....	1 May '79	800 00	20 Sept. '35	6 Dec. '75
Coaldwell, Marsden.....	Gauger.....	1 July '83	650 00	2 Mar. '33	1 July '83
Robbins, Ansel.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '84	500 00	29 Aug. '32	1 July '84
D'Entremont, Peter Stillman	Sub-Collector.....	30 May '64	200 00	6 July '20	30 May '64
Pubnico.					
Porter, David Leo.....	do	9 Aug. '83	200 00	2 Apr. '47	9 Aug. '83
Tusket Wedge.					
Lent, Adolphus Smith.....	Preventive Officer.....	19 Apr. '84	75 00	2 Mar. '48	19 Apr. '84
Tusket.					
D'Entremont, Jos Alpheus..	do	1 Apr. '86	150 00	26 Apr. '56	1 Apr. '86
Pubnico.					
Perry, Harvey Cann.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '88	200 00	26 Dec. '50	1 May '88
Salmon River.					
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.					
Winnipeg.					
Scott, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '87	3,000 00	16 Feb. '41	1 Mar. '87
Bennie, Thos.....	Assistant Appraiser....	1 Oct. '92	900 00	11 Nov. '39	1 Oct. '92
Allan, Francis John.....	Chief Statistical Clerk..	1 July '83	1,200 00	3 Feb. '56	1 July '83
Thompson, William Henry..	Chief Clerk.....	1 Apr. '92	1,400 00	28 June '59	10 Apr. '81

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—MANITOBA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Winnipeg—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
McBratney, Robert T.....	Chief Check Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	20 Jan. '58	1 July '83
Heintz, Robert Muralt.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	15 Mar. '52	1 July '83
Boyce, Edward Theodore....	do	1 Oct. '88	1,000 00	4 Oct. '65	1 Oct. '88
Jones, Richard Inglis.....	Acting Clerk.....	1 Sept. '86	1,100 00	4 June '50	15 July '73
Kirkpatrick, Reginald Noble.	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	850 00	23 May '64	1 Oct. '88
Sutton, Richard.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Dec. '84	1,000 00	23 Feb. '33	1 Dec. '84
McLean, Archibald.....	Landing Waiter & Clerk	9 Feb. '92	800 00	12 Nov. '61	9 Feb. '92
McInnis, John Lindsay.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Nov. '81	850 00	22 Jan. '34	1 Nov. '81
Jameson, Samuel Bell.....	Sub-Collector.....	5 Jan. '89	500 00	19 Feb. '53	— June '88
Alexander, James Peterkin..	do	18 Apr. '89	600 00	28 June '36	18 Apr. '89
Tennant, Joseph Francis....	do	1 Nov. '88	1,000 00	25 Dec. '49	1 Nov. '88
Johnstone, George.....	do	1 July '90	1,200 00	15 Nov. '58	1 July '87
Marshall, James Alex.....	do	15 Dec. '85	1,000 00	11 Dec. '58	15 Dec. '85
Hesson, F. H.....	do	1 June '83	1,300 00	17 June '58	1 June '83
Rowe, Amos.....	do	11 Sept. '85	400 00	22 Dec. '36	11 Sept. '85
Allen, Geo. G.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '92	600 00	9 Nov. '50	1 Nov. '92
Fort Macleod, N.W.T.					
Champness, Frederic.....	Collector.....	9 Oct. '91	1,000 00	7 Mar. '36	1 Jan. '88
Cooper, Wm. John.....	Sub-Collector.....	9 Oct. '91	900 00	10 Dec. '64	1 Oct. '88
Neale, P. R.....	do	1 Dec. '92	800 00	14 Feb. '50	1 Dec. '92
PRINCIPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Charlottetown.					
Currie, James.....	Collector and Registrar.	10 May '80	1,800 00	7 Jan. '35	10 May '80
Bremner, George.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '73	1,200 00	31 Jan. '40	— Apr. '67
MacLeod, Alexander Duncan.	Cashier.....	8 May '77	800 00	20 Aug. '43	8 May '77
White, Edwin.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '78	600 00	3 Jan. '54	1 Oct. '78
McNeill, Duncan.....	do	5 Nov. '81	600 00	25 Dec. '54	5 Nov. '81
Moren, Michael Joseph.....	do	1 June '85	600 00	15 June '55	1 June '85
Hogg, Robert.....	Appraiser.....	18 May '80	1,000 00	13 Apr. '46	18 May '80
Lawson, James David.....	Gauger.....	1 Sept. '80	700 00	12 Aug. '52	1 Sept. '80

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Charlottetown—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Macdonald, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	13 Jan. '74	500 00	25 Jan. '36	13 Jan. '74
Kelly, Lucius Owen.....	Locker & Land'g Waiter	1 Sept. '91	500 00	18 June '58	1 Sept. '91
Curtis, James Frederick....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '81	600 00	23 Feb. '43	1 June '79
Robinson, George Frederick..	do	1 Nov. '74	500 00	14 Jan. '24	1 Nov. '74
Sullivan, Andrew.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '90	400 00	11 Apr. '40	1 June '90
McEachern, Bennett.....	do	13 Nov. '80	100 00	31 Mar. '36	13 Nov. '80
Owen, Charles.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '74	700 00	1 Apr. '38	1 July '74
Dalziel, William.....	Locker.....	1 July '73	300 00	4 June '26	1 July '73
McLaine, John Alex.....	Sub-Collector	1 Aug. '88	120 00	7 Mar. '34	1 Aug. '88
Leard, Solomon James Benj..	do	1 July '74	250 00	— '40	1 July '74
Aitken, James Montague....	do	1 Nov. '82	300 00	21 July '38	11 Aug. '81
Brehaut, Henry James.....	do	1 Nov. '74	150 00	5 Jan. '35	1 Nov. '74
Stephen, Montague.....	do	1 Apr. '87	75 00	— '59	1 Apr. '87
McEwen, Edward.....	do	1 Nov. '74	100 00	13 Mar. '15	1 Nov. '74
Lewis, William Peterson....	do	23 Jan. '80	150 00	— '31	23 Jan. '80
Morrison, Hector D.....	do	1 July '91	100 00	— Nov. '40	1 July '91
Doyle, Thomas.....	do	1 July '74	100 00	8 Dec. '44	1 July '74
Morrow, Fred. E.....	do	1 Aug. '93	450 00	14 Oct. '43	1 Apr. '93
Summerside.					
Strong, Charles Wesley.....	Collector.....	5 May '73	1,000 00	2 July '29	5 May '73
Murphy, Charles.....	Clerk	1 Oct. '82	750 00	15 July '49	1 Oct. '82
Crabbe, George.....	do	1 Nov. '74	550 00	— June '29	8 Jan. '74
Barry, Francis.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '74	50 00	— '32	1 July '74
McNutt, James Marshall....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '74	150 00	4 June '26	1 Nov. '74
Conroy, George.....	do	31 Jan. '81	400 00	13 June '60	31 Jan. '81
Hopgood, William.....	do	20 Nov. '75	250 00	14 Feb. '22	20 Nov. '75
Brennan, John Peter.....	do	— Oct. '79	400 00	— May '54	— Oct. '79
Callaghan, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	— Mar. '77	50 00	24 June '32	— Mar. '77
McArthur, Samuel.....	do	1 July '74	60 00	3 Aug. '43	1 July '74

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.			\$ cts.		
Nanaimo.					
Smith, Bedford H.....	Collector.....	22 Oct. '84	1,350 00	1 June '49	22 Oct. '84
Gordon, Herschel.....	Preventive Officer.....	19 Sept. '89	1,000 00	24 May '67	19 Sept. '89
Good, Henry Leslie.....	do	1 Feb. '92	900 00	16 Oct. '63	1 Feb. '92
New Westminster.					
Clute, John Stillwell.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '80	1,600 00	15 June '40	1 Aug. '78
Grant, Peter.....	Landing Waiter & Clerk	— May '83	1,200 30	27 Dec. '47	— May '83
McMartin, Jas. Archer.....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '91	800 00	29 Oct. '66	1 Aug. '91
McDonald, B. R.....	Acting Landing Waiter	1 Nov. '89	900 00	9 Apr. '65	1 Nov. '89
Green, Chas. Frederick.....	and Clerk.				
Green, Chas. Frederick.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '90	400 00	7 Nov. '40	1 Feb. '90
Chantrell, Henry D.....	Ladner's Landing.				
Chantrell, Henry D.....	Sub-Collector.....	20 Feb. '92	1,000 00	10 June '51	1 June '90
Clark, Charles.....	Douglas.				
Clark, Charles.....	do	1 June '91	600 00	6 Sept. '39	1 June '91
Jones, Edward H.....	Kootenay.				
Jones, Edward H.....	do	1 Aug. '92	250 00	23 Sept. '56	1 Aug. '92
Kamloops.					
Victoria.					
Milne, Alexander Roland....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '90	3,000 00	20 Dec. '42	1 Jan. '75
Shears, Walter.....	Appraiser.....	12 April '90	1,800 00	2 Jan. '53	12 Apr. '90
Fawcett, Edgar.....	Clerk.....	— Sept. '83	1,050 00	1 Feb. '47	— Sept. '83
Newbury, John C.....	Chief Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	1,500 00	6 Feb. '62	1 Sept. '83
Fletcher, Cecil.....	Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,000 00	25 Sept. '64	1 July '88
Browne, Loftus.....	do	16 May '93	700 00	21 Apr. '72	16 May '93
Graves, Hessay Wilkinson...	do	1 June '88	650 00	18 Nov. '58	1 June '88
Morrison, Frederick J.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '80	700 00	3 Sept. '47	1 July '80
Franklin, William A.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Apr. '84	800 00	2 Sept. '33	8 Apr. '84
Atkins, William.....	Clerk and Locker.....	1 Nov. '88	900 00	13 Aug. '46	1 Nov. '88
Davey, Frederick Wm.....	do and Landing	1 July '90	650 00	28 Nov. '90	3 Sept. '88
Simpson, George F. D.....	Waiter.	1 July '90	650 00	6 July '58	1 June '86
Joule, Alfred J.....	do do ..	8 June '92	800 00	6 Feb. '50	8 June '92
Berry, Francis.....	do do ..	1 July '90	800 00	25 Mar. '65	1 July '90
Roberts, Thomas.....	do do ..	8 June '92	800 00	11 Dec. '50	8 June '92
Beckwith, Herbert Ed.....	Preventive Officer.....	4 Nov. '90	900 00	14 Dec. '44	4 Nov. '90

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Vancouver.			\$ cts.		
Bowell, John Moore.....	Collector.....	1 July '87	2,000 00	1 Oct. '56	— Oct. '78
Worsnop, Charles Arthur....	Clerk.....	1 May '89	1,200 00	18 Oct. '58	1 May '89
Bowser, Francis.....	Chief Landing Waiter..	1 Feb. '93	1,000 00	13 Sept. '58	1 Feb. '93
<i>Board of Customs—Ottawa.</i>					
Watters, Thos. J.....	Chairman.....	1 Jan. '94	.....	29 Nov. '52	1 Jan. '94
Jessop, Geo. Walter.....	Asst. Dom. Appraiser & Clerk.	1 Nov. '82	1,200 00	18 Nov. '40	1 Nov. '82
†MacFarlane, Thomas.....	Chief Analyst.....	1 Apr. '86	800 00	5 Mar. '34	— '64
Robertson, George S.....	Special Officer.....	1 Apr. '92	1,150 00	22 Apr. '55	1 July '81
O'Keeffe, Philip John.....	Chief Preventive Officer, Maritime Provinces.	7 Feb. '91	1,400 00	6 Sept. '49	6 Sept. '79
Bonness, John Dinsmore....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '86	600 00	22 Sept. '45	5 Aug. '81
Shaughnessy, John.....	do.....	1 Jan. '86	600 00	15 Sept. '47	1 Jan. '86
May, Geo. Musgrave.....	do.....	2 Apr. '92	250 00	31 July '66	2 Apr. '92
<i>Board of Customs — (Sugar.)</i>					
Bremner, James John.....	Inspector of Sugars, &c.	1 Dec. '88	2,000 00	23 May '28	1 Apr. '86
Christie, Miss Lily.....	Clerk.....	9 Feb. '92	700 00	31 July '66	9 Feb. '92
<i>Inspectors of Ports, &c.</i>					
McMichael, Solon Wm.	Financial Inspector....	1 Dec. '85	2,000 00	18 Nov. '48	5 Mar. '73
Toronto, Ont.					
Hill, William H.	Inspector.....	1 June '84	2,000 00	13 Oct. '36	5 Apr. '65
Halifax, N.S.					
McLaren, John Smith.....	do.....	1 Jan. '86	2,000 00	20 Feb. '45	— Jan. '68
St. John, N B.					
Young, Geo. Holmes.....	do.....	1 Aug. '88	2,000 00	7 Aug. '51	7 Aug. '71
Winnipeg, Man.					
Clute, John Stilwell.....	do.....	19 Sept. '89	400 00	15 June '40	1 Aug. '78
New Westminster, B.C.					
O'Meara, Dom. Daly.....	do.....	1 May '91	2,000 00	15 Jan. '40	1 Nov. '70
Boulton, Alfred.....	do.....	20 Dec. '93	2,000 00	5 Mar. '29	20 Dec. '93
Toronto, Ont.					

† Is also Chief Analyst, Department of Inland Revenue.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
White, Lieut. Col. William.	Deputy Postmaster General.	1 July '88	\$ cts. 3,200 00	6 Jan. '30	1 Dec. '54
Smithson, William Henry...	Chief Clerk, Accountant	1 Feb. '88	2,600 00	28 Feb. '34	1 May '60
LeSueur, William Dawson, B.A.	do Secretary..	1 July '88	2,600 00	19 Feb. '40	23 Feb. '56
Everett, George Frederick...	do Supt. of Money Order Branch.	1 Feb. '88	2,400 00	1 Mar. '30	8 Jan. '75
Matheson, David.....	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Savings Bank Branch.	1 Feb. '88	2,400 00	25 Oct. '40	23 Nov. '63
Smith, Sidney.....	Chief Clerk, Superin- tendent of Printing and Supply Branch.	1 June '87	2,400 00	29 July '50	23 Jan. '70
Walsh, Major John.....	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Dead Letter Branch.	1 July '90	2,000 00	13 Nov. '43	21 Mar. '62
Lindsay, Arthur.....	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Mail Service Branch..	1 May '91	1,950 00	17 Apr. '40	1 July '64
Plunket, James.....	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Stamp Branch.	26 July '92	1,850 00	26 Aug. '36	26 Mar. '61
Barrett, William John.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	1,800 00	3 Apr. '44	15 June '74
Harrington, William Hague.	do	1 July '84	1,800 00	19 Apr. '52	30 Nov. '70
Fortier, Joseph Octave.....	do	1 Apr. '85	1,800 00	16 Nov. '40	15 June '72
Falconer, Charles.....	do	1 Feb. '87	1,750 00	12 Apr. '54	19 Sept. '71
Throop, Arthur Wilkinson...	do	1 July '88	1,700 00	3 Dec. '51	20 Aug. '69
White, Geo. Rivers.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	3 Oct. '56	27 Oct. '71
Thorne, Stephen Sneden....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	31 Dec. '51	1 Jan. '68
Johnstone, Washington Jos..	do	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	20 Oct. '54	25 Oct. '76
Stanton, Edmund Patrick....	do	26 July '92	1,450 00	25 Mar. '54	14 Feb. '74
Ardouin, Geo. G. V.....	do and Priv. Sec. to P.M. General.	28 Apr. '94 25 Jan. '92	1,400 00 } 600 00 }	30 Mar. '51	15 Jan. '83
Brophy, John Purcell.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '69	1,400 00	— Feb. '25	— Sept. '53
Benjamin, Emanuel Hyman.	do	1 July '70	1,400 00	21 Nov. '32	1 Jan. '57
Griffin, Henry Wilmot.....	do	1 July '72	1,400 00	5 Aug. '40	1 Apr. '60
Smith, John Rose.....	do	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	31 Aug. '50	1 July '87
Shaw, Richard John.....	do	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	23 Sept. '20	12 Apr. '66
Blanchet, Ludger.....	do	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	24 Mar. '39	27 Apr. '67
Higgins, Connell James B...	do	1 July '80	1,400 00	4 May '34	1 Mar. '67
Eagleson, William Henry ...	do	1 July '83	1,400 00	12 Mar. '51	20 Oct. '70
O'Leary, James Manus.....	do	1 July '83	1,400 00	11 Apr. '37	26 Dec. '71
Fairweather, James Hedly...	do	1 July '83	1,400 00	27 July '59	28 Apr. '78
McLennan, Andrew.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	28 July '40	12 Mar. '74
Binks, George John.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	24 Feb. '48	18 Aug. '74

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McCarthy, Denis Francis.	2nd Class Clerk.	1 June '85	1,400 00	18 Feb. '46	22 May '68
Bell, Edward Bowen.	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	6 Feb. '44	— June '70
Wall, James Francis.	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	11 Apr. '81	19 Feb. '70
Kreps, William Henricus	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	30 June '50	4 Aug. '70
Pouliot, Captain Louis Her- ménégilde.	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	15 May '52	12 Feb. '75
D'Auteuil, Norbert George.	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	16 Apr. '43	4 Jan. '79
O'Brien, William Daniel.	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	17 Mar. '45	8 May '62
Greaves, Walter.	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	10 Dec. '51	19 May '79
Devine, Andrew.	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	17 May '60	3 Apr. '82
Rowan, Walter.	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	25 May '57	1 Oct. '74
Barrett, Donald Alexander.	do	1 Feb. '87	1,400 00	19 Sept. '49	18 Dec. '73
Pope, Charles.	do	1 Feb. '87	1,400 00	24 Mar. '58	17 Oct. '73
McCuaig, William Haile.	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	17 July '52	2 Feb. '72
McGrail, Thomas.	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	25 June '59	8 Oct. '78
Moon, Francis Graham.	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	8 Oct. '60	1 Oct. '77
Dunlevie, Horace Gerald	do	1 Nov. '73	1,400 00	29 Oct. '38	7 Aug. '57
Daubney, Edwin.	do	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	27 Dec. '45	1 July '83
Brown, John Henry.	do	1 Mar. '88	1,400 00	29 Apr. '59	1 May '82
Dunlevie, Michael Krumm.	do	26 June '89	1,350 00	14 Feb. '50	28 June '68
Northrop, Bradbury Mills.	do	1 July '89	1,350 00	19 Aug. '54	7 June '83
Gray, Captain Hamilton Ormond.	do	1 July '89	1,350 00	7 Apr. '55	1 June '72
Lally, Conrad Whitley.	do	1 May '91	1,250 00	3 Oct. '57	27 Jan. '80
Smith, William B. A.	do	1 May '91	1,250 00	31 Jan. '59	11 Nov. '76
Anderson, George Clayton.	do	1 May '91	1,250 00	1 Apr. '58	15 May '82
Shaw, Henry Soden.	do	1 May '91	1,250 00	12 June '55	11 Nov. '72
Wood, Ebin Burns.	do	14 Oct. '91	1,200 00	21 Aug. '56	20 Nov. '73
Lampman, Archibald.	do	28 Oct. '93	1,100 00	17 Nov. '61	16 Jan. '83
Doucet, Charles Odilon.	do	28 Apr. '94	1,100 00	9 Jan. '32	1 Oct. '76
Fortier, James George, sr.	3rd Class Clerk.	1 July '73	1,000 00	8 Nov. '18	1 Dec. '71
Jones, Edmund Alexander D.	do	1 Oct. '72	1,000 00	22 May '48	19 Sept. '71
Bonner, John Cid	do	1 Jan. '74	1,000 00	30 Jan. '44	7 Dec. '71
Wall, Arthur William.	do	1 Jan. '74	1,000 00	14 Sept. '48	12 June '72

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Spencer, James Hervey	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '74	\$ cts. 1,000 00	3 Feb. '48	19 June '72
Beatty, John Charles.....	do	23 May '82	1,000 00	21 July '54	23 May '82
Leahy, Patrick Thomas.....	do	1 May '75	1,000 00	25 July '52	22 Aug. '73
MacDonald, Duncan A. C....	do	1 May '75	1,000 00	10 June '31	23 Feb. '74
McDermid, Angus John.....	do	1 May '75	1,000 00	5 Nov. '33	25 Feb. '74
Macdonald, John Archibald.	do	1 May '75	1,000 00	30 Mar. '57	24 Aug. '74
Morton, Henry Hawtry.....	do	1 Oct. '76	1,000 00	16 Nov. '47	7 Oct. '75
Carter, James	do	1 Jan. '77	1,000 00	13 May '46	15 Apr. '73
Knauf, Henry.....	do	25 Apr. '79	1,000 00	30 May '46	15 Dec. '77
Bollard, Joseph Henry.....	do	11 Sept. '79	1,000 00	19 Jan. '58	11 Sept. '79
Taylor, Plunket Bouchier ..	do	17 Feb. '80	1,000 00	11 Aug. '63	17 Feb. '80
Taylor, Edward Ellegood F..	do	24 July '80	1,000 00	19 Dec. '65	16 July '80
Chesley, Henry Neville P....	do	1 Jan. '81	1,000 00	29 Oct. '62	1 Jan. '81
Scott, John Hugh	do	1 Jan. '82	1,000 00	13 July '49	1 Jan. '82
Heming, Albert Edward....	do	4 Jan. '82	1,000 00	17 Apr. '63	13 Dec. '81
Little, William Caruthers...	do	23 Mar. '81	1,000 00	12 Dec. '61	23 Mar. '81
Stewart, William Charles E.	do	22 June '81	1,000 00	13 July '64	22 June '81
Geddes, Alfred Forbes L....	do	7 Sept. '81	1,000 00	25 June '62	7 Sept. '81
Mailleue, George Alfred Duff.	do	1 Oct. '81	1,000 00	23 Feb. '62	1 Oct. '81
Powell, Percy Brigham.....	do	1 Jan. '82	950 00	12 July '63	1 Jan. '82
Jenkins, Frank Maurice S...	do	23 Jan. '82	1,000 00	6 July '59	23 Jan. '82
Champagne, Napoléon.....	do	1 Mar. '82	1,000 00	4 May '61	1 Mar. '82
Oliver, Thomas Mackey.....	do	24 Apr. '82	1,000 00	1 Aug. '56	24 Apr. '82
Mercer, Francis Hubert F....	do	23 May '82	1,000 00	19 Aug. '67	18 Apr. '82
Grout, Francis Eric Sewell...	do	1 June '82	1,000 00	11 June '66	1 June '82
Roy, Théophile.....	do	28 June '82	1,000 00	6 June '63	28 June '82
Visser, Thomas Egbert.....	do	23 Mar. '83	1,000 00	31 Jan. '55	9 Mar. '83
Rochester, Francis King.....	do	23 Mar. '83	1,000 00	31 July '61	20 Mar. '83
McGillivray, Hugh.....	do	27 Mar. '83	1,000 00	9 Jan. '57	27 Mar. '83
Hanley, William Robert.....	do	25 May '83	1,000 00	16 Dec. '58	14 May '83
Wilson, William Thomas....	do	25 May '83	1,000 00	4 Jan. '58	19 Mar. '83
Olivier, Joseph Lactance....	do	4 June '83	1,000 00	12 Mar. '49	5 Aug. '79

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.		Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$	cts.		
Taylor, Ernest Livingston...	3rd Class Clerk.....	28 June '83	950	00	9 Sept. '64	28 June '83
Lemieux, François-Xavier...	do	1 July '83	950	00	8 Apr. '39	2 Jan. '82
Learoyd, Edward Long.....	do	21 Sept. '83	900	00	19 Oct. '64	8 Sept. '83
Campbell, Herbert Sheridan.	do	1 Oct. '83	1,000	00	30 Apr. '62	1 Oct. '83
Bunel, Edmond Lucien.....	do	1 Oct. '83	900	00	30 July '54	24 Sept. '83
Browne, Jos. Henry Patrick.	do	1 Dec. '85	800	00	11 Mar. '63	5 Nov. '83
Jones, William Alpheus.....	do	*28 Nov. '90	800	00	8 Dec. '51	27 April '74
Wood, George Carleton.....	do	1 Jan. '84	1,000	00.	4 Nov. '24	12 Mar. '74
Ainsborough, Thomas.....	do	26 Jan. '83	900	00	— Aug. '48	26 Jan. '83
Hayes, George Hobart.....	do	22 Apr. '84	900	00	19 Nov. '63	15 Apr. '84
Brenot, Honoré Alexandre, B.A.	do	15 Feb. '84	1,000	00	13 June '56	15 Feb. '84
Alford, William.....	do	5 May '84	950	00	8 Jan. '50	5 May '84
Curtis, Nathan William.....	do	8 May '84	1,000	00	4 Mar. '34	29 Jan. '57
Conroy, Joseph Matthew....	do	30 Sept. '84	850	00	12 Nov. '63	30 Sept. '84
Robertson, Charles Robert...	do	1 Oct. '84	850	00	17 Apr. '61	1 Oct. '84
Prendergast, Jérémie.....	do	1 Jan. '85	850	00	7 Sept. '64	19 Dec. '84
Jackson, John Anderson....	do	1 Apr. '85	900	00	4 Feb. '64	1 Apr. '85
Merrick, Kathleen.....	do	1 Apr. '85	850	00	6 Oct. '61	1 Apr. '85
Robinson, Lucy.....	do	1 June '85	850	00	24 Jan. '61	1 June '85
Regan, Patrick.....	do	17 June '85	850	00	21 Oct. '65	17 June '85
Plunkett, George Lynn.....	do	1 July '85	1,000	00	24 Dec. '57	4 Aug. '73
Greenfield, Robert.....	do	1 July '85	950	00	24 Feb. '54	1 June '76
Goulden, Daniel Henry.....	do	1 July '85	850	00	15 Aug. '60	26 Sept. '83
Samuels, Annie.....	do	1 July '85	850	00	1 Nov. '40	1 May '76
Seymour, Anne Jane Bleecker	do	1 July '85	850	00	27 Feb. '38	1 Jan. '82
Adams, Wm. John Hugh....	do	24 July '85	800	00	9 Nov. '64	24 July '85
Hunt, George Arthur.....	do	19 Sept. '85	800	00	15 May '49	19 Sept. '85
Howard, John Patrick.....	do	19 Sept. '85	850	00	29 July '55	19 Sept. '85
Short, Samuel.....	do	1 Oct. '85	800	00	21 Mar. '67	21 Oct. '84
Séguin, François Olivier Ovila	do	17 Oct. '85	800	00	6 Jan. '57	17 Oct. '85
Matthewman, Ernest H....	do	*20Aug. '90	690	00	8 Oct. '64	5 Mar. '84

*Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ketchum, Wm. Quintard....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '86	650 00	3 Dec. '58	15 Apr. '85
Hale, John Strong.....	do	*13 May '86	1,000 00	25 July '55	26 Apr. '73
Anderson, Frederick Chas....	do	1 July '86	850 00	23 June '61	2 Jan. '86
Fortier, James Gordon, jr....	do	1 Jan. '86	800 00	11 Feb. '62	12 Jan. '86
Parish, Geo. Herbert.....	do	1 July '86	850 00	16 June '62	25 Sept. '85
Ferguson, William.....	do	1 July '86	900 00	27 Mar. '43	15 Oct. '75
Briggs, John.....	do	1 July '86	870 00	31 Aug. '49	1 July '78
Martin, John Clatworthy ...	do	1 Aug. '86	750 00	30 Nov. '66	1 Aug. '86
Glover, William John.....	do	1 Jan. '87	800 00	1 Jan. '63	29 Nov. '86
Walker, Edward Maxwell...	do	1 Jan. '87	800 00	1 Mar. '65	23 Nov. '86
Bentley, Percy Robt. Darley.	do	1 Jan. '87	750 00	9 Aug. '67	1 Jan. '87
Waddell, Katherine Thomps'n	do	18 Jan. '87	800 00	26 June '65	18 Jan. '87
Stewart, Harriet Stewart....	do	26 Jan. '87	750 00	13 Jan. '66	26 Jan. '87
McGuire, Horace.....	do	26 Jan. '87	850 00	6 July '64	26 Jan. '87
Moffat, Thos. Inglis Dunlop.	do	1 Feb. '87	750 00	29 Aug. '68	25 Jan. '87
Buckley, James.....	do	1 July '87	850 00	2 Sept. '64	21 Apr. '87
Cousineau, Edouard Joseph..	do	1 Jan. '88	700 00	4 Dec. '67	24 Sept. '86
Campbell, Arthur William..	do	1 Jan. '88	750 00	10 Nov. '63	10 Oct. '87
May, Maude Ida.....	do	1 Jan. '88	700 00	4 Feb. '67	22 Nov. '87
Ballantine, Elizabeth	do	1 Oct. '85	780 00	15 July '58	1 Aug. '85
Gibson, Nina Mary Hartley..	do	1 Apr. '88	700 00	24 Mar. '55	31 Mar. '88
Mahon, Martin Joseph.....	do	1 July '88	720 00	16 Aug. '59	10 Mar. '84
Campbell, Angus Peter.....	do	1 Aug. '88	650 00	3 May '68	1 Aug. '88
Code, William Abraham....	do	1 Oct. '88	650 00	27 Feb. '61	27 Aug. '88
Scribner, John Franklin....	do	19 Oct. '88	700 00	12 Oct. '60	19 Oct. '88
Beatty, William John.....	do	23 Oct. '88	650 00	7 June '60	23 Oct. '88
Buell, Margaret Castlemaine.	do	1 July '90	600 00	12 Oct. '61	4 Feb. '90
Taché, Emma.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	25 Mar '64	1 Mar. '89
Duhamel, Marie Thérèse....	do	1 July '90	750 00	20 Feb. '70	20 Sept. '87
Taylor, Ellen Hunt.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	31 Jan. '62	15 Oct. '88

* Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hicks, Anna Matilda	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	650 00	25 Dec. '68	29 July '89
Gray, Margaret Donalda.....	do	1 July '90	650 00	8 Jan. '56	6 Feb. '89
Collins, Michael.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	12 April '55	3 April '88
Fraser, Lucius Chas.....	do	1 July '90	590 00	6 Aug. '63	21 June '88
Webb, Vincent.....	do	1 May '91	600 00	21 Jan. '69	8 Oct. '87
Landor, Annie.....	do	26 May '91	550 00	10 Mar. '60	3 Aug. '88
Holmes, Eliza.....	do	26 May '91	550 00	26 Feb. '65	27 Aug. '88
Jamieson, Percy.....	do	26 May '91	550 00	26 Feb. '71	10 Feb. '90
Meighen, Arthur Edward ...	do	26 May '91	550 00	17 Oct. '72	25 Feb. '90
Balderson, William.....	do	21 July '91	500 00	22 Nov. '65	9 July '89
Lally, Patrick Joseph.....	do	21 July '91	500 00	15 Feb. '65	11 July '89
Fergusson, Roydon Cattanagh	do	21 July '91	500 00	29 July '72	26 Aug. '90
Graham, Caroline Beatrice...	do	21 July '91	500 00	21 Aug. '72	21 July '91
Barber, Anna Victoria	do	21 July '91	490 00	24 May '72	26 Dec. '89
Charlebois, Louis Philippe...	do	27 Nov. '91	550 00	21 Nov. '68	21 Feb. '88
McNeely, James.....	do	20 Feb. '92	500 00	28 Apr. '60	8 Feb. '92
Wilson, Netty Jane.....	do	25 Mar. '92	550 00	9 June '72	15 Feb. '92
O'Connor, James.....	do	1 Sept. '92	450 00	28 Mar. '59	29 Aug. '92
Lewis, Joseph Henry.....	do	22 July '93	480 00	1 Jan. '56	26 Sept. '86
Clark, Mary Amelia Gertrude	do	21 Sept. '93	400 00	23 Feb. '66	18 Sept. '88
Merrick, Louise Lauriston...	do	18 Nov. '93	450 00	19 Oct. '72	15 June '91
Lambert, Ernest Télesphore..	do	18 June '94	450 00	25 Mar. '70	24 Aug. '92
Bennett, Maurice.....	Messenger	15 June '63	500 00	— '39	15 June '60
Dodd, John.....	do	25 Apr. '79	500 00	16 Oct. '26	27 Jan. '76
Graham, Samuel.....	do	22 June '81	500 00	— '47	22 June '81
Courtney, Denis.....	do	23 May '82	500 00	— Mar. '45	23 May '82
Cherry, William.....	do	1 July '86	500 00	1 June '62	1 July '86
Spence, John Lancaster	do	18 Feb. '87	500 00	23 Dec. '66	18 Feb. '87
Currie, Neil.....	do	7 Mar. '94	300 00	23 Aug. '64	15 Feb. '92
Greenfield, Samuel.....	Packer and Sorter	1 July '82	500 00	14 Mar. '23	1 July '66
Clark, Charles Allnatt.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	18 June '35	1 July '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Cooch, William.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '82	\$ cts. 500 00	30 May '40	5 Aug. '72
Galvin, Michael.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	13 May '45	1 Oct. '74
Caffarati, Thomas Angelo...	do	1 July '82	500 00	9 Oct. '41	21 Dec. '76
Elbourne, George.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	7 Jan. '44	1 Sept. '77
Barrett, James.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	— '60	— April '81
Elliott, James Henry.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	14 May '43	16 July '72
Laurie, John Burnet.....	do	1 July '82	500 00	19 May '33	2 July '82
Marier, Joseph.....	do	17 June '83	500 00	14 Feb. '50	1 Jan. '80
Bell, William James.....	do	28 June '83	500 00	28 July '63	28 June '83
Wheatley, Ambrose.....	do	21 Sept. '83	500 00	17 Aug. '61	10 Sept. '83
Bradley, John.....	do	24 Mar. '84	500 00	27 May '56	10 Mar. '84
Bell, John.....	do	21 Oct. '84	500 00	25 Apr. '46	19 June '72
Cheney, William Henry....	do	1 Oct. '85	500 00	29 May '58	1 Oct. '85
Kehoe, Peter.....	do	1 Aug. '86	500 00	29 Apr. '66	1 Aug. '86
Pearce, William Jos. Henry.	do	18 May '88	500 00	16 July '64	25 Nov. '86
Edwards, Edward Thomas...	do	1 Oct. '85	500 00	15 Dec. '61	7 July '85
Nolan, Thomas Jos.....	do	30 Jan. '92	360 00	30 Oct. '61	13 Apr. '88
Milne, Alexander Wm.....	do	30 Jan. '92	360 00	12 May '48	25 June '89
Oliver, Frederick Augustus..	do	30 Jan. '92	360 00	25 Nov. '56	8 Feb. '90
Durocher, Louis.....	do	30 Jan. '92	360 00	27 July '68	13 Feb. '90
Watson, Alexander.....	do	30 Jan. '92	360 00	16 Dec. '75	8 Jan. '91
Taylor, William.....	do	30 Nov. '92	480 00	16 Nov. '48	15 Sept. '72

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Sweetnam, Matthew.....	Chief P. O. Inspector...	1 July '89	2,800 00	17 Oct. '31	1 July '52
Bennett, Wm. Erlandson....	Assistant Inspector.....	1 Mar. '87	1,550 00	10 May '55	25 Nov. '71
Mainy, Lefevre Anstruther	1st Class Clerk and Draughtsman.	1 Jan. '82	1,400 00	17 Nov. '47	15 Nov. '75
Payne, Alonzo Nathaniel....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '86	720 00	15 Nov. '65	12 Oct. '85
Walmsley, Alexander.....	British Mail Officer....	1 Sept. '91	960 00	28 Apr. '25	11 June '56
Fairman, Daniel.....	do	1 Sept. '91	960 00	3 Oct. '44	9 Aug. '72

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Barker, Robert William.....	Inspector	25 May '70	2,600 00	13 Jan. '39	21 Nov. '57
Burnham, George Albert....	Assistant Inspector	6 Jan. '80	1,600 00	18 Apr. '41	30 June '61
Smith, Frederick Howard...	do	1 July '89	1,450 00	2 Dec. '59	30 June '82
Griffith, William Edward ...	1st Class Clerk	1 Oct. '74	1,500 00	20 Nov. '36	11 Jan. '62
Gurnett, George Thomas B..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	27 Oct. '42	18 Oct. '73
Crocker, William	do	1 June '82	1,200 00	15 June '53	21 June '72
Smallpiece, Henry William..	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	6 Feb. '27	21 May '79
Sweetnam, George Rooker...	do	19 Sept. '89	1,100 00	13 Mar. '63	7 Apr. '84
Whiteside, James Arthur....	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 June '85	760 00	6 Dec. '66	4 June '85
McKillop, John.....	Messenger.....	4 Jan. '82	600 00	28 Aug. '44	4 Jan. '82
Harper, James Frederick....	Mail Transfer Agent ...	9 Aug. '84	600 00	31 July '57	9 Aug. '84
Scholes, Adam	do ...	5 June '85	600 00	17 Nov. '57	15 Sept. '80
Lawless, Matthew	do ...	15 April '86	600 00	25 Mar. '49	15 April '86
Sullivan, Michael.....	do ...	24 Feb. '87	600 00	16 Mar. '48	10 Feb. '77
Armstrong, Thomas Beckett.	do ...	27 May '90	520 00	6 May '58	6 Feb. '88
Ball, Thomas.....	do ...	26 July '92	440 00	16 Nov. '70	12 July '89
Winstanley, Charles James H.	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk..	1 July '84	1,500 00	29 April '47	12 Nov. '67
Saulter, Joseph.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '73	960 00	23 May '32	16 Aug. '58
Bennett, John Othniel.....	do ..	1 Mar. '74	960 00	14 May '31	24 June '64
Tyner, Frederick.....	do ..	1 Sept. '79	960 00	29 Oct. '37	5 June '66
Burns, George Ferrier.....	do ..	1 Sept. '79	960 00	4 Aug. '35	5 June '66
Birchall, Thomas Shivers....	do ..	1 Oct. '79	960 00	27 Oct. '33	22 Jan. '68
Byrne, Lawrence Vincent...	do ..	1 July '84	960 00	— June '46	12 Oct. '71
Higgins, Frank O'Connor....	do ..	9 Feb. '89	960 00	24 Aug. '58	1 Oct. '78
Beatty, Alexander.....	do ..	12 Dec. '90	960 00	13 Oct. '57	23 Dec. '78
McLeod, John Edmond.....	do ..	8 June '92	960 00	3 June '54	1 Apr. '76
Egan, John.....	do ..	21 Sept. '73	960 00	20 Aug. '35	8 Aug. '68
Noble, William.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	3 Jan. '52	7 Jan. '71
Thompson, Andrew.....	do ..	1 July '74	800 00	14 Aug. '30	1 July '72
Costello, Peter John.....	do ..	1 April '76	800 00	9 July '39	5 Jan. '74

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Findlay, Andrew	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	\$ 800 00	10 Aug. '42	30 Oct. '76
Boyle, Edwin Osmund	do ..	1 Oct. '81	800 00	12 May '60	22 Aug. '79
Platt, William Meredith	do ..	1 Dec. '81	800 00	8 Aug. '48	10 Dec. '78
O'Connor, William	do ..	1 Feb. '82	800 00	12 Nov. '38	13 Jan. '80
Smith, William Burton	do ..	1 Aug. '82	800 00	31 Dec. '57	13 July '80
Little, James	do ..	1 July '83	800 00	18 Sept. '45	20 Dec. '80
Griffin, Gilbert Wakefield. ..	do ..	1 Sept. '81	800 00	21 Oct. '47	5 Aug. '78
Sewell, Langley	do ..	1 Aug. '72	800 00	14 Mar. '50	4 Jan. '70
O'Loane, John Thomas	do ..	1 July '85	800 00	23 Sept. '50	18 April '82
Pringle, James	do ..	1 Aug. '87	800 00	24 Mar. '52	26 June '82
Mason, Thomas	do ..	1 Aug. '81	800 00	28 Sept. '54	28 June '79
Arland, Wm. Henry	do ..	31 Aug. '91	800 00	14 Feb. '62	21 Apr. '82
Smellie, William	do ..	25 Mar. '92	800 00	9 Feb. '42	2 Oct. '78
Ramsey, William James	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	15 Feb. '59	29 July '84
Mollard, John Thomas	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	20 May '61	1 Jan. '85
Sloan, Merritt Wallace	do ..	2 Oct. '93	720 00	13 Sept. '50	19 Sept. '85
Wiley, William Edward	do ..	2 Oct. '93	720 00	26 June '55	19 Sept. '85
Clarke, Francis Carlisle	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 June '82	640 00	13 Mar. '62	15 July '81
Thompson, Harris Parsons	do ..	26 Sept. '85	560 00	6 Sept. '59	26 Sept. '85
Patterson, Thomas	do ..	1 July '86	560 00	24 Dec. '50	30 Dec. '79
McGill, Alexander	do ..	26 Jan. '87	560 00	12 Aug. '65	10 Feb. '85
Thomson, John Davidson	do ..	*24 Dec. '90	560 00	5 July '35	27 Dec. '75
Frizzell, Albert Bright	do ..	1 July '90	520 00	23 Jan. '67	17 Aug. '89
Patterson, Geo. Gordon	do ..	21 July '91	520 00	17 Oct. '57	18 Feb. '90
Ollerhead, Geo. Elliott	do ..	17 May '92	520 00	14 Jan. '66	1 Apr. '92
Brent, Thos. Henry	do ..	8 June '92	520 00	3 Feb. '54	5 July '89
Lawrence, Wm. John	Probationary 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	20 Dec. '93	480 00	18 Oct. '64	30 Jan. '93

LONDON DIVISION.

Spry, Daniel	Inspector	26 May '76	2,200 00	29 Nov. '35	19 Apr. '54
Fisher, Charles Edward	Assistant Inspector	1 June '81	1,600 00	13 April '49	10 Nov. '68

*Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Thomson, Andrew.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Nov. '76	1,500 00	12 Jan. '28	1 July '60
Blair, William.....	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '84	1,200 00	22 Dec. '48	7 June '72
Matthews, Frederick William	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Aug. '75
Mercer, Richard Graham....	3rd Class Clerk.....	13 Jan. '72	800 00	18 Oct. '54	13 Jan. '72
Hampton, George.....	do	1 Nov. '77	800 00	17 Nov. '46	1 Nov. '77
Johnson, Joseph.....	do	16 Jan. '83	800 00	1 April '54	16 Jan. '83
Screaton, John Alexander....	Messenger	10 Feb. '92	600 00	20 Sept. '49	6 Mar. '77
McWhinney, Arthur Gordon.	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk ..	1 July '86	1,500 00	22 Dec. '37	23 Dec. '56
Purdon, Percy.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '57	960 00	6 Sept. '27	15 Mar. '54
Rorison, Basil Dunbar D....	do ..	1 July '57	960 00	19 July '34	11 Nov. '56
Wright, Joshua Garrard....	do ..	1 Oct. '69	960 00	16 May '36	18 May '57
Cousins, Hugh.....	do ..	1 Nov. '73	960 00	8 Feb. '37	10 July '66
Essex, Theodore James.....	do ..	1 May '75	960 00	18 Jan. '41	22 Sept. '65
Mitchell, William.....	do ..	1 July '84	960 00	27 Dec. '51	24 Oct. '70
Edgar, William.....	do ..	1 July '84	960 00	7 May '47	13 Jan. '72
O'Meara, Timothy James....	do ..	1 July '86	960 00	17 July '48	7 Apr. '70
Wright, Richard Pennefather	do ..	26 Mar. '91	960 00	16 May '54	21 Mar. '73
Flynn, John.....	do ..	1 June '91	960 00	4 June '51	29 Dec. '73
McLaren, James William....	do ..	31 Aug. '91	960 00	4 Nov. '53	28 Jan. '73
Doyle, James Joseph.....	do ..	26 July '92	960 00	13 June '52	16 Aug. '77
Mitchell, John.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '77	800 00	10 Apr. '32	21 Sept. '74
Gemmill, Francis Alexander.	do ..	1 June '77	800 00	1 Apr. '46	6 May '74
Tye, William Daniel.....	do ..	1 July '80	800 00	5 Oct. '59	29 Oct. '77
O'Connor, James.....	do ..	1 Feb. '81	800 00	24 Dec. '42	11 Jan. '79
Cousins, Walter.....	do ..	1 Aug. '81	800 00	18 Apr. '57	10 July '79
Rogers, Edward O'Brien....	do ..	1 Nov. '81	800 00	29 Nov. '59	20 Oct. '79
Elliott, James Lewis Gordon.	do ..	2 June '82	800 00	— Sept. '42	12 June '80
Cleary, William Ambrose....	do ..	1 Jan. '84	800 00	4 Mar. '47	12 Jan. '82
Farrow, John Moses.....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	2 Dec. '61	1 June '81
Coulter, Archibald F.....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	4 Jan. '60	23 Mar. '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McLean, Duncan John.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	800 00	16 Aug. '63	23 Mar. '83
Casgrain, Joseph Philippe...	do ..	1 July '86	800 00	16 Mar. '61	8 Mar. '82
McMillan, William Jenning.	do ..	1 Jan. '88	800 00	31 May '48	1 Oct. '83
Matthews, George.....	do ..	1 Jan. '78	800 00	17 June '45	1 Jan. '76
Northwood, Alexander.....	do ..	27 Nov. '91	800 00	25 Nov. '56	5 Nov. '83
Sinclair, Coll McLean.....	do ..	2 Apr. '92	800 00	13 Mar. '59	24 Nov. '83
Young, George William.....	do ..	13 Oct. '92	800 00	24 Mar. 59	24 Nov. '83
McNeal, William Lewis.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 Dec. '83	640 00	20 Oct. '63	21 Dec. '83
Crawford, Thos. Wm. Walker	do ..	19 Sept. '85	560 00	21 Apr. '66	19 Sept. '85
Fox, Charles.....	do ..	26 Sept '85	560 00	27 Dec. '50	26 Sept. '85
Johnson, Robert William Stephenson.	do ..	1 Nov. '86	560 00	4 May '64	1 Nov. '86
MacVicar, William Wallace..	do ..	26 Sept. '85	560 00	27 Nov. '67	26 Sept. '85
Johnson, John Edgar.....	do ..	26 Jan. '91	520 00	15 July '70	21 May '89
Simpson, Hector Elie.....	do ..	26 May '91	520 00	3 June '68	26 May '91
Bealy, John Matthew.....	do ..	31 Aug. '91	520 00	22 Jan. '67	31 Mar. '91
Glendinning, Thomas.....	do ..	25 Mar. '92	520 00	12 Sept. '68	2 Feb. '92
Kiernan, Patrick.....	do ..	27 Aug. '92	500 00	21 Sept. '65	14 May '88
Eliot, Fitzroy Emmet.....	do ..	1 Feb. '93	480 00	2 Sept. '72	9 Apr. '91
Barker, Edward John.....	Probationary 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	2 Oct. '93	480 00	13 Nov. '72	1 Dec. '90
Dagg, Richard.....	Mail Transfer Agent....	1 July '84	600 00	18 July '34	26 June '82

BARRIE DIVISION.

Jones, Allan.....	Inspector.....	13 Apr. '91	2,000 00	5 Aug. '47	1 Sept. '69
Henderson, James.....	Assistant Inspector	14 Dec. '77	1,600 00	14 Jan. '42	16 Dec. '71
Powell, John.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	13 Feb. '89	1,150 00	10 Sept. '45	8 Apr. '82
Ward, James.....	do	1 June '91	1,050 00	20 Aug. '44	17 Apr. '80
Boys, Thomas Ross	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	760 00	17 Mar. '64	6 Apr. '85
Murchison, Dalton.....	do	13 Apr. '91	520 00	— Dec. '66	1 Apr. '91
Crease, Blandford Chas.....	Messenger.....	6 Feb. '93	390 00	13 Aug. '39	11 June '90
Bennett, John Henry	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk....	1 Jan. '94	1,500 00	1 June '57	23 June '76

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BARRIE DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Stokes, William.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '86	960 00	7 June '44	29 Dec. '80
Moloney, Michael.....	do ..	26 July '92	960 00	21 Oct. '57	23 June '80
Kelly, Mathew Eyre.....	do ..	1 Jan. '94	960 00	10 May '42	16 Jan. '71
Legate, James.....	do ..	1 Jan. '94	800 00	1 Oct. '56	10 Dec. '80
Skelly, Edward Joseph.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '81	800 00	6 Jan. '54	11 Jan. '79
Martin, Thomas.....	do ..	1 Mar. '81	800 00	26 Sept. '41	11 Jan. '79
Atkins, Thomas James	do ..	1 Dec. '88	800 00	29 Dec. '52	24 Nov. '83
Leadley, William.....	do ..	1 Jan. '94	720 00	31 May '60	1 Dec. '84
Swan, William Henry	do ..	20 Jan. '94	720 00	7 Feb. '58	1 Dec. '84
Hartley, John McLean.....	do ..	28 Apr. '94	720 00	26 June '63	17 Dec. '86
Quinlan, Michael.....	do ..	28 Apr. '94	640 00	29 Sept. '58	6 Apr. '91
McKenzie, Allan Charles....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '87	560 00	8 Feb. '67	17 Jan. '87
Palling, James	do ..	13 Apr. '91	520 00	17 July '65	1 Apr. '91
Little, Robert Henry.....	do ..	30 Jan. '92	520 00	24 Oct. '63	17 Dec. '91
Marrs, Joseph Ernest.....	do ..	25 Apr. '92	520 00	19 June '72	1 Feb. '92
Brown, Harvey Milton.....	do ..	1 Oct. '92	480 00	4 Feb. '73	16 Aug. '92

STRATFORD DIVISION.

Hopkirk, Henry Glassford ..	Inspector	1 Feb. '87	2,200 00	26 Nov. '51	20 June '68
Moloney, Daniel.....	Assistant Inspector....	1 Dec. '88	1,450 00	22 Nov. '41	28 Mar. '71
Yorick, John.....	1st Class Clerk	20 Aug. '90	1,200 00	14 May '48	17 April '60
Bruce, David Arthur.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	30 Nov. '92	950 00	26 Aug. '60	17 July '84
Lawrence, Charles Main B..	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 July '87	640 00	17 Nov. '60	4 July '87
Watson, William Sproule....	do	1 April '88	640 00	5 June '67	1 April '88
MacFarlane, Malcolm Arthur	do	15 June '94	480 00	14 June '73	19 June '93
Clark, Fred. Clement.....	Messenger.....	26 July '92	390 00	5 Apr. '75	26 Nov. '91
Dundas, James	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	18 Dec. '90	960 00	25 Aug. '45	25 Nov. '72
Jones, Albert.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '72	800 00	1 Aug. '40	17 Sept. '70
Kelly, David Beggs.....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	28 July '40	30 June '82
Harris, George Michael.....	do ..	1 Aug. '87	800 00	7 Sept. '60	26 June '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

STRATFORD DIVISION.—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pierson, Charles.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 Jan. '91	800 00	29 Mar. '54	26 June '82
Golden, John Joseph.....	do	21 June '98	800 00	15 Nov. '55	30 June '82
Freel, Edwin Jerome.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	15 Feb. '84	640 00	2 Oct. '60	15 Feb. '84
Richardson, William.....	do	6 Sept. '84	500 00	2 June '56	6 Sept. '84
Cheyne, Andrew Joseph....	do	1 Feb. '85	500 00	10 Apr. '61	1 Feb. '85
Dinning, Harry Ferguson...	do	26 Sept. '85	500 00	9 July '59	26 Sept. '85
Sharman, Frank Dean.....	do	30 June '90	520 00	21 Sept. '70	17 June '80
Johnston, Lewis.....	do	7 Feb. '91	520 00	16 Feb. '68	23 Sept. '89
Nelson, Robert.....	do	8 June '92	520 00	4 June '55	26 Jan. '91
McKee, William.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	5 Jan. '60	18 Dec. '90
Allen, Frederick Newton....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	26 May '69	13 Apr. '92
Clark, Ross Cuthbert.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	22 Mar. '73	11 Jan. '93
O'Neil, Thomas Joseph.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	3 June '74	24 Feb. '93

KINGSTON DIVISION.

.....	Inspector.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macarow, Philip Henry....	Assistant Inspector....	1 May '91	1,300 00	7 Jan. '59	17 Mar. '73
Hopkirk, John Ewart.....	1st Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,250 00	26 Nov. '50	8 Feb. '71
Strange, James Campbell....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 April '88	1,200 00	24 Sept. '62	10 Dec. '79
Wilmot Harry Frederick....	do	26 July '92	950 00	19 April '60	1 July '87
O'Reilly, William James....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '86	710 00	24 Aug. '65	16 Oct. '82
Ketcheson, Henry Freeman..	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	10 Apr. '89	880 00	25 Oct. '62	21 Aug. '83
Walker, David James, Jr....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	10 April '89	720 00	25 April '62	31 Dec. '84
Doller, Willet Jacob.....	do	12 Apr. '90	720 00	27 June '65	1 Feb. '85
Sayers, John R.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 Sept. '85	560 00	14 Sept. '57	21 Sept. '85
McKinnon, Murdock.....	do	13 July '86	560 00	9 Oct. '64	13 July '86
Gillies, Angus.....	do	1 July '87	560 00	13 April '52	1 July '87
Donaldson, Joseph Russel....	do	12 Apr. '90	520 00	15 Sept. '68	18 July '89
Bower, Thomas Tofield.....	do	12 Apr. '90	520 00	12 Apr. '67	27 Jan. '90
Doyle, Edward.....	do	4 May '93	480 00	22 May '67	10 Apr. '93

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hawken, Frank.....	Inspector	22 Nov. '90	2,200 00	4 Nov. '47	1 July '67
LeSueur, Charles Philip	Asst. P. O. Inspector..	1 Oct. '88	1,600 00	8 Dec. '47	1 Mar. '74
Chamard, John.....	do	21 July '91	1,300 00	20 May '56	12 June '79
O'Connor, John Francis.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	1,200 00	30 June '54	24 Nov. '74
Whitty, Moses Joseph.....	2nd Class Clerk	1 Apr. '87	1,200 00	15 Dec. '55	1 Aug. '75
Carroll, Henry	3rd Class Clerk.....	23 May '82	800 00	20 Feb. '37	2 June '77
Dunne, Peter Burt	do	1 July '87	680 00	29 June '64	24 Dec. '85
Cochrane, William Cuthbert.	do	1 Nov. '87	690 00	1 Jan. '56	31 Oct. '87
Short, Helena Mary.....	do	30 Jan. '92	480 00	27 June '70	26 Dec. '88
McNulty John James.....	do	30 Jan. '92	480 00	19 Jan. '62	8 Jan. '90
Duggan, Cornelius.....	Messenger	1 Jan. '86	570 00	11 Jan. '68	17 June '85
Gordon, Edward.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk..	9 Feb. '92	1,500 00	12 Aug. '33	5 June '66
Burnham, William Frederick	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '76	960 00	28 July '44	17 Dec. '66
Gorrell, George Taylor	do	1 Mar. '82	960 00	24 Oct. '44	27 Dec. '73
Peden, Robert.....	do	1 July '84	960 00	14 May '49	5 Jan. '71
Chevrier, Joseph Alphonse ..	do	1 Jan. '88	960 00	9 Aug. '40	12 Feb. '79
Skelly, Denis Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '88	960 00	11 Aug. '50	4 Mar. '75
Legendre, Jean-Baptiste Z...	do	1 Jan. '90	960 00	2 Dec. '38	23 April '78
Montgomery, Robert.....	do	1 Jan. '90	960 00	24 May '54	9 Feb. '80
Leclair, Adolphus.....	do	2 Apr. '92	960 00	2 Feb. '40	9 Mar. '77
Maingy, Philip Anstruther..	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '83	800 00	18 June '49	25 Oct. '71
Plumb, Charles.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	9 Sept. '55	23 May '82
Gillessie, Joseph Bennett....	do	1 July '84	800 00	15 Aug. '51	1 Sept. '78
Macdonald, Henry.....	do	1 Oct. '84	720 00	30 Oct. '57	3 Mar. '81
Macdonald, Charles William.	do	1 Nov. '86	720 00	8 Sept. '40	20 May '78
Houston, Stewart.....	do	1 Jan. '88	800 00	2 Mar. '63	10 Jan. '84
Gass, William Henry.....	do	1 July '88	720 00	5 Nov. '59	9 Apr. '84
Eagleson, John.....	do	26 June '89	720 00	13 May '60	4 Dec. '84
Griffith, John.....	do	12 Apr. '90	800 00	8 July '29	22 Apr. '84
Nevins, John James	do	1 July '90	720 00	6 Mar. '60	29 Dec. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
OTTAWA DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lally, John Joseph.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	2 Apr. '92	720 00	8 May '63	1 Jan. '85
Coburn, Alexander Hugh J..	do ..	8 June '92	720 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Jan. '85
Hetherington, Jason E.	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	2 June '85	560 00	29 Jan. '59	2 June '85
Corcoran, John	do ..	22 Apr. '84	640 00	17 Mar. '59	22 Apr. '84
McLaren, Robert.....	do ..	16 Aug. '86	560 00	23 Jan. '65	16 Aug. '86
Purcell, John.....	do ..	1 Aug. '88	560 00	7 Apr. '67	1 Aug. '88
York, Dunbar.....	do ..	19 Sept. '89	520 00	13 April '60	30 Aug. '89
Annable, William.....	do ..	12 Dec. '89	520 00	16 Sept. '66	12 Dec. '89
Farrell, William John.....	do ..	12 Dec. '89	520 00	14 Feb. '70	8 July '89
McFarlane, James.....	do ..	12 April '90	520 00	28 Oct. '41	12 April '90
McFarlane, James David Craig	do ..	26 Mar. '91	520 00	23 Feb. '65	26 Sept. '89
Rochester, Charles Dealtry...	do ..	31 Aug. '91	520 00	27 Jan. '63	13 Apr. '91
Evanson, Frederick Staple- ton.	do ..	25 Apr. '92	520 00	24 Sept. '67	4 Jan. '92
Hawkins, Thomas Taylor....	do ..	8 June '92	520 00	19 Jan. '68	11 Jan. '91
McDonnell, Henry Michael.	do ..	6 Feb. '93	480 00	20 Sept. '73	15 Dec. '90
Armstrong, John Gamble....	do ..	5 May '93	480 00	1 Sept. '58	18 Oct. '86
Martin, Clarence Walker....	do ..	16 May '93	480 00	7 Nov. '62	10 May '92
Gorrell, George Maxwell....	do ..	16 May '93	480 00	30 Oct. '71	27 Jan. '93
Booth, Walter Scott.....	do ..	21 June '93	480 00	9 Aug. '66	20 Feb. '93
Felton, James Edward.....	do ..	1 Apr. '94	850 00	24 Feb. '65	11 Sept. '84

BELLEVILLE POST OFFICE.

Meacham, James Hubbard...	Postmaster.....	30 June '82	1,400 00	18 Nov. '07	30 June '82
Duncan, Thomas.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 July '88	1,300 00	28 Mar. '61	30 June '82
Gillen, Alfred	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,200 00	10 May '59	28 June '82
Walker, William Blaind	3rd Class Clerk.	1 July '84	800 00	28 June '63	15 Jan. '84
Newbery, Isabella Mary.....	do	8 Sept. '84	760 00	14 Nov. '54	8 Sept. '84
Embury, William James	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	6 Apr. '56	25 Oct. '82
Lynch, John Joseph.....	do	1 Dec. '85	720 00	17 Oct. '67	27 Nov. '84
Reeves, James Henry.....	do	21 July '91	480 00	18 Aug. '69	6 Dec. '90
Kennedy, Mary.....	do	4 May '93	440 00	19 Oct. '63	1 Apr. '93

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Brown, Adam.....	Postmaster.....	1 July '91	2,800 00	3 Apr. '26	1 July '91
Eager, Henry Abram.....	Assistant Postmaster...	13 Apr. '91	2,000 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Jan. '54
Burns, Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,400 00	21 Aug. '40	12 Mar. '64
Ross, George.....	do.....	13 Apr. '91	1,300 00	21 Feb. '53	14 June '75
Bull, George Harcourt.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	1,200 00	8 May '51	1 Feb. '71
Crisp, Alfred Charles.....	do.....	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	17 Jan. '55	17 Mar. '73
Mathews, John Sutherland..	do.....	30 Nov. '92	950 00	3 Aug. '51	12 June '74
Dunnett, Edward Howard...	do.....	30 Nov. '92	950 00	9 Jan. '55	22 July '74
Barber, Benjamin Franklin..	3rd Class Clerk.....	9 Oct. '74	800 00	6 Sept. '43	9 Oct. '74
Ecclestone, William Robert..	do.....	10 Oct. '75	800 00	7 Dec. '56	10 May '75
O'Donnell, Patrick Joseph...	do.....	7 May '77	800 00	19 Mar. '85	7 May '77
Fitzgerald, Robert Michael..	do.....	1 Sept. '79	800 00	27 Aug. '57	3 May '79
Flynn, William.....	do.....	1 Sept. '79	800 00	3 June '56	13 May '79
Campbell, Donald Denoon...	do.....	22 June '80	800 00	6 Nov. '57	22 June '80
Waterman, Walter Lincoln..	do.....	24 Jan. '81	800 00	13 July '62	24 Jan. '81
Webber, John Albert.....	do.....	24 Oct. '81	800 00	10 Dec. '61	24 Oct. '81
Filgiano, Henry Edward J...	do.....	3 Apr. '82	800 00	7 June '61	27 Mar. '82
Judd, Charles.....	do.....	21 Sept. '83	800 00	5 Dec. '48	19 Sept. '83
Beatty, Oliver.....	do.....	6 Nov. '83	800 00	3 Mar. '67	6 Nov. '83
Morden, Joseph Ralph.....	do.....	15 Feb. '84	800 00	30 Oct. '62	11 Feb. '84
Mackay, Jane Emily Blanche	do.....	23 Dec. '84	760 00	5 Sept. '65	23 Dec. '84
McCulloch, John Oliver.....	do.....	10 Mar. '85	760 00	15 Dec. '67	9 Mar. '85
Harron, Robert James.....	do.....	10 Mar. '85	760 00	9 Dec. '65	10 Mar. '85
Miller, Robert Simons.....	do.....	1 July '86	720 00	5 April '48	1 Sept. '85
Dempsey, Jos. Henry Culloden	do.....	16 Aug. '86	680 00	3 Oct. '62	2 Aug. '86
Smith, Gertrude.....	do.....	16 Aug. '86	680 00	24 April '61	16 Aug. '86
Cusack, Minnie Louise.....	do.....	1 Oct. '88	600 00	25 Mar. '57	3 Sept. '88
Hamilton, Augusta Mary....	do.....	12 April '90	560 00	16 Mar. '64	1 May '89
Kerr, Alfred James.....	do.....	12 Apr. '90	560 00	17 Dec. '63	11 Sept. '89
Kell, Robert Hawkins.....	do.....	21 July '91	480 00	19 Jan. '68	29 June '91
Richter, John Charles.....	do.....	2 Apr. '92	480 00	23 Feb. '71	27 July '89

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Winckler, Julia.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '93	440 00	18 June '52	5 Dec. '90
Austin, Thomas Bernard S..	Supt. Letter Carrier....	25 Mar. '92	800 00	15 Nov. '55	10 May '75
Fearnside, John Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 May '75	600 00	18 Aug. '58	10 May '75
Coates, Henry Mansfield....	do	20 Oct. '76	600 00	25 Oct. '22	20 Oct. '76
Fielding, Charles Walter W.	do	3 Nov. '76	600 00	16 Oct. '56	3 Nov. '76
Wilson, Joseph.....	do	14 Nov. '76	600 00	11 Mar. '49	14 Nov. '76
Gardner, John.....	do	17 Jan. '78	600 00	24 Dec. '30	17 Jan. '78
Stratton, Robert.....	do	4 July '78	600 00	25 Oct. '32	4 July '78
Dowrie, David Cook.....	do	24 Aug. '81	600 00	25 Oct. '56	24 Aug. '81
James, William Henry.....	do	28 June '82	600 00	5 Oct. '55	28 June '82
Frank, Emil.....	do	28 June '82	600 00	28 July '59	28 June '82
North, John Webster.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	14 Sept. '53	21 Sept. '83
Springate, George.....	do	4 Dec. '83	600 00	20 June '68	29 Nov. '83
Sevier, Edward.....	do	7 Jan. '84	600 00	21 Aug. '44	31 Dec. '83
Mundy, William Antipas ...	do	10 Mar. '84	600 00	19 Nov. '52	4 Mar. '84
Strougman, William.....	do	1 Aug. '85	600 00	25 Nov. '63	1 Aug. '85
Lawrence, William.....	do	9 Nov. '85	600 00	5 Jan. '50	9 Nov. '85
Charters, James.....	do	26 Dec. '85	600 00	21 May '59	24 Dec. '85
Hanlon, George Patrick.....	do	12 Mar. '87	570 00	6 April '62	12 Mar. '87
Phillips, John.....	do	12 Mar. '87	570 00	6 Dec. '50	12 Mar. '87
Thomas, James Reece	do	12 Mar. '87	570 00	17 April '48	12 Mar. '87
Nunn, William.....	do	1 July '87	570 00	17 Sept. '53	18 June '87
McFarland, William.....	do	13 Feb. '89	510 00	24 May '62	6 July '87
Hodd, Frank.....	do	10 Apr. '89	510 00	3 Apr. '61	16 Mar. '89
McKeown, James Alexander.	do	6 Jan. '90	480 00	31 July '56	16 Dec. '89
Rolston, Edward.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	15 Dec. '65	7 Nov. '89
Cox, James Arthur.....	do	8 Nov. '90	450 00	10 June '68	16 Oct. '90
Towers, George Trail.....	do	8 Nov. '90	450 00	9 Feb. '48	29 Oct. '90
Cochrane, Thomas.....	do	31 Aug. '91	420 00	9 Nov. '66	11 Apr. '91
Bale, Thomas.....	do	27 Nov. '91	420 00	30 May '48	19 May '91

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Stipe, Samuel.....	Letter Carrier.....	2 Apr. '92	420 00	2 Apr. '65	28 Sept. '91
Hutton, William.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	4 Nov. '64	17 Aug. '91
Mitchell, James Elijah.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	13 Apr. '65	28 Sept. '91
Guy, Robert.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	6 Dec. 65	28 Sept. '91
Phillipo, Charles.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	14 Sept. '60	28 Sept. '91
Mitchell, Andrew.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	12 Feb. '60	28 Sept. '91
Morton George.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	2 Aug. '59	4 Apr. '92
Paradine, Thomas	do	26 July '92	390 00	15 June '45	22 Sept. '90
Baskerville, Benjamin Wm..	do	27 Aug. '92	390 00	10 Feb. '68	19 Apr. '92
Logan, Hugh.....	do	13 Apr. '93	390 00	22 Sept. '62	24 Dec. '92
Hoey, William.....	do	13 Apr. '93	390 00	4 Oct. '59	13 Feb. '93
Blake, Albert Charles.....	do	21 Sept. '93	360 00	7 Apr. '63	9 Feb. '93
Walsh, David.....	Messenger	1 Oct. '75	600 00	15 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '75
Strous, James.....	do	1 Sept. '86	570 00	18 June '52	19 Aug. '86

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

Shannon, James.....	Postmaster.....	6 Jan. '80	2,000 00	2 June '29	6 Jan. '80
Renton, John Lockhart....	Asst. Postmaster.....	12 Sept. '90	1,400 00	31 Oct. '56	12 Nov. '79
Kelly, John.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Mar. '82	1,500 00	29 April '29	17 June '54
Shannon, Charles Gay.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	13 Apr. '93	950 00	22 Jan. '65	1 July '89
McBride, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	26 Dec. '78	800 00	23 May '51	26 Dec. '78
Pense, James Phillips.....	do	1 Oct. '75	800 00	31 Dec. '50	20 Sept. '75
McDonald, Frank.....	do	27 Mar. '75	800 00	17 April '36	27 Mar. '75
D'Arcy, Robert James	do	19 April '84	800 00	17 May '62	19 April '84
Chamberlain, Allan John....	do	1 Jan. '88	640 00	25 July '69	27 Sept. '86
Wells, William John.....	do	15 May '88	640 00	9 Nov. '53	15 May '88
Kane, Francis.....	do	17 May '92	480 00	7 Sept. '69	14 Apr. '92
Cochrane, James Boyle.....	do	26 July '92	440 00	28 April '69	27 May '92
Genge, Robert Edward.....	do	6 Feb. '93	460 00	29 May '62	16 July '88
Miller, Albert Henry.....	Supt. of Letter Carriers.	27 Aug. '92	800 00	12 Sept. '51	28 Dec. '78
Collins, John.....	Letter Carrier	1 Jan. '80	600 00	8 Dec. '47	24 Mar. '79

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Lewers, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 June '82	\$ 600 00	26 Feb. '47	28 June '82
Gilmour, Robert.....	do	14 Aug. '85	570 00	8 June '40	14 Aug. '85
Kearns, Robert.....	do	1 Feb. '86	600 00	11 Dec. '39	24 Dec. '85
Neill, William.....	do	1 July '86	600 00	18 May '55	15 April '85
Elliott, Robert John.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	8 Oct. '55	16 July '88
Maguire, John Joseph.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	24 May '55	10 Jan. '90
Purtell, James Joseph.....	do	6 Feb. '93	390 00	12 Aug. '62	11 Jan. '93
Morrissey, John.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '88	540 00	10 Aug. '57	1 Jan. '88

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Dawson, Richard Joseph C...	Postmaster.....	1 June '81	2,200 00	3 Oct. '35	1 July '55
Sharman, John Denis.....	Assistant Postmaster..	1 June '81	1,600 00	29 Dec. '32	1 Feb. '59
Matthews, Richard Fitzgerald	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	1 Nov. '32	26 Dec. '66
Hevey, Christopher.....	do	30 Sept. '84	1,200 00	29 Sept. '55	26 Feb. '80
Shanly, Charles James N....	do	1 July '90	1,100 00	20 Dec. '49	13 Jan. '72
Ward, John	3rd Class Clerk.....	7 June '72	800 00	7 Oct. '54	7 June '72
Ashton, Alfred Edwin.....	do	3 June '74	800 00	15 Dec. '38	3 June '74
McNeil, Neil.....	do	1 Apr. '78	800 00	20 Oct. '49	1 Apr. '78
Lawless, Lawrence.....	do	26 Apr. '79	800 00	4 Sept. '47	26 Apr. '79
Wheeler, Frederick Charles..	do	11 May '81	800 00	7 Sept. '56	11 May '81
Nicholls, William.....	do	1 July '81	800 00	4 Mar. '52	13 June '79
Skinner, William Henry....	do	8 Aug. '81	800 00	4 Nov. '60	8 Aug. '81
Murray, James Patrick.....	do	26 Sept. '83	800 00	11 May '66	26 Sept. '88
Carrother, Arthur.....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	17 Apr. '59	11 Apr. '82
Devinney, Francis Joseph...	do	1 Sept. '84	760 00	24 Oct. '59	1 Sept. '84
McDonald, James Alexander.	do	11 May '88	640 00	25 Oct. '64	11 May '88
Hilton, George.....	do	12 April '90	760 00	21 Oct. '55	19 Apr. '76
Reed, Charles Cooper.....	do	12 April '90	580 00	10 May '53	1 June '87
Nash, George Bennett.....	do	* 1 July '90	640 00	12 June '57	26 June '82
McCormick, Henry Kenzie..	do	13 Apr. '93	440 00	2 Aug. '72	9 Mar. '93
Jones, Thomas	do	13 Apr. '93	440 00	7 Sept. '73	17 Mar. '93

* Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Haystead, Martin.....	Supt. Letter Carrier...	2 Oct. '84	\$ 800 00 cts.	9 Aug. '53	3 Feb. '80
Kennedy, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	25 Dec. '49	19 Apr. '76
Beattie, John Nasmyth.....	do	19 Apr. '76	600 00	4 Jan. '36	19 Apr. '76
Short, William Stephen.....	do	1 Feb. '80	600 00	20 Aug. '46	1 Feb. '80
Ward, Joseph.....	do	3 Feb. '80	600 00	18 Nov. '58	3 Feb. '80
Birmingham, Frederick W ..	do	1 Feb. '81	600 00	9 Jan. '56	1 Feb. '81
Burns, William Patrick.....	do	12 May '81	600 00	6 Dec. '54	12 May '81
Brennan, Thomas.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	23 Nov. '62	26 June '82
Phillips, Percy.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	17 Apr. '57	26 June '82
Wilson, John, Jr.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	6 May '54	26 June '82
Pontey, Francis.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	29 Oct. '58	26 June '82
Walsh, Robert.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	27 Mar. '58	26 July '83
Maitland, Malcolm John....	do	2 May '84	600 00	17 Nov. '62	29 Mar. '84
Cushing, John.....	do	9 Aug. '84	600 00	13 Apr. '62	2 June '84
Southcott, William Frederick	do	1 Sept. '84	600 00	9 Feb. '60	1 Sept. '84
Cushing, James Joseph.....	do	1 Apr. '85	600 00	21 Dec. '54	1 Apr. '85
Nicholson, James.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	20 July '55	1 July '85
Hiscott, William Charles....	do	1 July '86	600 00	29 Dec. '66	12 Oct. '85
McKenna, Wm. Gordon... .	do	10 Feb. '92	540 00	5 June '57	1 Sept. '87
Pate, William Robert.....	do	1 May '88	540 00	19 June '57	1 May '88
Harris, James Henry.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	27 Apr. '60	17 July '89
Pugh, Charles.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	27 Jan. '63	18 Jan. '90
Perrin, Charles Nelson.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	2 Sept. '61	7 Apr. '90
Dibbs, David Alexander....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	1 Apr. '58	7 Apr. '90
Routledge, Geo. Wm.....	do	5 Dec. '91	420 00	23 Apr. '52	7 May '91
Logan, Walter.....	do	7 Mar. '92	420 00	1 July '69	11 Jan. '92
Brinacombe, John Page.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	29 Oct. '56	13 Apr. '92
Bernard, Henry.....	do	10 June '93	390 00	16 Feb. '64	20 Mar. '93
Francis, John.....	do	7 Mar. '94	360 00	10 Mar. '58	5 June '93
Wright, Richard.....	Box Collector.....	3 Feb. '80	600 00	7 Sept. '32	3 Feb. '80
McNeil, Robert.....	do	1 Sept. '87	600 00	15 Mar. '45	15 Feb. '80
O'Meara, Martin.....	Messenger	1 Apr. '66	600 00	2 Dec. '36	1 Apr. '66

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gouin, James Alfred.....	Postmaster.....	3 Feb. '85	3,000 00	19 Mar. '35	3 Feb. '85
Bates, Edward Bruce.....	Assistant Postmaster...	18 Dec. '90	1,700 00	12 Sept. '49	1 July '67
French, Fleming.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Nov. '82	1,400 00	8 Nov. '39	1 Apr. '58
O'Connor, Edward John....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	18 Nov. '40	16 Mar. '70
Pennock, William Henry....	do.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	29 Nov. '59	2 May '78
Mercer, William Otterburn..	do.....	1 July '87	1,200 00	30 Nov. '56	7 June '72
Bartlett, John Hy.....	do.....	27 Nov. '91	1,000 00	9 Aug. '36	7 Oct. '78
Chevrier, Eugène Louis.....	do.....	2 Apr. '92	1,000 00	16 June '60	6 Feb. '83
Landrieau, Eugène.....	Prob'y 2nd Class Clerk.	2 Oct. '93	900 00	20 April '63	4 Jan. '82
Poole, Henry.....	do.....	8 Feb. '94	900 00	17 April '53	28 April '75
O'Neill, Hugh.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	30 Apr. '74	800 00	12 Aug. '57	13 Apr. '74
York, Alexander.....	do.....	27 Feb. '82	800 00	24 June '53	27 Feb. '82
McQueen, George Robert....	do.....	22 Feb. '83	800 00	16 Dec. '53	22 Feb. '83
Gallup, Asa Henry.....	do.....	24 Nov. '88	800 00	27 Mar. '66	24 Nov. '83
Binks, James Trivet.....	do.....	1 Aug. '86	680 00	27 July '50	20 July '86
Allen, Francis George.....	do.....	1 Oct. '86	680 00	27 April '56	30 Sept. '86
Bell, Basil Herbert.....	do.....	15 Jan. '87	680 00	14 Mar. '65	15 Jan. '87
Wills, George Washington..	do.....	1 July '87	680 00	30 Oct. '53	31 Jan. '87
Parent, Victor Amédé.....	do.....	1 July '87	680 00	31 May '61	26 Jan. '87
Chevrier, Louisa Desloges...	do.....	1 Oct. '87	640 00	20 April '52	12 Sept. '87
Darcy, Mary Cecily.....	do.....	1 Jan. '88	640 00	13 Dec. '65	13 Mar. '86
Patrick, Mary.....	do.....	1 Jan. '88	600 00	26 Mar. '46	21 Jan. '87
Bangs, William Albert.....	do.....	1 April '88	640 00	22 Nov. '62	3 Feb. '88
Coughlin, Mary Ann.....	do.....	1 July '88	640 00	28 May '43	9 April '88
Brophy, William Martin....	do.....	1 Jan. '74	700 00	10 May '56	1 Jan. '74
Webber, Susan Agnes.....	do.....	1 July '90	560 00	27 May '67	19 Feb. '87
Powell, Arthur Ham. Hume.	do.....	1 July '90	560 00	20 Feb. '70	2 Mar. '87
Warwicker, Wm. Spurgeon..	do.....	1 July '90	560 00	11 Apr. '71	3 Feb. '88
Archambault, Marie Pamélie.	do.....	1 July '90	560 00	15 Aug. '68	5 May '88
Webber, Ellen Mary.....	do.....	1 July '90	560 00	16 Apr. '60	13 Dec. '88

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
St. Denis, Marie Louise.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	560 00	26 Oct. '68	10 Apr. '89
English, Frederick Wm. P. . .	do	1 July '90	560 00	28 June '60	18 Dec. '89
Dontigny, Charles Philip....	do	24 Dec. '90	520 00	16 Sept. '65	10 Oct. '88
Duhamel, Séphora.....	do	24 Dec. '90	520 00	20 Feb. '63	7 July '90
Faulkner, Eric.....	do	21 July '91	480 00	20 Mar. '67	21 Nov. '87
Chilton, James Pult.....	do	31 Aug. '91	480 00	18 Oct. '57	22 April '87
Schingh, John.....	do	31 Aug. '91	480 00	31 Mar. '67	29 Oct. '90
Ami, Wm. Charles.....	do	17 May '92	480 00	2 Oct. '61	9 Mar. '92
Clewes, John Ralph.....	do	19 Sept. '92	440 00	16 July '65	27 July '91
Murphy, William Henry....	do	13 Mar. '93	580 00	14 April '50	14 Oct. '85
St. Denis, Louis.....	do	6 July '93	400 00	27 Dec. '72	1 Sept. '92
Murphy, James.....	do	6 July '93	400 00	29 Sept. '69	2 Dec. '92
Mix, Hugh Wesley.....	do	6 July '93	400 00	6 Mar. '71	10 Jan. '93
Lough, John Oberlin.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	28 Apr. '94	400 00	14 Oct. '68	12 June '93
Warwicker, Frederick Spurge	Supt. Letter Carrier...	18 Nov. '80	800 00	18 May '46	19 April '75
Brown, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Jan. '73	600 00	8 April '37	28 Jan. '73
Robert, Pierre.....	do	17 July '76	600 00	25 Oct. '55	17 July '76
Dupuis, Adolphe.....	do	3 June '78	600 00	5 Sept. '44	3 June '78
George, Frederick.....	do	7 Oct. '78	600 00	5 Feb. '52	7 Oct. '78
Cuddie, Thomas.....	do	9 June '80	600 00	28 July '56	10 May '80
Lamb, William.....	do	1 Jan. '82	600 00	22 Nov. '58	1 Dec. '81
Egan, Michael James.....	do	23 Jan. '82	600 00	23 Dec. '62	19 Dec. '81
Larue, Joseph Napoleon....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	24 Oct. '64	21 Mar. '83
Fagan, Michael.....	do	15 Feb. '84	600 00	29 Sept. '63	11 Feb. '84
Fair, Robert William	do	1 Jan. '86	600 00	22 Jan. '63	3 Oct. '84
Giroux, François Xavier....	do	1 July '87	570 00	14 Sept. '56	26 Jan. '87
Noël, Joseph Octave.....	do	1 July '87	570 00	22 May '55	31 Jan. '87
Fair, James John.....	do	1 July '87	570 00	21 Nov. '65	3 Feb. '87
Bell, John Clifford.....	do	1 Jan. '88	540 00	16 Sept. '73	2 Feb. '87
Cooch, Charles.....	do	1 April '88	540 00	11 May '61	4 Feb. '88

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chamberlain, Howard.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '88	540 00	28 May '64	18 April '88
Roeske, Frederick William..	do	9 Feb. '89	510 00	24 Aug. '53	30 April '87
Hayes, Jeremiah.....	do	1 July '90	480 00	6 Jan. '52	1 Aug. '88
Usher, William John.....	do	1 July '90	480 00	30 June '70	24 Dec. '88
Woodland, Isaac Henry.....	do	24 Dec. '90	450 00	24 Apr. '66	1 July '90
Ross, James Walter.....	do	24 Dec. '90	450 00	20 Apr. '52	5 July '90
Wilson, John Armstrong....	do	24 Dec. '90	450 00	20 Sept. '65	3 July '90
McCallum, John Arthur....	do	21 July '91	420 00	23 May '66	13 April '89
Ketcheman, Herbert.....	do	21 July '91	420 00	30 Nov. '68	13 Apr. '89
Moss, Charles Henry.....	do	21 July '91	420 00	11 Apr. '64	1 July '90
Egan, James.....	do	21 July '91	420 00	19 July '71	21 July '90
Williams, Alfred.....	do	21 July '91	420 00	26 Aug. '67	10 Sept. '90
Birtch, Collar Sidney.....	do	31 Aug. '91	420 00	4 May '67	18 May '91
Demers, Moïse Alphonse....	do	5 Dec. '91	420 00	21 May '65	20 May '91
Béland, Joseph.....	do	5 Dec. '91	420 00	13 Jan. '67	2 Nov. '91
Corbeil, Edouard.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	2 Sept. '66	11 Mar. '92
Legault, Oloric.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	1 Nov. '61	10 Nov. '87
Brisbois, John.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	19 June '68	21 July '90
Jeffery, William Henry.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	29 May '65	16 May '92
Spénard, Amable Emery....	do	16 May '93	390 00	23 Aug. '74	14 Oct. '92
Carwantine, William Henry.	do	18 June '94	360 00	12 Apr. '65	2 Jan. '93
Kissick, William John.....	do	18 June '94	360 00	25 Dec. '68	17 Jan. '93
McDonald, Thos. Edward....	do	18 June '94	360 00	13 Dec. '70	1 Mar. '94
Darcey, William.....	Box Collector.....	4 Jan. '75	600 00	19 Nov. '39	4 Jan. '75
Goodwin, William.....	do	8 Jan. '75	600 00	24 April '47	8 Jan. '75
Perrie, Thomas Alexander...	Messenger.....	1 July '86	600 00	1 May '54	24 Sept. '85
McElligott, Patrick.....	do	26 May '91	450 00	16 Mar. '36	25 Jan. '89

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

Patteson, Thomas Chas., B.A.	Postmaster.....	12 Feb. '79	4,000 00	5 Oct. '36	12 Feb. '79
Carruthers, John.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Feb. '74	2,000 00	12 Nov. '31	7 May '52

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cooper, Alfred.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '75	1,200 00	14 May '34	11 June '55
Moerschfelder, Jacob.....	do	1 Feb. '75	1,500 00	28 Feb. '46	13 Jan. '69
Thompson, Archibald Graham	do	1 Jan. '85	1,400 00	16 Aug. '58	12 Feb. '74
Riddell, Robert William....	do	1 July '86	1,450 00	24 Jan. '54	10 Feb. '73
Armstrong, Bartholomew M.	do	1 Aug. '89	1,500 00	31 Mar. '49	5 Nov. '67
Chadd, Richard Edwin.....	do	13 Mar. '93	1,300 00	31 Dec. '44	29 Oct. '72
Falkiner, Henry Frederick..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '75	1,200 00	13 Jan. '34	20 Mar. '59
Loudon, William.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	4 Dec. '36	12 Nov. '66
Monaghan, John.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	15 Apr. '30	12 Nov. '67
Langley, Benjamin.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	31 Jan. '35	— Apr. '67
Bascom, Benjamin.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	17 Jan. '53	23 Jan. '72
Hassard, Richard.....	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	15 Mar. '58	2 June '79
Beatty, Alexander.....	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	24 July '42	6 Dec. '69
Middleton, Alexander T. M..	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	17 Aug. '58	7 Jan. '71
Macpherson, William.....	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	17 Oct. '48	10 Feb. '73
Curran, Alfred.....	do	12 Apr. '90	1,100 00	14 Sept. '57	16 Apr. '74
Gorman, James Alexander...	do	13 Mar. '93	950 00	6 Mar. '49	16 Apr. '74
Douglas, William Henry....	do	13 Mar. '93	950 00	24 May '51	7 Oct. '74
Allen, Henry Sherrard.....	do	13 Mar. '93	950 00	25 Jan. '56	1 Jan. '75
Dunbar, John.....	Prob'y 2nd Class Clerk.	28 Apr. '94	900 00	23 Dec. '48	29 Dec. '74
Callaghan, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '75	800 00	15 Nov. '37	1 Aug. '75
Boulter, Henry.....	do	11 Jan. '82	800 00	29 Jan. '37	11 Jan. '82
Bonnick, William.....	do	20 Nov. '76	800 00	29 Nov. '52	20 Nov. '76
Thompson, Robert.....	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	10 Mar. '59	13 Dec. '73
Aymong, Roch Amyot.....	do	9 Oct. '79	800 00	26 Aug. '63	9 Oct. '79
Thomas, George Arthur....	do	23 Oct. '79	800 00	2 Apr. '55	23 Oct. '79
Hynes, Michael Edward....	do	8 Sept. '80	800 00	20 Sept. '62	8 Sept. '80
Wright, Joseph.....	do	29 Nov. '81	800 00	14 Jan. '63	29 Nov. '81
Newall, William John.....	do	28 Dec. '81	800 00	29 Sept. '64	26 Dec. '81
Fraser, Joseph Robert.....	do	3 Apr. '82	800 00	22 Mar. '62	3 Apr. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Aikins, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	3 Apr. '82	800 00	5 Apr. '61	12 Aug. '81
Lemon, William Edward....	do	5 Apr. '83	800 00	11 Aug. '63	12 Sept. '82
Kirkpatrick, John Alexander	do	1 July '83	800 00	16 July '64	19 Feb. '83
Macdonald, Murdoch.....	do	4 Sept. '83	800 00	3 Oct. '55	30 Aug. '83
Boyd, Mossom.....	do	4 Sept. '83	800 00	28 May '63	1 Sept. '83
Riddle, William.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	12 July '60	4 June '83
Rutherford, James.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	5 Feb. '52	21 Sept. '83
Boddy, James Somerville....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	19 May '53	16 July '83
Smith, Charles Edmund....	do	19 Apr. '84	800 00	8 Dec. '53	19 Apr. '84
Durham, Robert Francis....	do	22 Apr. '84	800 00	17 Apr. '63	11 Sept. '83
Dwyer, Henry Alexander....	do	22 Apr. '84	800 00	21 Sept. '64	11 Apr. '84
Briggs, James Robert.....	do	30 Apr. '84	800 00	26 Feb. '47	4 June '83
Sparks, Walter.....	do	30 Apr. '84	800 00	8 Apr. '63	12 Dec. '83
Spencer, Edward.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	3 Dec. '63	30 Apr. '84
Hynes, William Albert.....	do	21 Oct. '84	760 00	4 July '66	21 Oct. '84
Stoddart, James.....	do	1 July '85	800 00	29 Jan. '48	9 Aug. '76
Watkins, John Lloyd.....	do	1 July '85	800 00	29 July '31	17 Dec. '74
Huggard, John.....	do	1 Aug. '85	720 00	24 Sept. '63	29 July '85
Milligan, Wm. George.....	do	21 Sept. '85	720 00	1 Apr. '63	22 Aug. '85
McCague, Wm. Andrew.....	do	1 Oct. '85	720 00	7 Dec. '60	1 Oct. '85
Herst, Samuel.....	do	12 Mar. '86	720 00	26 Nov. '56	12 Mar. '86
Westman, Eldon.....	do	25 May '86	680 00	2 Aug. '66	25 May '86
Booth, George.....	do	1 July '86	740 00	12 July '63	27 May '84
Anderson, John.....	do	1 July '86	740 00	8 Feb. '64	4 June '83
Pollock, George.....	do	1 July '86	740 00	17 Oct. '54	5 June '83
Sparks, Robert.....	do	1 Oct. '86	740 00	2 Dec. '59	10 Feb. '80
Saulter, Louis Joseph.....	do	1 Oct. '86	680 00	30 July '66	1 Oct. '86
McCandless, John.....	do	1 Jan. '87	770 00	2 Feb. '54	15 Dec. '80
Canniff, William Hamilton..	do	22 Jan. '87	680 00	17 Feb. '58	22 Jan. '87
Gould, Thomas Dearie.....	do	1 July '87	680 00	25 Feb. '53	16 June '87

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
James, Clarkson Wightman.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	680 00	7 May '67	9 Feb. '87
Crate, Arthur Edward.....	do	21 July '87	640 00	3 April '64	20 July '87
Galbraith, John	do	1 Oct. '87	640 00	19 Sept. '61	1 Oct. '86
Thompson, George.....	do	1 July '88	690 00	10 Feb. '66	17 Dec. '84
Davis, William Edward.....	do	19 Sept. '89	560 00	7 Aug. '68	5 Sept. '89
Campbell, Joseph.....	do	12 Apr. '90	560 00	3 June '56	17 Mar. '90
Larkin, Joseph John.....	do	12 Apr. '90	560 00	17 June '67	17 Mar. '90
Monkman, Arthur.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	8 Oct. '57	21 Sept. '83
Bills, Thomas Henry.....	do	1 July '90	560 00	23 Jan. '33	20 July '87
Watson, Charles.....	do	12 Sept. '90	520 00	10 May '60	3 Mar. '90
Cameron, William McCallum	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	10 Oct. '56	4 Oct. '90
Parker, Alfred.....	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	5 Oct. '63	12 Sept. '90
Jeffery, James Edward.....	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	15 Dec. '63	23 May '89
Ingram, John Albert.....	do	7 Feb. '91	630 00	16 May '61	4 Apr. '84
Parrett, James.....	do	21 Sept. '91	650 00	18 Oct. '51	27 Dec. '81
Pope, James Alexander.....	do	14 Oct. '91	560 00	9 Mar. '69	8 Sept. '87
McConaghy, James Stephen.	do	27 Aug. '92	440 00	22 Apr. '65	1 June '92
Baird, Frederick.....	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	3 Sept. '64	8 Oct. '88
Hutty, Robt. Howland Gray	do	13 Mar. '93	640 00	17 Mar. '62	14 Oct. '80
Benson, Thomas.....	do	4 May '93	440 00	30 Aug. '70	15 Aug. '92
Thompson, James.....	Prob'y. 3rd Class Clerk	21 Oct. '93	400 00	10 May '64	28 Apr. '93
Hyatt, Frederick Fowler....	do	29 Nov. '93	600 00	1 Mar. '62	17 July '85
Foster, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 June '72	600 00	3 April '37	19 June '72
Reeves, Charles.....	do	17 Dec. '74	600 00	24 July '49	17 Feb. '74
Kenny, William.....	do	17 Dec. '74	600 00	8 Dec. '34	17 Oct. '74
Barnes, James.....	do	15 Feb. '75	600 00	14 July '29	15 Feb. '75
Curley, Thomas.....	do	15 Feb. '75	600 00	21 Dec. '28	15 Feb. '75
Yates, George.....	do	15 Feb. '75	600 00	7 Aug. '35	15 Feb. '75
Williams, Joseph.....	do	18 May '75	600 00	14 Feb. '50	18 May '75
Stewart, John.....	do	2 Sept. '75	600 00	26 April '41	2 Sept. '75

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sargent, William Patrick....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '76	600 00	20 May '42	1 July '76
Culross, Charles.....	do	28 Feb. '78	600 00	21 Sept. '42	28 Feb. '78
Cuthbertson, James Radcliffe	do	10 June '78	600 00	6 Sept. '48	10 June '78
Murphy, Edward.....	do	16 May '79	600 00	22 Feb. '56	16 May '79
Beale, Thomas.....	do	10 Oct. '79	600 00	16 Mar. '57	10 Oct. '79
Marks, John.....	do	22 Dec. '79	600 00	24 June '34	9 Feb. '79
Crawford, John.....	do	22 Dec. '79	600 00	23 Mar. '54	22 Dec. '79
Berney, Thomas.....	do	6 Jan. '80	600 00	12 Dec. '53	6 Jan. '80
Askin, John.....	do	19 April '80	600 00	17 Mar. '53	19 April '80
Gordon, John.....	do	22 Nov. '80	600 00	1 Feb. '58	22 Nov. '80
Kimber, William.....	do	1 Mar. '81	600 00	31 Dec. '54	4 Feb. '81
Gardiner, Richard Beecher ..	do	1 Mar. '81	600 00	14 Feb. '60	14 Feb. '81
Flack, David, jun.....	do	6 Feb. '82	600 00	15 Sept. '61	6 Feb. '82
Durston, Robert.....	do	22 Mar. '82	600 00	15 July '63	22 Mar. '82
Parry, William Stewart.....	do	15 April '82	600 00	25 July '59	15 April '82
Jackson, Albert Calvin W....	do	12 May '82	600 00	2 Nov. '57	12 May '82
Loudon, Robert.....	do ..	23 May '82	600 00	25 Sept. '59	23 May '82
Kennedy, Charles.....	do	28 June '82	600 00	3 Sept. '61	28 June '82
Bowell, Byron Randolph....	do	5 April '83	600 00	27 April '55	19 Mar. '83
Meadows, Alfred Henri.....	do	4 Sept. '83	600 00	24 Sept. '63	4 Sept. '83
Kirk, Frederick.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	14 April '65	14 Sept. '82
Swait, Charles Edward.....	do	10 Mar. '84	600 00	5 Mar. '57	7 Mar. '84
Langstone, William Henry..	do	24 Mar. '84	600 00	6 Nov. '55	7 Mar. '84
Reid, Samuel.....	do	30 April '84	600 00	7 Aug. '56	17 Sept. '83
Haycock, Thomas.....	do	15 May '84	600 00	4 July '54	15 May '84
Mankey, William Jennings..	do	13 Mar. '85	600 00	6 Mar. '61	11 Mar. '85
Weir, Robert.....	do	1 April '85	600 00	26 Feb. '60	1 April '85
Reid, John.....	do	1 April '85	600 00	20 Oct. '62	1 April '85
McNair, William Cameron	do	1 May '85	600 00	20 Sept. '60	1 May '85
Smith, Theophilus.....	do	22 May '85	600 00	18 Mar. '64	20 May '85

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ellis, George	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	600 00	31 Jan. '64	15 Aug. '84
Butler, John	do	1 July '85	600 00	26 Dec. '56	15 Aug. '84
McMordie, Alexander.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	12 Aug. '54	17 Dec. '84
Cummins, William	do	1 July '85	600 00	12 May '61	19 Jan. '85
Goad, Nelson Atkinson	do	10 Oct. '85	600 00	10 Dec. '62	8 Oct. '85
Hurst, George.....	do	23 Jan. '86	600 00	12 Feb. '52	23 Jan. '86
Rogers, James.....	do	13 Feb. '86	600 00	7 June '62	12 Feb. '86
Allen, Horace Ross	do	13 Feb. '86	600 00	20 Dec. '66	13 Feb. '86
Ashmead, Henry Archibald..	do	10 Apr. '86	600 00	31 Aug. '53	10 Apr. '86
Mitchell, Robert	do	11 May '86	600 00	18 Sept. '65	11 May '86
Knowlton, Joseph.....	do	22 May '86	600 00	18 Dec. '62	22 May '86
Wood, John	do	16 Aug. '86	570 00	6 July '49	16 Aug. '86
Spicer, Benjamin.....	do	1 Jan. '87	570 00	16 Nov. '62	15 Oct. '86
Richards, Frederick.....	do	1 July '87	570 00	25 Nov. '67	13 Apr. '87
Tyner, William Edward.....	do	1 Oct. '87	540 00	30 Apr. '63	21 July '87
Adam, John Walker.....	do	1 Oct. '87	540 00	1 Nov. '52	3 Aug. '87
Cox, Robert Henry.....	do	1 July '88	540 00	23 Feb. '55	1 July '88
Ward, William Richard.....	do	1 July '88	540 00	24 Aug. '64	20 Apr. '88
Stanley, Thomas Robert.....	do	1 Jan. '89	510 00	1 Dec. '62	7 Dec. '88
Rogers, William Thomas....	do	10 Apr. '89	510 00	24 Aug. '64	10 Apr. '89
Courtney, Jonathan Smith..	do	10 Apr. '89	510 00	27 Nov. '64	25 Apr. '88
Barnhart, Darcy Boulton....	do	14 May '89	510 00	7 Aug. '66	19 Sept. '88
Rodgers, George.....	do	14 May '89	510 00	19 Nov. '63	9 Oct. '88
Lettan, Herman.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	18 Apr. '60	23 Mar. '89
Burns, William.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	26 June '63	23 Mar. '89
Stevens, William Francis....	do	1 July '89	510 00	15 Nov. '63	23 Mar. '89
Sewell, Thomas Cawley.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	17 Jan. '64	26 Mar. '89
Quinn, Thomas.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	10 Mar. '55	26 Mar. '89
Hayward, William George...	do	1 July '89	510 00	30 Jan. '56	26 Mar. '89
Richardson, Hugh Edwin....	do	1 July '89	510 00	17 May '52	1 Apr. '89

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Stewart, Edmund.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '89	510 00	16 Dec. '54	2 Apr. '89
Lackey, John George.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	12 Aug. '67	15 Apr. '89
Clarke, John Stones.....	do	1 July '89	510 00	19 July '57	15 Apr. '89
Knox, Edward Ezechiele.....	do	27 May '90	480 00	23 Mar. '59	16 April '88
Lewis, John.....	do	30 June '90	480 00	9 Jan. '54	22 May '89
Phillips, Julius.....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	12 July '70	14 Dec. '89
Edmondson, Robert.....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	5 Nov. '58	6 Dec. '89
Miller, Thomas Albert.....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	26 Feb. '71	16 Dec. '89
Hooey, Edwin Deyell.....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	17 Mar. '65	16 July '90
Clarke, Charles Frederick....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	16 June '66	15 July '90
Saunders, Charles James....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	16 Feb. '62	5 Dec. '88
Gordon, Alexander Hodge....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	29 Jan. '56	31 Dec. '89
Price, Arthur Edward.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	23 July '64	31 Dec. '89
Henderson, John.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	23 Dec. '59	31 Dec. '89
Moody, George Clifford.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	9 Mar. '55	31 Dec. '89
Payne, Henry John.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	31 Oct. '59	31 Dec. '89
Alwell, Robert James.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	24 May '56	31 Dec. '89
Loan, John Bridle.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	11 Dec. '66	7 Jan. '90
Johnston, Adam.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	18 Sept. '67	16 Jan. '90
Foley, Philip.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	25 Dec. '56	27 Sept. '90
De Long, Isaiah Peter Euratus	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	28 Apr. '58	16 Sept. '90
Secor, Franklin.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	12 Dec. '69	17 Sept. '90
Moore, William Deranzie....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	3 Oct. '53	15 Sept. '90
Marks, James Thomas.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	1 July '70	18 Oct. '90
Bythell, William Henry....	do	18 Dec. '90	450 00	16 Oct. '64	14 May '90
Foster, James.....	do	7 Feb. '91	450 00	13 July '57	15 Jan. '91
Hildred, Charles.....	do	7 Feb. '91	450 00	13 Dec. '64	3 Feb. '91
Ashby, Alfred Henry.....	do	7 Feb. '91	450 00	10 June '68	15 Jan. '91
Tolley, William James.....	do	7 Feb. '91	450 00	31 Aug. '66	15 Jan. '91
Adams, George.....	do	7 Feb. '91	450 00	23 Aug. '66	31 Jan. '91

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Latimer, David.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Feb. '91	450 00	19 June '67	1 Feb. '91
Smith, Vincent.....	do	1 June '91	450 00	14 June '68	1 June '91
Orr, David Graham Erath....	do	31 Aug. '91	420 00	29 Oct. '70	5 Mar. '91
White, Wm. Richard.....	do	27 Nov. '91	420 00	25 Nov. '63	26 Mar. '90
Vanderburg, Archibald.....	do	27 Nov. '91	420 00	3 Dec. '67	5 Feb. '91
Humphries, Thomas.....	do	5 Dec. '91	420 00	28 Mar. '69	19 Nov. '91
Wilson, Richard Thomas....	do	30 Jan. '92	420 00	3 Feb. '59	15 Jan. '90
Williams, Francis Thos.....	do	7 Mar. '92	420 00	7 Mar. '73	21 Jan. '91
Lynn, James.....	do	7 Mar. '92	420 00	27 July '64	23 Mar. '91
Bailey, Joseph.....	do	25 Mar. '92	420 00	21 Dec. '65	3 Nov. '91
Henderson, James Geo.....	do	8 June '92	420 00	8 May '57	13 May '92
Reading, Thos. Jos.....	do	8 June '92	420 00	2 Aug. '63	13 May '92
Lepper, Wm. David.....	do	8 June '92	420 00	25 Oct. '56	14 May '92
Connolly, Robert.....	do	8 June '92	420 00	18 Aug. '55	16 May '92
Bloomer, Richard.....	do	26 July '92	390 00	28 Mar. '56	16 Oct. '91
Manhard, Lewis Edson.....	do	26 July '92	390 00	20 Jan. '56	2 Feb. '92
Stubbs, Edwin.....	do	26 July '92	390 00	16 July '69	2 Feb. '92
Armstrong, Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '92	390 00	23 Aug. '64	13 Aug. '92
Buck, John.....	do	19 Dec. '92	390 00	20 May '57	2 Apr. '92
Cluff, George Walker.....	do	13 Mar. '93	390 00	12 July '71	8 June '92
Clark, Jason Hebert.....	do	13 Mar. '93	390 00	31 Aug. '58	24 Oct. '92
Scott, John Leslie.....	do	2 Oct. '93	360 00	16 Jan. '61	17 Apr. '93
Drew, John.....	do	21 Oct. '93	360 00	9 Jan. '61	19 Jan. '93
Latornell, Thomas James....	do	21 Oct. '93	360 00	5 May '68	19 Jan. '93
Blanchfield, Frank James...	do	21 Oct. '93	360 00	20 Sept. '68	19 Jan. '93
Corp, Walter.....	do	2 Nov. '93	360 00	12 Feb. '68	24 Mar. '93
Fitzpatrick, John.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	3 Sept. '71	17 Oct. '92
Walton, George.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	3 June '68	28 Mar. '93
Neely, James Francis.....	do	7 Mar. '94	360 00	28 Dec. '61	11 May '93

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Johnstone, Henry Wallace ..	Letter Carrier.....	7 Mar. '94	360 00	1 Sept. '71	21 Aug. '93
Gazey, James.....	do	28 Apr. '94	360 00	1 Oct. '63	1 Mar. '94
Bentley, Joseph Samuel.....	do	18 June '94.	360 00	21 July '57	22 Nov. '93
Woodhouse, John.....	Porter.....	20 Aug. '90	450 00	7 Feb. '47	20 Aug. '90
Wilson, James.....	do	4 Nov. '90	450 00	6 Sept. '58	2 Nov. '88
Sharpe, John.....	do	7 Mar. '92	420 00	10 Sept. '62	23 Sept. '91
Cheatley, Patterson.....	do	13 Mar. '93	390 00	15 Sept. '63	30 Jan. '93

WINDSOR POST OFFICE.

Wigle, Alfred	Postmaster.....	18 Sept. '80	1,600 00	28 July '48	18 Sept. '80
Meloche, François Xavier...	Assistant Postmaster...	18 Sept. '80	1,200 00	5 Apr. '40	18 Sept. '80
Conway, William Alphonsus.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	27 Oct. '58	18 Sept. '80
O'Connor, Eleanor.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	18 Sept. '80	800 00	17 July '46	18 Sept. '80
Wagner, Mary Antonia	do	18 Sept. '80	800 00	8 June '57	18 Sept. '80
Neabitt, Margaret Wilson...	do	12 Apr. '81	800 00	28 July '50	12 Apr. '81
Ruthven, Adolphus.....	do	30 June '82	800 00	3 Mar. '65	30 June '82
Belleperche, Peter Alexander.	do	1 July '85	720 00	9 Mar. '62	25 Mar. '85
Askin, John Frederick.....	do	1 July '88	640 00	22 Feb. '60	10 Dec. '85
McCarthy, Nerah.....	do	1 July '89	560 00	18 Mar. '66	1 July '89
Jeffers, Joseph.....	Messenger.....	28 June '82	600 00	16 Mar. '28	28 June '82

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Nelligan, David.....	Assistant Inspector....	14 Dec. '77	1,600 00	11 July '48	22 Nov. '67
Gervais, Joseph Eugène.....	do	1 Apr. '87	1,500 00	19 July '53	1 July '80
Madore, Joseph Adolphe....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,200 00	3 Mar. '55	7 Oct. '74
Larin, Arthur Ovila.....	do	4 May '93	950 00	24 July '61	1 Jan. '81
Tansey, Dennis.....	do	10 June '93	950 00	11 Mar. '63	30 June '82
Kearney, Matthew.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Oct. '82	800 00	31 Oct. '54	15 Nov. '75
Renaud, Joseph Alex. Arthur.	do	1 Sept. '87	640 00	8 May '59	1 Sept. '87
Lacken, Hugh.....	Messenger	7 Mar. '88	590 00	28 Oct. '55	1 Sept. '87

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Briegel, Frederick.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk...	1 Oct. '79	1,500 00	3 Apr. '43	17 Mar. '66
Jones, George.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '74	960 00	14 Sept. '35	26 Mar. '61
Menzies, Augustus.....	do ..	1 Sept. '79	960 00	31 Jan. '43	16 Aug. '66
Lachapelle, Alphonse.....	do ..	1 April '84	960 00	13 Nov. '43	30 May '71
McLellan, Norman.....	do ..	30 April '84	960 00	26 June '52	7 June '71
Anderson, Jacob Dewitt.....	do ..	1 July '86	960 00	20 Nov. '44	19 Oct. '71
Beatty, Christopher Charles..	do ..	1 Feb. '87	960 00	7 Sept. '50	18 Jan. '70
Filion, Henri Dominique....	do ..	21 Sept. '91	960 00	21 May '44	1 Feb. '72
Goodfellow, Henry Groves...	do ..	26 July '92	960 00	23 Aug. '40	2 Feb. '70
O'Regan, William Henry....	do ..	26 July '92	960 00	10 May '44	26 Mar. '77
Beique, Louis.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	800 00	19 Sept. '29	25 Apr. '76
Armstrong, Arthur.....	do ..	1 Jan. '80	800 00	19 May '58	15 Oct. '77
Dewar, Guy Richards.....	do ..	1 July '80	800 00	1 Feb. '41	18 April '78
Frost, Daniel Taylor.....	do ..	1 Nov. '80	800 00	20 July '35	8 Oct. '78
Tuck, Frederick.....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	29 Oct. '53	23 July '79
McRobie, James Alexander..	do ..	1 April '85	800 00	18 Aug. '58	20 May '81
Ford, John.....	do ..	1 Feb. '87	800 00	21 Oct. '50	20 Mar. '83
Murphy, William.....	do ..	1 Dec. '87	720 00	28 May '55	1 Apr. '75
Chavot, Cyprien.....	do ..	1 July '88	720 00	22 Apr. '55	1 July '84
Lawrence, George Washington	do ..	*12 Apr. '90	800 00	18 Oct. '39	7 Apr. '76
Hall, John Miller.....	do ..	4 Nov. '90	720 00	29 Aug. '55	1 Sept. '86
Urquhart, James Ronald....	do ..	6 June '91	800 00	2 Apr. '54	19 June '80
Vinet, Ferdinand.....	do ..	8 Aug. '93	640 00	31 Mar. '54	21 Apr. '91
Villeneuve, Mathias.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	4 Nov. '90	520 00	15 Oct. '68	11 May '87
St. Arnaud, Urbain Henri...	do ..	31 Jan. '91	520 00	31 Oct. '49	10 June '89
McRobie, John Thos.....	do ..	2 Apr. '92	520 00	18 Jan. '63	25 Sept. '86
Garceau, Lewis Albert.....	do ..	2 Apr. '92	520 00	25 May '71	24 Nov. '90
Constantin, Joseph Edouard..	do ..	8 June '92	520 00	21 Sept. '64	26 Apr. '92
Chase, Clark.....	Mail Transfer Agent ...	6 Sept. '84	600 00	4 Mar. '51	1 Apr. '84
Gariépy, Louis Octave.....	do ...	20 Aug. '90	520 00	15 July '39	9 Mar. '88

* Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SHERBROOKE DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Thompson, Francis Charles..	Inspector.....	28 Apr. '94	1,600 00	3 Nov. '56	1 July '90
Bonnallie, Archibald George.	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	7 Mar. '94	400 00	4 Feb. '74	1 Jan. '94
Channell, Henry Edgar.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 April '88	960 00	27 Feb. '54	8 July '73
Murphy, John.....	do ..	1 July '88	960 00	5 Sept. '51	1 April '74
Beaudoin, Charles.....	do ..	26 July '92	960 00	30 Jan. '48	26 April '73
Hall, John Peasley.....	do ..	4 May '93	960 00	13 Mar. '52	31 May '78
Dorion, Edouard.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '75	800 00	10 Nov. '42	20 Feb. '74
Smith, Eustache LaHaie....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	18 Dec. '58	21 Nov. '81
Peters, William Norman....	do ..	1 July '84	800 00	14 Jan. '42	30 June '82
Brooks, E. Russell Hallowell.	do ..	1 June '86	720 00	10 Nov. '57	11 Oct. '79
Evans, Albert Hale.....	do ..	1 July '86	800 00	16 Oct. '53	30 Oct. '80
Jones, Wm. Emerson Clarke.	do ..	1 July '86	800 00	1 July '58	17 June '84
French, Jonas Ludiah.....	do ..	1 Oct. '88	720 00	27 Jan. '50	19 Sept. '85
Whitcher, Chas. Frank.....	do ..	21 July '91	800 00	1 Dec. '55	28 Feb. '81
Webb, Frederick Whitcomb.	do ..	8 Aug. '93	800 00	20 Dec. '59	22 Mar. '80

QUEBEC DIVISION.

Bolduc, Archelas.....	Inspector.....	1 July '87	2,000 00	27 Nov. '58	1 Sept. '79
Green, Samuel Tanner.....	Asst. P.O. Inspector...	7 Feb. '91	1,350 00	21 Feb. '64	1 July '85
Caouette, Jean Baptiste	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '90	1,100 00	29 July '54	16 Apr. '75
Larue, Louis Joseph Henri ..	do ..	5 Dec. '91	1,000 00	19 Apr. '67	2 Mar. '85
Pelletier, Maxime.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	23 Feb. '60	25 June '79
Philibert, Joseph Edouard...	do ..	4 Nov. '90	520 00	6 Apr. '51	26 Sept. '90
McNaughton, Francis Maurice.	do ..	21 July '91	480 00	15 June '72	22 Dec. '90
Gray, Ethel Lilian Frost....	do ..	13 Mar. '93	440 00	20 Jan. '71	25 Sept. '90
Raymond, Antoine.....	Messenger.....	9 Feb. '92	420 00	17 Apr. '48	22 Sept. '87
Blondeau, F. E. dit Eugène.	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk...	4 Nov. '89	1,500 00	17 Aug. '40	1 Nov. '67
Talbot, Octave Zéphiri	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '87	960 00	10 Sept. '52	8 Oct. '75
Gaudry, Bazile Tancède ..	do ..	1 July '88	960 00	4 June '43	30 May '71
Kimlin, Henry John. ..	do ..	1 July '88	960 00	8 Oct. '46	7 June '71

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Blondeau, Donat Sévérin....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	1 May '91	960 00	20 May '48	25 Nov. '71
Labbé, François Xavier.....	do ..	9 Oct. '91	960 00	1 Mar. '41	1 June '65
Dagneau, David Calixte.....	do ..	27 Nov. '91	960 00	8 Jan. '38	12 Feb. '79
Roy, Joseph Etienne.....	do ..	6 July '93	960 00	13 Feb. '38	8 Oct. '75
Furois, Joseph Léger.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	800 00	14 May '38	1 July '76
Hudon, Léon Emile.....	do ..	1 Mar. '81	800 00	16 Nov. '44	12 Feb. '79
Bédard, Charles.....	do ..	1 June '82	800 00	5 May '41	27 May '80
Blondeau, Antoine.....	do ..	1 July '88	800 00	25 Oct. '48	28 April '84
Carrier, Joseph Emile.....	do ..	1 Jan. '89	800 00	29 Aug. '48	20 Sept. '75
Dorion, Pierre Chs. Napoléon	do ..	21 July '91	720 00	10 Mar. '51	10 Oct. '85
Chabot, Alfred Frederic Albert	do ..	21 Sept. '91	720 00	26 Aug. '60	15 Oct. '84
Rousseau, Honoré Benjamin.	do ..	21 Sept. '91	640 00	16 Oct. '45	30 June '90
Simard, Louis Eugène.....	do ..	1 Nov. '92	640 00	9 Feb. '67	1 Oct. '85
Audet, Charles.....	do ..	30 Nov. '92	640 00	21 Nov. '68	1 June '88
Nolet, Jean Guillaume.....	Prob'y 2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	2 Oct. '93	720 00	18 Sept. '51	22 Jan. '87
Routhier, Antoine Alphonse.	do ..	2 Oct. '93	720 00	16 April '43	27 Jan. '87
Gauvreau, Louis Olivier Ulric	do ..	2 Oct. '93	720 00	2 Sept. '48	7 Feb. '87
O'Dowd, Francis.....	do ..	2 Oct. '93	720 00	11 July '55	6 Feb. '83
Gagnon, Jos. Téléphore....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 Sept. '91	520 00	8 Sept. '52	31 Aug. '91
Gingras, Jos. Narcisse Alph..	do ..	5 Dec. '91	520 00	5 Oct. '54	25 Jan. '88
Simard, Euchariste Adolphe.	do ..	26 July '92	480 00	9 Dec. '69	14 June '92
Goulet, Irénée.....	do ..	19 Sept. '92	480 00	25 Nov. '57	1 Sept. '92
Marquette, Lactance.....	do ..	13 Apr. '93	480 00	6 Apr. '51	26 Sept. '90
Rouillard, Adolphe.....	do ..	13 Apr. '93	480 00	25 Nov. '57	3 May '92
Germain, Ulric.....	do ..	13 Apr. '93	480 00	7 Feb. '57	6 June '92
Pelletier, Wilfred.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	18 June '94	480 00	26 June '61	4 Apr. '93
Thibault, Louis Philippe....	Mail Transfer Agent....	21 Sept. '85	600 00	12 Feb. '55	21 Jan. '79

THREE RIVERS DIVISION.

Desilets, Gédéon.....	Inspector	1 Mar. '91	2,000 00	4 July '45	1 Mar. '91
Chillas, James Philip.....	Assistant Inspector	25 June '81	1,600 00	27 Oct. '50	7 Jan. '71

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

THREE RIVERS DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bailey, George Oscar.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	950 00	16 July '49	4 Oct. '79
Normand, Nap. Michel. ...	3rd Class Clerk.....	25 Mar. '92	480 00	28 Sept. '58	26 Aug. '90
Teasdale, Ephrem.....	Messenger.....	26 July '92	390 00	6 Nov. '42	1 May '88
Mackenzie, James Edward..	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '81	800 00	1 Oct. '48	23 Dec. '78
Genest, Joseph Valère.....	do ..	1 Jan. '81	800 00	12 Dec. '23	23 Dec. '78
Beaudry, Pierre Aug. L. A..	do ..	14 Jan. '84	800 00	25 Aug. '48	23 Dec. '78
Méthot, Jos. Charles Arthur.	do ..	1 Jan. '87	800 00	18 July '58	11 Feb. '82
Dorais, Louis Napoléon A...	do ..	1 July '87	760 00	17 Jan. '59	6 Feb. '83
Desilets, Louis Henri.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	19 Sept. '92	480 00	2 Jan. '64	16 Feb. '89
DuSault, Rémi.....	do ..	19 Sept. '92	480 00	14 Oct. '40	10 Aug. '89
Poliquin, Jules Désiré.....	do ..	4 May '93	480 00	28 Oct. '48	25 Oct. '89
Richard, Louis Onésime.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	2 Oct. '93	480 00	27 Nov. '37	7 June '93

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

Dansereau, Clément Arthur..	Postmaster.....	31 Jan. '91	4,000 00	5 July '44	31 Jan. '91
Palmer, Joseph Lawrence. ...	Asst. Postmaster.....	30 Jan. '92	2,000 00	2 Dec. '40	9 Aug. '61
Bourret, Hormisdas Alexis ..	1st Class Clerk	1 Jan. '71	1,500 00	3 Feb. '39	9 Aug. '61
Larseneur, Thomas François.	do	1 July '74	1,400 00	27 Jan. '35	9 Aug. '61
Rostaing, Alfred de.....	do	26 May '91	1,800 00	28 July '41	1 Apr. '75
Daoust, Jean-Baptiste A....	do	10 June '93	1,200 00	28 Nov. '42	27 June '70
Harding, Thomas	do	10 June '93	1,200 00	18 Sept. '48	20 May '78
Hayden, William	do	10 June '93	1,200 00	15 May '56	1 June '74
Larose, Anatole.....	do	10 June '93	1,200 00	10 Mar. '53	31 Oct. '72
Beaudoin, George.....	do	10 June '93	1,200 00	30 Jan. '52	29 Feb. '72
Mayer, Edouard.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '74	1,200 00	16 Sept. '33	— Sept. '61
Sims, James Campbell	do	1 July '74	1,200 00	4 Feb. '42	9 June '64
Desnoyers, Thomas.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	1 Mar. '38	16 Dec. '67
Goyette, Henri.....	do	1 July '79	1,200 00	26 Mar. '46	3 Apr. '68
Lefebvre, Gaspard Joseph D.	do	1 Apr. '84	1,200 00	6 Feb. '54	10 Apr. '74
Duncan, Robert.....	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	24 Aug. '42	25 Jan. '68
Gaudry, Horace Daniel.....	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	15 Oct. '53	3 Sept. '74

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chase, Isaac Sargison	2nd Class Clerk.	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	7 Feb. '48	23 May '72
Rondeau, Ulysse.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	27 Aug. '50	10 Aug. '74
Filiatrault, Marie Joseph T..	do	12 Apr. '90	1,100 00	10 Apr. '50	14 Aug. '72
Arless, Richard James	do	26 July '92	950 00	26 Dec. '39	18 Jan. '65
Lefebvre, Louis.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	22 Dec. '49	7 Nov. '71
Chagnon, Edmond.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	9 Nov. '58	18 Dec. '73
Leduc, Charles Anatole T...	do	26 July '92	950 00	30 May '49	1 June '74
Lord, Alfred.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	11 July '45	9 Nov. '74
Conlon, Bernard.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	4 Jan. '39	28 Dec. '74
Thimens, Joseph.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	23 May '45	13 Jan. '75
Daniel, Robert Thomas.	do	26 July '92	950 00	2 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '76
Doray, Alfred Amable.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '75	800 00	16 Mar. '48	23 Apr. '72
Renaud, Joseph Edmond.	do	21 Mar. '73	800 00	15 Oct. '54	21 Mar. '73
Thompson, James.....	do	1 July '74	800 00	23 Feb. '37	12 May '71
Lefebvre, Charles.....	do	1 Jan. '82	800 00	— July '51	6 Feb. '71
Ouellette, Edouard Henri...	do	7 Dec. '78	800 00	27 April '51	5 Sept. '78
Forbes, Edmond Henri.....	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	15 Oct. '26	29 April '79
Prud'homme, Ls. Téléphore.	do	29 Nov. '93	760 00	4 Jan. '60	18 Sept. '79
McElroy, William Joseph...	do	23 June '80	800 00	10 May '50	23 June '80
Lapointe, Théophile Pierre..	do	13 July '80	800 00	8 Mar. '60	13 July '80
Whelan, James Patrick.....	do	9 Feb. '82	800 00	6 July '59	9 Feb. '82
O'Neill, Patrick.....	do	6 Feb. '83	800 00	1 May '48	6 Feb. '83
Mayer, Louis Dominique E..	do	5 April '83	800 00	18 Dec. '61	21 Mar. '83
Larivière, Charles.....	do	13 June '83	800 00	22 Dec. '57	5 June '83
Beresford, John.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	15 May '53	1 Sept. '83
Guillemette, Joseph Edmond.	do	4 Oct. '83	800 00	17 Oct. '58	4 Oct. '83
O'Donoghue, Daniel.....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	27 Feb. '58	28 June '82
Plouffe, François.....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	25 April '59	8 June '83
Lorange, Oscar.....	do	1 Feb. '84	800 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Feb. '84
Chandler, Henry.....	do	10 Mar. '84	800 00	21 Feb. '65	10 Mar. '84
McIntosh, Alfred Dieudonné.	do	10 Mar. '84	800 00	10 April '63	4 Oct. '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lamoureux, Edouard A.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	800 00	16 July '65	4 Mar. '84
Lamoureux, Arthur Edouard.	do	19 April '84	800 00	30 Oct. '64	8 April '84
Giroux, Théophile Avila.....	do	22 Apr. '84	800 00	25 July '62	22 Apr. '84
Sauriol, Alphonse.....	do	6 Sept. '84	760 00	18 Oct. '63	4 Oct. '83
Barbe, Wilfrid.....	do	6 Sept. '84	760 00	3 June '65	5 Sept. '84
Clermont, Uldéric.....	do	1 Oct. '84	760 00	14 Dec. '63	28 June '82
Côté, Allen Bernard.....	do	1 Oct. '84	760 00	21 Sept. '52	10 Mar. '84
Carpenter, George Arthur. ..	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	25 Aug. '65	13 June '83
Crowe, William Joseph.....	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	6 Jan. '63	7 Mar. '84
Grondin, Albert Louis.....	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	5 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '84
Florence, Charles.....	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	18 Dec. '60	1 Dec. '84
Brophy, Thomas.....	do	23 Dec. '84	760 00	9 Dec. '65	23 Dec. '84
LaManque, Thomas.....	do	19 Feb. '85	760 00	10 July '54	19 Feb. '85
Morin, Alcidas.....	do	16 May '85	760 00	27 Feb. '65	16 May '85
Durack, John James.	do	1 Oct. '85	720 00	24 July '59	1 Oct. '85
Coffey, Jeremiah.....	do	19 Sept. '85	720 00	17 Nov. '63	19 Sept. '85
Lalonde, Jean Baptiste Alexis	do	5 Apr. '86	720 00	3 Nov. '65	5 Apr. '86
Massé, Arthur.....	do	1 June '86	710 00	5 Nov. '60	16 Feb. '85
de Cotret, Louis Dominique Alexis René.	do	25 Nov. '86	680 00	21 Mar. '60	25 Nov. '86
Clarke, George.....	do	25 Nov. '86	680 00	10 Jan. '51	25 Nov. '86
Dowd, Edward Christopher..	do	1 July '87	800 00	10 June '48	14 Feb. '70
Barcelo, Edouard.....	do	1 July '87	680 00	12 July '69	7 Aug. '84
Bourgeau, Joseph Ernest....	do	22 Aug. '87	640 00	1 Feb. '64	22 Aug. '87
Dumont, Ovide.....	do	5 Sept. '87	640 00	3 Mar. '67	5 Sept. '87
Royal, Alfred Paul Sévère	do	1 July '87	640 00	28 Nov. '68	27 Nov. '86
Marie Pie Joseph.	do	1 Dec. '87	640 00	10 July '66	1 Dec. '87
Bourret, Roméo Edouard....	do	1 Dec. '87	640 00	10 July '66	1 Dec. '87
Bathurst, James.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	1 Apr. '57	18 Feb. '75
Dufresne, Auguste.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	26 Oct. '45	30 Mar. '70
Callaghan, Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '88	710 00	3 July '57	26 Aug. '81
Dagenais, Fabien S.	do	10 Apr. '89	680 00	8 Aug. '52	4 Oct. '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Brophy, William Patrick....	3rd Class Clerk	27 May '90	560 00	4 May '70	14 Aug. '88
Mercil, Louis.....	do	27 May '90	610 00	25 Mar. '61	22 May '86
Grenier, Arthur.....	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	4 Dec. '56	1 Nov. '90
Langevin, Amédée.....	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	12 Aug. '60	2 Sept. '89
Grant, James.....	do	1 Sept. '91	620 00	7 Jan. '62	21 Feb. '82
Lefebvre, Germain.....	do	21 Sept. '91	680 00	29 Jan. '53	1 July '75
Galbraith, Samuel.....	do	5 Jan. '92	480 00	1 Nov. '67	5 May '90
Germain, Clément.....	do	30 Nov. '92	440 00	16 Nov. '68	24 Feb. '91
Postras, Joseph Roch Albert..	do	13 Apr. '93	440 00	20 Sept. '72	7 Oct. '92
Lamb, James Dominick....	do	13 Apr. '93	440 00	23 May '59	7 Dec. '92
Berthelet, Joseph.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	13 Apr. '93	440 00	26 Sept. '65	6 Oct. '87
Perrault, Denis Romulus....	do ..	13 Apr. '93	610 00	24 June '61	22 May '85
Delorme, Pierre.....	do ..	13 Apr. '93	440 00	18 Sept. '54	20 Apr. '91
Doray, Joseph Louis Exildo..	do ..	4 May '93	640 00	28 May '50	28 Jan. '82
Poitevin, Antonio.....	do ..	4 May '93	580 00	10 Mar. '68	23 Sept. '86
Taylor, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	*21 Sept. '93	600 00	15 Aug. '65	30 Aug. '83
MacGillis, Grace Marie Louise	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	7 Mar. '94	400 00	13 June '66	15 June '92
Collins, John Joseph.....	do ..	*28 Apr. '94	570 00	6 July '65	20 Sept. '86
Vincent, François Pierre....	do ..	*18 June '94	420 00	29 May '68	20 Mar. '88
Lapointe, Prospère.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Mar. '70	600 00	22 Nov. '30	28 Mar. '70
Plante, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	1 Aug. '71	600 00	20 Jan. '38	1 Aug. '71
Kelly, James.....	do	28 Apr. '73	600 00	26 Dec. '31	28 Apr. '73
Callary, Patrick.....	do	19 May '73	600 00	19 May '44	19 May '73
Dubé, Louis.....	do	4 Aug. '73	600 00	20 Oct. '27	4 Aug. '73
Clark, Patrick.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	10 Dec. '45	1 Sept. '74
Plante, Gaspard.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	17 Jan. '56	1 Sept. '74
Lagacé, Philippe.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	23 Aug. '51	11 Sept. '74
Bissonnette, Antoine Isaie...	do	1 July '75	600 00	2 Dec. '43	24 Mar. '75
Gorman, Samuel.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	6 Mar. '37	28 May '75
Giroux, Joseph.....	do	28 Dec. '75	600 00	29 Sept. '47	28 Dec. '75

* Letter carrier to date of appointment as clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.		Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$	cts.		
Beaulnes, Félix Ozée.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Feb. '76	600	00	23 Apr. '30	7 Feb. '76
Cusson, Narcisse.....	do	4 Jan. '77	600	00	29 Dec. '39	4 Jan. '77
Moreau, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	23 Mar. '77	600	00	30 Dec. '45	23 Mar. '77
Jacques, Pierre.....	do	7 Dec. '77	600	00	14 Aug. '39	7 Dec. '77
McShane, James Francis....	do	4 Apr. '78	600	00	12 July '54	4 Apr. '78
Lussier, Joseph.....	do	12 May '81	600	00	5 Nov. '48	12 May '81
Boudreau, Jacques Achille...	do	23 Jan. '82	600	00	18 Dec. '63	23 Jan. '82
Carrière, Alphonse.....	do	25 Apr. '82	600	00	12 Apr. '49	25 Apr. '82
Power, John.....	do	3 June '82	600	00	17 Mar. '53	3 June '82
McAfee, John.....	do	29 Oct. '82	600	00	29 Apr. '57	11 Sept. '82
Fenaughty, John.....	do	22 Feb. '83	600	00	24 June '61	15 Feb. '83
Meehan, John.....	do	23 Mar. '83	600	00	10 Aug. '62	5 Mar. '83
Carle, Louis Eugène.....	do	2 Apr. '83	600	00	9 Feb. '65	2 Apr. '83
Mitchell, William Francis...	do	21 Sept. '83	600	00	4 Aug. '44	23 Aug. '83
Bourgeois, Joseph.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600	00	22 Jan. '49	21 Sept. '83
Dumesnil, Alfred Emile.....	do	4 Oct. '83	600	00	5 May '62	4 Oct. '83
Mathieu, Alfred.....	do	24 Nov. '83	600	00	6 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '83
Valeur, Joseph Alfred.....	do	10 Dec. '83	600	00	27 May '53	10 Dec. '83
Nugent, James.....	do	15 Feb. '84	600	00	15 Nov. '53	15 Feb. '84
Collard, Joseph Antoine.....	do	30 Apr. '84	600	00	11 May '56	21 Apr. '84
King, Joseph.....	do	15 May '84	600	00	20 July '64	15 May '84
Duboulay, Adolphe.....	do	21 July '84	600	00	31 Oct. '55	21 July '84
Latimer, Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '84	600	00	16 Mar. '52	29 Sept. '84
Sauriol, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	3 Oct. '84	600	00	1 Sept. '62	20 Sept. '84
Bisson, Joseph Louis.....	do	1 Nov. '84	600	00	23 May '53	1 Nov. '84
Lortie, Alphonse.....	do	16 Dec. '84	600	00	11 Sept. '66	16 Dec. '84
Moore, Thomas.....	do	1 Apr. '85	600	00	14 Nov. '66	1 Apr. '85
Ledoux, Joseph.....	do	9 Sept. '85	600	00	15 Feb. '62	9 Sept. '85
Miggins, Michael.....	do	16 Mar. '86	600	00	13 Jan. '50	16 Mar. '86
Harney, William Thomas....	do	25 Sept. '86	570	00	16 June '57	25 Sept. '86

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McKenna, Edward.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '86	600 00	19 Nov. '63	21 Sept. '85
Chabot, Ferdinand.....	do	17 Feb. '77	570 00	8 Nov. '52	24 Jan. '77
Moore, Thomas Edward....	do	1 July '87	540 00	13 July '65	1 July '87
Valiquette, Joseph.....	do	1 July '87	570 00	13 Aug. '56	17 May '87
St. Onge, Arthur Louis....	do	13 July '87	540 00	29 Nov. '65	13 July '87
Lemieux, Joseph.....	do	1 July '88	540 00	19 Mar. '58	11 Oct. '86
Gauthier, Aldéric.....	do	1 July '88	540 00	12 Sept. '57	6 June '87
Radikir, Alfred.....	do	18 Jan. '89	510 00	18 Aug. '69	18 Jan. '89
Miraglia, Joseph.....	do	10 Apr. '89	510 00	24 May '70	1 Mar. '89
Gauthier, Avila.....	do	27 May '90	480 00	11 Oct. '67	2 Dec. '89
St. Jean, Louis Joseph....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	1 Mar. '55	12 Feb. '87
Brunel, Moise.....	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	11 June '51	24 April '88
Dusseault, Jean-Baptiste...	do	20 Aug. '90	450 00	24 June '59	18 July '90
Cadotte, Alphonse.....	do	18 Dec. '90	450 00	10 Nov. '51	17 Oct. '87
Daoust, Omer.....	do	21 Sept. '91	420 00	4 July '64	3 July '88
Doucet, Réal.....	do	9 Oct. '91	420 00	6 Nov. '67	21 Sept. '91
McLennan, Duncan.....	do	9 Oct. '91	420 00	1 Jan. '56	27 May '89
St. Onge, Joseph Alfred....	do	23 Dec. '91	420 00	29 Jan. '54	16 July '90
Forest, Samuel.....	do	23 Dec. '91	420 00	10 Feb. '58	31 Mar. '90
Filion, Louis Joseph.....	do	23 Dec. '91	420 00	19 Feb. '70	19 Dec. '90
Balthazard, François Xavier.	do	23 Dec. '91	420 00	1 Jan. '52	9 Oct. '91
Téту, Jos. David Henri.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	10 June '49	5 Feb. '92
Ayotte, Joseph Elzéar.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	6 Nov. '55	5 Feb. '92
Blanstein, Samuel.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	17 Aug. '70	2 Apr. '92
Lépine, Joseph Honoré....	do	25 Apr. '92	420 00	22 Mar. '42	10 May '89
Vanier, Joseph Héliodor....	do	25 Apr. '92	420 00	11 Sept. '57	23 June '91
McInerney, Lawrence.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	3 July '65	15 Oct. '90
Mathieu, Joseph.....	do	8 June '92	420 00	18 Apr. '68	27 Oct. '88
Delamadeleine, Théodore....	do	8 June '92	420 00	8 Feb. '68	1 Aug. '89
Gosselin, Wilfrid.....	do	26 July '92	390 00	26 Feb. '66	12 Aug. '89

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Forbes, Joseph Alexander...	Letter Carrier.....	12 Sept. '92	\$ cts. 390 00	23 May '71	17 Aug. '92
Johnson, Michael Francis...	do	19 Sept. '92	390 00	6 Jan. '57	10 May '89
Frigon, Hubert Michel Ad..	do	19 Sept. '92	390 00	2 Jan. '67	19 Aug. '92
Hayes, John James.....	do	13 Oct. '92	390 00	11 July '70	8 May '90
Simard, Maxime Jean B'pte.	do	30 Nov. '92	390 00	13 Nov. '63	20 Apr. '91
Fenaughty, Thomas.....	do	19 Dec. '92	390 00	18 Mar. '67	27 May '89
Valeur, Ernest Albert.....	do	19 Dec. '92	390 00	13 July '64	3 Mar. '91
Demers, Joseph Wilfrid....	do	16 May '93	390 00	1 Feb. '72	12 Feb. '91
Ouellette, Joseph Wilbrod...	do	16 May '93	390 00	12 Oct. '67	25 July '92
Traynor, Steph. MacNaugh'n	do	16 May '93	390 00	19 Sept. '64	9 Aug. '92
Jones, John James.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	10 Nov. '64	25 Aug. '92
Witzig, François Xavier....	do	16 May '93	390 00	11 Dec. '59	29 Aug. '92
Lamère, Joseph.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	10 Nov. '68	9 Jan. '93
Leguerrier, Joseph Benjamin	do	10 June '93	390 00	31 July '65	1 Feb. '92
Frank, Raphael.....	do	6 July '93	360 00	10 Oct. '50	25 Aug. '92
Pepin, Dolphis.....	do	6 July '93	360 00	18 Mar. '52	3 June '93
Boisjoli, Ludger.....	do	2 Oct. '93	360 00	1 Nov. '50	23 Aug. '92
Destroismaisons, Rosario....	do	29 Nov. '93	360 00	26 Aug. '62	1 Oct. '92
Jacques, Alfred.....	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	20 Feb. '67	16 Aug. '92
Labonté, Louis.....	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	15 Aug. '57	27 Mar. '93
Ayotte, Théophile Edouard..	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	20 July '66	7 Apr. '93
Caron, Louis.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	28 Aug. '63	15 May '93
Conroy, James.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	11 July '50	21 June '93
Ouellette, Alphonse.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	6 Oct. '69	19 June '93
Boucher, Adolphe.....	do	7 Mar. '94	360 00	23 Dec. '61	12 May '92
Ryan, John.....	do	7 Mar. '94	360 00	15 Jan. '71	12 May '92
Collins, John.....	Messenger and Porter..	1 Oct. '74	600 00	29 June '36	25 Apr. '74
Maher, James.....	do ..	23 Nov. '77	600 00	5 Sept. '32	23 Nov. '77
Bennett, John.....	do ..	31 Mar. '82	600 00	25 Apr. '57	31 Mar. '82
Renois, Ludger.....	do ..	1 Jan. '81	600 00	20 Oct. '34	28 May '79
Gariépy, Jean Baptiste.....	do ..	27 Aug. '92	390 00	15 Aug. '54	15 Aug. '87
Thompson, Wm. Henry.....	Porter.....	6 July '93	360 00	1 May '62	3 Apr. '89.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.		Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$	cts.		
Tourangeau, Adolphe Guil- let <i>dit</i>	Postmaster.....	5 July '83	2,000	00	15 Jan. '31	5 July '83
Laberge, Michel Philéas....	Assistant Postmaster...	4 Nov. '90	1,600	00	28 Sept. '58	20 Mar. '83
Chamberland, Charles.....	1st Class Clerk.....	27 Nov. '91	1,200	00	24 Nov. '32	3 Oct. '59
Lebel, Jean Alfred William..	2nd Class Clerk.....	12 Dec. '77	1,200	00	11 Nov. '38	13 Apr. '74
Rochette, Léon Ambroise....	do	1 July '84	1,200	00	8 Jan. '33	20 Nov. '66
Gagnon, Zoël.....	do	25 Mar. '92	1,000	00	9 Mar. '42	17 Aug. '72
Myler, Michael.....	do	28 Apr. '94	900	00	5 Nov. '46	22 Oct. '73
Vézina, Ulric.....	do	28 Apr. '94	900	00	26 Aug. '51	24 June '71
Pageau, Joseph Octave.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	5 May '91	800	00	28 Dec. '37	6 Sept. '73
White, William.....	do	*20 Dec. '93	800	00	28 Apr. '51	6 Nov. '71
Plamondon, Oliver.....	do	26 Sept. '79	800	00	17 Oct. '54	26 Sept. '79
Lane, Patrick Edward.....	do	18 Mar. '80	800	00	7 Jan. '47	18 Mar. '80
Morissette, Honoré.....	do	12 Jan. '82	800	00	24 Feb. '46	12 Jan. '82
L'Heureux, Louis.....	do	23 Jan. '82	800	00	29 June '34	23 Jan. '82
Eckhardt, William Henry A.	do	7 Jan. '84	800	00	28 Dec. '56	7 Jan. '84
Battle, John James.....	do	3 Oct. '84	760	00	29 May '63	3 Oct. '84
Batterton, William.....	do	1 Jan. '88	640	00	17 July '63	7 Nov. '87
Evanturel, Edouard Eric Gus.	do	1 Dec. '88	800	00	13 Feb. '52	12 Dec. '77
Garneau, Louis Honoré.....	do	1 Apr. '89	800	00	14 June '47	29 Oct. '72
Dubé, Joseph.....	do	23 Dec. '91	480	00	1 June '47	23 Nov. '91
Audet, Alfred Pierre.....	do	23 Dec. '91	480	00	23 May '70	26 Nov. '91
Martineau, François Norbert.	do	2 Apr. '92	480	00	7 June '52	1 Feb. '92
O'Reilly, Mary Ann.....	do	30 Nov. '92	440	00	About '46	25 Feb. '92
Bittner, Joseph Elzéar Alfred	do	31 Dec. '92	440	00	1 Oct. '68	26 Jan. '92
Darveau, Edmond.....	do	10 June '93	440	00	24 Dec. '69	18 Oct. '92
Giasson, Nicolas.....	Supt. Letter Carriers...	1 July '90	800	00	26 Jan. '36	18 Apr. '72
Reynar, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 July '74	600	00	6 Feb. '46	19 July '73
Wilkinson, Robert.....	do	19 Mar. '75	600	00	22 Sept. '45	19 Mar. '75
Houle, Victor.....	do	20 Mar. '75	600	00	27 July '51	20 Mar. '75
Pelletier, François-Xavier R.	do	23 Mar. '75	600	00	7 Nov. '40	23 Mar. '75

*Date of reappointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kelly, Henry Pierce.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 June '78	600 00	9 Aug. '59	23 June '78
Guay, Louis.....	do	6 Feb. '79	600 00	15 Nov. '42	6 Feb. '79
Gingras, Jean Philippe T....	do	23 Mar. '79	600 00	7 Mar. '48	23 Mar. '79
Gauvin, Pierre Napoléon....	do	1 June '82	600 00	18 Aug. '55	1 June '82
Desroches, Joseph.....	do	6 June '82	600 00	20 Aug. '44	27 Sept. '79
Mercier, Jean Adolphe D....	do	4 Jan. '83	600 00	16 Nov. '56	4 Jan. '83
Duhault, Charles Eusèbe....	do	1 Feb. '83	600 00	24 Oct. '45	28 June '82
Pelletier, Joseph Amable....	do	6 Nov. '83	600 00	25 July '53	15 June '83
Boulet, Wilfrid Joseph A...	do	1 July '84	600 00	20 Oct. '52	15 Apr. '84
Ouellet, François-Xavier...	do	1 July '84	600 00	21 Mar. '55	15 Apr. '84
Blackburn, Robert.....	do	1 Nov. '84	600 00	25 July '53	3 Sept. '84
Samson, Joseph Elzéar Alfred.	do	13 May '86	600 00	10 Dec. '59	12 May '86
Langlois, Cyrille Napoléon ..	do	1 July '86	600 00	22 Feb. '59	17 Apr. '86
Gingras, Adolphe Elie.....	do	1 Sept. '87	540 00	9 July '65	1 Sept. '87
Emond, Eugène.....	do	12 Apr. '90	450 00	5 Sept. '52	22 Dec. '84
Dubé, Antoine.....	do	27 May '90	480 00	5 Feb. '51	27 May '90
Busière, Alphonse.....	do	9 Feb. '92	420 00	21 Aug. '59	15 Oct. '89
Gagnon, Herménégilde.....	do	9 Feb. '92	420 00	29 Sept. '65	22 Jan. '92
Trépanier, Wilfrid.....	do	2 Apr. '92	420 00	1 May '49	12 Mar. '92
Emond, Joseph.....	do	26 July '92	390 00	20 Nov. '65	2 Feb. '92
Légaré, Etienne.....	do	30 Nov. '92	390 00	4 Nov. '41	9 May '92

SHERBROOKE POST OFFICE.

Robertson, Joseph Gibb.....	Postmaster.....	19 Dec. '92	1,600 00	About 1820	19 Dec. '92
Miquelon, Arsène Cyr.....	Assistant Postmaster...	4 Nov. '90	1,200 00	25 June '61	19 May '79
Norcross, Alton Arlington. .	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	520 00	20 Aug. '64	1 July '90
Fisette, Amelia Alexandrina.	do ..	27 Aug. '92	440 00	3 Apr. '67	1 July '90

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

King, Stephen James.	Inspector.....	10 Nov. '86	2,200 00	16 Jan. '38	11 Feb. '80
Whittaker, Wm. Croscombe.	Assist. P.O. Inspector..	1 July '90	1,600 00	6 Sept. '87	9 Dec. '65

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Avery, William Richard.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,350 00	16 April '56	25 June '69
Hatch, Willoughby.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,200 00	29 June '56	16 June '76
Murray, Charles Alexander..	do	1 July '90	1,100 00	7 Mar. '48	1 April '81
Freeze, Richard John.....	do	9 Oct. '91	1,000 00	26 July '48	30 June '82
Thompson, Alexander.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	6 Sept. '77	800 00	29 Aug. '57	6 Sept. '77
Ryan, George Melville.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk..	23 Dec. '91	1,500 00	3 Nov. '54	16 Jan. '71
Blizard, Frederick Wiggins..	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '80	960 00	17 Oct. '46	1 July '67
Weldon, William John.....	do ..	1 Jan. '88	960 00	13 May '54	1 Aug. '72
Caldwell, Bruce McGregor...	do ..	10 Apr. '89	880 00	4 Nov. '58	1 July '82
Starkie, Walter.....	Prob'y 1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	2 Oct. '93	960 00	17 Mar. '46	29 Jan. '72
Estey, Frederick Augustus..	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	5 Aug. '39	16 Jan. '71
Pidgeon, Jacob Robert.....	do ..	1 Feb. '75	800 00	10 April '30	1 Feb. '73
Gross, Albert John.....	do ..	1 Oct. '76	800 00	28 Sept. '55	1 Oct. '74
Wathen, Henry.....	do ..	1 July '79	800 00	17 Dec. '39	1 July '76
Price, David.....	do ..	1 July '79	800 00	25 July '43	1 July '76
Miller, John Gardiner.....	do ..	1 July '79	800 00	30 Nov. '45	1 July '76
McKendrick, Dawson.....	do ..	1 Sept. '81	800 00	5 April '59	1 Sept. '79
Brittain, Alfred	do ..	1 April '84	800 00	21 Mar. '59	1 Jan. '82
Agee, Richard Graham.....	do ..	1 April '84	800 00	11 June '52	20 Mar. '82
Jack, Samuel Rutherford....	do ..	1 April '84	800 00	23 Mar. '54	20 Mar. '82
Maxwell, Samuel Rice.....	do ..	1 July '86	800 00	17 Sept. '45	1 Jan. '82
Willis, Edward LeRoi.....	do ..	1 July '86	800 00	18 Dec. '61	20 Mar. '82
Oulton, George Heber.....	do ..	1 April '88	800 00	14 April '44	4 Oct. '83
Murray, Alexander.....	do ..	1 July '88	800 00	16 June '56	24 Mar. '84
Edgecombe, Arthur Clarence.	do ..	26 Oct. '89	720 00	25 April '66	28 Feb. '85
Nadeau, Hector.....	do ..	1 July '90	720 00	19 Feb. '64	24 July '85
Ketchum, Francis Edwin....	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	12 Nov. '58	6 Mar. '85
Hoben, Charles Frederick...	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	17 Jan. '49	1 Mar. '84
Watt, John-Henry	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	18 Mar. '54	1 Mar. '84
Peck, Henry Brougham.....	do ..	21 June '93	720 00	13 Aug. '65	21 Apr. '86
Hall, William Seymouth....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '87	560 00	13 Dec. '50	11 June '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smith, Rufus Reid.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 July '88	520 00	2 Mar. '57	21 July '88
Belding, Herbert Woodville.	do ..	26 June '89	560 00	8 Oct. '56	10 June '89
Emerson, John.....	do ..	7 Feb. '91	520 00	26 Apr. '71	1 July '90
Hipwell, John Parkenson ...	do ..	9 Feb. '92	640 00	10 Apr. '58	30 May '85
Budge, Benjamin.....	do ..	16 May '93	480 00	8 July '53	5 May '93
Albert, Emile Victor.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry Mail Clerk.	28 Apr. '94	480 00	28 Dec. '72	1 Feb. '92
Bedell, Thomas Byron.....	do ..	28 Apr. '94	480 00	3 May '75	23 June '93

FREDERICTON POST OFFICE.

Hilyard, Frederick Simonds.	Postmaster.....	12 Apr. '90	1,600 00	5 Feb. '50	12 Apr. '90
Cameron, John.....	1st Class Clerk.....	12 Sept. '92	1,200 00	31 Aug. '33	1 July '67
Phair, William Barry.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 May '88	1,200 00	25 July '53	13 Jan. '72
Vavasour, Edwin W.....	do	12 Sept. '92	950 00	4 Oct. '54	1 Jan. '76
Phillips, Robert Bedford H..	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	760 00	24 July '61	2 Apr. '85
Gardiner, Robinson	do	14 June '88	640 00	22 Dec. '59	14 June '88
Phair, Lewis Byron C.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Sept. '92	390 00	16 Apr. '72	8 Jan. '89

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE.

Hanington, Thos. Benjamin.	Postmaster.....	17 Apr. '91	2,200 00	30 July '36	17 Apr. '91
Woodrow, James.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 July '68	1,600 00	17 Mar. '33	22 Oct. '58
Potter, Michael James.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Mar. '77	1,300 00	3 Dec. '44	6 Apr. '63
Reed, Augustus William	do	1 July '85	1,300 00	3 Oct. '54	1 Sept. '70
Otty, Henry Phipps.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	31 Jan. '24	21 Nov. '64
McNichol, Andrew.....	do	1 July '81	1,200 00	24 Mar. '45	2 Nov. '68
McIntyre, Robert Charles. .	do	1 July '81	1,200 00	27 Feb. '45	7 Jan. '69
Ring, George Frederick.....	do	31 Jan. '82	1,200 00	2 Mar. '41	31 Jan. '82
Flaglor, James Secord.....	do	1 July '82	1,200 00	15 Mar. '53	1 Aug. '70
Finen, James Louls.....	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	7 Dec. '59	15 Aug. '77
Woodrow, Ross Dougal.....	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	23 May '57	6 Oct. '73
Ring, John Wightman.....	do	27 Nov. '91	1,000 00	2 July '54	1 Aug. '71

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hamlin, Ross Alexander....	3rd Class Clerk.....	9 Mar. '74	800 00	18 Dec. '55	1 Jan. '74
Jenkins, Thomas.....	do	6 Aug. '75	800 00	24 Apr. '57	6 Aug. '75
Ritchie, Joseph Hunter....	do	6 Aug. '75	800 00	1 May '54	6 Aug. '75
Bell, John Parker.....	do	1 Sept. '77	800 00	18 June '32	1 Sept. '77
Clark, James Clarence.....	do	1 Jan. '82	800 00	8 Sept. '61	1 Jan. '82
Lee, Henry Percy.....	do	27 Sept. '82	800 00	30 Aug. '56	27 Sept. '82
Wilson, Albert Edward....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	8 June '61	21 Sept. '83
Ferguson, Frederick.....	do	1 Dec. '84	760 00	28 Feb. '66	27 Nov. '84
Copp, John Rowe.....	do	1 Apr. '85	760 00	19 Jan. '60	1 Apr. '85
Malcolm, James.....	do	11 May '86	720 00	11 July '53	11 May '86
Montgomery, John.....	do	4 Nov. '90	520 00	22 Jan. '69	23 Dec. '89
Clark, James Stackhouse....	do	2 Apr. '92	480 00	21 Mar. '60	8 Mar. '92
Reed, Thomas Lawrence....	do	13 Mar. '93	440 00	23 Oct. '58	28 Feb. '93
McClaverty, Wm. James....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	7 Mar. '94	400 00	24 Dec. '67	9 Sept. '92
McMullen, Alexander.....	do	7 Mar. '94	400 00	15 Oct. '58	10 Apr. '93
Withers, George Edward....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 Jan. '86	680 00	22 Apr. '63	1 Nov. '82
Belyea, Caleb.....	Letter Carrier	18 May '75	600 00	12 July '45	18 May '75
Plumpton, George William..	do	19 May '75	600 00	21 May '29	19 May '75
Lane, William.....f.....	do	29 May '75	600 00	25 Mar. '58	29 May '75
McManus, James.....	do	16 Nov. '77	600 00	8 May '38	16 Nov. '77
Beamish, John.....	do	16 Jan. '80	600 00	19 July '41	16 Jan. '80
Belyea, Uriah.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	8 May '37	27 Feb. '83
Morgan, Archibald.....	do	19 Apr. '84	600 00	4 Apr. '49	19 Apr. '84
Hill, Robert.....	do	1 July '84	600 00	27 Nov. '41	7 May '83
Elston, Charles Henry.....	do	1 Dec. '84	600 00	16 July '39	11 Mar. '84
Mailman, John Albert.....	do	20 Feb. '86	600 00	3 Aug. '60	20 Feb. '86
Cassily, Patrick	do	18 Mar. '86	600 00	28 Apr. '36	18 Mar. '86
Ryan, Jeremiah Jos.	do	23 Dec. '91	420 00	13 June '51	1 Dec. '91
Rossiter, Jas. Edward.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	2 Oct. '63	24 Dec. '89
Killorn, Dominick.....	do	17 May '92	420 00	12 Oct. '61	29 June '91
Roberts, Linley Hebbard....	do	17 May '92	420 00	22 June '60	1 Jan. '92

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bridges, Henry Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Oct. '92	390 00	9 Oct. '65	2 May '92
Perkins, Francis Newman...	do	1 Oct. '92	390 00	20 Mar. '52	9 May '92
Damery, Thomas.....	do	21 Sept. '93	360 00	27 Feb. '52	6 Mar. '91
Macaulay, Marshall.....	do	21 Sept. '93	360 00	23 Dec. '52	29 June '91
Thompson, James.....	do	21 Sept. '93	360 00	25 July '41	23 Apr. '92
Brown, James Thomas.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	26 Sept. '66	1 July '93
McMonagle, James.....	do	20 Jan. '94	360 00	12 Apr. '59	1 July '93
Harrison, George.....	Messenger and Office Keeper.	13 Mar. '93	390 00	26 June '51	29 June '91

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

Macdonald, Charles John....	Inspector	19 May '79	2,400 00	4 Apr. '41	19 May '79
Stewart, Douglas.....	Asst. P.O. Inspector..	1 Jan. '90	1,400 00	17 Jan. '55	1 Apr. '73
Costley, Alfred.....	do	26 Jan. '91	1,350 00	25 July '62	20 Jan. '82
Davison, Thomas Edmund...	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '84	1,200 00	11 Sept. '56	9 Sept. '75
Sircon, Stephen John Rupert	do	1 July '87	1,200 00	1 Oct. '58	23 Nov. '76
Page, William Walsh.....	do	19 Sept. '92	950 00	14 June '63	13 May '86
Curren, Thomas Joseph.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	29 Jan. '87	680 00	30 Sept. '67	29 Jan. '87
Curren, Lucilla Devarenne..	do	13 Mar. '93	440 00	28 Oct. '67	18 June '91
Macdonald, Ethel Annie....	Prob'y. 3rd Class Clerk.	7 Feb. '94	400 00	4 Nov. '74	3 Nov. '93
Griffin, George Francis.....	Messenger	31 Aug. '91	420 00	1 Feb. '73	19 June '91
Browne, Alfred.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk..	1 July '88	1,500 00	10 July '48	2 Feb. '72
Gabriel, James McNutt.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '85	960 00	23 Sept. '55	26 Nov. '72
Cameron, John William H..	do ..	1 Apr. '88	960 00	24 May '41	10 Sept. '73
Davison, Robert.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '74	800 00	6 Feb. '34	25 Nov. '72
Hall, Samuel.....	do ..	1 Nov. '81	800 00	2 Dec. '44	4 Oct. '79
Hawkesworth, George Alex..	do ..	1 Nov. '81	800 00	17 July '58	4 Oct. '79
Ross, John David.....	do ..	1 Apr. '85	800 00	10 Dec. '50	17 Dec. '80
Keith, James Thomas.....	do ..	1 Jan. '87	800 00	7 May '58	3 May '82
Bennett, William.....	do ..	1 Apr. '88	800 00	22 July '43	3 May '82
McKinnon, William Crane ..	do ..	1 Oct. '88	800 00	15 Sept. '59	20 Jan. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Campbell, John	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '90	800 00	20 Aug. '51	17 Dec. '80
McRobert, William Henry ..	do ..	1 Jan. '90	800 00	26 Feb. '54	3 May '82
Power, Charles Edward.....	do ..	1 Jan. '90	800 00	27 May '63	28 June '82
Eaton, William Payzant....	do ..	1 Jan. '90	800 00	7 Aug. '54	21 Sept. '83
Southall, Frederick.	do ..	8 June '92	720 00	20 Feb. '60	21 July '84
Little, Hugh Robert.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	7 June '86	560 00	3 June '62	7 June '86
O'Sullivan, Dennis.....	do ..	4 Dec. '86	560 00	19 Jan. '63	4 Dec. '86
Ross, Robert Howard.....	do ..	6 July '87	560 00	12 Jan. '66	6 July '87
Rolston, Edward.....	do ..	1 Jan. '88	560 00	12 Sept. '54	11 Aug. '87
McDonald, Archibald.	do ..	1 July '88	560 00	20 Aug. '64	30 June '88
Bigney, Joseph Edward.....	do ..	10 Apr. '89	560 00	26 Dec. '54	29 Dec. '87
McLeod, John Simon Fraser.	do ..	22 Nov. '90	520 00	17 June '65	14 Nov. '90
Blenkinsop, Thomas William	do ..	26 July '92	480 00	13 Mar. '64	31 May '92
Keating, James Patrick.	do ..	22 Oct. '92	480 00	16 Mar. '59	11 Jan. '92
McRae, Christopher.....	do ..	21 Sept. '93	480 00	2 Jan. '54	16 May '92
McMillan, Francis Neil.....	do ..	21 Sept. '93	480 00	22 Dec. '67	17 May '92
Kelly, John Henry.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	2 Nov. '93	500 00	25 Oct. '66	1 Sept. '88

HALIFAX POST OFFICE.

Blackadar, Hugh William...	Postmaster	5 Nov. '74	2,400 00	4 Mar. '43	5 Nov. '74
Tremaine, Frederick Valentine	Assistant Postmaster ..	1 Mar. '75	1,800 00	17 Jan. '45	*4 June '68
Bent, Frank Pierce	1st Class Clerk	1 July '88	1,200 00	7 May '56	7 June '72
O'Bryan, Joseph Stanislas...	Prob'y 1st Class Clerk.	8 Feb. '94	1,200 00	8 Feb. '59	16 April '73
Chamberlain, William H....	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '84	1,200 00	4 Sept. '40	15 Mar. '69
Creighton, Thomas Grassil...	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	23 Nov. '50	1 Sept. '73
Casey, Thomas William.....	do	1 June '91	1,050 00	27 July '49	1 April '73
Mulcahy, Patrick Joseph....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	28 Apr. '94	900 00	28 Feb. '55	1 Jan. '75
Fraser, Charles Daniel.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	15 July '75	800 00	12 Oct. '57	15 July '75
Lownds, Charles Matthew R.	do	15 July '75	800 00	17 June '57	15 July '75
Power, Frank Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '76	800 00	16 Aug. '60	1 Nov. '75
Travis, Lewis Whitney.....	do	1 May '73	800 00	23 April '40	1 May '73
Parker, William.....	do	1 Dec. '76	800 00	2 Feb. '59	1 Dec. '76

*Served in Halifax P. O. from 1 Sept. '62 to 1 Apr. '66.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HALIFAX POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Delaney, Edward Joseph....	3rd Class Clerk	16 Dec. '76	\$ cts. 800 00	5 Aug. '54	16 Dec. '76
Crowe, Alberm Crawley.....	do	26 Mar. '79	800 00	29 Oct. '45	26 Mar. '79
Walker, William Henry.....	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	15 July '60	16 May '79
Boggs, Herbert Alfred	do	23 Mar. '83	800 00	21 June '58	23 Mar. '83
Sullivan, Edmund Addy....	do	15 Feb. '84	800 00	13 Aug. '61	4 Feb. '84
King, Donald Alfred.....	do	13 May '86	720 00	29 Oct. '64	13 May '86
Brennan, Patrick Frank....	do	1 July '87	680 00	17 Dec. '57	30 May '87
McLennan, Duncan Alex....	do	25 Sept. '88	560 00	29 Apr. '60	25 Sept. '88
Fultz, William Silver.....	do	1 June '91	520 00	31 Mar. '72	1 June '91
Meagher, John Nicholas....	do	31 Aug. '91	480 00	18 June '72	15 Aug. '91
Pender, Percy Taylor.....	do	21 Sept. '91	480 00	23 Sept. '66	25 Aug. '91
Harris, Wm. Clarence.....	do	23 Dec. '91	480 00	26 Sept. '67	7 Aug. '89
Saunders, Sampson.....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 July '75	800 00	15 April '50	1 Nov. '70
Fitzgerald, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 Jan. '67	600 00	24 April '41	23 Jan. '67
Wilson, John.....	do	1 July '71	600 00	15 Aug. '36	1 July '71
Laurilliard, Henry Salter....	do	7 Feb. '74	600 00	28 June '36	7 Feb. '74
Mahar, John.....	do	18 June '75	600 00	28 Nov. '43	18 June '75
O'Malley, John.....	do	18 June '75	600 00	12 July '44	18 June '75
Myers, Robert	do	9 Nov. '77	600 00	16 Oct. '50	9 Nov. '77
Grant, John Archibald.....	do	28 June '81	600 00	21 July '57	28 June '81
Davis, George.....	do	17 Feb. '82	600 00	16 Feb. '27	17 Feb. '82
Lindsay, Joseph Philip	do	1 July '85	600 00	23 Apr. '39	2 Dec. '82
Smyth, Joseph Howe.....	do	22 Mar. '86	600 00	7 July '55	31 July '86
Theakston, Major John.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	5 Nov. '58	5 Apr. '83
O'Donnell, James Joseph....	do	1 Feb. '88	540 00	18 Apr. '56	1 Feb. '88
Robb, Donald.....	do	10 Apr. '89	510 00	16 Sept. '65	4 Mar. '89
Hancock, William.....	do	26 Mar. '91	450 00	18 Feb. '53	23 Aug. '90
Sullivan, Patrick James.....	do	21 July '91	420 00	17 Nov. '55	24 Jan. '90
Mulcahy, Joseph James. ...	do	2 Nov. '93	600 00	22 Aug. '47	20 July '78
DeYoung, George Henry....	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	14 Feb. '60	24 Nov. '92
Linloff, William.....	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	31 Jan. '74	27 Feb. '93
Payne, Edward.....	Box Collector.....	25 July '81	600 00	17 Mar. '46	25 July '81
Beattie, Victor Benjamin....	do	20 Dec. '93	360 00	28 Mar. '72	27 Oct. '93
Quinane, William Patrick...	Messenger.....	1 July '87	570 00	8 Mar. '64	23 Apr. '87

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Crabbe, Otto Russell.....	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	800 00	11 Apr. '57	23 June '75
Haszard, Thomas Walter....	do ..	1 Oct. '81	800 00	27 Jan. '54	11 Aug. '75
Macdonald, Daniel Joseph...	do ..	16 May '93	800 00	4 May '58	1 Sept. '81

CHARLOTTETOWN POST OFFICE.

Brecken, Hon. Frederick de St. Croix, Q.C.	Postmaster and Assistant Inspector.	1 Aug. '84	2,200 00	9 Dec. '28	1 Aug. '84
Harris, William Henry.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	1,200 00	21 Mar. '45	20 June '73
Lawson, John Auld.....	do	1 July '88	1,200 00	23 July '42	29 June '72
White, Nicholas	do	2 July '92	950 00	13 Sept. '55	1 July '73
Trainor, Bernard	do	2 July '92	950 00	16 Apr. '56	1 Oct. '74
Campbell, John Munro.	do	13 Oct. '92	950 00	13 Apr. '56	1 Apr. '75
McCarey, Joseph.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	6 Dec. '80	800 00	15 Jan. '64	6 Dec. '86
Murphy, Mathew William...	do	6 Sept. '84	760 00	13 Nov. '60	6 Sept. '84
Robertson, John Neill.....	do	1 July '85	760 00	30 Jan. '51	19 Jan. '85
Gill, William Henry Fenwick	do	21 Jan. '88	640 00	10 Mar. '65	21 Jan. '88
Callaghan, James Augustine.	do	30 June '90	560 00	14 Feb. '62	28 Feb. '88
Clarkin, John Thos.....	do	2 Apr. '92	480 00	4 June '68	16 July '89
Hughes, John M.....	do	2 July '92	440 00	22 Dec. '67	1 July '91

MANITOBA DIVISION.

McLeod, William Wallace...	Inspector	1 Mar. '82	2,400 00	25 Mar. '49	6 June '66
Cairns, Albert William.....	Assistant Inspector...	1 July '85	1,600 00	25 May '54	14 Mar. '82
Phinney, Henry Havelock..	Asst. P. O. Inspector..	31 Aug. '91	1,300 00	19 Feb. '62	23 May '82
McGillis, Alexander.....	1st Class Clerk.....	20 Aug. '90	1,500 00	23 Dec. '32	19 Feb. '74
Tuck, Charles Favor.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,200 00	1 July '61	28 June '82
Broughton, James Leeman...	do	9 Sept. '89	1,100 00	7 Jan. '52	23 Mar. '83
Macpherson, William T.....	do	4 Nov. '90	1,050 00	21 July '59	11 June '84
Simons, John Robinson.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	3 Apr. '82	800 00	20 Sept. '61	3 Apr. '82
Stevenson, Edwin Ralph Antoine.	do	1 Jan. '87	680 00	18 May '63	8 Sept. '82
Morice, Jessie M.....	do	12 Apr. '90	560 00	23 Apr. '62	10 Sept. '88

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Dubuc, Gustave Amié.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	21 Oct. '93	\$ cts. 400 00	23 Nov. '74	20 June '93
Knighton, Samuel.....	Messenger.....	1 Oct. '88	570 00	30 May '65	1 Oct. '86
Kavanagh, Charles E.	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk...	15 Apr. '82	1,500 00	31 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '80
Norris, James George.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '90	960 00	27 Nov. '57	4 Oct. '79
Stewart, Charles Richard....	do ..	2 Apr. '92	960 00	26 June '53	1 May '82
Carman, James Adam Roy...	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 May '83	800 00	16 Mar. '54	17 Sept. '72
Harrison, Francis Edgar....	do ..	1 Jan. '87	720 00	1 Feb. '61	1 Sept. '84
Moore, John Green.....	do ..	19 July '89	800 00	21 Sept. '35	10 Oct. '81
Gleeson, Cornelius.....	do ..	12 Apr. '90	720 00	11 July '61	1 Sept. '84
Colton, John Thomas	do ..	8 Nov. '90	720 00	27 Nov. '52	1 Oct. '85
Scott, Thomas Albert.	do ..	27 Nov. '91	720 00	31 Oct. '60	27 Sept. '84
Kinney, John.....	do ..	26 July '92	720 00	27 July '48	15 Apr. '86
James, Arthur Charles	do ..	16 May '93	720 00	18 Dec. '66	19 Apr. '86
Pridham, Richard.....	Prob. 2nd Cl. R. M. Clk.	21 Sept. '93	800 00	27 Aug. '36	1 Jan. '72
Smith, Thomas James.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	19 Apr. '86	560 00	1 Feb. '61	19 Apr. '86
Hicks, Amos	do ..	15 May '86	560 00	13 June '58	15 May '86
Barrctt, Wm. Thomas	do ..	25 May '86	560 00	31 Jan. '67	25 May '86
Ferguson, Archibald Macdon'd	do ..	1 Oct. '86	560 00	4 Dec. '62	30 Sept. '86
Caven, Allen.....	do ..	1 Dec. '86	560 00	10 Oct. '50	31 May '86
Holland, Richard William...	do ..	1 July '87	560 00	24 May '63	11 Jan. '87
Lipsett, William Stewart....	do ..	1 Jan. '88	560 00	28 Apr. '61	4 Aug. '86
Parson, Byron Ashton	do ..	1 Jan. '89	560 00	15 Dec. '57	17 Apr. '85
McCulloch, Henry Hamilton.	do ..	1 May '89	560 00	27 Jan. '53	27 Dec. '87
Wilkins, Ernest Drummond Hay.	do ..	19 Sept. '89	520 00	1 May '59	27 May '89
Auger, Arthur Lemaitre.....	do ..	31 Jan. '91	520 00	16 Sept. '63	18 Feb. '89
Sproule, James Frederick....	do ..	26 Mar. '91	520 00	27 May '53	5 Sept. '88
Davidson, Geo. Duncan.....	do ..	26 Mar. '91	520 00	23 Apr. '69	21 Feb. '91
Porter, Thos. Albert.....	do ..	30 Jan. '92	520 00	21 Feb. '69	22 Dec. '91
McCracken, Wm. Humphrey.	do ..	30 Jan. '92	520 00	21 June '67	23 Dec. '91
Scott, Thomas Wm.....	do ..	25 Mar. '92	520 00	21 Jan. '65	15 Feb. '92
Farrow, Martin Young.....	do ..	25 Apr. '92	520 00	22 Sept. '67	23 Mar. '92

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Macdonald, John Geo.....	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	8 June '92	520 00	2 Mar. '50	20 Sept. '89
Heaney, William C.....	do	19 Sept. '92	480 00	3 Jan. '67	27 Aug. '92
Farrow, Henry Ward.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	12 Mar. '73	15 Feb. '93
McEwen, Arthur Louis.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	4 Oct. '61	4 Apr. '93
Dorland, Philip Niles.....	do	8 Aug. '93	480 00	3 July '59	30 June '93
D'Amour, Joseph Edouard...	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	29 Nov. '93	640 00	12 Apr. '65	6 Aug. '85

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE.

Hargrave, William.....	Postmaster.....	14 Dec. '77	2,600 00	9 May '38	30 Apr. '74
Brough, Richard Redmond..	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Oct. '84	2,000 00	30 May '42	29 Feb. '72
Boswell, Charles Musgrave..	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,500 00	10 July '49	23 Mar. '81
Barrett, Edward.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	3 Apr. '82	1,200 00	1 Feb. '36	3 Apr. '82
Allen, George Henry.....	do	1 Sept. '82	1,200 00	1 Aug. '55	1 Sept. '82
Scott, John.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	21 July '36	3 Apr. '82
Dumas, Henri Cregg.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	3 Aug. '58	3 Apr. '82
Rice, William Anglin.....	do	26 July '92	950 00	25 June '63	16 Feb. '81
Hargrave, George Arthur....	3rd Class Clerk.....	28 June '82	800 00	21 Nov. '64	28 June '82
Braden, William.....	do	27 Mar. '83	800 00	6 Jan. '58	7 Sept. '82
Smith, Daniel James.....	do	1 Mar. '72	800 00	19 Jan. '51	1 Mar. '72
Broad, Thomas.....	do	22 June '86	720 00	16 June '59	22 June '86
Keizer, David Anthony.....	do	1 Jan. '87	680 00	24 Feb. '57	8 Dec. '84
Macdonell, Ethel Charlotte..	do	10 Apr. '89	600 00	4 Apr. '66	6 Mar. '88
Pridham, Richard Alfred....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	21 Oct. '64	25 Apr. '83
Purdon, Archibald.....	do	31 Dec. '92	440 00	6 Sept. '62	17 Feb. '92
Ducharme, Louis Joseph O..	do	1 Feb. '93	440 00	20 Mar. '60	26 Sept. '92
Rowan, Mary Elizabeth.....	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	10 Nov. '65	1 Dec. '88
Jackson, Emeline... ..	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	3 Oct. '58	27 May '90
Scarlett, Helen Louise	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	2 Jan. '66	17 Dec. '92
Harrison, Claude Edward....	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	29 Aug. '56	15 Aug. '92
Moore, Isabella Caroline....	do	6 Feb. '93	440 00	4 Oct. '75	6 Jan. '93

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Abbott, Lala Kathleen.....	Prob'y 3rd Class Clerk..	20 Jan. '94	400 00	23 June '74	1 June '93
Callaway, Lizzie Pittam.....	do ..	18 June '94	400 00	4 Nov. '72	14 Dec. '92
Gow, Walter John.....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 May '88	800 00	24 Dec. '64	14 Jan. '85
Miller, Robert.....	Letter Carrier	28 June '82	600 00	27 Feb. '61	28 June '82
Cuthbert, William James, Jr.	do	1 July '85	600 00	8 Mar. '61	25 Jan. '83
Lilley, John Henry.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	8 Oct. '50	14 May '84
Taylor, Amos	do	*1 Oct. '85	600 00	23 Mar. '35	1 Oct. '55
Taylor, William Henry.....	do	1 Dec. '85	600 00	15 Aug. '53	15 May '84
Cuthbert, Wm. James, sr....	do	1 July '86	600 00	10 Oct. '39	25 Jan. '83
Close, Jarvis.....	do	6 Aug. '86	570 00	1 Jan. '57	6 Aug. '86
Bussell, John.....	do	12 Apr. '90	480 00	12 Sept. '59	21 May '88
Morris, Francis.....	do	12 Apr '90	480 00	11 Feb. '58	1 Oct. '88
Smith, Mark.....	do	27 Nov. '91	420 00	19 Feb. '60	13 Apr. '91
Bushby, Henry Thos.	do	25 Mar. '92	420 00	1 June '73	1 July '91
Beckett, John Hy.....	do	25 Mar. '92	420 00	29 Nov. '67	18 Dec. '91
Wilson, William.....	do	25 Apr. '92	420 00	29 Sept. '71	18 Dec. '91
Cox, Rovert Stavert.....	do	19 Dec. '92	420 00	2 Mar. '60	6 Oct. '86
Bush, Henry Thomas.....	do	13 Mar. '93	390 00	17 Apr. '59	11 Jan. '92
Simmons, James Thornton..	do	4 May '93	390 00	19 Nov. '68	11 Jan. '92
Bloomfield, George Henry...	do	4 May '93	390 00	23 Apr. '49	23 May '92
Burrows, William	Porter.....	†12 Aug. '90	600 00	11 Mar. '60	1 July '85

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

Fletcher, Everard Hyde.....	Inspector	1 July '84	2,000 00	8 May '51	4 June '68
Dorman, William Henry....	Assistant Inspector....	1 May '88	1,500 00	23 Oct. '56	1 May '76
Greenfield, John Richard Murray.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '88	1,350 00	5 Nov. '51	16 Oct. '73
Rogers, Herbert Burritt.....	do	10 April '89	1,150 00	8 May '66	19 April '86
Rooney, John.....	1st Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '86	960 00	16 Oct. '56	11 July '71
Cox, Willis Thomas.....	do ..	31 Jan. '91	960 00	12 Mar. '51	20 Aug. '69
Drummond, Robert Fraser...	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 May '91	720 00	21 Aug. '54	1 June '85

*Date of reappointment. † Letter Carrier from 1 July, '85.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ellis, Richard Yates	3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '86	560 00	18 Sept. '57	1 July '86
McLeod, John Orelebar.....	do ..	1 July '87	560 00	8 Sept. '60	1 Feb. '87
Reynard, Marmaduke Chas..	do ..	21 Sept. '91	520 00	18 June '72	2 Sept. '89
Atkinson, Edward Octavius..	do ..	5 Dec. '91	520 00	5 July '68	11 June '89
Morton, Thomas.....	do ..	2 Apr. '92	520 00	11 June '62	1 Mar. '92
Cliff, Alfred Atherton.....	do ..	1 Feb. '93	480 00	18 Jan. '66	15 Nov. '92
Stewart, Herbert Duncan R..	Prob'y 3rd Class Ry. Mail Clerk.	29 Nov. '93	480 00	22 Aug. '73	1 May '91
Powell, Ernest Clemow.	do ..	29 Nov. '93	480 00	12 June '72	1 June '93
Black, Alexander Pineo.....	do ..	29 Nov. '93	480 00	26 Jan. '63	1 June '93

VICTORIA POST OFFICE.

Shakespeare, Noah.....	Postmaster.....	2 Jan. '88	2,000 00	26 Jan. '39	2 Jan. '88
Cairns, Thomas Alfred	Assistant Postmaster...	20 Aug. '90	1,400 00	18 Aug. '52	6 June '82
Newberry, Cowper William..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	1,150 00	21 April '66	20 May '84
Finlaison, Charles William..	do	1 Oct. '88	1,150 00	20 Oct. '66	1 Dec. '82
Chadwick, Thomas.....	do	20 Aug. '90	1,050 00	16 July '63	15 Dec. '80
Butler, Robert James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '87	680 00	23 Nov. '67	3 Jan. '84
Smith, James Sterling	do	1 July '87	680 00	2 Aug. '64	25 Mar '87
Murray, James.....	do	12 Apr. '90	560 00	19 Jan. '71	22 Feb. '90
Godson, Ernest.....	do	16 May '93	440 00	14 Jan. '64	1 Dec. '91
Brown, John.....	Messenger.....	*26 Jan. '91	600 00	29 Dec. '46	28 June '82
McRoberts, John Elliott....	do	1 July '87	570 00	17 Feb. '62	1 Apr. '86
Malpas, Abiathar.....	Letter Carrier.....	16 May '93	390 00	19 June '56	9 Jan. '90
Smith, Francis.	do	16 May '93	390 00	10 May '63	1 Nov. '90
Taylor, John George.....	do	16 May '93	390 00	12 June '50	9 Jan. '93
Shaw, Robert Wheatley.....	do	28 Apr. '94	360 00	20 Apr. '55	18 May '92
Cave, Albert Edward.....	do	28 Apr. '94	360 00	17 Aug. '73	9 June '93
Canning, George.....	do	28 Apr. '94	360 00	1 Dec. '64	18 Aug. '93
Wickens, Edward George....	do	28 Apr. '94	360 00	13 Oct. '59	1 Aug. '93

* Porter from 1 July, '87.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lowe, John.....	Deputy Minister.....	1 July '88	3,200 00	20 Feb. '24	29 July '70
Pope, Richard.....	Deputy Commissioner of Patents.	1 July '88	2,800 00	19 Oct. '27	7 Apr. '65
Small, Henry Beaumont....	Secretary.....	1 July '89	2,250 00	31 Oct. '31	8 Feb. '68
Johnson, George.....	Chief Clerk, Statistical Officer.	1 July '89	2,400 00	29 Oct. '37	1 July '87
Brymner, Douglas.....	Chief Clerk, Archivist..	1 July '90	2,000 00	3 July '23	26 June '72
Jackson, Josias Barnwall....	Chief Clerk, Copyrights	14 Oct. '91	2,100 00	31 Oct. '46	12 Sept. '65
Dionne, Joseph Ferréol.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,800 00	8 Mar. '35	8 April '68
Lynch, William Joseph.....	do and Cashier	1 July '88	1,700 00	30 Jan. '53	15 Aug. '66
Marmette, Joseph.....	1st Class Clerk, Assistant Archivist.	1 July '89	1,650 00	25 Oct. '44	24 Oct. '67
Routhier, David Alfred.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,650 00	1 Oct. '44	1 June '61
Lynch, John Bernard.....	{ 1st Class Clerk, Account., Inspector of Agencies }	{ 1 July '91 }	{ 1,650 00 300 00 }	{ 14 May '59 }	{ 1 Nov. '79 }
McCabe, Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk.....	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	22 July '34	4 Aug. '73
Bailey, Horace Henry.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	7 Dec. '47	19 Oct. '84
Jarvis, Arthur Leonard.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,800 00	17 June '52	1 Sept. '68
D'Auray, Louis.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,400 00	29 Apr. '49	22 Apr. '72
Saint-Denis, Emery Henri ..	1st Class Clerk.....	18 Oct. '91	1,500 00	18 July '51	9 Feb. '74
Lévêque, Auguste.....	do	7 Mar. '94	1,400 00	9 Mar. '50	19 April '74
Lyster, John Henry.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	14 Oct. '91	1,200 00	17 Oct. '55	18 Feb. '80
Verner, James William David	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 June '84	1,000 00	14 Mar. '45	12 May '81
Copping, John George E....	do	20 May '84	1,000 00	15 July '38	— '79
Hanright, William.....	do	23 May '82	1,000 00	13 Mar. '49	20 Dec. '81
Taché, Arthur Guillaume....	do	1 July '79	1,000 00	24 Dec. '57	7 Feb. '78
Morison, Malcolm James....	do	1 July '90	930 00	7 May '59	— Feb. '81
Tremblay, Wencelas O.....	do	1 July '90	930 00	7 Mar. '59	8 July '81
Wilkins, Joseph.....	do	1 July '90	930 00	11 Oct. '57	17 May '82
Gravel, Ignace Nap.....	do	1 July '90	930 00	27 Apr. '42	14 Feb. '81
Reiffenstein, Julia.....	do	1 July '88	850 00	9 Sept. '48	— July '80
Desjardins, Alfred Wilfred..	do	28 Nov. '87	700 00	26 July '59	28 Mar. '81
Gérin, Léon.....	2nd Class Clerk and Private Secretary.	14 Dec. '92 {	{ 1,150 00 600 00 }	{ 17 May '63 }	{ 14 Dec. '92 }
Duff, Alexander.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	6 Feb. '93	780 00	6 Nov. '32	.....
Rose, Agnes.....	do	1 July '93	450 00	.....	9 Dec. '87

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Caron, Albert Edouard	2nd Class Clerk.....	— Oct. '92	1,150 00	11 Oct. '60	20 Feb. '85
Bate, Charles Wm. Crockford	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	700 00	11 Oct. '63	15 Apr. '82
Chittick, Frederick Charles..	3rd Class Clerk & Asst. Accountant.	1 July '88	850 00	5 Apr. '68	4 Dec. '86
Walsh, William John.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	700 00	2 Sept. '63	21 Dec. '81
Steady, Charlotte.....	do	1 Feb. '90	700 00	24 May '54	— Nov. '81
Copping, Louis Edouard.....	do	1 Dec. '89	600 00	13 Jan. '66	— April '85
Veilleux, Chs. Jos. Léon....	do	20 Aug. '90	550 00	11 Apr. '67	2 Feb. '85
Côté, Didace.....	Model Guardian.....	23 May '82	500 00	25 Mar. '58	14 Dec. '80
Powell, A. E.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	400 00	9 May '71	3 Oct. '89
Bonneville, L. M.....	do	1 July '93	400 00	12 April '66	10 July '90
Seyhan, James A.....	Messenger.....	1 July '90	390 00	20 Mar. '69	13 Nov. '87
Davieau, P.	do	10 July '93	300 00	22 May '48	28 May '81

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Anderson, Andrew.....	Interpreter, Grosse Isle.	1 May '55	475 00	26 May '30	1 May '55
Quebec, P.Q.					
Babineau, Rev. Joseph Aug.	Chaplain, Tracadie La-	3 Dec. '80	200 00	29 Apr. '44	— Oct. '71
Tracadie, N.B.	zaretto.				
Baker, Malcolm Clapp, V.S.,	Asst. Veterinary Inspec-	12 May '84	1,000 00	23 Dec. '49	26 May '79
Montreal, P.Q.	tor.				
Blair, William	Supt. of Agriculture,	1 July '91	1,400 00	25 May '36	18 July '87
Nappan, N.S.	Experimental Farm.				
Chapais, J. C.....	Asst. Dairy Commis-	1 Apr. '90	1,200 00	.....	1 Apr. '90
Ottawa, Ont.	sioner.				
Bedford, S. A.....	Supt. of Experimental	1 July '91	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Farm, Brandon.				
Conroy, P., M.D.....	Inspecting Physician...	1 June '89	400 00	.....	.....
Charlottetown.					
Couture, Jos. Alphonse, V.S.,	Supt. Cattle Quarantine	21 May '79	800 00	15 Dec. '50	21 May '79
Pointe Lévis, P.Q.					
Dancause, George.....	Seaman and Carpenter,	1 July '79	475 00	4 Sept. '41	1 July '79
Quebec, P.Q.	Grosse Isle.				
Devlin, W.....	Steward, Quarantine	1 July '90	500 00	.....	1 July '90
Halifax, N.S.	Station.				
Devlin, Mary.....	Stewardess, Quarantine	13 Aug. '73	150 00	— '37	13 Aug. '73
Halifax, N.S.	Station.				
Evans, Robert., V.S.....	.....	1 Sept. '89	1,400 00	.....	1 Sept. '84
Fort Macleod.					
Fletcher, James	Entomologist and Bo-	18 July '87	1,500 00	28 Mar. '52	1 Aug. '76
Ottawa, Ont.	tanist, Exp. Farm.				
Forcier, Joseph.....	Caretaker.....	10 Oct. '84	\$1.50 per day	.....	10 Oct. '84
Emerson					
Frink, James Henry, V.S....	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Jan. '88	400 00	22 Nov. '58	1 Jan. '88
St. John, N.B.					

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P.O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
March, J. S., M.D. St. John, N.B.	Inspecting Physician . . .	1 July '94	1,400 00		1 July '94
Henry, M. Charlottetown.	Steward	15 June '92	300 00		
Hyde, F. Halifax.	Caretaker	31 May '86	400 00		31 May '86
Jakeman, Wm., V.S. Halifax.	Inspector	1 Sept. '86	500 00		1 Sept. '86
Jones, W. McN. Victoria.	Inspecting Physician . . .	1 June '93	2,500 00		1 June '90
Langlois, Come Quebec, P.Q.	Captain, Str. "Grosse Isle."	20 Apr. '72	580 00	2 Feb. '49	20 Apr. '72
Macdonald, P. A. M.D. Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Inspecting Physician . . .	3 Aug. '86	300 00	17 Mar. '42	— '80
Masson, Edouard Quebec, P.Q.	Baker and Carter, Grosse Isle.	8 April '74	525 00	22 Sept. '42	8 April '74
McDonald, John, M.D. Chatham, N.B.	Inspecting Physician . . .	14 Aug. '86	300 00	12 Feb. '52	15 April '84
McDougall, Jno. Pt. Edward.	Caretaker	22 Apr. '87	600 00		22 Apr. '87
McEachran, Charles, V.S. Montreal, P.Q.	Veterinary Inspector . . .	16 Mar. '85	1,000 00	28 May '63	16 Mar. '85
McEachran, Duncan, V.S. Montreal, P.Q.	Chief Veterinary In- spector.	12 May '84	1,500 00	27 Oct. '41	12 May '84
McFadden, D. H., V. S. Emerson.	Inspector Cattle Quar. . .	10 Sept. '84	600 00		10 Sept. '84
McGowan, Thomas St. John, N.B.	Steward and Caretaker.	1 Aug. '90	300 00		1 Aug. '90
McIsaac, Donald John Sydney, C.B.	Caretaker, Quarantine Hospital.	12 Jan. '85	400 00	4 July '42	12 Jan. '85
McKay, Angus Indian Head, N.W.T.	Supt. of Agriculture, Experimental Farm.	1 July '91	1,400 00	10 Jan. '40	18 July '87
McLeod, William McK., M.D. Sydney, C.B.	Inspecting Physician . . .	1 Aug. '83	1,000 00	4 July '54	1 Aug. '83
McMillan, John, M.D. Pictou, N.S.	do	9 Sept. '87	400 00	18 Jan. '34	9 Sept. '87
Moutizambert, Frederick, MD Quebec, P.Q.	Medical Superintendent, Grosse Isle.	8 Feb. '94	4,000 00	3 Feb. '43	11 May '66
O'Doherty, Catherine St. John, N.B.	Matron, Quarantine Sta- tion.	1 Feb. '75	300 00	1 May '37	1 Feb. '75
Partridge, Rev. F. Halifax.	Quarantine Chaplain . . .	— Aug. '88	100 00		— Aug. '88
Poole, Walter Victoria, B.C.	Steward		400 00		
Robertson, J. W. Ottawa, Ont.	Dairy Commissioner . . .		5,000 00		1 Feb. '90
Saunders, William Ottawa, Ont.	Director, Experimental Farm	12 Oct. '86	4,000 00	16 June '36	1 May '82
Sharp, T. A. Agassiz, B.C.	Supt. Experim'tal Farm British Columbia.	1 July '89	1,200 00		
Shutt, Frank T., M.A. Ottawa, Ont.	Chemist, Experimental Farm.	1 July '91	1,400 00	15 Sept. '59	18 July '87
Smith, Andrew, V.S. Toronto, Ont.	Chief Veterinary In- spector for Ontario.	20 Mar. '82	500 00	— '36	20 Mar. '82
Smith, Albert Corbett, M.D. Newcastle, N.B.	Visiting Physician, Tra- cadie Lazaretto.		1,200 00	7 June '41	8 May '65
Sceurs de la Merci Tracadie, N.B.	Nurses, Tracadie Laza- retto.	3 Dec. '80	800 00		
Stapleton, R. Chatham.	Steward		300 00		
Turcotte, François Xavier Quebec, P.Q.	Mate of Steamer "Grosse Isle."	20 Apr. '72	475 00	1 May '49	20 Apr. '72

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment
			\$ cts.		
Turcotte, Jean Baptiste Quebec, P.Q.	Seaman, "Grosse Isle"	1 July '79	437 50	13 Jan. '52	1 July '79
Underwood, Rev. C. Halifax.	Quarantine Chaplain	— May '90	100 00	.....	— May '90
Walsh, William. Point Lévis, P.Q.	Foreman, Cattle Quarantine.	1 May '77	600 00	21 Sept. '52	13 May '72
Westell, E. P. Pt. Edward.	Inspector, Quarantine	26 June '80	600 00	.....	26 June '80
Wickwire, William N., M.D. Halifax, N.S.	Inspecting Physician	20 Feb. '72	1,200 00	18 Nov. '39	— '65
Church, F. W., M.D.	Assist. Medical Officer, Grosse Isle.	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....
Sutherland, Wm.	Steward, Quarantine	7 Apr. '91	300 00	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smith, William.....	Deputy Minister.....	11 Nov. '67	3,600 00	12 June '21	— '42
Hardie, John.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '80	2,400 00	25 Aug. '33	11 Nov. '67
Gourdeau, François Frédéric.	Chief Clerk and Ac- countant.	1 July '85	2,250 00	20 Oct. '44	13 May '70
Bauset, Samuel Pierre.....	Chief Clerk.....	21 Sept. '85	2,400 00	6 Dec. '32	10 Apr. '54
Anderson, William Patrick..	Chief Engineer and Gen- eral Superintendent of Lighthouses.	1 July '91	2,600 00	4 Sept. '51	1 May '75
Magee, William Loftus.....	Chief Clerk.....	19 Sept. '92	1,850 00	18 Sept. '40	11 Feb. '70
Venning, Robert Norris.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,650 00	14 Feb. '54	15 July '69
Alexander, William Hewitson	do.....	20 Aug. '90	1,550 00	5 Mar. '47	11 Nov. '67
McElhinney, Mark Patton..	do.....	20 Aug. '90	1,550 00	18 Mar. '37	1 Aug. '82
Stanton, Cameron.....	do.....	19 Sept. '92	1,450 00	12 July '61	1 June '79
Owen, Alfred Wallace.....	do.....	19 Sept. '92	1,450 00	19 Apr. '43	29 Oct. '81
Webster, James Sutton.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	14 Dec. '46	1 Sept. '69
Kent, Silas Blair.....	do.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	28 Apr. '55	1 Sept. '75
Halkett, James Brooke.....	do.....	1 July '88	1,400 00	24 Sept. '45	7 Nov. '73
Belliveau, Aimé Henri.....	do.....	1 July '89	1,300 00	20 Apr. '54	8 Oct. '78
Stumbles, William W.....	do.....	20 Aug. '90	1,250 00	20 Mar. '46	1 July '80
Nicholson, Moses Vernon C.	do.....	20 Aug. '90	1,250 00	10 July '46	10 July '79
Steele, Vivian Henry.....	do.....	20 Aug. '90	1,250 00	18 July '47	1 May '84
Halkett, Andrew.....	do.....	19 Sept. '92	1,150 00	28 Oct. '54	1 July '79
Cunningham, Francis Henry.	do.....	1 Nov. '92	1,150 00	3 May '64	15 Aug. '83
Murray, John Adam.....	do.....	15 June '82	1,000 00	20 Oct. '59	13 Feb. '80
Aumond, Telmont.....	do.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	15 Sept. '51	11 Feb. '81
McClenaghan, James Edward	do.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	21 Jan. '62	1 July '83
Campbell, David Colin.....	do.....	1 July '93	950 00	14 Sept. '62	1 July '93
Burnett, Bertram Florenzo...	do.....	15 Mar. '87	850 00	26 Oct. '62	15 Mar. '87
Makinson, Wm. Arthur.....	do.....	1 Apr. '87	750 00	29 Mar. '65	11 Apr. '85
Guiou, Alonzo Herrett.....	do.....	4 Apr. '87	750 00	30 Dec. '66	4 Apr. '87
Roy, Régis.....	do.....	1 Jan. '91	880 00	16 Feb. '64	4 Apr. '84
Watson, James William.....	do.....	19 Sept. '92	550 00	29 June '52	19 Nov. '83
Doyle, Mary Cameron.....	{ 3rd Class Cl'k, Asst. Private Secretary. }	12 Sept. '92	{ 500 00 300 00 }	2 Jan. '66	12 Sept. '92

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gordon, Wm. Charles.....	{ 3rd Class Cl'k, Asst. } { Private Secretary. }	31 Aug. '91	{ 500 00 } { 300 00 }	22 Dec. '70	6 Nov. '89
Gilbert, Emmanuel Webster.	3rd Class Clerk.....	19 Sept. '92	500 00	25 Feb. '66	18 Feb. '84
White, Chas. W.....	do	29 Nov. '93	400 00	21 Jan. '60	29 Nov. '93
McCharles, John.....	do	20 Dec. '93	400 00	9 Sept. '64	20 Dec. '93
Burpee, L. J.	do	1 July '94	500 00	5 Mar. '73	22 Oct. '90
Morin, Jules.....	Messenger	7 Oct. '72	500 00	1 Jan. '42	7 Oct. '72
Robertson, James Alexander.	do	6 June '74	500 00	25 Jan. '60	6 June '74
McQuarrie, Evan.....	do	1 July '94	300 00	31 Mar. '73	1 July '94

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Stewart, Wm. J.	Hydrographic Surveyor.	18 June '94	1,650 00	23 Jan. '63	22 Mar. '84
Anderson, Frederick.....	do ..	1 July '94	700 00	23 Sept. '69	13 Sept. '92
Cox, Chas. F.	Assistant Engineer.....	1 July '94	1,350 00	10 Aug. '58	24 Oct. '87
Fraser, B. H.	Draughtsman.....	1 July '94	850 00	5 Dec. '69	2 Sept. '89

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC AGENCY.

Gregory, John Uriah.....	Agent	1 July '67	2,200 00	7 Nov. '36	22 Aug. '64
Blanchet, Louis Alfred.....	Clerk to Agent.....	14 May '72	1,150 00	28 May '48	14 May '72
O'Farrell, George D'Arcy....	do	20 Dec. '77	748 80	24 July '62	20 Dec. '77
Hamel, Alphonse.....	do	4 Nov. '90	700 00	5 Sept. '43	4 Nov. '90

AGENCY AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Harding, John Henry.....	Agent	1 Oct. '71	2,000 00	2 Jan. '18	1 Oct. '71
St. John, N.B.	Clerk to Agent.....	1 Nov. '71	950 00	1 Aug. '53	1 Nov. '71
Harding, Frederick J.....	do	26 May '91	500 00	5 July '43	26 May '91
St. John, N.B.	Janitor				
Allan, Robert.....					

AGENCY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

.....	Agent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	Clerk to Agent.....	4 Aug. '88	850 00	18 June '56	1 Aug. '84
Tremain, Arthur D. B.....					

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

AGENCY AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gaudin, James..... Victoria, B.C.	Agent.....	1 Oct. '92	1,400 00	28 Jan. '40	3 June '89

AGENCY AT CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord, Artemas..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Agent.....	1 Jan. '81	1,400 00	14 May '36	1 Jan. '81
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SUPERINTENDENTS OF LIGHT HOUSES.

Hutchins, Charles Alfred... Halifax, N.S.	Superintend. of Lights..	15 Feb. '84	1,400 00	4 Dec. '42	15 Feb. '84
Harty, Patrick..... Ottawa	do ..	1 June '80	1,300 00	25 May '35	1 June '80

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Carpmael, Charles, M.A.... Toronto.	Superintendent and Director of Magnetic Observatory.	13 Jan. '80	+2,000 00	19 Sept. '46	13 Jan. '80
Stewart, William Alleyne... Toronto.	Observer, Magnetic Observatory.	— Apr. '53	540 00	25 Jan. '28	— Apr. '53
Davison, William Fletcher.. Toronto.	do ..	— June '65	540 00	4 May '37	— June '65
Menzies, William..... Toronto.	do ..	1 July '87	540 00	15 Oct. '48	— '70
Drake, Jeremiah..... St. John, N.B.	Signal Station.....	1 July '90	650 00	10 Mar. '33	24 Mar. '81

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

INSPECTORS OF BOILERS AND MACHINERY.

Adams, Edward..... Kingston.	Chairman of Board.....	2 May '83	1,200 00	22 Nov. '40	2 May '83
Samson, Joseph..... Quebec.	Inspector	24 Jan. '67	1,200 00	4 Nov. '33	2 Jan. '67
Robertson, C. E..... Winnipeg, Man.	do	6 Feb. '98	1,000 00	2 Mar. '58	6 Feb. '98
Dodds, John..... Toronto.	do	26 May '91	1,050 00	12 Mar. '55	26 May '91
Stevens, Douglas..... Halifax.	do	24 Feb. '86	1,300 00	12 June '43	24 Feb. '86
Johnston, James..... Toronto.	do	27 Nov. '89	1,100 00	30 Aug. '44	27 Nov. '89
Thomson, John Alex..... Victoria, B.C.	do	18 Dec. '90	1,250 00	13 June '47	18 Dec. '90
Waring, W. L..... Halifax.	do	31 Aug. '91	1,000 00	2 Nov. '41	31 Aug. '91
Laurie, Wm..... Montreal.	do	28 April '94	1,200 00	.....	28 April '94

† Director's house estimated at \$400 a year rental.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
INSPECTORS OF HULLS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Harbottle, Thomas..... Toronto.	Inspector	5 Apr. '83	1,250 00	10 Aug. '29	5 Apr. '83
Brunelle, Pierre..... Quebec.	do	5 Apr. '83	1,050 00	29 Jan. '29	5 Apr. '83
McElhinney, Mark Patton.. Ottawa	do	Paid as an officer, Inside Service, Dept. Marine.			
Donnelly, Thomas.... Kingston.	do	10 Apr. '89	1,000 00	27 Dec. '56	10 Apr. '89
Olive, I. J..... St. John, N.B.	do	28 April '94	1,000 00	22 April '41	28 April '94
Hill, S. R..... Halifax, N.S.	do	28 April '94	1,000 00	14 Sept. '52	28 April '94

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Smith, Wm. Henry..... Halifax, N.S.	Chairman.....	30 Oct. '88	1,800 00	21 Apr. '37	30 Oct. '88
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SIGNAL SERVICE.

McHugh, Henry J..... Quebec.	Inspector	1 Jan. '87	950 00	2 Dec. '44	15 Feb. '83
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LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.
LIGHTS ABOVE MONTREAL.

Hackett, Andrew..... Amherstburg, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	1 July '91	435 00	4 Oct. '44	13 Jan. '64
Campbell, Thomas..... Burlington, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '75	350 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Apr. '75
Lambert, William McGregor. Saugeen, Ont.	do	1 Oct. '80	500 00	29 Sept. '44	1 Oct. '80
Baker, Benjamin Booth.... Spanish River, Ont.	do	8 Oct. '75	350 00	3 Jan. '27	8 Oct. '75
Durnan, George..... Gibraltar Point, Toronto.	Keeper of Light & Fog Alarm.	1 May '87	625 00	17 Feb. '27	31 May '54
Root, Albert..... Rockport, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	15 Dec. '63	250 00	1 Jan. '37	15 Dec. '63
Laberge, Alfred..... East Templeton, P.Q.	do	26 Jan. '66	240, allow- ance \$10.	2 Feb. '36	26 Jan. '66
Shannon, William..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	do	27 Sept. '66	425, allow- ance \$10.	— '44	27 Sept. '66
Shannon, George..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	Assistant Light Keeper.	27 Sept. '66	175 00	18 Mar. '51	27 Sept. '66
Roddick, Robert..... Port Hope, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	— Mar. '72	500 00	2 Jan. '40	— Mar. '72
Currie, George..... Port Elgin, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '78	650, allow- ance \$100	15 Sept. '44	1 Apr. '78
De Lamorandière, Pierre R.. Killarney, Ont.	do	24 Sept. '80	400 00	2 July '44	24 Sept. '80
Meloche, Simon..... Lachine, P.Q.	do	1 May '80	*250 00	22 May '32	1 May '80
Hill, Thomas Henry..... Lancaster, Ont.	do	1 July '77	325 00	10 Apr. '52	1 July '77
Mackenzie, Donald..... Little Current, Ont.	do	21 May '74	350 00	28 Jan. '28	20 May '67
Dickinson, William E..... Port Rowan, Ont.	do	30 May '79	400, allow- ance \$10.	24 Aug. '38	30 Sept. '79
Cullis, William..... Cockburn Island, via Col- lingwood, Ont.	Light Keeper and Fog Alarm Engineer.	1 May '88	740 00	24 Aug. '50	1 Oct. '77

* \$8 allowance for fuel.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS ABOVE MONTREAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Davieau, Hyacinthe.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '81	400 00	15 Aug. '30	1 July '81
Michipicoten Isl'd., Algoma					
Smithers, Richard Hudson..	do	20 Feb. '73	400, allow- ance \$10.	7 Sept. '24	20 Feb. '73
Stromness, Ont.					
Lawson, Adam Alexander...	do	1 Nov. '81	450 00	4 May '46	1 Nov. '81
Parry Sound, Ont.					
Gloude, Benjamin.....	do	7 Sept. '72	300 00	22 Nov. '51	7 Sept. '72
Lachine, P. Q.					
Burlingham, James.....	do	4 Nov. '90	650 00	5 Mar. '37	1 May '76
Picton, Ont.					
Wallace, John G.....	do	1 July '81	250 00	16 May '54	1 July '81
Lindoe Island, Lansdowne.					
Prinyer, John.....	do	4 Jan. '67	300 00	2 Sept. '19	4 Jan. '67
Prinyer, Ont.					
Dick, Andrew.....	do	10 Aug. '80	400 00	13 Oct. '32	10 Aug. '80
Silver Islet, Ont.					
Fortier, David Hugh A.	Light Keeper and Fog	1 May '94	550 00	12 July '40	11 Apr. '65
Port Colborne, Ont.	Alarm Engineer.				
Hunter, David.....	Light Keeper	29 Oct. '79	350 00	4 Aug. '34	29 Oct. '79
Port Dalhousie, Ont.					
Scholfield, Fergus.....	do	10 Apr. '71	350 00	4 July '44	10 Apr. '71
Port Maitland, Ont.					
Sherwood, William Henry...	do	29 Apr. '74	375 00	24 Dec. '35	29 Apr. '74
Brighton, Ont.					
Hudgins, Louis.....	do	25 Mar. '79	300 00	15 Jan. '15	25 Mar. '79
South Point, Ont.					
Pye, Robert.....	do	5 Apr. '77	400 00	28 Apr. '26	5 Apr. '77
Millier, Prince Edward					
Co., Ont.					
Jackson, William.....	do	1 Aug. '80	400, allow- ance \$50.	30 June '30	1 Aug. '80
Gananoque, Ont.					
Mason, John.....	do	12 Nov. '70	200 00	20 Oct. '20	12 Nov. '70
Solmesville, Ont.					
Kay, William.....	do	27 Jan. '90	375 00	24 Jan. '24	5 Mar. '75
Kincardine, Ont.					
Borron, Edward.....	do	13 Sept. '75	500 00	9 Jan. '56	13 Sept. '75
Midland, Ont.					
Purvis, William.....	do	8 Oct. '88	700 00	21 Aug. '35	21 Mar. '77
Cockburn Island, Ont.					
McKay, Charles Stephen....	do	27 Aug. '77	500 00	15 Feb. '38	27 Aug. '77
Battle Island, Red Rock, Ont.					
Boyster, Robert.....	do	1 Oct. '79	350 00	31 July '35	2 Oct. '79
Gore Bay, Ont.					
Covert, John.....	do	1 June '81	200 00	6 Jan. '25	1 June '81
Belleville, Ont.					
McIntosh, Daniel.....	do	1 Oct. '81	200 00	20 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '81
South Bay Point, Ont.					
Manson, John.....	do	9 June '86	600 00	12 Dec. '45	1 May '80
Colchester Reef, Ont.					

LIGHTS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Fiset, Jean Hector.....	Light Keeper.....	22 April '75	500 00	4 Nov. '44	22 April '75
Sorel, P. Q. (St. Cuthbert in winter).					
Martin, Paul, Jr.....	do	1 April '75	150 00	10 July '33	28 April '73
St. Valentin, P. Q.					
Rodrigue, François Frédéric..	do	22 Jan. '58	250 00	26 Dec. '37	22 Jan. '58
Portneuf, P. Q.					
Thurber, William.....	do	5 Oct. '78	175 00	1 June '35	5 Oct. '78
Lotbinière, P. Q.					
Giguère, Denis.....	do	1 April '75	300 00	25 April '37	24 April '70
Lavaltrie, P. Q.					

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—Concluded.

Name and P.O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Lafleur, Léon..... Lotbinière, P.Q.	Light Keeper.....	1 April '87	\$ cts. 175 00	7 Aug. '23	15 Mar. '67

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC.

Cormier, William..... Amherst Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.	Light Keeper.....	26 Apr. '71	{ 300 00 allow. \$50	21 June '46	26 April '71
Malouin, Alfred..... West Point, Anticosti, <i>viâ</i> Gaspé, P.Q.	do	1 July '77	450 00	1 April '52	1 July '77
Galibois, Jean-Baptiste..... Berthier (<i>en bas</i>).	do	23 June '80	320 00	23 Jan. '41	23 June '80
Colton, Michael..... Belle-Isle (by SS. <i>Napo-</i> <i>léon III.</i>)	do	1 Jan. '83	900 00 allow. \$100	9 Oct. '51	1 April '82
Turbide, Téléphore..... Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands (by steamer <i>Napoléon III.</i>)	do	16 Sept. '81	1,300 00	6 June '48	16 Sept. '81
Richard, Alphonse..... Rivière du Loup, P.Q.	do	7 Oct. '78	400 00	1 Oct. '46	7 Oct. '78
Côté, Louis Treflé..... Cape Chatte, Gaspé, P.Q.	do	10 Sept. '74	{ 300 00 allow. \$25	26 Aug. '37	10 Sept. '74
Landry, Elimine..... Carleton, Baie des Chaleurs, Bonaventure, P.Q.	do	27 Oct. '72	300 00	7 Apr. '24	1 Apr. '72
Painchaud, Joseph..... Crane Island, P.Q.	do	1 Oct. '64	320 00	15 July '44	1 Oct. '64
Cassidy, James..... Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.	do	9 Oct. '74	300 00	24 Sept. '36	23 Sept. '73
McWilliams, John J..... Rimouski, P.Q.	do	1 June '76	+200 00	1 Aug. '55	1 June '76
Boulliane, Pierre..... Point Bouleau, Sague- nay, P.Q.	do	1 Sept. '72	200 00	12 July '30	1 Sept. '72
Côté, Paul..... Egg Island, Rimouski.	do	3 Nov. '71	500 00	29 Mar. '40	3 Nov. '71
Bertrand, Auguste..... Anse aux Gascons, New Port, Baie des Chaleurs.	do	21 Dec. '77	300 00	25 Dec. '45	21 Dec. '77
Desjardins, Octave..... Matane, Rimouski, P.Q.	do	23 May '79	250, allow- ance \$50.	2 Aug. '30	23 May '79
Simard, Edouard..... St. Paul's Bay, Co. Charlevoix, P.Q.	do	1 July '83	400 00	18 Dec. '44	28 Oct. '70
Desjardins, David..... St. André of Kamouraska.	do	1 Apr. '81	340 00	9 Apr. '26	1 Apr. '81
Babin, Louis Damase, Jr.... St. Jean Port Joli, P.Q.	do	23 Feb. '74	450, allow- ance \$150	16 Aug. '48	23 Feb. '74
Loisel, John..... Point Paspebiac, Baie des Chaleurs, P.Q.	do	1 Mar. '79	†150 00	15 Mar. '22	1 Mar. '79
Lemieux, Ferdinand..... Point Riche, Newfoundl'd.	do	28 Oct. '81	‡400 00	12 Nov. '29	28 Oct. '81
Chabot, Edouard..... Point St. Laurent, island of Orleans, P.Q.	do	1 Aug. '80	300 00	19 Jan. '46	1 Aug. '80

Allowances :—* \$200 for assistants and \$200 for provisions. † \$250 for assistant. ‡ \$50 for blowing the fog-horn and fuel. † \$200 for assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tremblay, Dorilas..... Murray Bay, P.Q.	Light Keeper.....	1 May '76	350 00	8 Aug. '35	18 Feb. '75
Langlois, Charles..... St. John, Is'd of Orleans, Q.	do	1 Apr. '75	300 00	13 July '53	1 May '74
Martiu, Jules..... Grand Métis, P.Q.	do	23 Dec. '79	300 00	— '56	23 Dec. '79
Beck, John..... Cape Cove, <i>viâ</i> Percé, Bay of Chaleurs.	do	1 Sept. '74	*400 00	23 Apr. '29	1 Sept. '74
Beaulieu, Joseph Hudon dit.. St. Denis, P.Q.	do	29 Oct. '75	250 00	25 Oct. '45	29 Oct. '75
Gauthier, Jean..... Martin River, Gaspé, P.Q.	do	21 Feb. '76	300 00	7 Jan. '41	21 Feb. '76
Arcand, Flavien..... Betsiamits, <i>viâ</i> Rimouski.	do	20 Apr. '76	500 00	2 Sept. '30	20 Apr. '76
Tremblay, Hilaire..... Bay St. Paul, P.Q.	do	4 June '83	300, allow- ance \$50.	14 Jan. '33	25 Oct. '76
Ascah, James..... Fame Point, Gaspé.	do	2 Sept. '80	400 00	17 Mar. '31	2 Sept. '80
Leblanc, Régis..... St. Louis de Kamouraska.	do	11 Jan. '78	†2,800 00	21 Apr. '38	11 Jan. '78
Delisle, Trefflé..... Trois Pistoles, P.Q.	Keeper, Red Island Lightship.	27 May '80	\$ 2,400 00	24 May '54	27 May '80
Gourdeau, Isaac..... St. Roch des Aulnaies, Q.	Keeper, Lower Traverse Lightship.	8 May '66	|| 2,300 00	29 Mar. '36	8 May '66

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MacFarlane, John..... Cape Maligash, Cumber- land, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	27 Oct. '79	450 00	10 July '31	27 Oct. '79
Ellis, William Enslie..... Digby, N.S.	do	8 Mar. '75	800 00	25 Sept. '37	8 Mar. '75
DeCoste, Christopher..... Arichat, N.S.	do	14 June '75	250 00	24 Dec. '44	14 June '75
Ruggles, Henry M..... Tiverton, Digby, N.S.	do	31 Dec. '87	425 00	22 Mar. '37	1 Dec. '64
Doane, Isaac..... Cape Sable, Shelburne, N.S.	do	21 Nov. '76	800 00	13 Sept. '54	1 July '71
McKenzie, Roderick..... Pictou, N.S.	do	1 Aug. '81	800 00	20 Jan. '33	1 Aug. '81
Johnson, Edward..... Bear Cove, Halifax.	do	13 Oct. '92	800 00	29 May '30	14 May '72
LeQuésne, John..... Cheticamp, N.S.	do	18 May '81	300 00	6 Dec. '48	18 May '81
Creighton Henry H..... West Arichat, N.S.	do	6 May '74	200 00	11 Sept. '37	6 May '74
Smith, George Edward..... Cross Isl'd, Lunenburg, N.S.	do	7 July '80	800 00	30 May '20	1 July '72
Condon, William, Jr..... Ship Harbour, Halifax, N.S.	do	6 May '74	500 00	1 Mar. '55	6 May '74
Duane, William..... Arichat, N.S.	do	30 Oct. '71	500 00	15 Sept. '43	30 Oct. '71
Pearl, Albert..... St. Margaret's Bay, Tan- cook, N.S.	do	29 Dec. '73	500 00	29 Nov. '40	29 Dec. '73

Allowances:—* \$20 for blowing the fog-horn. † \$2,800 for crew and engineer of fog-whistle. § Provides engineer and necessary crew. || Pays crew and engineer for whistle.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Orchard, Lorenzo Dow..... Lockeport, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '77	400 00	30 May '50	1 Jan. '77
Wolf, Enos..... Lahave, N.S.	do	11 July '64	360 00	9 July '22	11 July '64
Crooks, Seth..... Liscomb, N.S.	do	20 June '72	350 00	16 May '30	20 Jan. '72
Firth, Charles Morrison..... Liverpool, N.S.	do	1 July '88	400 00	23 Nov. '47	30 June '80
Peters, John Grant..... Low Point, near Sydney, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '65	460 00	16 Jan. '32	1 Oct. '65
Ernst, John Andrew..... Lunenburg, N.S.	do	29 Oct. '64	300 00	19 Feb. '04	29 Oct. '64
Burke, James..... Main-à-Dieu, Cape Breton.	do	2 May '71	300 00	4 Sept. '22	2 May '71
Horn, Edward..... Meagher's Beach, Halifax.	Light Keeper & Keeper of Fog Alarm.	14 May '89	800 00	23 Oct. '21	31 Mar. '68
McKinnon, James..... Cape Negro, Barrington, Shelburne, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	1 July '85	300 00	10 May '29	20 June '72
McKay, Robie..... Harbour aux Bouches, Anti- gonish, N.S.	do	4 Feb. '82	350 00	12 Aug. '45	4 Feb. '82
Bonner, George..... Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	4 Nov. '90	200 00	31 Oct. '38	18 Apr. '74
McDonald, John Allan..... Port Hood, N.S.	do	10 May '80	280 00	7 June '45	10 May '80
McDonald, James..... Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	do	8 Oct. '88	300 00	17 Mar. '22	15 Mar. '70
Dunn, James M..... Port Williams, Annapolis.	do	26 Oct. '59	260 00	8 Feb. '41	26 Oct. '59
Beaton, Angus..... Pugwash, Cumberland.	do	1 Nov. '78	300 00	12 Aug. '24	1 Nov. '78
Gilkie, Altrac..... Ketch Harbour, Halifax.	Light Keeper and Engi- neer Fog Whistle.	1 July '80	*1,000 00	16 Aug. '50	8 Jan. '77
Mundell, Joseph..... Sand Point, Guysboro'.	Light Keeper.....	18 Oct. '69	400 00	23 Feb. '44	18 Oct. '69
De Mings, Francis..... McNutt Island, Shelburne, N.S.	do	10 May '80	†400 00	12 May '54	10 May '80
Goudock, Edward..... Shelburne, N.S.	do	1 July '89	280 00	13 Oct. '28	7 July '78
Amerault, Basil..... Weymouth, Digby, N.S.	do	17 Apr. '71	200 00	25 Dec. '18	17 Apr. '71
Nunn, George..... Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '88	300 00	2 Feb. '37	20 June '72
Dillon, James P..... Whitehead, Guysboro'.	do	1 May '67	‡400 00	1 Jan. '39	1 May '67
Doane, John Hiram..... Yarmouth, N.S.	do	1 July '74	800 00	23 Dec. '44	1 July '74
Doane, Joshua..... Yarmouth, N.S.	do	23 Feb. '74	§350 00	30 Jan. '31	23 Feb. '74
Latimer, Charles..... Descousse, N.S.	do	1 Dec. '74	800 00	14 Jan. '30	1 Dec. '74
Hamilton, Heman H..... Lower Argyle, Yarmouth.	do	15 Oct. '75	350 00	25 July '34	15 Oct. '75

* Pays superannuation tax on \$400. † Allowance \$400. ‡ Allowance \$110. § \$30 per annum, allowance for fog-whistle.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Quinn, James..... Lingan, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	1 Apr. '75	200 00	— '24	13 Apr. '74
Saulnier, John Hilaire..... Clare, Digby, N.S.	do	8 Aug. '78	200 00	20 June '49	8 Aug. '78
Wrayton, William Walsh... Barrington, N.S.	do	13 Jan. '80	350 00	22 Mar. '57	13 Jan. '80
Crowell, Corning..... Barrington, N.S.	Light Keeper and Engineer Fog Whistle.	1 May '80	*800 00	27 Mar. '46	1 May '80
Samson, Cyrille..... River Bourgeoise, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	1 Dec. '74	350 00	15 Sept. '31	1 Dec. '74
Christian, Patrick, Sr..... Upper Prospect, Halifax, N.S.	do	27 Sept. '75	500 00	28 July '31	27 Sept. '75
Gerrior, Dennis..... 'Torbay, Guysboro', N.S.	do	17 June '78	300 00	25 Mar. '54	17 June '78
Palmer, Howard Walter.... River Lahave, Lunenburg, N.S.	do	22 May '78	200 00	11 Sept. '59	22 May '75
Winton, Robert Bruce..... Gaberouse, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	28 Apr. '77	450 00	2 Mar. '30	28 Apr. '77
Bollong, James..... Pope Harbour, Halifax, N.S.	do	6 Aug. '77	300 00	12 Apr. '39	6 Aug. '77
Perry, John..... Sheet Harbour, Halifax, N.S.	do	17 Dec. '78	500 00	20 May '37	17 Dec. '78
Baker, Thomas..... Pease's Island, Yarmouth, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '83	350 00	26 Jan. '38	19 May '79
Webb, William John..... Havre aux Bouches, N.S.	do	1 July '86	250 00	7 Feb. '55	26 Sept. '79
Monroe, William Leander... Three Top Island, Guysboro', N.S.	do	1 Jan. '80	300 00	21 Oct. '52	28 Oct. '79
McLeod, Angus..... St. Esprit, N.S.	do	27 Oct. '80	400 00	15 Mar. '37	27 Oct. '80

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sutherland, George A..... Bathurst, Gloucester Co., N.B.	Light Keeper.....	5 June '85	200 00	23 Mar. '39	20 Mar. '82
Bent, Arthur Wellesley.... Botsford, Westmoreland Co. N.B.	do	1 July '78	300 00	20 Dec. '44	15 Sept. '75
Leblanc, Charles Placide... Shediac, N.B.	do	4 May '72	250 00	17 Oct. '41	4 May '72
Williston, William W..... Lower Baie du Vin, Northumberland, N.B.	do	31 May '78	300 00	29 Dec. '43	31 May '78
Kent, Oliver Arthur..... Seal Cove, Grand Manan.	do	20 Jan. '80	†600 00	3 Apr. '37	20 June '80
Reinsburrow, Robert..... Lower Baie du Vin, Northumberland, N.B.	do	12 Oct. '72	200 00	10 May '15	12 Oct. '72
McEwen, David..... Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.	do	22 July '75	300 00	3 July '44	22 July '75

* Has allowance of \$120 and pays superannuation tax on \$500. † Includes all allowances. Superannuation tax on \$400.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Rivers, Robert	Light Keeper.....	24 April '77	*800 00	18 July '49	24 April '77
Point Miscou, Gloucester Co., N.B.					
Wilson, James.....	do	5 Dec. '57	†800 00	16 May '32	5 Dec. '57
St. John, N.B.					
Gallant, William Abel	do	1 April '71	450 00	28 Nov. '44	1 April '71
Dipper Harbour, St. John Co., N.B.					
Richard, Fabien.....	do	1 July '75	185 00	6 Jan. '13	1 May '64
Kingston, Kent Co., N.B.					
Morrison, Duncan.....	do	25 Feb. '80	300 00	29 Dec. '28	25 Feb. '80
Lower Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B.					
Robertson, Mier.....	do	7 April '77	250 00	29 July '42	29 Dec. '78
Dumaresq, François-Xavier..	do	30 April '84	280 00	12 Dec. '40	7 Nov. '72
Shippegan, Gloucester Co., N.B.					
Munro, Ezra	do	15 Jan. '76	500 00	12 Mar. '84	15 Jan. '76
Southern Wolves, Charlotte Co., N.B.					
Archer, William.....	do	1 July '86	275 00	22 Dec. '46	7 Nov. '72
Tracadie, Gloucester Co., N.B.					
Dutch, John.....	do	7 May '75	200 00	10 Jan. '35	7 May '75
New Mills Station, Restigouche Co., N.B.					
Forbes, Joseph	do	19 Mar. '77	150 00	15 Feb. '20	19 Mar. '77
Tracadie, Gloucester Co., N.B.					
Davidson, Alexander.....	do	7 April '77	250 00	27 Nov. '27	7 April '77
Letête, Charlotte Co.					
Ross, Elijah.....	do	1 Jan. '88	350 00	17 Aug. '45	5 Mar. '78
Carleton, St. John, N.B.					
Hamm, Charles Philip.....	do	14 Jan. '79	†300 00	20 Feb. '32	14 Jan. '79
Pisarinoo, St. John Co.					
Roy, Hilarion.....	do	25 June '79	150 00	22 Nov. '19	25 June '79
Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B.					
Helms, George.....	do	3 May '82	§400 00	4 Feb. '33	3 May '82
Letête, Charlotte Co.					
McLaughlin, Walter B.....	do	29 Oct. '79	500 00	24 Jan. '29	1 Apr. '53
Seal Cove, Grand Manan.					
Seely, Neil.....	do	3 Mar. '82	800 00	12 May '46	3 Mar. '79
Campobello, Charlotte Co., N.B.					
McKnight, Joseph.....	do	1 July '81	150 00	28 July '36	1 July '81
New Jersey, Northumberland Co., N.B.					
Hachey, Octave.....	do	12 May '91	180 00	— '34	12 July '81
Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N.B.					

LIGHTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McLaine, Archibald.....	Light Keeper	26 July '78	300 00	5 Aug. '23	3 Apr. '67
Charlottetown, P.E.I.					
Beaton, Alexander Renforth..	do	11 May '85	‡600 00	1 Nov. '22	10 July '67
East Point, P.E.I.					

* Pays for Engineer's services. † Allowance, \$100. ‡ Allowance, \$25. § Allowance, \$180. ¶ Pays uperannuation tax on \$250.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
LIGHTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McLellan, Angus Jerome.... Indian River, Lot 18, Malpeque, P.E.I.	Light Keeper.....	20 Apr. '78	250 00	30 Nov. '12	20 Apr. '78
McDonald, William..... Gaspereaux, P.E.I.	do	30 Oct. '80	300 00	6 Jan. '27	20 Nov. '58
McLeod, Michael..... Point Prim, P.E.I.	do	26 July '75	300 00	27 Mar. '24	8 June '78
Ranaghan, Peter..... Bedeque, P.E.I.	do	26 July '75	250 00	16 Apr. '46	21 Apr. '78
McDonald, William..... West Point, P.E.I.	do	1 Dec. '75	300 00	29 Aug. '46	1 Dec. '75
McMillan, James..... Wood Island, P.E.I.	do	7 Oct. '80	250 00	9 May '29	7 Sept. '76
Walsh, James..... Bedeque Bay, P.E.I.	do	1 May '86	350 00	20 Feb. '80	15 Nov. '81
McDonald, Angus..... Souris, P.E.I.	do	1 July '92	300 00	10 May '31	13 Nov. '80
Hewson, William..... St. Peter Island, P.E.I.	do	18 Aug. '81	200 00	8 Sept. '34	18 Aug. '81

LIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Erwin, Walter	Light Keeper & Keeper of Fog Alarm.	12 Jan. '89	*1,000 00	14 Aug. '52	5 Oct. '80
Moodyville, Burrard Inlet.					
McKinnon, Alexander.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Dec. '77	500 00	25 Dec. '86	21 Dec. '77
Beren's Isl'd., Victoria H'bor					
Gray, Robert.....	do	5 Nov. '78	600 00	12 Oct. '85	5 Nov. '76
Entrance Islands, Nanaimo Harbour, B.C.					
Wilmot, Samuel.....	Supt. of Fish Culture..	1 July '76	2,400 00	22 Aug. '22	1 June '66
Ottawa, Ont.					
Prince, E. E.....	Commissioner and Gen- eral Inspector of Fish- eries for Canada.	1 Oct. '92	2,000 00	23 May '58	1 Oct. '92
Ottawa, Ont.					

FISH BREEDING.

Parker, William.....	In charge of Sandwich, Ont., Fish Hatchery.	1 July '82	900 00	15 Aug. '42	1 July '82
Sandwich, Ont.					
Walker, John.....	In charge of Ottawa Hatchery.	5 Dec. '91	700 00	25 Dec. '43	— Oct. '81
Catellier, Louis Napoléon ...	In charge of Tadoussac, Que., Fish Hatchery.	1 July '90	650 00	.....	1 July '86
Tadoussac, P.Q.					
Davis, Henry.....	In charge of Gaspé, Que Fish Hatchery.	1 May '90	400 00	.....	1 Jan. '75
Gaspé Basin, P.Q.					
Mowat, Alexander.....	In charge of Ristigouche Fish Hatchery.	1 Sept. '82	900 00	22 Sept. '56	1 Feb. '82
Campbellton, N.B.					
Moore, Alvan Head.....	In charge of Magog, Que., Fish Hatchery.	1 Feb. '81	600 00	20 Apr. '86	1 Feb. '81
Magog, P.Q.					
Wilmot, Asa Burnham.....	In charge of Newcastle, Ont., Fish Hatchery.	21 Sept. '93	1,000 00	15 Nov '46	1 Nov. '75
Newcastle, Ont.					
Ogden, Alfred.....	In charge of Bedford Basin Hatchery and Bayview Lobster Hat- chery, Pictou, N.S.	1 July '91	900 00	.....	1 July '91
Pictou, N.S.					
Sheasgreen, Isaac.....	In charge of Miramichi, N.B., Fish Hatchery	1 Jan. '74	500 00	20 Dec. '85	1 Jan. '74
South Esk, N.B.					
McCluskey, Charles.....	In charge of St. John River (N.B.) Fish Hatchery.	1 Aug. '82	600 00	— Aug. '21	1 Aug. '82
Grand Falls, N.B.					

* Pays for an assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McNab, John..... New Westminster, B.C.	Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.	9 Oct. '91	1,500 00	.....	1 May '91
Hackett, Edward..... Tignish, P.E.I.	Inspector of Fisheries for Prince Edward Island.	1 July '89	800 00	— '40	1 July '89
Bertram, Alexander Charles. Sydney, C.B., N.S.	Inspector of Fisheries for District No. 1, comprising Cape Breton Island.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	— '50	22 April '84
Pratt, John Henry..... St. Andrews, N.B.	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 1, for the County of Charlotte, including the Islands of Campo Bello and Grand Manan and the fisheries of Passamaquoddy Bay; also captain of Fisheries Protection Steamer <i>Dream</i> .	16 Sept. '89	900 00	.....	16 Sept. '89
Hockin, Robert..... Pictou, N.S.	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 2, for the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants, N.S.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	.....	1 Aug. '89
Chapman, Robert A..... Moncton, N.B.	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 2, for the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	.....	16 Sept. '89
Kinney, Joseph R.....	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3, for Lunenburg Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's, N.S.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	.....	2 Aug. '89
H. S. Miles.....	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3, for the Counties of Albert, St. John, King, Queen, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.	1 Oct. '92	600 00	.....	1 Oct. '92
R. L. Tupper.....	Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba.	21 Sept. '93	900 00	.....	21 Sept. '93
Gilchrist, Frederick Charles. Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.	Inspector of Fisheries, N. W. Territories.	13 April '91	800 00	20 April '59	22 Oct. '84
Wakeham, William..... Gaspé Basin, P.Q.	Commander of Fisheries Protection Str. <i>La Canadienne</i> , Lower Gulf St. Lawrence.	2 June '79	1,600 00	30 Nov. '45	2 June '79

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gobeil, Antoine	Deputy Minister.....	1 Jan. '91	3,200 00	22 Sept. '53	17 May '72
Roy, Elzébert François Edouard.	{ Secretary	1 Jan. '91	1,950 00	13 Oct. '60	1 Feb. '82
	{ Chief Clerk.....				
Dionne, Octave	Accountant and Chief Clerk.	10 Dec. '79	2,400 00	8 Mar. '35	27 Apr. '64
Coste, Louis.....	Chief Engineer.....	26 June '92	3,400 00	31 July '57	1 Oct. '83
*Fuller, Thomas.....	Chief Architect.....	31 Oct. '81	3,200 00	8 Mar. '23	— Oct. '59
Steckel, Louis Jos. René, C.E.	Chief Clerk, Engineering Branch.	1 July '80	2,400 00	6 Sept. '44	17 Dec. '60
Macpherson, James Pennington, M.A.	1st Class Clerk.....	15 Feb. '84	1,800 00	29 May '39	1 May '64
Lightfoot, Francis Cuthbert..	do ..	1 Oct. '85	1,800 00	3 Apr. '47	1 July '74
Taché, Joseph Charles.....	do ..	21 July '91	1,550 00	25 Mar. '50	— Jan. '72
Smith, Edward Thomas.....	do Collector Slide and Boom dues.	5 Jan. '92	1,500 00	26 Nov. '46	23 June '64
Kingston, Alfred George	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,450 00	28 Nov. '53	24 June '72
Belleau, Antoine Emmanuel.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	8 July '54	10 Mar. '84
Vincent, Joseph.....	do ..	1 Jan. '86	1,400 00	17 Mar. '50	17 Mar. '66
O'Brien, Stephen Edward...	do ..	1 Sept. '87	1,400 00	1 Sept. '64	4 Sept. '80
Fortier, Théophile.....	do ..	20 Sept. '87	1,400 00	26 May '45	27 July '71
Coté, Isidore	do ..	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	10 May '42	22 Aug. '79
Blais, Jos. Calixte.....	do ..	21 July '91	1,250 00	14 Oct. '54	25 Jan. '85
Thériault, Jos. Aimérid....	do ..	30 Jan. '92	1,200 00	1 Mar. '47	1 July '73
Desrochers, Rodolphe Charles	{ 2nd Class Clerk.....	26 July '92	1,200 00	20 Jan. '68	13 Feb. '79
	{ Private Sec'y.....	13 Jan. '92	600 00		
Robillard, Rodrigue Joseph..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,150 00	3 June '65	26 Jan. '86
Rouleau, Alfred.....	do ..	1 July '93	1,150 00	2 Apr. '55	19 July '80
Verreault, Jules Edouard....	3rd Class Clerk.....	13 Oct. '79	1,000 00	21 Aug. '49	13 Oct. '79
Slater, James.....	do ...	5 Jan. '92	1,000 00	30 Apr. '47	21 Apr. '77
Hennessey, George Francis..	do ..	1 July '84	1,000 00	26 Dec. '64	4 June '83
Smith, Edmond John	do ..	18 May '85	1,000 00	7 Apr. '62	4 June '83
Hyndman, Isabella Forsyth.	do ..	1 July '93	780 00	16 Sept. '48	23 Jan. '76
Durocher, Olivier.....	do ..	1 July '93	450 00	16 Mar. '66	30 Mar. '87
Marion, Joseph Ernest.....	do ..	18 June '94	400 00	4 Mar. '66	18 June '94
DesRivières, Edouard McGill.	Messenger.....	18 Dec. '86	500 00	3 Jan. '64	13 Dec. '86
Lepage, Victor.....	do	6 Dec. '88	480 00	14 May '65	29 Feb. '86
Champagne, Isidore.....	do	20 Jan. '94	300 00	14 Nov. '68	16 Jan. '90

* Architect of Government Buildings from October, '59 to 1st July, '67.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Schreiber, Collingwood, C. E., C. M. G.	{ Dep'y Minister and Chief Engineer of Railways & Canals. }	1 Dec. '92	6,000 00	14 Dec. '31	1 May '64
Balderson, John H.	Secretary, Chief Clerk..	19 Dec. '92	2,200 00	11 Jan. '59	1 July '82
Fissiault, Hypolite Adolphe.	Law Clerk and Chief Clerk.	1 July '84	2,400 00	8 Oct. '28	15 June '60
Jones, Louis Kossuth.....	Chief Clerk, Office of Chief Engineer, Rail- ways and Canals.	1 July '93	1,900 00	9 June '50	— Nov. '70
Maynard, Martin Wilkins...	Chief Clerk, Recording Staff.	1 July '93	1,850 00	25 Feb. '49	— May '69
Shannon, Samuel Leonard...	Accountant, 1st Class Clerk.	18 Oct. '89	1,700 00	18 Jan. '62	12 Feb. '80
Tilley, William James.....	1st Class Clerk.....	8 Oct. '78	1,800 00	18 May '39	11 July '69
Dixon, Frederick Augustus..	do	1 Jan. '81	1,800 00	7 May '43	15 Apr. '73
Stewart, Neil.....	do	1 July '87	1,750 00	23 Mar. '41	1 Sept. '64
Filteau, Louis Honoré.....	do	1 July '88	1,700 00	27 June '44	8 Mar. '70
Teakles, Brenton Haliburton	do	1 July '88	1,700 00	20 Oct. '44	30 June '69
Costin, Charles.....	do	1 July '90	1,600 00	1 June '29	21 Dec. '79
Almon, Andrew Uniacke....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '83	1,400 00	25 July '52	1 Nov. '78
Currier, Jas. Everett Wilson.	do	5 May '84	1,400 00	26 July '49	1 Nov. '78
Chubbuck, Charles Edward..	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	13 July '48	11 Feb. '73
Devlin, Richard.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	24 May '44	— June '73
Pugsley, John William.....	do and Asst. Accountant.	21 July '90	1,250 00	12 Mar. '61	25 Feb. '80
Hill, William Bruce Almon.	2nd Class Clerk.....	14 Oct. '91	1,200 00	22 Dec. '59	29 June '81
Ross, Henry Le Breton.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,200 00	23 Mar. '63	1 Dec. '79
Ross, Charles William.....	do	26 July '92	1,150 00	25 Aug. '56	31 Aug. '88
Fortier, Lucien Napoléon....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '73	1,000 00	6 Apr. '49	1 Oct. '69
Dion, Louis Didier.....	do	9 July '73	1,000 00	26 May '43	1 July '65
Cameron, Alexander Walker.	do	29 June '82	1,000 00	25 May '52	13 Feb. '79
Méthot, Joseph Eugène.....	do	1 July '83	1,000 00	5 Nov. '57	24 Dec. '80
Beard, Frank.....	do	1 July '90	950 00	26 Sept. '68	6 Aug. '89
Bell, Graham Airdie.....	do	6 July '93	450 00	18 Aug. '75	6 July '93
Dealauriers, Isidore N.....	Chief Messenger	— Oct. '67	500 00	28 Apr. '35	— Mar. '59
Dealauriers, Isidore.....	Assistant Messenger....	1 July '82	500 00	24 Mar. '64	1 June '79

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pottinger, David..... Moncton, N.B.	General Manager, Gov- ernment Railways.	19 Dec. '92	6,000 00	7 Oct. '43	— July '63

INTERCOLONIAL DIVISION.

Archibald, Peter Souther... Moncton, N.B.	Chief Engineer.....	— April '79	3,500 00	— Mar. '48	— Sept. '67
Brown, Francis Robert Fon- taine. Moncton, N.B.	Mech'l Superintendent.	22 Oct. '92	3,200 00	29 Sept. '45	22 Oct. '92
Williams, Thomas..... Moncton, N.B.	Chief Accountant and Treasurer.	— July '82	2,400 00	— June '46	— Aug. '73
Wallace, Joseph James..... Moncton, N.B.	General Freight Agent..	1 Nov. '92	2,100 00	20 Apr. '47	— May '66
Lyons, John M..... Moncton, N.B.	General Passenger Agent	1 Nov. '92	2,100 00	1 July '50	.....
Cooke, Thomas Vincent..... Moncton, N.B.	General Storekeeper....	— Nov. '80	1,900 00	— Aug. '48	— Jan. '65
Bruce, Joseph Robert..... Moncton, N.B.	Traffic Auditor.....	— May '83	1,500 00	— Sept. '48	— Feb. '73
Trites, Edward Trueman.... Moncton, N.B.	Paymaster.....	— Oct. '73	1,400 00	— April '44	— Oct. '63

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION.

Unsworth, Joseph..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Superintendent and Me- chanical Supt.	1 May '88	2,000 00	12 May '40	— Mar. '72
Huggan, William Thomas... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Accountant and Auditor.	1 July '82	1,500 00	24 May '51	14 Jan. '70

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LACHINE CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Steam Dredge No. 1.			\$ cts.		
Cockburn, Alexander..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	Craneman.....	1 Aug. '56	*\$2.50 per day.	22 June '22	1 Aug. '56
Superintending Engineer's Office.					
Lesage, Louis Alphonse..... Montreal.	Secretary & Accountaut	1 Jan. '80	1,400 00	18 Apr. '49	17 July '71
Lachine Canal.					
Corbeille, François..... Montreal.	Wharfinger.....	10 Sept. '84	700 00	5 Apr. '50	1 July '79
Simard, Léon..... Montreal.	Asst. Wharfinger.....	31 Aug. '91	600 00	1 Feb. '45	1 June '70
Neagle, John..... Lachine, P.Q.	Boom Master.....	1 June '56	†45 00 " per mo.	— May '24	— May '48
Fitzpatrick, Patrick..... Montreal.	Lock Master No. 1....	1 May '81	†38 00 "	16 Jan. '32	1 Nov. '54
Conway, John..... Montreal.	do No. 2. ..	1 May '75	†38 00 "	20 Dec. '35	1 May '75
Redmond, Patrick..... Montreal.	do No. 3....	26 May '57	†38 00 "	— Mar. '26	1 May '46
Enright, James..... Lachine, P.Q.	do No. 5....	1 Apr. '82	†38 00 "	25 Nov. '43	21 June '63
Newman, Ralph..... Montreal.	Bridge Keeper No. 2...	9 Feb. '58	†38 00 "	22 May '30	9 Feb. '58
Charlebois, Arsène..... Côte St. Paul, P.Q.	do No. 5...	1 May '74	†38 00 "	15 Dec. '16	1 May '74
Gauthier, Pierre..... Lachine, P.Q.	do No. 6...	1 Mar. '77	†38 00 "	29 June '42	1 Mar. '77
Enright, Michael..... Montreal.	Special Constable.....	25 Sept. '86	§38 00 "	— Nov. '45	— May '63

* 50 cents per night as watchman. Employed during season of navigation.

† \$84 per annum, house rent allowance. § \$72 per annum, house rent allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BEAUBARNOIS CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Béique, Joseph Flavien..... Melocheville, P.Q.	Superintendent.....	26 Mar. '74	\$ 1,400 00	5 Feb. '29	26 Mar. '74
Denault, Benjamin Gedson.. Valleyfield, P.Q.	Wharfinger	30 June '83	†750 00	27 Apr. '30	26 Apr. '56
Roy, Jean-Baptiste..... Melocheville, P.Q.	Lock Master No. 6....	29 Apr. '81	‡38 00	26 Aug. '37	1 May '81
Lefort, Pierre..... Melocheville P.Q.	do No. 7....	1 June '72	‡38 00	17 Aug. '50	1 June '72
Bertrand, Louis..... St. Timothy, P.Q.	do No. 12....	5 Feb. '80	‡38 00	5 Sept. '50	5 Feb. '80
De Groseillier, Pierre..... St. Timothy, P.Q.	Bridge Keeper.....	28 June '76	‡38 00	20 Dec. '33	28 June '76
Lafleur, Olivier..... St. Timothy, P.Q.	Ferry Keeper No. 1....	1 Sept. '65	§38 00	15 Apr. '37	1 Aug. '65
Chatigny, Pierre..... Melocheville, P.Q.	Lockman No. 6.....	27 Oct. '79	§38 00	15 June '52	27 Oct. '79
Secours, Luc..... Melocheville, P.Q.	do No. 6.....	5 July '72	§38 00	30 Sept. '37	5 July '72
Auger, Israël..... Melocheville. P.Q.	do No. 8.....	24 Aug. '69	§38 00	15 Mar. '40	24 Aug. '69
Bonnin, Isidore..... Melocheville, P.Q.	do No. 8.....	5 Feb. '80	§38 00	16 Aug. '49	5 Feb. '80
Leduc, Clodomir..... Melocheville, P.Q.	do No. 9.....	5 Feb. '80	§38 00	10 Nov. '46	5 Feb. '80
Grenier, Adolphe..... Melocheville, P.Q.	do No. 11.....	7 Aug. '76	§38 00	21 July '41	7 Aug. '76
Grenier, Etienne.... St. Timothy, P.Q.	do No. 12.....	24 Apr. '74	§38 00	23 Mar. '36	24 Apr. '74
Pitre, Léon..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	do No. 14.....	25 Apr. '80	§38 00	5 May '49	25 Apr. '80

* Value of house rent \$300 per annum.

† \$100 per annum, house rent allowance.

‡ Value of house rent \$40 per annum.

§ do \$30 do

§ do \$25 do

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Benoit, Pierre Basile..... Chambly Basin, P.Q.	Superintendent.....	13 July '86	*1,800 00 per mo.	8 Oct. '37	18 July '86
Labossière, Israël..... Chambly Canton, P.Q.	Lockman No. 3.....	1 Jan. '81	‡88 00 "	15 Feb. '39	1 Jan. '81
Hender, André..... Chambly Canton, P.Q.	do No. 4.....	1 May '54	‡88 00 "	18 Feb. '25	— July '46
Leblanc, Pierre..... Chambly Canton, P.Q.	do No. 5.....	1 May '54	‡88 00 "	29 June '31	— May '54
Sauvage, Moise..... St. Luc, P.Q.	Bridge Keeper No. 3...	9 May '54	‡88 00 "	8 May '22	— May '54
Papineau, Louis..... St. Luc, P.Q.	do No. 4...	15 May '79	‡88 00 "	15 Nov. '51	15 May '79
Ste. Marie, Joseph..... St. Luc, P.Q.	do No. 7...	15 May '79	‡88 00 "	5 Apr. '25	15 May '79
Mailhot, Edmond..... Chambly Basin, P.Q.	do No. 8...	20 June '74	‡88 00 "	15 June '45	20 June '74

ST. OURS LOCK.

Coderre, Alfred..... St. Ours, P.Q.	Superintendent.....	1 Sept. '88	per diem. ‡ 2 00 "	1 Jan. '42	1 Sept. '88
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* \$1,800 salary includes \$300 for house rent allowance.

† Value of house rent \$50 per annum.

‡ Value of house rent \$30 per annum.

|| Value of house rent and land \$150 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ellis, William, C. E. St. Catharines, Ont.	Superintendent.	1 Jan. '80	2,900 00	31 Aug. '26	1 Jan. '80
Demare, Jacob Griffith Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Overseer, Div. 1.	1 May '82	*1,200 00	8 Aug. '48	22 Mar. '71
Woodall, Jonathan May. Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Lock Master & Bridge..	1 May '82	per month †42 00 "	30 Sept. '50	18 Aug. '71
Howe, George. Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Asst. do ...	24 Mar. '75	45 00 "	4 Nov. '57	24 Mar. '75
Paxton, John. Port Dalhousie, Ont.	do do ...	24 Mar. '75	45 00 "	14 Mar. '37	24 Mar. '75
Flynn, John. Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Bridge Tender.	— Apr. '71	45 00 "	12 Apr. '54	— Apr. '71
Gorman, Cornelius. St. Catharines, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.	24 Mar. '75	45 00 "	10 Mar. '41	24 Mar. '75
Hare, Connolly Briggs. St. Catharines, Ont.	Lock Master.	1 May '82	47 00 "	2 June '52	13 Oct. '74
Bradley, James. St. Catharines, Ont.	do ...	4 Mar. '65	47 00 "	15 Jan. '45	4 Mar. '65
Mulvey, James. St. Catharines, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.	20 July '81	45 00 "	8 Sept. '45	20 July '81
Hare, Henry. St. Catharines, Ont.	do ...	10 Oct. '67	45 00 "	17 Aug. '32	10 Oct. '67
Strong, William. Merritton, Ont.	Lock Master.	15 Apr. '73	47 00 "	2 Feb. '53	15 Apr. '73
Flynn, Thomas. Merritton, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.	17 Mar. '76	45 00 "	18 Dec. '47	17 Mar. '76
Collins, John. Thorold, Ont.	Lock Master.	15 Apr. '75	47 00 "	17 May '42	24 Mar. '75
Freel, Thomas. Thorold, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.	5 Nov. '75	45 00 "	7 Mar. '58	5 Nov. '75
Commarford, Thomas. Thorold, Ont.	do ...	2 Nov. '76	45 00 "	— Dec. '43	2 Nov. '76
Corbett, John. Thorold, Ont.	do ...	18 Aug. '71	45 00 "	3 May '36	18 Aug. '71
McCarthy, Michael. Thorold, Ont.	Lock Master.	17 May '75	47 00 "	— May '42	17 May '75
Lay, Frederick. Allanburgh, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.	7 Aug. '77	45 00 "	— Mar. '35	7 Aug. '77
Collier, Charles Henry. Thorold, Ont.	Master Guard Lock.	13 Oct. '74	47 00 "	27 Nov. '42	13 Oct. '74
Higgins, Richard. Thorold, Ont.	Bridge Keeper.	24 June '73	45 00 "	15 Mar. '44	24 June '73
O'Leary, Daniel. Allanburgh, Ont.	do ...	6 Dec. '62	45 00 "	3 Mar. '32	6 Dec. '62
O'Leary, Bartholomew. Port Robinson, Ont.	do ...	21 Oct. '76	45 00 "	— Aug. '40	21 Oct. '76
Thompson, George. Port Robinson, Ont.	Asst. do ...	10 July '59	45 00 "	11 Dec. '25	10 July '59
McCoppin, James. Port Robinson, Ont.	Lock Master.	6 Dec. '62	47 00 "	— May '32	6 Dec. '62
Edmonds, James. Welland, Ont.	Bridge Keeper.	23 Apr. '66	45 00 "	11 Nov. '22	23 Apr. '66
Foster, James. Welland, Ont.	do ...	29 Aug. '68	45 00 "	2 Dec. '22	29 Aug. '68
Hannah, Charles. Welland, Ont.	do ...	3 Feb. '65	45 00 "	11 May '33	3 Feb. '65
Hannah, Alexander. Welland, Ont.	Asst. do ...	13 Aug. '71	45 00 "	12 Aug. '35	13 Aug. '71

*\$150 per annum for horse-hire. Occupies government house, valued at \$60 per annum.

† Occupies government house, valued at \$60 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL—Continued.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
			per month		
Bonaberg, Emile..... Humberston, Ont.	Bridge Keeper.....	30 Apr. '80	45 00 "	1 June '55	30 Apr. '80
Henshaw, John..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Lock Master.....	1 July '83	*42 00 "	— Mar. '31	13 May '56
Cook, John..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender....	27 May '75	†42 00 "	12 Mar. '49	27 May '75
Steffens, John..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Regulating water.....	27 May '75	†42 00 "	28 Oct. '49	27 May '75
Aikens, William..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender....	13 May '75	†42 00 "	16 May '44	13 May '75
Nestor, Martin..... Merritton, Ont.	do	14 Sept. '63	45 00 "	— July '29	14 Sept. '63
Duffin, Samuel..... Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Lock Tender.....	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	1 Apr. '29	24 Mar. '75
Charles, William Henry..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Lock Master & Bridge (a)	1 Nov. '87	*42 00 "	17 Feb. '31	24 Mar. '75
Johnson, Terrance..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	22 May '35	24 Mar. '75
Sullivan, Timothy..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Bridge Tender (a).....	12 June '77	†38 00 "	— '41	12 June '77
Sullivan, John..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Master Lock Tender....	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	15 June '32	15 Mar. '80
White, Michael..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Assistant Lock Tender.	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	— Oct. '50	23 Aug. '75
Clarke, Bernard..... Merritton, Ont.	do	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	10 April '34	— Sept. '56
Bradley, Casper Wright..... Merritton, Ont.	Lock Master (a).....	26 Oct. '70	†38 00 "	12 Mar. '50	26 Oct. '70
Bradley, Arthur Wellington..... Merritton, Ont.	Assistant Lock Tender.	1 Apr. '94	45 00 "	12 June '44	18 Aug. '64
Cogan, James..... Merritton, Ont.	do	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	— Jan. '26	— May '55
Gibson, Robert..... Merritton, Ont.	do	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	19 May '37	17 Mar. '68
McLaughlin, Edward..... Merritton, Ont.	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	25 Sept. '29	15 April '80
Bradley, Robert..... Merritton, Ont.	Assist. Lock Tender (a)	4 July '62	†38 00 "	25 June '35	4 July '62
McNamara, John..... Thorold, Ont.	Bridge Tender (a).....	14 Oct. '63	†38 00 "	— '25	14 Oct. '63
Neil, John..... Thorold Ont.	Lock Master (a).....	16 Oct. '78	†42 00 "	16 Jan. '34	16 Oct. '79
Reuter, Jacob..... Thorold, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	22 Dec. '29	2 Aug. '71
Higgins, Nelson..... Thorold, Ont.	do	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	18 June '40	11 Aug. '65
Upper, Albert Horatio..... Allanburg, Ont...	do	15 Apr. '94	45 00 "	27 Aug. '52	1 May '81
Higgins, William..... Allanburg, Ont...	Lock Master (a).....	— July '51	§38 00 "	4 Oct. '24	— July '51
Mosier, Lewis..... Allanburg, Ont...	Assist. Lock Tender (a)	24 May '75	*38 00 "	— Nov. '38	24 May '75
Higgins, Aaron..... Allanburg, Ont...	Lock Master (a).....	— April '50	§38 00 "	1 Oct. '30	— April '50
Scott, John Edwin..... Dunnville, Ont.	Overseer (b).....	17 April '71	||\$800 00	9 Mar. '37	12 May '60

* Occupies government house valued at \$60 per annum. † Occupies government house valued at \$50 per annum. ‡ \$50 per annum for house allowance. § Over 35 year's service, \$60 per annum for house allowance. || Occupies government house valued at \$150 per annum.

(a) Employed on the old Welland Canal. (b) Employed on the Welland Canal Feeder.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hannah, George..... Welland, Ont.	Lock Master (b).....	— May '56	per month. 38 00 "	28 Mar. '28	— May '56
Corcoran, Michael..... Port Maitland, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	15 April '94	45 00 "	15 Oct. '35	9 July '75

‡ Occupies government house valued at \$60 per annum.

(b) Employed on Welland Canal Feeder.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

RIDEAU CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
*Wise, Frederick Ayshford M. C.E., Ottawa.	Supt. Engineer.....	1 Oct. '72	2,000 00	31 July '84	1 Oct. '72
Cooper, Robert Wallace..... Ottawa.	Clerk and Wharfinger..	23 May '82	1,000 00	4 Dec. '40	1 Jan. '73
Carroll, James..... Ottawa.	Foreman of Works.....	11 Nov. '72	750 00 per diem.	21 Apr. '82	11 Nov. '72
Shore, Robert..... Ottawa.	Bridge Keeper.....	1 July '90	1 25 "	26 Dec. '18	14 May '70
Little, John..... Ottawa.	do	1 Nov. '66	1 00 "	15 Apr. '83	j1 Nov. '66
Pilson, Henry..... Ottawa.	Lock Master	19 Mar. '69	a1 25 "	10 Aug. '39	19 Mar. '69
Pudvah, Joseph..... Ottawa.	Lock Labourer.....	1 Sept. '58	b1 25 "	30 Apr. '84	j1 Sept. '58
Nevins, Nicholas..... Ottawa.	do	1 July '78	1 25 "	6 Sept. '48	j1 July '78
Hardy, Robert Evins..... Merrivale.	Lock Master	1 Nov. '66	a1 25 "	15 May '34	1 Nov. '66
Clarke, George..... Manotick.	do	3 Apr. '82	c1 25 "	9 Oct. '45	3 Apr. '82
Driscoll, Thomas..... Manotick.	Lock Labourer.....	2 Sept. '70	1 25 "	3 Aug. '51	j2 Sept. '70
Todd, James..... Burritt's Rapids.	Lock Master	16 Jan. '80	d1 25 "	20 Dec. '33	16 Jan. '80
McGowan, Patrick H..... Burritt's Rapids.	Bridge Keeper.....	15 Apr. '45	e1 00 "	14 Mar. '23	g15 Apr. '45
Newman, William..... Burritt's Rapids.	Lock Master	1 July '71	e1 25 "	20 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '66
Real, Patrick..... Burritt's Rapids.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '70	1 25 "	25 Mar. '28	j15 Apr. '70
Lucas, John..... Burritt's Rapids.	do	15 Apr. '72	1 25 "	10 Jan. '40	j15 Apr. '72
Newman, John Jarvis..... Merrickville.	Lock Master	1 July '71	e1 25 "	29 Aug. '45	15 Apr. '64
Miller, Peter..... Merrickville.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 25 "	22 Mar. '31	j15 Apr. '72
Johnston, Mathew Henry..... Merrickville.	Lock Master	1 Sept. '69	f1 25 "	14 Dec. '42	15 Apr. '64
Newsome, William Alfred... Kilmarnock.	do	1 July '71	e1 25 "	12 Dec. '48	15 Apr. '67
Newsome, Albert Edward... Kilmarnock.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 25 "	31 Aug. '52	j15 Apr. '72
Mills, William Wesley..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Master	1 May '67	e1 25 "	28 May '35	15 Apr. '57
Lee, Henry..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '81	1 25 "	20 Jan. '60	j18 Apr. '81
McCreary, Robert..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Master	20 May '82	e1 25 "	11 June '35	20 May '82
Richey, William Metcalfe... Smith's Falls.	do	13 Mar. '71	e1 25 "	8 Apr. '31	13 Mar. '71
Jones, James Gordon..... Smith's Falls.	do	1 July '71	e1 25 "	26 Oct. '53	15 Apr. '69
Pearson, William Ormond... Smith's Falls.	do	1 July '71	a1 25 "	13 Dec. '51	1 July '71

a. House rent \$36 per year. b. House rent \$50 per year. c. House rent \$68 per year. d. House rent \$40 per year. e. House rent \$30 per year. f. House rent \$30 per year. g. Paid 50 cts. per diem during winter months. j. Paid during season of navigation only.

* Died 3 July, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

RIDEAU CANAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per diem.		
Best, Edward..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Labourer.....	17 June '72	1 25 "	14 Mar. '36	j17 June '72
Campbell, Duncan..... Lombardy.	Bridge Keeper.....	25 July '74	e1 00 "	15 Oct. '15	j25 July '74
Mooney, Michael..... Newboro'.	Lock Master.....	1 Dec. '74	d1 25 "	17 Aug. '36	14 Apr. '70
Carty, William..... Newboro'.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '75	1 25 "	15 Apr. '49	j15 Apr. '75
Howarth, James..... Chaffey's Lock.	Lock Labourer.....	4 Aug. '68	1 25 "	9 Aug. '27	j4 Aug. '68
Foster, Alfred..... Elgin.	Lock Master.....	14 May '64	d1 25 "	1 Feb. '49	14 May '64
Bolton, Robert..... Jones' Falls.	do.....	1 July '71	a1 50 "	6 Aug. '36	15 Apr. '61
Glover, John Ellis..... Jones' Falls.	Lock Labourer.....	1 May '81	1 25 "	2 May '54	j 1 May '81
Virtue, Crawford..... Jones' Falls.	do.....	1 July '71	1 25 "	— July '45	j1 July '71
Smith, William..... Jones' Falls.	do.....	15 Apr. '74	1 25 "	— May '34	j15 Apr. '74
Deane, Patrick..... Brewer's Mills.	Lock Master.....	— '57	a1 25 "	— Nov. '28	15 Sept. '44
Milne, Charles..... Brewer's Mills.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '71	1 25 "	23 Feb. '48	j15 Apr. '71
Redmond, John..... Kingston Mills.	do.....	22 June '54	1 25 "	29 Sept. '26	j22 June '54
Doyle, James..... Kingston Mills.	do.....	15 Apr. '57	1 25 "	8 Apr. '26	j15 Apr. '57
Sargent, Robert..... Kingston Mills.	do.....	15 Apr. '68	1 25 "	25 Oct. '53	j15 Apr. '68

a. House rent \$30 per year. b. House rent \$36 per year. c. House rent \$40 per year. d. House rent \$24 per year. j. Paid during season of navigation only.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

GRENVILLE CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Williamson, Thomas Hugh. Grenville, P.Q.	Lock Master	9 May '73	c1 25 "	18 Mar. '54	9 May '73
Cox, William Richard..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	do	4 Sept. '73	c1 25 "	28 Nov. '44	4 Sept. '73
Foreman, Thomas..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	do	1 Apr. '68	1 25 "	8 Mar. '48	1 Apr. '68
Lafrance, Martin..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	Lock Labourer.....	1 May '67	1 25 "	18 Dec. '37	a1 May '66
Sauvé, François..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	do	23 June '69	1 25 "	3 Nov. '32	a23 June '69
Poirier, Alphonse..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	do	1 July '69	1 25 "	1 Mar. '42	a1 July '69
Teck, Joseph..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	do	1 June '70	1 25 "	10 Apr. '54	a1 June '70

CARILLON CANAL.

Brophy, John..... Carillon, P.Q.	Lock Master	12 June '72	per diem. 1 25 "	15 Jan. '35	12 June '72
Mason, Henry Edward..... Carillon, P.Q.	do	3 Aug. '71	1 25 "	8 Nov. '48	3 Aug. '71

ST. ANN'S LOCK.

Daoust, Joseph Lumina..... Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	Superintendent	1 Jan. '79	per annum 800 00	10 Aug. '43	1 Jan. '79
Larente, Régis..... Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	Lock Labourer.....	25 Jan. '77	per diem. 1 25 "	10 Sept. '41	a25 Jan. '77

CORNWALL CANAL.

Adams, Alexander..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Labourer	— May '72	per diem. d1 25 "	15 Nov. '31	— May '72
Bridges, John..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— July '70	d1 25 "	4 Nov. '37	— July '70
Bridges, William..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Oct. '61	1 25 "	19 Apr. '39	— Oct. '61
Carr, Thomas..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Oct. '80	d1 25 "	12 Feb. '39	— Oct. '80
Chisholm, John..... Milleroches, Ont.	do	— Mar. '75	d1 25 "	29 July '45	— Mar. '75
Dawson, Francis..... Dickinson's Landing.	do	— June '82	d1 25 "	2 Aug. '39	— June '82
Degan, Lawrence..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Nov. '79	d1 25 "	27 Mar. '43	— Nov. '79

a Employed during season of navigation. Value of house \$40. c Value of house \$60. Value of house \$30.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CORNWALL CANAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Denneny, James..... Cornwall, Ont.	Bridge Keeper.....	— Mar. '69	\$ cts. 61 25 " per diem.	5 Sept. '47	— Mar. '69
Denneny, Patrick..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	— May '64	c1 25 "	12 Feb. '35	— May '64
Gillie, John..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Master.....	— Mar. '75	b1 25 "	9 Jan. '45	— June '63
Gillespie, David..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	— Apr. '80	c1 25 "	16 June '59	— April '80
Gleason, James..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— May '70	c1 25 "	16 May '42	— May '70
Hurley, Robert..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Sept. '81	c1 25 "	25 Dec. '57	— Sept. '81
Smith, John..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— April '77	c1 25 "	25 July '45	— April '77
Sheals, Timothy..... Dickinson's Landing.	do	— April '69	c1 25 "	29 Aug. '43	— April '69
Tackaberry, William..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Master.....	— Aug. '49	b2 00 "	28 Oct. '28	a1 Aug. '49
Gillespie, Daniel..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— July '84	b1 25 "	29 Oct. '29	— May '50

WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Casselman, William John.... Morrisburg, Ont.	Lock Master.....	1 Jan. '73	per diem. b1 25 "	28 May '28	24 Dec. '72
Farley, Christopher Joseph.. Cardinal, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '72	b1 25 "	16 July '47	1 April '72
Cutler, Amelia..... Morrisburg, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	23 Aug. '71	d1 25 "	5 July '35	23 Aug. '71
Mullen, Thomas..... Morrisburg, Ont.	do	1 May '73	b1 25 "	10 Aug. '49	1 May '73
Johnston, James..... Morrisburg, Ont.	do	1 July '79	b1 25 "	12 Nov. '34	1 July '79
Black, John..... Iroquois, Ont.	do	20 Dec. '79	b1 25 "	3 May '37	20 Dec. '79
Beare, Alexander..... Cardinal, Ont.	do	15 Oct. '72	b1 25 "	24 May '37	15 Oct. '72
Armstrong, Robert..... Cardinal, Ont.	Foreman.....	1 Aug. '61	1 75 "	22 Dec. '36	1 May '57

CANAL TOLLS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Arahill, John..... Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	1 June '28	3 May '79
Battle, Timothy..... Ottawa.	Asst. Collector.....	1 June '83	800 00	23 Dec. '40	23 May '73
Burrows, William..... Kingston.	Collector.....	29 June '82	600 00	22 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Clark, Wm. Beverley..... Port Dalhousie.	do	1 July '89	1,100 00	2 Mar. '56	1 May '82
Collier Henry Haight..... St. Catharines.	do	1 July '77	200 00	28 Nov. '18	1 July '77

a Employed from '50 to '62 as labourer. Discharged in '62 Re-employed in '64. b Value of house, \$50. c Value of house, \$30. d Value of house, \$71.50.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CANAL TOLLS—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Coulter, Robert..... Port Robinson.	Collector.....	2 Mar. '78	720 00	30 Apr. '24	2 Mar. '78
Crevier, William..... St. Anne, P.Q.	do	5 Dec. '91	800 00	14 May '40	17 Aug. '81
Danis, Antoine Dosithée... Valleyfield, P.Q.	do	1 Oct. '79	850 00	5 Feb. '39	1 Oct. '79
Deschamps, Jean Baptiste... Lachine, P. Q.	Clerk.....	1 July '85	700 00	2 Dec. '50	8 May '79
Durocher, Charles..... Chambly, P.Q.	Asst. Collector.....	1 Jan. '87	500 00	1 Jan. '41	1 Jan. '87
Fahey, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	Clerk.....	28 June 83	500 00	13 July '41	30 Dec. '75
Farley, James Frederick..... Ottawa.	Collector.....	1 July '91	1,400 00	17 Aug. '32	2 Oct. '79
Fournier, Joseph Alfred..... St. John's, P.Q.	Asst. Collector.....	1 July '84	500 00	21 Dec. '30	1 May '73
Galbraith, Thomas Jefferson Port Maitland, Ont.	do	9 Sept. '65	500 00	5 Mar. '41	9 Sept. '65
Giroux, Alphonse Philareme Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 July '89	800 00	23 Feb. '47	14 Oct. '82
Harvey, Thos. Brunswick... Chippawa, Ont.	Collector.....	1 July '88	100 00	15 Nov. '34	26 May '81
Leggett, John Edward..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Clerk.....	1 July '82	800 00	18 Oct. '46	10 May '70
Martel, Michel Dosithée Stanislas, Chambly, P.Q.	Collector.....	5 Mar. '88	1,000 00	11 Jan. '38	5 Mar. '88
Murphy, Daniel..... Carillon, P.Q.	do	27 May '90	800 00	— June '46	1 July '72
McFarland, Duncan Elliott.. Port Colborne, Ont.	do	1 Mar. '78	1,400 00	1 Jan. '31	1 Sept. '75
McMillan, Robert Pringle... Cardinal, Ont.	Clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	12 Mar. '43	14 June '64
McNally, Thomas..... Montreal.	do	1 July '83	1,200 00	4 May '34	— '55
O'Neil, John..... Montreal.	Collector.....	1 July '87	2,000 00	3 Sept. '35	1 Apr. '58
Paré, Louis..... Lachine, P.Q.	do	23 May '82	1,000 00	7 Feb. '23	23 May '82
Pelletier, Pierre..... Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 Dec. '91	800 00	20 June '36	5 July '86
Pirritte, John..... Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Asst. Collector.....	1 July '84	800 00	14 June '33	6 May '78
Pridham, Alexander..... Grenville, P.Q.	Collector.....	1 July '88	1,000 00	27 Feb. '39	1 May '79
Quesnel, Jules..... St. John's, P.Q.	do	1 July '91	1,100 00	24 Jan. '33	1 Apr. '79
Ramsden, John A..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Clerk.....	27 May '90	500 00	26 Apr. '46	18 Oct. '89
Richey, Wm. Metcalfe..... Smith's Falls, Ont.	Collector.....	1 Sept. '86	300 00	8 Apr. '31	1 July '72
Saint Louis, Joseph..... Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 Feb. '91	1,100 00	3 Feb. '55	20 Oct. '80
Tipton, Thomas Lewis M.... Dunnville, Ont.	Collector.....	1 Nov. '62	750 00	28 July '28	1 Nov. '62
Villeneuve, Jacques..... Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 July '91	900 00	18 Dec. '61	1 July '91
Witton, Henry Buckingham. Hamilton, Ont.	Inspector.....	1 July '91	2,000 00	21 Oct. '31	1 Dec. '79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Reed, Hayter.....	Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.	2 Oct. '93	3,200 00	26 May '49	1 Mar. '81
Scott, Duncan Campbell....	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	6 July '93	1,800 00	2 Aug. '62	8 Oct. '80
Austin, William Augustus, D.L.S.	Chief Surveyor and Draughtsman.	1 June '83	1,800 00	11 May '29	1 June '83
Dingman, Absalom.....	Inspector of Agencies and Reserves.	22 July '82	1,800 00	13 July '27	22 July '82
McNeill, Allan Napier.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,800 00	20 Nov. '46	1 July '74
McLean, John Douglas.....	do	20 Sept. '87	1,800 00	13 May '55	1 Oct. '76
McGirr, William.....	do	1 July '93	1,800 00	17 Dec. '55	14 June '83
Smith, Frederick William...	do	4 Nov. '89	1,500 00	8 Oct. '48	— Oct. '70
Stewart, Samuel.....	do	25 Mar. '92	1,500 00	6 Jan. '52	1 July '79
McGirr, John.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,500 00	31 July '46	1 Aug. '77
Dalton, Robert Gladstone...	do	29 Nov. '93	1,400 00	25 Oct. '48	— July '71
DeBoucherville, Jovite Ver..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 April '74	1,400 00	8 Sept. '29	— May '65
Kirkpatrick, Thomas Fred. S.	do	1 Jan. '81	1,400 00	28 Mar. '37	6 Aug. '73
Benson, Martin.....	do	1 Dec. '84	1,400 00	15 June '45	22 April '76
Ross, Henry Clarkson.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	12 Jan. '62	10 Jan. '83
Bray, Samuel, D.L.S.....	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	5 Nov. '46	14 June '84
Orr, William Andrew.....	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	25 April '55	24 Nov. '83
McKenna, James A. J.....	do	1 July '88	1,400 00	1 Jan. '62	1 July '87
Rochester, Edwin.....	do	5 June '90	1,300 00	— Sept. '56	5 June '90
Brook, Henry John.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	3 April '82	1,000 00	21 Nov. '36	1 Jan. '71
Delisle, Joseph.....	do	23 June '80	1,000 00	15 Feb. '60	23 June '80
McKay, Hiram.....	do	15 Feb. '84	1,000 00	23 Dec. '55	9 July '80
Kemp, Alfred E.....	do	1 Feb. '84	1,000 00	25 Aug. '54	1 Feb. '84
Yeilding, Fannie.....	do	3 April '82	1,000 00	12 June '42	3 April '82
Shore, John Willoughby...	do	24 Mar. '84	1,000 00	3 Jan. '58	24 Mar. '84
Reiffenstein, Caroline.....	do	24 Nov. '83	1,000 00	23 April '46	24 Nov. '83
Dorval, Louis Adelmard....	do	1 July '86	950 00	22 April '48	1 July '86
McMeekin, Lizzie D.....	do	31 Dec. '87	850 00	16 Jan. '63	31 Dec. '87
Wilson, Ida Helena.....	do	29 Jan. '87	800 00	12 Mar. '55	29 Jan. '87
Matheson, George Marshall..	do	21 June '88	700 00	22 Sept. '67	21 June '88
Lyon, Edith H.....	do	31 May '90	650 00	27 Mar. '71	31 May '90

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Maxwell, Mary D.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	31 May '90	600 00	21 Apr. '66	31 May '90
Ogilvy, Helen G.....	do	30 June '90	650 00	29 Apr. '68	30 June '90
Taylor, Annie C.....	do	30 June '90	600 00	21 Jan. '58	30 June '90
Moffat, R. B. E.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	8 Jan. '70	7 Feb. '91
*Newcombe, E. L.....	Solicitor.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....
Maracle, F. K.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	31 Jan. '91	600 00	28 June '67	31 Jan. '91
Guthrie, James.....	do	21 July '91	500 00	1 May '57	21 Jan. '91
Dale, L. E.....	do	21 July '91	550 00	6 Nov. '67	21 July '91
Moffatt, T. P.....	do	14 Oct. '91	500 00	4 Dec. '58	14 Oct. '91
Byshe, F. R.....	do	26 July '92	550 00	31 Mar. '44	26 Mar. '91
Graham, Alice M. S.....	do	28 Nov. '93	500 00	11 May '69	28 Nov. '93
Hayter, Benjamin.....	Packer.....	26 July '92	430 00	11 Apr. '55	26 July '92
Starmer, Thomas.....	Messenger	1 July '83	500 00	2 Jan. '22	1 July '83
Byshe, F. H.....	do	6 Feb. '93	330 00	16 Mar. '71	6 Feb. '93
Seale, Wm.....	do	18 Mar. '93	330 00	29 Mar. '49	18 Mar. '93

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Macrae, James Ansdell.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	1 Oct. '92	1,400 00	.....	26 July '80
Chitty, Geo. Lang.....	Inspector of Timber...	21 June '93	1,000 00	11 Apr. '39	21 June '93
Smith, Alexander George... Brantford, Ont.	Clerk.....	23 May '87	900 00	— Mar. '49	23 May '87
Gordon, Thomas..... Strathroy, Ont.	Indian Agent.....	27 Oct. '76	600 00	28 Apr. '26	27 Oct. '76
Jones, Peter E., M.D..... Hagersville, Ont.	do	27 Dec. '87	600 00	30 Oct. '44	27 Dec. '87
Beattie, John..... Highgate, Ont.	do	16 May '79	500 00	15 April '41	16 May '79
Walton, Thomas S., M.D.... Parry Sound, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '84	900 00	12 Feb. '38	1 Apr. '84
Abbott, William Van..... Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Indian Land Agent...	16 Apr. '73	825 00	25 May '31	16 Apr. '73
Ironside, Alexander McGregor Manitowaning, Ont.	Clerk.....	5 Aug. '63	720 00	18 Apr. '38	5 Aug. '63
Cowan, Alexander Buchanan Gananoque, Ont.	Indian Land Agent...	13 Jan. '73	250 00	15 May '35	13 Jan. '73
Ross, Benjamin Walker..... Gore Bay, Ont.	Indian Superintendent.	18 June '94	\$800 and 800 00	2 May '38	24 July '79
Donnelly, John Patrick..... Port Arthur, Ont.	Indian Agent	26 Jan. '83	800 00	26 Mar. '33	26 Jan. '83
Egar, Wm. Geo..... Deseronto, Ont.	do	1 Aug. '93	500 00	1 July '52	1 Aug. '93

* Also Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Thackeray, John..... Roseneath, Ont.	Indian Agent.....	31 Jan. '88	650 00	13 Jan. '35	31 Jan. '83
McPhee, Duncan Joshua.... Atherley, Ont.	do	25 Oct. '84	750 00	28 Sept. '57	25 Oct. '84
McKelvey, Alexander..... Wallaceburg, Ont.	do	18 Aug. '83	500 00	21 Mar. '28	18 Aug. '83
English, Adam..... Sarnia, Ont.	do	18 Aug. '83	500 00	28 May '30	18 Aug. '83
Jermyn, John Webb..... Cape Croker, Ont.	do	16 Mar. '85	500 00	17 July '45	16 Mar. '85
Stephen, Rich'd Milne, M.D. Manitowaning, Ont.	Physician.....	28 May '82	1,000 00	13 Oct. '55	23 May '82
McIntyre, John..... Savanne, Ont.	Indian Agent	25 Nov. '80	900 00	8 Aug. '18	25 Nov. '80
Bennett, Edmund..... Castile, Ont.	do	18 Mar. '87	80 00	29 Oct. '51	18 Mar. '87
Wallace, John G..... Rockport, Ont.	Guardian of Islands....	21 Sept. '91	25 00	16 May '54	21 Sept. '91
Simpson, William..... Wiarion, Ont.	Indian Land Agent....	24 July '84	Commiss- sion.	3 June '22	24 July '84
Allen, James..... Chippewa Hill, Ont.	Indian Agent.....	7 Nov. '87	500 00	30 June '27	7 Nov. '87
Cameron, Edwin D..... Brantford, Ont.	Indian Superintendent.	13 Apr. '91	1,100 00	22 Sept. '59	13 Apr. '91
Watson, E. P..... Sarnia, Ont.	Indian Land Agent....	18 Dec. '90	Commiss- sion.	18 Jan. '31	18 Dec. '90
Brosseau, Alexander..... Caughnawaga, P.Q.	Indian Agent.....	9 Aug. '84	400 00	15 Mar. '38	9 Aug. '84
Martin, James..... Maniwaki, P.Q.	do	6 Feb. '85	600 00	17 Sept. '45	6 Feb. '85
Otis, Ladislas Eucher..... Point Bleu, P.Q.	do	13 Jan. '73	400 00	17 May '37	13 Jan. '73
Robillard, P. E..... Pierreville, P.Q.	do	21 Mar. '89	200 00	26 Mar. '52	21 Mar. '89
Bastien, Antoine..... Jeune Lorette, P.Q.	do	1 July '86	200 00	11 July '57	1 July '86
Desilets, Honoré, M. D..... Bécancour, P.Q.	do	30 June '90	100 00	2 May '63	30 June '90
LeBel, Narcisse..... Cacouna, P.Q.	do	10 Apr. '88	150 00	29 Oct. '51	10 Apr. '88
Gagné, Rev. Jacob..... Maria, P.Q.	do	28 Feb. '81	and comm. 50 00	2 July '44	28 Feb. '81
Muir, David Holmes, M.D.. Truro, N.S.	do	18 Mar. '80	50 00	18 Oct. '47	18 Mar. '80
Gass, James..... Shubenacadie, N.S.	do	18 Mar. '80	50 00	20 Mar. '23	18 Mar. '80
Beckwith, Charles Eugene.... Steam Mills, N.S.	do	21 June '88	50 00	2 July '48	21 June '88
McNeill, Rev. Roderick..... Iona, Grand Narrows, N.S.	do	13 Apr. '93	50 00	.....	13 Apr. '93
McDonald, Rev. Roderick.... Pictou, N.S.	do	25 Oct. '81	100 00	7 Sept. '47	25 Oct. '81
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.. Christmas Island, N.S.	do	6 Oct. '88	100 00	18 Dec. '43	6 Oct. '88
McIsaac, Rev. Donald..... Glendale, N.S.	do	23 May '78	100 00	— July '32	23 May '78
Mulligan, E. A., M.D..... Maniwaki, P.Q.	Medical Officer.....	6 Feb. '93	200 00	.....	6 Feb. '93
Chisholm, Rev. J. C..... St. Peter's, C.B., N.S.	Indian Agent.....	5 Dec. '91	100 00	.....	5 Dec. '91
Wells, George..... Annapolis, N.S.	do	14 Sept. '82	50 00	22 June '25	14 Sept. '82

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McDormand, Freeman..... Bear River, N.S.	Indian Agent.....	14 Sept. '82	50 00	25 Apr. '29	14 Sept. '82
Butler, Rev. Thomas J..... Caledonia, N.S.	do	23 May '78	75 00	.....	23 May '78
Smith, George R..... Yarmouth, N.S.	do	19 Jan. '88	50 00	9 Apr. '29	19 Jan. '88
Chisholm, William Collin.... Heatherton, N.S.	do	10 Sept. '86	100 00	2 Dec. '56	10 Sept. '86
de Molitor, J. J. E..... Shelburne, N.S.	do	21 June '93	50 00	.....	21 June '93
Farrell, James..... Fredericton, N.B.	do	25 April '84	300 00	5 Feb. '35	25 April '84
Arsenault, John Oliver..... Egmont Bay P.E.I.	do	12 Sept. '78	200 00	24 Sept. '36	12 Sept. '78
Forget, Amédée E..... Regina, N.W.T.	Assist. Com'r for Mani- toba and N.W.T.	3 Aug. '88	2,400 00	12 Nov. '47	7 Oct. '76
McCull, Ebenezer..... Winnipeg, Man.	Inspector of Agencies...	1 Sept. '77	2,400 00	13 Aug. '35	1 Sept. '77
Wadsworth, Thomas Page... Regina, N.W.T.	Chief Inspec. of Agencies for Man. and N.W.T.	7 Mar. '94	2,200 00	7 June '42	1 Sept. '79
McGibbon, Alexander..... Regina, N.W.T.	Inspector of Agencies..	3 May '86	2,200 00	15 Feb. '29	3 May '86
Lévêque, Luc Joseph Arthur. Winnipeg, Man.	Clerk.....	5 July '77	1,400 00	27 Nov. '46	5 July '77
Muckle, Alexander Montgom- ery..... Clandeboye, Man.	Indian Agent.....	23 April '81	900 00	3 Dec. '44	23 April '81
Ogletree, Francis..... Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	11 May '77	1,050 00	4 April '26	11 Jan. '77
Martineau, Herman..... Manitoba House, Man.	do	1 Jan. '77	1,000 00	18 Aug. '45	1 Jan. '77
Pither, Robt. John Nicholson Rat Portage, Ont.	do	16 Mar. '71	1,000 00	29 Oct. '40	16 Mar. '71
McDonald, Allan..... Broadview, N.W.T.	do	11 May '77	1,400 00	19 May '32	7 May '77
Pocklington, William Boleyn Regina, N.W.T.	Storeman	21 June '90	1,300 00	23 Jan. '47	17 Oct. '81
Anderson, William..... Muscowpetung, N.W.T.	Clerk.....	21 Aug. '80	720 00	8 April '28	21 Aug. '80
McKay, Angus..... Grand Rapids, Berens's River Keewatin.	Indian Agent.....	10 Oct. '78	1,000 00	1 Nov. '36	10 Oct. '78
Hugonnard, Rev. Joseph..... Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.	Principal of Industrial School.	25 Feb. '84	1,200 00	1 July '48	25 Feb. '84
Lash, John Beau..... Muscowpetung, Regina, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	9 Feb. '86	1,200 00	9 Nov. '47	9 Feb. '86
Grant, William Samuel..... Indian Head, N.W.T.	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	8 May '45	1 July '86
Markle, John A..... Birtle, Man.	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	10 July '51	1 July '86
Williams, Peter Job..... Battleford, N.W.T.	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	12 April '41	1 July '86
Hourie, Peter..... Regina, N.W.T.	Interpreter.....	3 Dec. '86	900 00	— '27	3 Dec. '86
Jean, George Emile..... Winnipeg, Man.	Clerk.....	10 Nov. '86	900 00	22 Sept. '65	10 Nov. '86
Mann, George Gwyne..... Fort Pitt, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	14 Dec. '86	1,200 00	— Nov. '43	14 Dec. '86
Paget, Frederick Henry..... Regina, N.W.T.	Clerk.....	5 June '85	1,300 00	9 Dec. '62	5 June '85
Jowett, John W..... Regina N.W.T.	do	30 Dec. '86	1,000 00	4 Mar. '53	30 Dec. '86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Campbell, James J..... Regina, N.W.T.	Clerk	30 Dec. '86	1,000 00	14 Aug. '50	30 Dec. '86
Gompertz, A. W. L..... Regina, N.W.T.	do	30 Dec. '86	900 00	4 Oct. '34	30 Dec. '86
Lake, Arthur E..... Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	30 Dec. '86	720 00	6 Nov. '61	30 Dec. '86
Carruthers, Henry A..... Kutawa, N.W.T.	do	30 Dec. '86	800 00	15 June '57	30 Dec. '86
Keith, Hilton..... Aldina, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	16 Oct. '86	1,200 00	12 Sept. '56	16 Oct. '86
Campbell, John Joseph..... Cannington Manor.	do	9 June '86	1,200 00	9 Aug. '59	9 June '86
Clarke, Rev. T..... Battleford, N.W.T.	Principal of Industrial School.	19 July '83	1,200 00	15 Feb. '54	19 July '83
Lucas, Samuel Brigham..... Calgary, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	1 Jan. '86	1,200 00	— '44	9 Oct. '79
Mitchell, John A..... Regina, N.W.T.	Clerk	1 Jan. '86	1,200 00	18 Nov. '59	1 Jan. '86
Begg, Magnus..... Gleichen, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	21 Sept. '84	1,200 00	20 Oct. '53	21 Sept. '84
Reader, Joseph..... The Pas, N.W.T.	do	10 Dec. '83	1,000 00	3 Dec. '49	10 Dec. '83
Girard, Francois-Xavier, M.D.. Fort Macleod, N.W.T.	Medical Officer.....	18 May '83	1,000 00	15 Dec. '41	18 May '83
Naessens, Rev. A..... Dunbow (via Calgary).	Principal of Industrial School, High River.	1 Jan. '91	1,000 00	.....	1 Jan. '91
Carney, John..... Battleford, N.W.T.	Storeman.....	5 Mar. '87	730 00	22 Jan. '31	5 Mar. '87
Ponton, Archibald Wm., D.L.S. Regina, N.W.T.	Assistant Surveyor.....	18 Mar. '87	1,400 00	25 Jan. '59	18 Mar. '87
Nelson, John Charles, D.L.S. Ottawa.	Surveyor	14 June '83	2,190 00	16 Dec. '46	14 June '83
Ashby, John Burkill..... Middle Church, Man.	Principal of Rupert's Land Indus. School.	1 July '93	720 00	15 Jan. '50	1 July '87
Finlayson, Joseph..... Kutawa, N.W.T.	Indian Agent	27 Oct. '87	1,000 00	10 Apr. '30	27 Oct. '87
De Cazes, Chas..... Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	27 Jan. '90	1,000 00	11 Nov. '45	27 Jan. '90
McKenzie, Robert Sutherland Stobart, N.W.T.	do	27 Oct. '87	1,000 00	22 May '44	27 Oct. '87
McNeill, Alex. James..... Battleford, N.W.T.	Clerk	31 Jan. '88	800 00	10 Mar. '53	31 Jan. '88
Cornish, Francis Cole, M.D.. Fort Frances, Ont.	Indian Agent.....	1 Aug. '87	1,000 00	9 Dec. '62	1 Aug. '87
Orton, George Turner, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Winnipeg, Man.	Medical Officer.....	10 Feb. '83	800 00	19 Jan. '37	10 Feb. '83
Betournay, G. A..... Regina, N.W.T.	Inspector of R.C.Schools	22 Dec. '87	1,200 00	10 Nov. '65	22 Dec. '83
Vowell, Arthur W..... Victoria, B.C.	Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.	4 Nov. '89	3,000 00	17 Apr. '41	4 Nov. '89
Mackay, Joseph William..... Victoria, B.C.	Clerk.....	27 Oct. '83	1,800 00	31 Jan. '29	27 Oct. '83
MacLaughlin, W..... Victoria, B.C.	do	1 May '91	700 00	.....	1 May '91
Carion, Rev. X. M..... Kamloops, B.C.	Principal of Industrial School.	— Apr. '93	800 00	.....	— Apr. '93
Lomas, William Henry..... Quamichan, B.C.	Indian Agent	5 Apr. '81	1,200 00	25 Nov. '40	5 Apr. '81
Guilod, Henry..... Alberni, B.C.	do	18 Mar. '82	1,200 00	20 Aug. '38	18 Mar. '82
Pidcock, Richard Heber..... Fort Rupert, B.C.	do	14 June '86	1,200 00	24 June '40	14 June '86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Loring, Richard Ernest..... Hazelton, B.C.	Indian Agent.....	11 July '89	1,100 00	9 July '85	11 July '89
McGregor, James..... Metlakahla, B.C.	Instructor of Trades, Industrial School.	1 June '93	960 00	.....	1 June '93
Scott, John R..... Metlakahla, B.C.	Principal of Industrial School.	16 Nov. '88	1,000 00	— Jan. '52	16 Nov. '88
Jones, William Elias..... Coté, N.W.T.	Indian Agent.....	7 Feb. '91	1,200 00	— '39	7 Feb. '91
Clink, Daniel L..... Holebroke, N.W.T.	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	11 Dec. '41	26 July '92
Devlin Frank..... New Westminster, B.C.	do	13 Oct. '92	1,200 00	29 Mar. '54	13 Oct. '92
Benson, John S., M.D..... Chatham, N.B.	Medical Officer.....	18 Mar. '93	100 00	10 May '38	18 Mar. '93
Galbraith, R. L. T..... Fort Steele, B.C.	Indian Agent.....	7 Mar. '94	900 00	23 Dec. '41	7 Mar. '94
Bell, Ewen.....	do	7 Mar. '94	900 00	28 Nov. '36	7 Mar. '94
Price, W. H. Gore Bay, Ont.	Indian Land Agent....	18 June '94	600 00 and comm.	.....	18 June '94

SENATE OF CANADA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Langevin, Edouard Joseph N.P. Ottawa.	Clerk of the Senate, Master in Chanc'y, Cashier and Accountant.	25 Jan. '83	3,400 00	1 Oct. '33	4 Jan. '65
§ Boucher, Antoine Alphonse. Ottawa.	Clerk Asst., Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.	1 May '91	2,500 00	6 Feb. '31	1 May '57
Creighton, James George Aylwin. Ottawa.	Law Clk, Mastr in Chancery, Clk of Com'tees and Eng. Translator.	3 Mar. '82	2,500 00	12 June '50	3 Mar. '82
Lauder, Venerable John S., D.C.L. Ottawa.	Chaplain	9 Nov. '83	400 00	21 Mar. '29	9 Nov. '83
Stephen, Robert William.... Ottawa.	1st Eng. Clerk and Clerk of English Journals.	14 Feb. '90	1,800 00	3 Aug. '39	— '73
Soutter, Alexander Robert... Ottawa.	2nd English Clerk and Clerk of Private Bills.	14 Feb. '90	1,650 00	11 July '46	1 Nov. '74
Young, John Charles..... Ottawa.	3rd English Clerk and Clerk of Routine and Proceedings.	14 Feb. '90	*1,350 00	29 Jan. '52	28 Feb. '60
Garneau, Alfred..... Ottawa.	1st French Translator..	14 May '73	2,000 00	20 Dec. '36	28 Mar. '61
LeMoine, J. de St. Denis... Ottawa.	Serjt.-at-Arms and Clerk of French Journals.	8 June '87	1,600 00	13 July '50	18 May '69
Garneau, Alfred Léon..... Ottawa.	Asst. Clerk of French Journals.	1 Mar. '89	900 00	15 Jan. '66	1 Mar. '89
Gibbs, Charles Theophilus.. Ottawa.	Assistant Accountant..	10 Mar. '84	1,450 00	28 Jan. '47	10 Mar. '84
Adamson, Agar Stewart Allan Masterton. Ottawa.	Junior Clerk.....	14 Feb. '90	850 00	25 Dec. '65	14 Feb. '90
Kimber, René Edouard..... Ottawa.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.	4 June '75	†1,350 00	24 Dec. '46	4 June '75
§ Myrand, Jean-Baptiste..... Ottawa.	Postmaster.....	20 Mar. '68	1,400 00	10 Oct. '29	7 Feb. '59
§ Dunne, Peter..... Ottawa.	Housekeeper.....	1 Sept. '74	†1,300 00	25 Mar. '24	16 April '56
§ Gilbert, Frederick..... Ottawa.	Newsroom Keeper.....	29 Apr. '91	800 00	24 Aug. '26	23 Jan. '56
§ Rattey, Pierre..... Ottawa.	Doorkeeper.....	1 Nov. '74	900 00	13 June '32	7 Feb. '59
Larose, Joseph..... Ottawa.	Speaker's Messenger...	21 April '87	800 00	19 Aug. '49	— '65
Pelletier, Joseph Hermene- gilde. Ottawa.	Wardrobe Keeper.....	29 Apr. '91	700 00	8 April '50	15 April '74
Dunne, John..... Ottawa.	Bank Messenger.....	10 Mar. '84	750 00	2 June '39	— Mar. '66
Gravelle, André..... Ottawa.	House Carpenter.....	9 April '77	700 00	30 Mar. '29	— '66
Ashe, Edward..... Ottawa.	Permanent Messenger..	13 April '87	600 00	28 Dec. '50	13 April '87
Lambkin, William Leonard.. Ottawa.	do ..	10 June '87	650 00	3 Aug. '68	10 Mar. '84
Paquette, Théodule..... Ottawa.	do ..	15 Feb. '90	600 00	26 Oct. '51	7 Mar. '79
Choquette, Jean Albert..... Ottawa.	do ..	6 May '91	600 00	17 Nov. '69	19 Feb. '83
Ralph, Arthur Robert Francis. Ottawa.	do ..	6 May '91	600 00	21 Aug. '54	27 Feb. '89

* \$200 as Clerk of Stationery. † Residence, \$650. ‡ Residence, \$400. § Thirty-five years' service completed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bourinot, John George, C.M.G. D.C.L., LL.D., D.L.	Clerk of the House.....	1 Dec. '80	3,400 00	24 Oct. '87	— '68
Smith, Lieut.-Col. Henry Robert.	Serjeant-at-Arms.....	13 Jan. '92	2,400 00	30 Dec. '43	1 May '59
Rouleau, François Fortunat..	Assistant Clerk.....	1 June '82	2,800 00	4 July '49	1 June '82
Bowie, Henry Wm.....	Dep'ty Serjeant-at-Arms and 3rd Class Clerk. Speaker's Secretary...	1 July '92	900 00	10 Nov. '62	29 Apr. '91
		29 Apr. '91	300 00		

CHIEF BRANCH.

Taylor, Alexander George D.	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '87	2,400 00	10 Nov. '30	— '49
Chapleau, Joseph Raoul E...	do	1 Jan. '87	2,400 00	28 Apr. '44	— '69
Bowles, William Cochrane...	do	1 Jan. '88	2,400 00	23 Sept. '41	23 Feb. '55
MacGillivray, Farquhar.....	do	1 July '90	2,400 00	4 Jan. '33	— June '54
Taylor, Isaac Boulton.....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '88	1,700 00	20 Feb. '30	1 Jan. '79
Dalton, James.....	do	1 July '88	1,650 00	— June '40	— '75
Ouimet, Trefflé.....	do	1 Sept. '92	1,500 00	26 Mar. '47	— '81
Polkinghorne, John A.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,350 00	20 Apr. '44	— '71
Hartney, Edward Patrick...	1st Class Clerk and Ex- aminer of Private Bills	1 July '88	2,000 00	6 Mar. '51	11 Apr. '72
Todd, Walter.....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '90	1,650 00	6 Oct. '56	1 July '74
Moffat, Robert McGowan D..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	22 Apr. '40	— Nov. '70
Panet, Louis Charles.....	do	24 Apr. '86	1,400 00	25 Mar. '62	9 Nov. '79
Tassé, Elie.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '92	1,000 00	23 Nov. '51	1 Jan. '79
King, Robert Powney.....	do	1 Jan. '86	1,000 00	24 Apr. '67	1 Jan. '86
McLeod, John Hugh.....	do	1 July '90	1,000 00	15 Sept. '44	13 Feb. '79

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH.

McCord, Frederick Augustus.	Law Clerk.....	26 Nov. '90	3,200 00	29 Aug. '56	10 Mar. '84
Mignault, Pierre Basile.....	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief Clerk.	21 Mar. '94	1,800 00	30 Sept. '54	14 Mar. '94
Coursolles, Toussaint Gédéon.	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	2,400 00	1 Oct. '32	— June '57
Hayes, Finn Barr.....	do	1 July '90	2,400 00	7 Nov. '30	26 Feb. '58
Genand, Joseph Auguste....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '85	1,800 00	19 Dec. '39	— Aug. 65
Fréchette, Léonard Achille..	do	1 July '85	1,800 00	13 Oct. '47	— Mar. '74

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laframboise, Louis.	1st Class Clerk	1 July '85	1,800 00	10 July '48	1 Oct. '76
Desaulniers, D. L.	do	1 July '85	1,800 00	21 Aug. '53	1 Jan. '81
Demers, François-Xavier...	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '85	1,400 00	28 Feb. '46	— '84
Perrin, Emery	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	13 Dec. '43	— '79
Quéry, Elie	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	12 Oct. '49	— Feb. '74
Loucks, H. H.	do	1 May '91	1,400 00	16 Aug. '34	1 May '91

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

Chamberlain, D. C.	Accountant	12 Dec. '92	1,850 00	22 July '38	12 Dec. '92
Clarke, Charles Edward....	1st Class Clerk.	1 Apr. '92	1,500 00	28 Sept. '49	1 Dec. '84
Cameron, Douglas Winder...	2nd Class Clerk	12 Dec. '92	1,150 00	9 Feb. '62	12 Dec. '92
Scott, Lockburn Bertie....	3rd Class Clerk.	1 Apr. '93	800 00	21 Jan. '62	1 Apr. '93
Cairns, William	do	1 July '87	950 00	9 Apr. '49	8 Feb. '77
Dubé, Wilfred	do	20 July '85	950 00	18 May '68	— '82
Macdonell, Harry Percy....	do	8 Apr. '86	1,000 00	14 June '61	1 May '80
Robidoux, Narcisse	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '93	1,150 00	— '55	— 80
Stansfeld, Joshua	1st Class Clerk	1 July '88	1,750 00	19 July '49	— '69
Lemieux, François-Xavier L.	3rd Class Clerk	1 July '85	950 00	12 June '52	— Feb. '79
Deacon, John L.	do	1 Dec. '91	700 00	30 Apr. '54	1 Dec. '91

SERJEANT-AT-ARMS DEPARTMENT.

Dubé, Lucien	Chief Messenger and Housekeeper.	— Mar. '74	1,300 00	30 Sept. '42	— Mar. '74
Turgeon, Narcisse	Assistant Messenger and Housekeeper.	1 July '82	1,000 00	31 Mar. '45	— '59
Smith, George	Bank Messenger	1 July '86	700 00	11 Nov. '43	21 Sept. '67
Asselin, Joseph Emile	do	— May '68	700 00	3 May '54	— May '68
Lizotte, Agappit	do	— Oct. '76	600 00	— '27	— Oct. '76
Craig, Robert	do	1 April '87	650 00	1 May '29	— Feb. '76
Boudreault, George André...	The Clerk's Messenger.	1 May '81	700 00	23 Dec. '62	— Mar. '73
Hugg, Claire	Messenger	20 July '85	700 00	22 Apr. '59	— Apr. '72
Lafranchise, L.	do	1 July '87	700 00	2 July '25	— Feb. '63

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

SERJEANT-AT-ARMS DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
George, Charles.....	Messenger.....	12 Mar. '94	500 00	6 Mar. '68	12 Mar. '94
Patry, Joseph.....	do	1 July '94	400 00	29 July '45	1 Mar. '79
Sinclair, James.....	Carpenter.....	— '60	700 00	3 Mar. '29	— '60
Holder, George.....	Night Watchman	1 July '86	650 00	1 Aug. '39	— Feb. '79
Boyce, John.....	do	1 Apr. '93	600 00	12 June '48	1 Apr. '93
Harris, Richardson	Doorkeeper.....	— '76	500 00	16 Jan. '20	10 Feb. '75

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

Polkinghorne, John A.....	Clerk Joint Print. Com.	1 Mar. '92	300 00	20 Apr. '44	— '71
Clarke, Charles Edward.....	Supt. of the Printing of Sessional Papers of Parliament.....	1 Mar. '92	300 00	23 Sept. '49	1 Dec. '84
Scott, Lockburn Bertie.....	Asst. Proof Reader.....	— Apr. '94	200 00	21 Jan. '62	.....
Botterell, Edward.....	Distributor of Printed Documents.	— '69	1,800 00	11 May '34	— '56
Botterell, Henry Alfred.....	Asst. Distributor, 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '93	1,150 00	23 Feb. '59	— '79
Wiltshire, John.....	Permanent Messenger..	— '85	800 00	12 Sept. '47	— '84

THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

DeCelles, Alfred Duclos.... Ottawa.	General Librarian.....	6 Aug. '85	3,200 00	15 Aug. '43	12 Feb. '80
Griffin, Martin Joseph..... Ottawa.	Parliamentary Librarian	6 Aug. '85	3,200 00	7 Aug. '47	6 Aug. '85
Todd, Alfred Hamlyn..... Ottawa.	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,800 00	25 Oct. '51	1 Apr. '69
Sylvain, Louis Phillippe.... Gatineau Point.	do	27 Nov. '89	1,600 00	2 Oct. '45	1 May '78
MacCormac, Michael Connolly Ottawa.	2nd Class Clerk.....	27 Nov. '85	1,400 00	29 Sept. '55	14 Mar. '83
Thayne, E. Stewart..... Ottawa.	do	27 Nov. '89	1,200 00	6 May '36	14 Nov. '79
Smith, John..... Ottawa.	3rd Class Clerk.....	27 Nov. '85	1,000 00	20 Jan. '42	2 Mar. '85
Martin, Charles Alphonse... Ottawa.	do	27 Nov. '89	500 00	9 Nov. '56	27 Nov. '89
Gilmour, Thomas Chalmers.. Ottawa.	do	5 Sept. '91	500 00	6 Nov. '50	5 Sept. '91
Casault, Louis Joseph..... Ottawa.	Chief Messenger and Caretaker.	1 Feb. '72	900 00	9 May '38	1 Feb. '56
Dunlop, James Henderson.. Ottawa.	Messenger.....	1 Feb. '77	700 00	13 May '45	1 Feb. '72
Lynton, Thos. Chas. Wm. ... Ottawa.	do	27 Nov. '85	500 00	26 Nov. '43	1 Jan. '85
Beaudry, J. Albert..... Ottawa.	do	1 July '87	500 00	14 Oct. '67	1 July '87

THE SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cassels, Robert, Q.C.....	Regist. of Supreme Court, Pub. and Editor Supreme Court Reports.	8 Oct. '75 O.C. 21 June 1884.....	2,600 00 600 00	27 April '48	8 Oct. '75
Duval, George, Q.C.....	Chief Clerk and Reporter. Supreme Court.	20 Jan. '76	2,400 00	19 Dec. '43	— Mar. '74
Masters, Charles Harding....	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Reporter.	1 Oct. '86	1,450 00	26 Mar. '52	1 July '86
Lawson, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 April '81	1,000 00	22 Feb. '55	1 April '81
Bligh, Harris Harding, Q.C..	3rd Class Clerk and Librarian.	26 July '92	1,000 00	14 Apr. '42	26 July '92
O'Regan, James.....	Caretaker of Library...	30 Nov. '92	700 00	11 Dec. '59	30 Nov. '91
Stewart, Miss H. E.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	600 00	15 Feb. '70	4 Nov. '90
Curran, Francis.....	Usher and Messenger...	1 June '75	600 00	— Mar. '27	21 Feb. '65
Morel, François.....	2nd Messenger.....	27 Jan. '76	500 00	31 Aug. '49	17 Jan. '76
Lynch, Joseph.....	3rd Messenger.....	— July '82	500 00	13 Jan. '65	— July '82

THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.*

Audette, Louis Arthur, LL.B.	Registrar, Barrister-at-Law.	8 Nov. '87	2,150 00	14 Dec. '56	8 Nov. '87
Morse, Charles, LL.B.....	2nd Class Clerk, Barrister-at-Law.	1 July '88	1,350 00	24 Dec. '60	3 Mar. '88
McDonald, John.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	950 00	9 Jan. '54	1 July '88
Clark, Duncan.....	do	13 Apr. '93	450 00	16 Nov. '65	13 Apr. '93
Labelle, Wilfrid.....	Messenger.....	5 Jan. '92	337 50	1 Nov. '70	1 Jan. '91

OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Compton, William.....	Official Referee.....	16 Nov. '78	1,000 00	12 Feb. '26	24 May '69
Halifax, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '83	1,000 00	2 Oct. '25	2 Sept. '73
Muna, Henry.....	Drumbo, Ont.				

* Under the supervision of the Minister of Justice.

APPENDIX No. I.



CHAPTER 17.

(Revised Statutes of Canada.)

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada. A.D. 1886.

(As amended by 51 V., c. 12; 52 V., c. 12; 55-56 V., c. 14, and
57-58 V., c. 18.)

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Act.*" Short title.
48-49 V., c. 46, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a.) The expression "Head of a Department" means the Minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over such department; Interpretation.
"Head of a Department."

(b.) The expression "Deputy," "Deputy Head," or "Deputy Head of the Department," means the Deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over such department, and also includes the "Auditor-General," in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under "*The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.*" 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 2. "Deputy Head."

CONSTITUTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

3. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act, includes and consists of all classes of employees, elsewhere than in the North-west Territories, in or under the several departments of the executive government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor-General, included in the schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force, and such officers and employees in the North-west Territories holding positions, which, if held in other parts of Canada, would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 3. Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.
As to North-west Territories.

Two
divisions.

Inside
division

Outside
division.

Regulations
to be made by
Order in
Council.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
employees.

If the actual
number
exceeds that
allowed.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions:—

The first or inside departmental division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor-General:

The second or outside departmental division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 4.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 5.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers and other employees that are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose:

2. If the number of employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, without being eligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 6.

7. *Repealed* by 51 V., c. 12, s. 1.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Board of ex-
aminers of
candidates for
the service:
their appoint-
ment and
duties.

8. A board of examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known and are hereinafter referred to as "The Board," consisting of three members; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the board: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 8.

Salary of
clerk.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who shall be clerk to the board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum:

And of mem-
bers of board.

3. Each member of the board shall receive such salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

4. The members of the board, while engaged in their work, shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the Governor in Council: Travelling expenses.

5. Such persons as are selected by the board to assist them in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council: Assistants.

6. The meetings of the board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines: Meetings.

7. The board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 8. Supervision of board.

9. The board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places, but the times and places at which the examinations shall be held shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 9. Who may be appointed as assistants.

Places and times of examinations.

Expenses, how paid.

2. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who, in their opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice; and if the person so summoned neglects or refuses to appear, or having appeared, refuses to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning the premises, or refuses to take an oath or affirmation, or having taken the oath or affirmation, refuses to answer such questions concerning the premises as are then put to him, without offering any just and lawful excuse for his refusal, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred, in like cases, upon a justice of the peace by section thirty-two of "*The Summary Convictions Act*": Inquiry as to irregularities at examinations.

Penalty for refusing to appear, &c.

3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purposes of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board: Administration of oath.

Name of person implicated to be removed from list.

4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified :

Penalty for personation.

5. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom :

Penalty for wrongfully receiving or furnishing examination papers.

6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom ; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES IN THE SERVICE.

Conditions of appointment. During pleasure and after examination.

10. Except as herein otherwise provided,—

(a.) All appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed or promoted to any place below that of a Deputy Head, unless he has passed the requisite examination and served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned ;

Limits as to age.

(b.) No person shall be appointed to any place in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service other than that of a Deputy Head, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained, in case the appointment is to a lower grade than that of a third class clerk, the full age of fifteen years, or in other cases, the full age of eighteen years. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 10.

Appointment of Deputy Heads to be during pleasure.

11. The Deputy Heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure ; but whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a Deputy Head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 11.

Deputy Heads.

2. There shall be a Deputy Head for each department ; and no officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of Deputy

Head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament; but nothing herein shall affect persons who have been heretofore promoted to the rank of Deputy Head. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

12. The salaries of the Deputy Heads shall be determined by the Governor in Council, according to the duties and responsibilities of their respective departments. The minimum salary of a Deputy Head shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, and the maximum salary shall be four thousand dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 12.

Salaries.

Minimum.

Maximum.

13. The Deputy Head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the Head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees in the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 13.

Duties and powers of a Deputy Head.

14. In the absence of any Deputy Head, a chief clerk named by the Head of the department shall perform the duties of such Deputy Head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council; and there shall be in the office of the Auditor-General a chief clerk who shall, at all times, act for the Auditor-General in his absence. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 14.

By whom performed in his absence.

15. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by Order in Council, passed after—

Chief clerkships.

(a.) The Deputy Head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

Condition of creation of office.

(b.) The concurrence of the Head of the department in such report; and—

Concurrence of Head, &c.

(c.) The salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 15.

16. The minimum salary paid to a chief clerk shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand four hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 16.

Salary.

17. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council, passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 17

First-class clerkship; condition of creation.

18. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 18.

Salary.

Second-class clerkship, &c., condition of creation.

19. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 19.

Salary.

20. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand four hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 20.

Third-class clerkship, &c., condition of creation.

21. A third-class clerkship, or the office of a messenger, a packer or a sorter, shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 21.

Salaries of third-class clerks.

22. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 22.

Of messengers, &c.

23. The minimum salary of a messenger, packer or sorter shall be three hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of thirty dollars up to a maximum of five hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 23.

Scale of salaries.

24. The salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class, except in the case of third-class clerks, who may receive, in addition, fifty dollars for each optional subject (not to exceed four) in which they have passed before their appointment, and except in the case of lower grade permanent employees who, upon passing the qualifying examination, may be appointed third-class clerks, at the salary they were receiving at the time of such appointment, when such salary exceeds four hundred dollars :

Optional subjects.

2. The optional subjects in the next preceding subsection mentioned shall be book-keeping, short-hand, translation and type-writing, composition in French by English candidates, composition in English by French candidates, and précis-writing. 51 V., c. 12, s. 4.

Salaries to be regulated as per schedule B.

25. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established, and the salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments

shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 25.

26. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase : Conditions of increase.

2. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the Head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such Head, but without arrears. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 26. May be suspended for neglect.

27. The increase of salary shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended is eligible for such increase : From what time payable.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 27. In case of promotion.

28. No salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 28. Appointment must have been according to law.

EXAMINATIONS.

29. Except as herein otherwise provided, no appointment shall be made to either division of the Civil Service unless the person appointed has passed an examination, which shall be of two kinds— No appointment without examination.

The first or "preliminary" examination to qualify for the following appointments :— Preliminary, for what appointments.

Messengers in either division.

Porters,

Sorters,

Packers,

Letter carriers,

Mail transfer agents,

Box collectors,

Tide waiters,

Assistant inspectors of weights and measures,

Temporary copyists, and—

For such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council :

Qualifying examination. The second or "qualifying" examination to qualify for the following appointments:—

Third-class clerkships in the first division ;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing-waiters and lockers, in the second division for Customs service ;

Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman, in the second division for Inland Revenue service ;

Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service :

Candidates may pass both examinations voluntarily. But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent candidates passing both examinations, at their option. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 29.

Conditions for preliminary or qualifying examination. **30.** No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the board—

(a.) That at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for a place below that of a third-class clerk, be of the full age of fifteen years, and in other cases be of the full age of eighteen years, and if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years ;

(b.) That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;

(c.) That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 30.

Holding of examination. **31.** The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are, from time to time, made by the Governor in Council and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* :

Exemption. 2. Graduates of the Royal Military College, and of any University in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

To whom examinations shall be open. **32.** The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council ; and all examinations

Fees. under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 32. *Amended by 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.*

In either language.

Notice of time and place of holding. **33.** Notice of every examination to be held under this Act for admission into the Civil Service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 23. *Amended by 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.*

34. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 34.

Lists of persons found qualified to be made.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

35. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the Head of the department by his Deputy; and upon such report being approved by the Head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the Head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the board, a person fitted for the vacant place:

Proceedings when new appointments are required.

Selection of candidates.

2. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months:

Probation.

3. The Head of the department or the Deputy Head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 35.

Rejection during probation.

36. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time the Deputy Head signifies to the Head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duties of the department:

Report of Deputy Head as to competency.

2. If he is rejected, the Head of the Department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead; and the Head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 36.

Provision in case of rejection.

37. When the Deputy Head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

As to offices requiring special qualifications.

(a.) That the qualifications requisite for such office or employment are wholly or in part professional or technical;

(b.) That the requisite qualifications are not possessed by any person then in the service of that department; and—

(c.) That it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

The Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the Head of the department concurs in

Selection and appointment.

From the service if available. such report, select and appoint such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report; and such appointment shall be made from the Civil Service, if any person employed therein is found available: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 37.

Appointment without examination in certain cases. 2. City postmasters and Post Office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures; and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed: 52 V., c. 12, s. 2

In what cases qualifying examination may be dispensed with. 3. The qualifying examination may be dispensed with in the case of any person actually and continuously employed on and since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, if the Deputy Head of the department, with the concurrence of the Head of the department, reports that the said employee has the requisite qualifications for the place to be filled by him; and such person may receive an appointment in the Civil Service for which he is otherwise eligible, if at the date of such temporary employment his age did not exceed thirty-five years. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 37.

Vacancy in Auditor-General's office. 38. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor-General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 38.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotion to be by examination under regulations. 39. No promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination, under regulations made by the Governor in Council: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39.

Subjects for examination. 2. Except as herein otherwise provided, such examination shall be held only once a year in the month of May, and in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as, by report of the Deputy Head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the Head of the department, are submitted to the board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

In inside division. 3. When the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to persons employed in the outside division who, at the date of their first appointment, were of a greater age than thirty-five years: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39.

Examination may be dispensed with in certain cases. 4. In the case of barristers, attorneys, military or civil engineers, officers of the artillery in the Militia Department, and architects, draughtsmen and land surveyors, when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their pro-

fession, and in the case of special class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue, the examination may be dispensed with on a report from the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, that such examination is not necessary. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

5. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39. Special case of excisemen.

40. Once in each year, and not later than the fifteenth day of March, the Deputy Head of each department shall make and lay before the Board, through the Department of the Secretary of State, an estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur therein during the ensuing year, in the first division, in the classes of— Estimates to be prepared.

(a.) Chief clerks ;

(b.) First-class clerks ;

(c.) Second-class clerks. 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

2. To the number so estimated shall be added such further number as the Deputy Head of the department deems necessary to compensate for any death, failure of health, or other contingency: Additions.

3. A similar estimate shall be made at the same time of the number of vacancies likely to occur in the second division, to which promotions can be made: In second division.

4. The numbers so estimated shall be those with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held, as herein provided. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 40. Use of estimate.

41. Notice of each examination for promotion in the service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the examination is to be held ; and such notice shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 41. Notices of examinations.

42. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the Head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively, during their examination, and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 42. Selection for vacancies in higher classes.
Amended by 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

43. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months ; but at any time during the first year the Head of the department may reject the Promotion subject to probation.

person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion :

If rejected. 2. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 43.

Further selection.

44. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the Head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the lists of qualified persons, made by the board. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 44.

His former duties, by whom performed.

45. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the Head of the department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 45.

Exchange of positions by officers without examination.

46. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council, to be made without examination of either officer ; but such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred ; and no person shall be transferred from an outside to an inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 46.

Condition.

SUPERNUMERARY AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Employment of assistance in cases of temporary pressure.

47. When, from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause, the assistance of temporary clerks becomes necessary in any branch of the first or second division, the Head of the department may — if he is satisfied that such necessity exists—on the requisition of the Deputy Head of the department, select from the lists of qualified candidates, for whom no vacancies have, up to that time, been found, such number of temporary clerks as are required, or, if the list does not furnish such a person, may employ any other person qualified for the service in question ; but such other person shall not be continued in such temporary employment after the period in which a preliminary or qualifying examination is held, unless he presents himself for examination and obtains a certificate of having passed the necessary examination. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 48.

Term of employment limited, &c.

Rate of remuneration.

2. The rate of remuneration to be paid for temporary service shall not exceed the minimum salary of a third-class clerk, unless the service to be performed is technical and

requires special qualifications ; and such temporary employment shall not be considered as giving any claim to permanent appointment. 51 V., c. 12, s. 11.

3. The temporary and supernumerary clerks so employed shall be paid only out of money voted by Parliament for payment of the contingencies of the department, division or office of the service in which such clerks are employed, or out of money voted by Parliament for the construction of works upon which they are employed 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 47. Out of what funds payable.

4. Temporary clerks employed continuously since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, may be appointed permanently, if otherwise qualified, at a salary equal to their average pay during the two years previous to such permanent appointment, but in no case exceeding the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 51 V., c. 12, s. 11. Permanent appointment of temporary clerks.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

48. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the Head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting: Private secretaries of Ministers.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 48. Salary must have been voted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

49. The Head of a department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such department, may grant to each officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year; and every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the Head or Deputy Head of the department determines: As to leave of absence.

2. In case of illness, or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 49. In case of illness, &c.

50. The Head of a department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such department, may,— Suspension of officers for cause.

(a.) Suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties; In what cases.

(b.) Remove such suspension; but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension: Removal of suspension.

- Report in such cases. 2. All cases of suspension by the Deputy Head of the department shall be reported by him to the Head of the department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 50.
- No extra remuneration. **51.** No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any Deputy Head, officer or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.
2. *Repealed* by 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.
- Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence. 3. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence, or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that purpose, his salary for each day of such absence, shall be deducted from his monthly salary. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 51.
- Certain payments to be made only under Order in Council. **52.** All payments of money to permanent employees, other than salaries, to be made under the provisions of this Act, and specifically stated in the estimates submitted to Parliament, shall be made only under the authority of the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 52.
- As to officers having resigned and wishing to re-enter service. **53.** Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an Order in Council, to re-enter the service, at the same salary in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, provided that funds are available for the payment of his salary. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 53.
- Act not to prejudice certain officers. **54.** Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he is continued in office, nor shall anything herein contained affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section before mentioned. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 54.
- Powers of Governor in Council not impaired. **55.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 55.
- Proviso.
- Attendance books to be kept; their use. **56.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as

is determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 56.

57. The Deputy Heads of departments and all officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every Deputy Head, officer, chief clerk, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by some other Act, in that behalf:

Oath of allegiance by officers and employees.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act:

Addition to oath in certain cases.

3 The Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same:

Clerk of P.C. for Canada.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council:

Before whom in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council:

And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 57.

Register.

58. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the board of examiners under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of section five of this Act. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 58.

Annual report by Secretary of State, and what it must show.

2. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament in like manner a return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the said year, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 58.

Further particulars.

59. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all persons employed in the several departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of

Yearly Civil Service list to be printed and laid before Parliament.

Parliament, upon the first day of July next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 59.

Who may be appointed or promoted without examination.

R.S.C., c. 17.

Retroaction.

Time limited.

60. Any person who, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, was in the service or employment of the Government of Canada, or of any department thereof, and who has since been continuously engaged therein, may, notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*, be appointed to any position in the public service, without regard to age and without being required to pass the preliminary or qualifying examination provided for by the said Act, subject however to such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, or by the head of a department, prescribing examinations for appointment or promotion in the Civil Service; and any such person may also, notwithstanding anything in the said Act, be temporarily continued in the public service:

2. All appointments of such persons, and all payments of salaries to them, heretofore made, are hereby legalized and confirmed:

3. No appointment or promotion shall be made under the provisions of this section after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. 57-58 V., c. 18, s. 1.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a.) Deputy Heads of departments;
- (b.) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c.) Chief clerks;
- (d.) First-class clerks;
- (e.) Second-class clerks;
- (f.) Third-class clerks;
- (g.) Messengers, packers and sorters. 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. A.

SCHEDULE B.

All the officers, clerks and employees hereinafter enumerated and such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by Order in Council:

CUSTOMS.

	Scale of Salaries.
Inspectors - - - - salary from	\$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors - - - - "	300 to 4,000
Surveyors - - - - "	1,200 to 2,400
Chief clerks - - - - "	1,200 to 2,000
Clerks - - - - "	400 to 1,200

	Scale of Salaries.
Chief landing waiters - - - salary from	\$800 to 1,200
Landing waiters - - - - - "	400 to 1,000
Gaugers - - - - - "	600 to 1,200
Chief lockers - - - - - "	800 to 1,200
Lockers - - - - - "	400 to 800
Tide surveyors - - - - - "	800 to 1,000
Tide waiters - - - - - "	400 to 600
Chief packer - - - - - "	500 to 600
Packers - - - - - "	300 to 500
Messengers - - - - - "	200 to 500
Appraisers - - - - - "	800 to 2,000
Assistant appraisers - - - - - "	600 to 1,500
—51 V., c. 12, s. 14.	

INLAND REVENUE.

Chief inspector - - - - -	\$2,800
Inspectors - - - - - salary from	\$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors - - - - - "	500 to 2,200
Deputy collectors - - - - - "	400 to 1,500
Clerks (accountants) - - - - - "	600 to 1,400
Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries) - - - - -	1,400 to 1,600
Special class excisemen, other than as above - - - - -	1,200
First, second and third-class excisemen - - - - -	600 to 1,000
Probationary excisemen - - - - -	500
Messengers - - - - -	200 to 500

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactoryes an additional salary, for the special class excisemen who perform that duty, not exceeding \$200 per annum. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors.

Chief inspector.....	\$2,800
1st class, on appointment	2,200
After 10 years' service.....	2,400
" 20 "	2,600
2nd class, on appointment.....	2,000
After 10 years' service	2,200
" 20 "	2,400

Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

On appointment, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$50 to a maximum of \$1,600.

The scale of salaries of clerks in Post Office Inspectors' offices shall be the same as for clerks in city post offices. 48-49 V., c. 46.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appoint- ment.	After 2 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerks.....	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
1st Class.....	720	800	880	960
2nd Class.....	600	640	720	800
3rd Class.....	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

City Postmasters.

Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$250,000...\$4,000
do 2. do do are from \$200,000 to 250,000... 3,750
do 3. do do do 150,000 to 200,000... 3,500
do 4. do do do 100,000 to 150,000... 3,250
do 5. do do do 80,000 to 100,000... 2,800
do 6. do do do 60,000 to 80,000... 2,400
do 7. do do do 40,000 to 60,000... 2,200
do 8. do do do 20,000 to 40,000... 2,000
do 9. do do are less than.....20,000... 1,400
to \$1,800, as the Postmaster-General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$80,000...\$2,000
do 2. do do are from \$60,000 to 80,000... 1,800
do 3. do do do 40,000 to 60,000... 1,600
do 4. do do do 20,000 to 40,000... 1,400
do 5. do do are less than.....20,000... 1,100
to \$1,400, as the Postmaster-General determines. 52 V.,
c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks in City Post Offices.

3rd class, \$400 by annual increase of \$40 to \$800.

2nd class, \$900 by annual increase of \$50 to \$1,200.

1st class—Specific duties in each case with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General: no salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500;

Superintendent of letter carriers not to exceed \$800;

Mail transfer agents, \$400, with an annual increase of \$40 to a maximum of \$600;

Letter carriers, messengers, box collectors and porters, \$360 to \$600 by annual increase of \$30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

The same scale as Post Office Inspector. 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. B.

SCHEDULE C.

“ I (*A.B.*), solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an Order of the Governor in Council; *
* * * So help me God.” 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

“ And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as _____
“ (*as the case may be.*)” 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. D.

ANALYTICAL INDEX
TO THE
CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

(Revised Statutes, cap. 17.)

As amended by 51 V., c. 12, 52 V., c. 12, 55-56 Vic., c. 14, and 57-58 V., c. 18.

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APPENDIX No. 2.



CHAPTER 18.

(Revised Statutes.)

(As amended by 56 V., c. 12.)

An Act respecting the Superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada. em- A. D. 1886

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Civil Service Superannuation Act." 46 V., c. 8, s. 18. Short title.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

2. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of— Who shall be deemed civil servants.

(a.) All officers, clerks and employees in or under the several departments of the Executive Government who are paid a yearly salary, and to whom "The Civil Service Act" applies ; Persons under Civil Service Act.

(b.) All such officers, clerks and employees of the second or outside division of the Civil Service, as the Governor in Council, from time to time, designates, and to whom "The Civil Service Act" does not apply, and who are paid a yearly salary and employed in an established capacity ; Certain persons in the outside service.

(c.) The permanent officers and servants of the Senate and House of Commons, and the permanent officers and servants employed in the Library of Parliament, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be in the Civil Service, saving all rights and privileges of either House in respect to the appointment or removal of its officers and servants ; Officers and servants of Senate and Commons.

(d.) All persons now contributing to the superannuation fund ; Present contributors to the fund.

(e.) All persons to whom this Act is by some other Act declared to apply. 46 V., c. 8, s. 1. Certain others.

(f.) Notwithstanding anything therein or in any other Act contained, the provisions of The Civil Service Superannuation Act, chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any person who is appointed to any branch of the Civil Service of Canada after the passing of this Act, and whose age at the time of such appointment exceeds forty-five years. 56 V., c. 12, s. 2. R.S.C., c. 18, not to apply to future appointees over forty-five years of age.

SUPERANNUATION.

3. The Governor in Council may grant to any person who has served in an established capacity in the Civil Service for ten years or upwards, and who has attained the age of sixty years, or is incapacitated by bodily infirmity from properly performing his duties, a superannuation allowance calculated on his average yearly salary during the then last three years, and not exceeding the following rates, that is to say:—

Rates of allowance. (a.) If he has served for ten years, but less than eleven years, an annual allowance of ten fiftieths of such average salary, and if for eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven fiftieths thereof, and in like manner a further addition of one fiftieth of such average salary for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when an annual allowance of thirty-five fiftieths may be granted; but no addition shall be made for any service beyond thirty-five years;

Maximum rate for 35 years. (b.) If the service has not been continuous, the period or periods during which such service has been interrupted shall not be counted, and the Order in Council made in any such case shall be laid before Parliament at its then current or next ensuing session. 46 V., c. 8, s. 2.

Breaks in service not to be counted.

4. The Governor in Council may, in the case of any person who entered the Civil Service after the age of thirty years, as being possessed of some peculiar professional or other qualifications or attainments required for the office to which he was appointed, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, add to the actual number of years' service of such person, such further number of years not exceeding ten, as is considered equitable, for reasons stated in the Order in Council made in the case; and such additional number of years shall be taken as part of the term of service on which the superannuation allowance of such person shall be computed; and the Order in Council in any such case shall be laid before Parliament at its then current or next ensuing session. 46 V., c. 8, s. 3.

Governor in Council may add to service of persons appointed on account of special qualifications.

5. The superannuation of every civil servant shall be preceded by an inquiry by the Treasury Board—

Preliminary inquiry by Treasury Board. (a.) Whether the person it is proposed to superannuate is eligible within the meaning of this Act; and—

(b.) Whether his superannuation will result in benefit to the service, and is therefore in the public interest; or—

(c.) Whether it has become necessary in consequence of his mental or physical infirmity:

Report of Board. 2. No civil servant shall be superannuated unless the Treasury Board reports that he is eligible within the meaning of this Act and that such superannuation will be in the public interest. 46 V., c. 8, s. 4.

6. A deduction towards making good the superannuation allowances hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made from the salary of every person in the Civil Service to whom this Act applies, at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum on such salary, if it is six hundred dollars or upwards, and of three per cent per annum thereon, if it is less than six hundred dollars, such deduction to be carried to the credit of a fund called the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, No. 2, to which shall be added by the Government annually such a sum as may be sufficient to make the amount thereof equal to the value of the prospective annuities payable therefrom, as hereinafter mentioned, to the several contributors thereto, upon an estimate or valuation thereof based upon the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and a rate of interest of six per cent per annum; but such deduction shall be made only during the first thirty-five years of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 5 and 56 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Deductions from salaries.
Special fund.
Proviso.

7. The full superannuation allowance shall only be granted to persons who have been subject to the said deduction during ten years or upwards,—the superannuation allowance of any person who has not paid it, or has paid it for a less period, being subject to a diminution of one per centum for every year less than ten during which he has not paid it; except that the superannuation allowance of any person hereafter retiring, shall not be subject to any such diminution by reason of his not having paid the abatement hereinbefore mentioned, during any year or years after his first thirty-five years of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 6.

Ten years' contribution requisite for full allowance.
Diminution for less period of contribution.
Exception.

8. Retirement shall be compulsory on every person to whom the superannuation allowance hereinbefore mentioned is offered, and such offer shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the person to whom it is made; nor shall any person be considered as having any absolute right to such allowance, but it shall be granted only in consideration of good and faithful service during the time upon which it is calculated:

Compulsory retirement.
Allowance conditional on good service.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be understood as impairing or affecting the right of the Governor in Council to dismiss or remove any person from the Civil Service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 7.

Right of dismissal not impaired.

9. If the Head of a department reports with respect to any person employed in his department, and about to be superannuated, from any cause other than that of ill-health or age, that the service of such person has not been satisfactory, the Governor in Council may, as to him seems fit, grant such person a superannuation allowance less than that to which he would have otherwise been entitled. 46 V., c. 8, s. 8.

Diminution when Head of Department reports unsatisfactory service.

Gratuity when yearly allowance not earned.

Gratuity in case of bodily injury on duty.

Provision for abolition of office, reduction of staff, &c.

Pensioners under sixty liable to serve if required, under penalty of loss of allowance.

Service before Confederation to be counted.

Discretionary power of Governor in Council.

10. If any person to whom this Act applies, is constrained, from any infirmity of mind or body, to quit the Civil Service before the period at which a superannuation allowance might be granted him, the Governor in Council may allow him a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of his service; and if any such person is so constrained to quit the service before such period, by reason of severe bodily injury, received without his own fault, in the discharge of his public duty, the Governor in Council may allow him a gratuity not exceeding three month's pay for every two years' service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding one-fifth of his average salary during the then last three years. 46 V., c. 8, s. 9.

11. If any person to whom this Act applies is removed from office in consequence of the abolition of his office for the purpose of improving the organization of the department to which he belongs, or is removed, or retired from office to promote efficiency or economy in the Civil Service, the Governor in Council may grant him such gratuity or superannuation allowance as will fairly compensate him for his loss of office, not exceeding such as he would have been entitled to if he had retired in consequence of permanent infirmity of body or mind, after adding ten years to his actual term of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 10.

12. Every person who receives a superannuation allowance, and is under the age of sixty years, and is not disabled by bodily or mental infirmity, may be called upon to fill, in any part of Canada, any public office or situation for which his previous services render him eligible, and which is not lower in rank or emolument than that from which he retired; and, if he refuses or neglects so to do, he shall forfeit his said allowance. 46 V., c. 8, s. 11.

13. Service in an established capacity in any of the departments of the Executive Government or offices of the Legislature of any of the Provinces now included in the Dominion of Canada, before such Province became a portion thereof, by any person who has thereafter entered the Civil Service, shall be reckoned in computing his period of service for the purposes of this Act. 46 V., c. 8, s. 12.

14. In any case of doubt the Governor in Council may, by general or special regulations, determine to what persons the provisions of this Act do or do not apply, and the conditions on which, and the manner in which, they shall apply in any case or class of cases. 46 V., c. 8, s. 13.

15. The superannuation allowance to which all persons to whom this Act is applicable become entitled shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the said fund. 56 V., c. 12, s. 4. Payment of allowances.

REPORT OF SUPERANNUATIONS.

16. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session thereof, a statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service within the year, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, the allowance granted to him on retirement, the cause of his superannuation and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and if so, whether by promotion or by a new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, and also a statement showing the condition of the said fund, at the thirtieth day of June previous. 46 V., c. 8, s. 15 and 56 V., c. 12, s. 5. Annual return to be made to Parliament.

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APPENDIX No. 3.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act respecting Government Civil Service Insurance.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Insurance Act* Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. defined.

3. The Minister may contract with any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* applies, or who may be hereafter appointed to a permanent position in any branch of the Public Service of Canada, for the payment of a certain sum of money to be made upon the death of such person. Insurance contracts authorized.

2. Any such contract is hereinafter called the "insurance contract"; the person so contracting with the Minister is hereinafter called the "insured"; and the amount so contracted to be paid is hereinafter called "insurance money." Interpretation.

4. When the insured is a married man or a widower with children, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or of his wife and some one or more of his children, or of his children only, or of some one or more of them; and when the insurance contract is effected for the benefit of more than one, the insured may apportion the insurance money among them as he deems proper. Apportioning of insurance in case of married man or widower with children.

Apportionment in case of unmarried man.

5. When the insured is an unmarried man, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his future wife, or of his future wife and children, and the insured may apportion the insurance money among them in such manner as he sees fit; but if, at the maturity of the contract, he is still unmarried, or is a widower without children, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of his estate.

Form of apportionment.

6. Any apportionment under the next two preceding sections may be made in the insurance contract, or by a declaration endorsed thereon or annexed thereto and signed by the insured.

"Children" defined.

7. When it is stated in the insurance contract, or in a declaration endorsed thereon or attached thereto, that the insurance contract is for the benefit of the wife and children generally, or of the children generally, of the insured, without specifying their names, then the word "children" shall mean all the children of the insured living at the time of his death whether by the same wife or by different wives.

Share of person dying before the insured.

8. Where an apportionment has been made as hereinbefore provided and one or more of the persons in whose favour the apportionment has been made die in the lifetime of the insured, the insured may, by an instrument in writing endorsed on or attached to the insurance contract, declare that the shares formerly apportioned to the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured, or of one or more of them, as he sees fit; and in default of such declaration, the shares of the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the survivor, or of the survivors of such persons in equal shares if more than one; and if all the persons so entitled die in the lifetime of the insured, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of the estate of the insured.

If there is no apportionment.

9. When no apportionment is made of the insurance money as hereinbefore provided, all persons interested shall be held to share equally therein.

Minister may decline to contract.

10. The Minister may decline to enter into an insurance contract in any case where there are, in his opinion, sufficient grounds for his declining to do so.

Tables to be prepared.

11. The Minister shall cause tables to be constructed fixing the premiums to be paid by the insured to the Minister as the consideration for such insurance contracts, and also all other tables necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Basis of tables.

2. All such tables shall be based on the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and on

a rate of interest of six per cent per annum, no allowance being made for expenses.

3. Such tables shall be framed so that the premium to obtain an insurance contract may be paid in one sum, or in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly instalments, and either during the life of the insured or during a limited period.

Premium, how payable.

12. The minimum and maximum amounts payable at death which may be contracted for under this Act shall be one thousand dollars and two thousand dollars respectively.

Amount of insurance limited.

13. Every applicant for insurance shall furnish with his application a medical certificate in such form as is prescribed by the Minister.

Medical certificate.

14. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for the following purposes under this Act :

Regulations by Governor in Council.

(a.) For regulating the mode and form of making contracts ;

(b.) For prescribing the mode of proving the age and identity and the existence or death of persons ;

(c.) For prescribing the mode of paying sums of money in connection with insurance contracts ;

(d.) For dispensing with the production of probate of a will or letters of administration, either generally or in any particular class of cases ;

(e.) For prescribing the accounts to be kept and their management ;

(f.) For determining beforehand the cases or classes of cases in which insurance contracts may be surrendered and a cash surrender value paid therefor, or a free or paid-up insurance contract issued instead thereof, and for prescribing the manner in which such cash surrender value or amount of paid-up insurance shall be determined ;

(g.) For any other purpose for which it is deemed expedient to make regulations in order to carry this Act into effect.

15. In the event of any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* now applies taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a deduction at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be made from the salary of such person towards making good the superannuation allowance provided for by the said Act, such deduction to be instead of the deduction now payable under section six of the said Act.

Additional payment if insured now comes under R.S.C., c. 18.

16. The provisions of this Act shall be carried out by the staff of the Finance Department, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Superintendent of insurance.

Annual
report.

17. The said superintendent shall, within three months after the thirtieth day of June in each year, prepare for the Minister a statement showing the amount received for premiums during the twelve months ending on the said thirtieth day of June for all insurance contracts entered into previous to the said date, and the amount of all sums paid in connection therewith during the said period, the number of new contracts entered into since the previous statement and the gross amount thereof, with such further details and particulars as are deemed advisable.

To be laid
before Parlia-
ment.

2. The Minister shall lay the said statement before Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the session thereof next after the date of the said statement.

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Sessional Papers (No. 16B.)

A. 1895

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

[No. 16B—1895] *Price 5 cents.*

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS,

OTTAWA, 15th February, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour of addressing you herewith the Report of the proceedings and operations of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year ended 31st December, 1894, embracing, viz.:—

1. Statement of the Promotion and Entrance Examinations held during the year, the number of candidates present at each, and the number who passed successfully.

2. Copies of the Question Papers submitted to the candidates at the said examinations.

3. Lists giving the names of the candidates who were successful at the Entrance Examinations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

The Honourable
A. R. DICKEY,
Secretary of State.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Dominion, have the honour to report, that in conformity with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, they held, personally, during the month of May, 1894, at Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal, and by the employment of sub-examiners at Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Man. and Victoria, B.C., the regular Promotion Examinations for the employees of the Civil Service, those of the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue excepted. As the latter class cannot be detached from their duties for the purpose of attending these examinations in the month of May, the Board, as on former occasions, adjourned the proceedings until the month of August, when the distilleries, vinegar works, etc., are closed, and thus afforded the aforesaid class the opportunity of undergoing the required tests.

The theory of the Promotion Examinations is as follows: The Civil Service Act imposes upon the Deputy Heads of Departments, the duty of preparing and laying before the Board, through the Secretary of State, once in each year, and not later than the 15th day of March, an estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur during the ensuing year in the first division in the classes of, viz:

- (a.) Chief Clerks,
- (b.) First Class Clerks,
- (c.) Second Class Clerks,

and, to the number so estimated, they are to add such further number as they may deem necessary to compensate for any death, failure in health, or other contingency.

The Deputy Heads are also directed to make a similar estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur in the second division, to which promotions may be made,—that is in the outside service—and a notice of each examination for promotion is to be published, in both languages, in the *Canada Gazette*, not less than one month before the examination is held; such notice stating, also, the number of promotions expected in each class, in each division. The Promotion Examinations, as indicated by the preparations above specified as requisite, can be held once only in each year.

To enable the Board to prepare the examination papers and to print the necessary number, the Deputy Heads are held under the obligation to furnish them lists

of the men, in their respective departments, whom they propose to send up for examination, specifying the classes to which they respectively belong, and, when needful, the special offices for which they are to be examined. The subjects in which the aspirants are tested, are penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, composition, and office duties. These are obligatory, and none of them can be dispensed with, but the Deputy Head may, in addition, prescribe one, or more, or all of the following viz., geography, the constitution (British North America Act) précis-writing, and book-keeping by double entry, while the candidates themselves may volunteer stenography and type-writing. The paper on office duties is prepared (confidentially) by the Deputy Heads, it being of course impossible for the Board to formulate questions upon the work done and to be done in the multifarious branches of the Civil Service, inside and outside, and the answer papers on this particular subject, are passed over to the same chief officers, to be inspected and valued; thus affording to the candidates the assurance that their work in this particular will receive the most intelligent and considerate attention. The process is here noted, first, for the purpose of showing that the Promotion Examination is a fairly effectual test of the capacity of the employees, and secondly, of bespeaking the timely action of the Deputy Heads in the preparation of their lists of candidates, and especially, of the Duties paper, which in some instances has been so long delayed as to cause much anxiety to the Board. All the other examination papers (10) are prepared by the Board, and the work of the candidates thereon is also inspected and valued by them, the Board translating the papers when needful.

The attendance at the Promotion of May last and the results, will be found on a later page, as has been the practice in the past.

The deferred or adjourned Promotion examination for the clerks employed in the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue was held in August at the places named in the table further on, and was accomplished satisfactorily. It will be remembered, as noted in the report for 1893, that at an examination of this kind held in St. John, N. B., in August, 1892, there had been circumstances strongly suggestive of collusion among the candidates, and that in consequence the examination had been cancelled, and that the parties concerned had been required to undergo another test. This discipline served, no doubt, as a wholesome warning to the clerks in that branch of the service, both in St. John and elsewhere, and will, it may be presumed, operate similarly in respect of future examinations of this class.

The papers at the Excise examinations being of an altogether technical character the Department invariably delegates one of its superior officers at each place to co-operate with the examiner employed by the Board, and in this way the candidates are afforded any allowable assistance needful to enable them to thoroughly comprehend the problems submitted to them. It is hardly necessary to add that this examination is a very exhaustive one, but as the papers necessarily deal with the same matters, year by year, and cannot be greatly altered, the Department deems it best that they should not be published. Indeed, every single question paper treated has to be returned by the candidates to the examiners so soon as they have dealt with it, and the whole number, with the manuscript work, are transferred by the Board to the Department. It may be as well to add that the answer-papers are inspected and valued by the experts of the Department, but as the names of the candidates are not communicated to them the most perfect impartiality is secured.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The Entrance Examinations, so called, are those at which the youth throughout the Dominion, in fourteen of its principal centres, came up for examination, that is, from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C., and it is probable that, in some of the rising towns in the great west, before long, it may be deemed necessary to provide similar facilities, for the young people in that vast region regard it as a hardship to have to travel 1,000 miles or more, at considerable expense, in order to reach (and return from) Winnipeg or Victoria. The Lower Grade Examination intended for messengers, letter carriers and other such employments is very simple, and, as a consequence, easily passed. It embraces only writing, orthography and the four elementary rules of arithmetic; hence a very much larger number of candidates come forward than can possibly find employment in the Civil Service, but how to check the influx it is not easy to conjecture. In this connection it may be mentioned that of late years, in virtue of an amendment to the Civil Service Act, successful candidates of the lower grade may be employed as temporary copyists, who may be called upon when, from any cause, the regular staff of any department is overpressed with work.

The results of this (Preliminary) examination, held in November last, will be found in the Appendix.

THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

This examination is for persons desirous of being employed as clerks, and embraces the following test papers, viz., penmanship, orthography, advanced arithmetic, geography (chiefly of Canada), history, grammar, composition and transcription; and all these papers, save grammar and composition, are translated and printed in French as well as English. For the two exceptions, original papers are prepared in both languages.

OPTIONS.

In connection with the Qualifying Examination any, or all, of the following optional subjects may be treated by the candidates, but cannot be taken at any subsequent examination. The optional subjects are: translation of English into French by the English candidates, and French into English by the French; composition, the same way; précis-writing, book-keeping by double entry, stenography, and type-writing. From these lists it will be seen that the successful candidates are well equipped for service, and as no person can be legally appointed who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency from the Board, it follows that the system, faithfully observed, cannot fail of preventing incompetent individuals from obtaining employment in the Civil Service of Canada.

The conditions of success at the Qualifying Examination are not severe. The value of each subject is 100, and the candidates may fall to a minimum of 30 in one or more, yet pass, providing they make marks sufficient in others to obtain an average of 50 per cent, or a total of 400 upon the eight subjects. Failure in average means total failure. These remarks are offered because on various occasions influential persons who have taken special interest in candidates, have importuned the Board to overlook shortages of the 30 marks—which shortages, by the way, are

usually in the most important subjects—on the ground that their protégés had, in other (easier) papers, such as writing and orthography, obtained marks enough to constitute the average. And here the Board desire to embrace the opportunity of respectfully soliciting the friends of candidates who may have failed, or who may hereafter fail, to abstain from appeals which, if the Examiners are faithful to their imposed obligations, cannot possibly be entertained. The correspondence in respect to matters of this kind is voluminous and at times exceedingly unpleasant, and the Board will be grateful if it can be avoided in future.

The outcome of the Qualifying Examination of last November and of the Options, will be found with other statements in subsequent pages.

IRREGULARITIES AT EXAMINATIONS.

During the last Session of Parliament some members expressed strong dissatisfaction because certain improprieties at the examinations, which had then just come to light, had not been specifically and fully reported, but the fact that the report, as legally required by the Civil Service Act, only embraced the proceedings for the year ended on the 31st December, 1893, was overlooked, while the frauds animadverted upon had become known some months later, and at that very time, were being vigorously probed. The Board are glad to be able to state that the offences discovered were confined to Montreal, and while they were of a very grave character, were, nevertheless, greatly exaggerated by public rumour—as to number, at least. When it is considered that during the thirteen years elapsed since the commencement of the examinations, during which protracted period several thousand candidates have come forward, less than 20 attempts at personation have been discovered, it will appear that, after all, the system must have been administered with the very special care.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED AND PUNISHED.

In the report of the Board for 1893 it was stated that attempts at personation at two places had been discovered and frustrated, while in another, the fraud had been fully accomplished. The offence in the latter instance was, however, shortly afterward discovered and E. H. Morse, a messenger, in the Post Office Department—the individual personated was cited before the Board, when though confessing to the wrong, he refused to name the personator. For this refusal, though carefully warned of the consequences if persisted in, he was sent to jail for a week at the end of which, upon being questioned anew, he named E. H. Wright, of Montreal, as his co-offender. Criminal proceedings were then commenced against both parties, but they had to be dropped as they had fled the country.

After the issue of the Board's report for 1893, information was obtained of other cases of personation at Montreal, and investigations were held by Dr. Thorburn, Chairman of the Board, aided by counsel, with the view of ascertaining whether the alleged charges could be substantiated. It was then discovered, on sworn evidence, that Charles Ovide Wilson, a law student had personated Alphonse Bourassa at the examinations of 1892 and 1893; also that his brother Bruno Wilson, a medical student, had personated Gédéon U. Rondeau in the last named year; also that J. Eugène Prevost, another medical student, had at the same examination, personated Joseph

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A. Forbes' and at the examination of 1892, Euclide Racette. It was further established that William E. Kelly, a teacher of the same city, had personated John Collins. The offences of Kelly and Collins have not yet been brought before the courts, but the Board have learnt that Collins, Bourassa, and Rondeau employed in the Civil Service have been dismissed. (*See Postscripts.*)

Then it was ascertained, on his own sworn evidence, that Louis Desilets, a railway mail clerk from Three Rivers had been personated, also at Montreal, at the examination of 1891 by Paul Gravel, a medical student of the Laval University. Desilets has since resigned his position, but no further action has been taken in the case as Gravel cannot be found, having as is believed left the country, while Desilets himself cannot be criminally prosecuted on his own confession. During the investigations it was found that Joseph Adolphe Desilets and Joseph Boileau, both of them law students, whom Mr. Benoit, the sub-examiner, had hired to act as his assistants, and, especially, as watchers at the Montreal qualifying examination of 1893, were aware at the time that personation was being practiced. Indeed they themselves admitted the fact and the first named person acknowledged that he had received money from the candidate Rondeau to keep the matter secret. For this breach of trust he was prosecuted and ordered to pay a fine of \$60 and costs. No further action however, was taken against Boileau as he did not appear to have either demanded or received any bribe.

The following offenders were proceeded against, and being convicted were fined as under, viz. :—

Charles Ovide Wilson.....	\$50 00
Bruno Wilson.....	50 00
J. Eugène Prevost.....	50 00
Alphonse Bourassa.....	25 00
Gédéon U. Rondeau.....	25 00

and it is hoped that the punishment and widespread publication of the proceedings will effectually prevent all future attempts at the perpetration of this dangerous species of fraud.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph A. Forbes—personated by J. E. Prevost—but it could not be served, the accused, like others previously named, having apparently left Canada.

The Board deem it their duty, while on the subject of offences, to re-advert to the case of John McGillicuddy, who was an employé in the Government Printing Bureau in the spring of 1891. This person surreptitiously obtained and sold, for the sum of \$50, to a mail clerk, the Promotion examination papers of that year; and the fraud having come to light, he was summoned before the Board, but absconded to the United States and remained there for several months. On his return he was again subpoenaed, and presented himself, accompanied by a lawyer, under whose advice he declined to testify; and, as the Board was informed by the Deputy Minister of Justice that it was doubtful whether he could be prosecuted after the expiry of 6 months," inasmuch as the statute prescribes a specific penalty for the offence," imposable within that period, no further action was taken, and therefore, notwithstanding the gravity of the crime, he has so far escaped with impunity.

The special reason for recalling this case is the utilizing the opportunity of recommending—as desired by the Department of the Secretary of State—that the law should be so amended as to render offenders liable to be brought to account whenever the circumstances may indicate it as practicable, and it seems advisable to the Board that the period of absence from the country, in order to elude the pursuit of justice, should not count in his favour, but that if a limit to the time within which prosecution may be commenced is necessary, it should date from his re-appearance.

It would also seem that another amendment of the law, in respect of the proceedings under consideration, is required; for it is the opinion of the legal adviser of the Government at Montreal, concurred in by the Deputy Minister of Justice at Ottawa, that it is very doubtful whether the Board have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, hence it appears advisable that the uncertainty in this respect should be removed as soon as may be.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.

Allusion was made in the Report for 1893 to the constantly increasing number of candidates at the Entrance examinations, and it will be seen from the statements hereto annexed that the year 1894 was not an exception; but, on the contrary, that large as the attendance was in the former year, it was exceeded by over 100 in the latter. This fact is obviously suggestive of largely increased labour and expense, and the Board are now under the necessity of admitting that they cannot do all the justice they would desire to their task without more help in the office and increased means for other purposes. Now, in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London—the four principal centres—the aggregate attendance in 1891, and the largest up to that time, was 851; while in 1894 it was 1,100, or 30 per cent. more. The cost of the system consists largely in stationery, printing, allowances to sub-examiners, rents of halls, &c., &c., all of which grow as the number of candidates increases. But it may appositely be remarked here that if the expenses do grow, the fees received and paid to the credit of the Receiver General increase in even greater proportion. The moneys obtained from this source amounted for the year ended on 31st December last to \$3,323, or within \$677 of the vote of parliament; in other words, the Board returned to the country 82½ per cent. of the expenses incurred.

THE SUB-EXAMINERS.

The Civil Service Act provides that the Board shall select such persons as may be needed to assist them in the conduct of the examinations, &c., and it follows as a matter of course that they will only appoint persons in whom they have entire confidence as to ability and character. This provision apparently renders the Board responsible for the acts of the assistants whom they may employ, but as a matter of fact the assistants or sub-examiners, though appointed by them, are usually, if not uniformly, gentlemen nominated by members of Parliament, and it may truthfully be said that the nominees have, in most instances, justified, by their manner of discharging the duties imposed upon them, the confidence of the nominators, but there have been exceptions, when for lack of diligent watchfulness or other cause, irregularities have been permitted, which have occasioned a good deal of trouble. The

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special point to be determined is whether the Board are to accept the nominations of the sub-examiners by other persons, or whether they themselves shall ascertain the qualifications of the assistants they need before they appoint them.

COPYING.

In their report for 1891, the Board adverted to the evil practice on the part of some of the candidates of copying or allowing their work to be copied by others, and suggested the adoption of a rule, declaring that the impropriety would disqualify the offenders for all future Civil Service examinations. Such a rule would probably have the effect of largely checking the dishonest practice. It is true that the cases of copying are not numerous, but the disposition to do so has been manifested at every qualifying examination, and in places where there is a large number of candidates in close proximity to each other—which cannot be helped—it is not possible for the officer in charge, even with one or two watchers, to detect the manoeuvres by means of which paper slips are passed between the offenders—at least not in every case—so that the wrong doing is only discovered when the worked papers come under inspection and valuation after the examinations.

FEES RECEIVED.

The fees received from the candidates during the year at the several examinations and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General were as under, viz:

From the candidates present at the general promotion examinations held in May last.....	\$ 270
From the candidates at the (adjourned) promotion examination of the clerks in the excise branch of the department of Inland Revenue in August.....	84
From the candidates at the entrance examination in November.....	2,969
	\$3,323

Candidates in attendance at the examinations:—

At the general promotion.....	136
At the (adjourned) promotion for excisemen.....	42
At the entrance examinations	1,100
	1,278

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. THORBURN, LL.D., <i>Chairman</i>	}	<i>Civil Service Examiners.</i>
A. D. DECELLES, F. R. S. C.		
P. LÉSUEUR, <i>Secretary.</i>		

POSTSCRIPT—Extract from a letter of Mr. John S. Hall of Montreal, the agent of the Minister of Justice, dated March 13th, 1895. This letter was received on the 15th March, and could not, therefore, have been embraced in the Report to 31st December, 1894, which was sent to the Queen's Printer on 15th February, 1895.

EXTRACT—"William Kelly who personated John Collins has been sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs or three months imprisonment, and John Collins, who was personated by William Kelly, to a fine of \$25 and costs, or three months imprisonment.

From the evidence and information given to me, I am of the opinion that there is not sufficient ground to enter proceedings against other parties."

(Signed) JOHN S. HALL.

APPENDIX.

Appended to this report will be found viz. :

1. Copies of the question papers submitted for treatment to the candidates at the general promotion examination of May last.
2. Copy of the papers used at the preliminary or entrance examination, specifying also the places at which they presented themselves.
3. Copies of the qualifying examination papers.
4. Copies of the option papers.
5. List of the candidates who passed successfully the preliminary, or lower grade, examination.
6. List of the candidates who passed successfully the qualifying examination.
7. List of the candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject in which they passed.

ATTENDANCE AT THE EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates present at the general promotion examination in May 1894.

Places.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.	Remarks.
Halifax, N.S.	6	4	2	The number of candidates (136) would give \$272 instead of \$270 but one was admitted without fee as he had paid it at a special examination before, which was afterwards disallowed.
St. John, N.B.	7	1	6	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	3	3	6	
Quebec	13	7	6	
Montreal	18	5	13	
Ottawa	48	41	7	
Kingston	4	3	1	
Toronto	13	5	8	
Hamilton	2	2	5	
London	11	6	1	
Winnipeg	3	2	2	
Victoria	8	6	2	
	136	85	51	

At both the General Promotion and the Entrance Qualifying Examination the candidates who fail in one subject only are entitled to present themselves at the next ensuing one for that particular subject, providing they have made the necessary average, and if they had been successful in the first examination in Options those they had passed are allowed them, but they are not permitted to take Options again.

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EXCISE PROMOTION (ADJOURNED) EXAMINATION IN AUGUST.

Places.	Present.	Passed for 1st Class.	Passed for 2nd Class.	Failed.	Remarks.
St. John, N.B.	3		3		Withdrew during the exercises.
Montreal.....	7	3	2	2	
Toronto.....	16	10	3	3	
London.....	13	5	4	4	
Winnipeg.....	2	2			
Victoria B.C.....	1			1	
	42	20	12	10	

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE.

Places.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.	Remarks.
Halifax, N.S.....	17	11	6	
St. John, N.B.....	25	22	3	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	3	3		
Quebec.....	20	12	8	
Montreal.....	127	97	30	
Ottawa.....	109	94	15	
Kingston.....	8	7	1	
Toronto.....	159	136	23	
Hamilton.....	26	19	7	
London.....	18	17	1	
Winnipeg.....	15	14	1	
Victoria B.C.....	4	2	2	
	531	434	97	

QUALIFYING OR HIGHER GRADE.

Places.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.	Remarks.
Halifax, N.S.....	27	16	11	
St. John, N.B.....	31	18	13	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	7	6	1	
Quebec.....	15	6	9	
Montreal.....	54	21	33	
Ottawa.....	117	61	56	
Kingston.....	27	15	12	
Toronto.....	88	29	59	
Hamilton.....	20	10	10	
London.....	47	31	16	
Port Arthur.....	2	2		
Winnipeg.....	22	9	13	
Regina.....	4	2	2	
Victoria.....	27	12	15	
	488	238	250	

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Places.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.	Remarks.
Halifax, N.S.....	2	2		For particulars of the Options successfully treated see the last list in this Report.
St. John, N.B.....	3	2	1	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	3	3		
Quebec.....	1	1		
Montreal.....	6	3	3	
Ottawa.....	42	20	22	
Kingston.....	1	1		
Toronto.....	11		11*	
London.....	5	3	3	
Winnipeg.....	3	1	2	
Victoria, B.C.....	3	3		
	81	39	42	

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

No. 1.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, 15th May 1894, from 10 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Values
100.

Copy the following article in as neat and legible a manner as you can :

ANTIPATHY is the term applied to a class of cases in which individuals are disagreeably affected by, or violently dislike, things innocuous or agreeable to the majority of mankind. These peculiarities we no doubt sometimes acquired in early life by injudiciously terrifying children with some object, the mental impression becoming permanent. A large class of persons have an antipathy to animal food, and from childhood refuse to taste it. In others, again, the aversion is limited to one kind of meat, as veal or pork; others are averse to eggs or milk. Nor is the feeling a conscious caprice, which an exertion of the will might remove; for it is generally found that contact with the object of the antipathy is resented by the bodily economy, and symptoms of poisoning are rapidly produced. Some are affected by these symptoms who have no mental aversion to the article. There is the case of a boy, who, if at any time he ate of an egg, his lips would swell, in his face would rise purple and black spots, and he would froth at the mouth. Some medicines affect particular persons dangerously, even when given in very minute doses; a single grain of mercury has been known to induce a profuse salivation, with destruction of the jaw bones. Every summer persons may be seen, in Great Britain, with the most distressing irritation of the nasal and palpebral mucous membranes produced by the exhalations from the fields during the inflorescence of the hay crop. In others, an asthmatic condition is induced by the same cause. The air of some places has a similar effect on individuals; one gentleman was always attacked with asthma if he slept in the town of Kilkenny, and another rarely escaped a fit of that complaint, if he slept anywhere else. Zimmerman records the case of a lady who was thrown into convulsions by the feeling of silk or satin or the velvety skin of a peach:—*Chamber's Encyclopedia*.

No. 2.

COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1894, from 3 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.

Values.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

10

1. Change the following sentence into (a) a complex sentence (b) into a simple sentence—*Egypt is a fertile country, and is watered by the river Nile, which annually inundates it.*

- 5 2. Write out the following sentence, substituting passive verbs for active ones—*About two hours before midnight Columbus, standing on the deck, noticed a light at a distance, and pointed it out to his companion, Pedro.*
- 5 3. Change the following affirmative sentence into an equivalent negative one—*There is as much beauty in the earth as there is grandeur in the heavens.*
- 30 4. Show how the following sentences may be improved, pointing out and correcting the faults:—
- (a) *A fox was passing through a vineyard, and he saw some fine bunches of grapes on one of the trees, and so he tried to reach one of them, but it was hanging very high, and he could not get it.*
- (b) *Virtue is generally praised and would be generally practised also, if men were wise.*
- (c) *The Counsellors maintained, notwithstanding what was said, that their consent was necessary for the raising fresh supplies.*
- (d) *James fortunately carried off the money which his cousin had neglected taking with him.*
- (e) *Owing to the confusion that prevailed, the number of the sufferers have not been ascertained.*
- 50 5. Write a letter of not less than 250 words to your Deputy Minister, giving a statement of the duties pertaining to your office, and suggesting any improvement you may think would be serviceable.
-
- 100

No. 3.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1894, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Values.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

N.B.—The work of each question must be fully given.

1. Add the following vertically:

479356	589674	496547	83857	658976	54789
647935	856947	557678	49685	569867	98475
786749	765874	785765	78568	695678	56796
495876	876567	867493	65874	786587	38679
478567	367658	978567	96785	547876	59763
867856	756767	493450	75678	786785	84576
956389	578654	576964	63765	678678	96785
586765	48675	387539	78676	326867	37578
678674	759684	676427	56987	578676	67487
457867	875968	563547	47834	729765	58648
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Divide £1756.17.864 by 8637.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

- 10 3. Two brothers together own $\frac{1}{2}$ of a flouring mill valued at \$1300 ; one owns $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as the other. Find the share of each.
- 15 4. A, B, and C engage in business together. A puts in \$4000 capital for 8 months, B \$600 for 7 months, and C \$3500 for 12 months. If they gain \$3220, what is each partners share of the gain ?
- 15 5. I paid \$120 for insuring a boat load of wheat valued at \$10000. What percentage of the value of the cargo was received for insuring it ?
- 14 6. What is the compound interest of \$310.24 for 2 years, 5 months, 15 days at 7 per cent ?
- 16 7. $\frac{2}{3}$ of A's money is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of B's and the difference is \$5. How much money had each ?

100

No. 3.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Values.

ARITHMETIC.

- 5 1. If in the examination for promotion in the Civil Service, there are given for duties in the office, 425 marks; for book-keeping, 200; for geography, 150; for history, 125; for arithmetic, 300; for penmanship, 175; for composition, 200; for precis 150. Two candidates compete, whose attainments in these several subjects are as the numbers
- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|------------------|----|----|------------------|-----|
| 3, | 0, | 5, | 2, | 1, | 1, | 2, | $1\frac{1}{2}$, | and |
| 4, | 4, | 3, | 1, | $1\frac{1}{2}$, | 2, | 1, | 1; | |
- which of them will obtain the greater number of marks in the whole examination.
- 4 2. A clock gains four and one-third minutes in 50 seconds over 24 hours. At noon it is 4 minutes slow; when will it give the true time ?
- 5 3. A ship 50 miles from shore, springs a leak which admits $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons of water in 8 minutes. Seventy tons would sink her; but the ship's pumps can throw out 18 tons of water in an hour. Find the average rate of sailing, that she may reach the shore just as she begins to sink.
- 7 4. What is the length of the side of a square field which contains 46 acres, 2 roods, 16 poles, 22 yards. Express the result in chains and links.
- 4 5. What is the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{15}$ of an estate, if a person who owns $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ of the estate sells $\frac{2}{7}$ of his share for \$75 ?
- 4 6. The area of a rectangular court is 2,717 yards. Find all the possible lengths of its sides, if the length of each side is an exact number of yards.
- 5 7. Divide 43.0846 by .0035.
- 7 8. Find, to 4 places of decimals, the diagonal of a cube whose solid content is 25.
- 7 9. A person buys an article, and sells it so as to gain 10%. If he had bought it at 10% less, and sold it at \$5 less than he did, he would have gained 20%. Find what was paid for the article.
- 7 10. Find, in our currency when exchange is at $9\frac{3}{8}$, the present value (1st, at true discount; 2nd, at Bank discount) on the 1st of July, of a note of £900 drawn at 6 months from the 21st of May, money being worth 10% interest.
- 6 11. A person paid a premium of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on a life policy, and borrowed the money to make the payments, at 10% compound interest. He died just before the 9th premium was payable. His estate had \$2,742 remaining from the amount of the policy, after meeting the premium obligation. Find the amount of the policy.

5	12. Add together $13\frac{11}{36}, 3\frac{1}{45}, 9\frac{7}{15}, 5\frac{4}{9}$.
4	13. How much land is in a semi-circular field of 100 yards diameter, after setting apart a walk of two yards' width around the inside of the curve?
30	14. Calculate the total value of the work shown by the enclosed Progress Estimate.
100	

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AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT, 1891-92.

Annapolis and Digby Railway.		Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
<i>O'Neil & Campbell, Final Estimate No. 27, to April 30, 1892.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clearing	acres.	42 $\frac{7}{10}$	30 00	
Grubbing	"	2 04	75 00	
Fencing	l. ft.	188,475	0 12	
Solid rock excavation	c. y.	7,279	1 50	
do do under water	"	240	2 06	
Loose rock do	"	327	0 75	
do do under water	"	5	1 31	
Earth do	"	199,903	0 28	
do do including off-takes and diversions	"	1,398	0 84	
do do under water	"	149,827	0 26	
Borrow-pit do	"	613,369	0 00 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Extra haul	l. ft.	3,133	0 26	
Under drains	"	265	13 00	
Masonry, 1st class	c. y.	1,610	7 00	
do 2nd class	"	1,273	5 00	
Paving and pitching	"	6,306	8 50	
Concrete	"	3,432 3	2 00	
Rip-rap	"	409	2 00	
Vitrified double strength earthenware culvert pipe, 18-in. diam.	l. ft.	181	1 10	
do do do 12-in. do	"	8	4,000 00	
Howe truss, complete, in place, span 150 ft.	spans.	1	3,000 00	
do do do 100 ft.	"	2	5,500 00	
do do do swing-span 160 ft.	"	2	4,500 00	
do do do 80 ft.	"	2	4,500 00	
Crib-work, including stone filling, 6,111 c. y. at \$2.40; less solid rock taken from cutting, 1,533 c. y. at \$1.50.				
White or Southern pine timber in trestles and other structures—				
12 x 14, 3,806 at 40c.; 12 x 12, 75,753 at 38c.	l. ft.	79,559		
12 x 10, 1,561 at 36c.; 12 x 9, 1,101 at 34c.	"	2,662		
12 x 8, 17,909 at 34c.; 12 x 6, 67 at 30c.	"	17,976		
12 x 3, 38,956 at 10c.; 9 x 15, 27,601 at 50c.	"	66,557		
9 x 8, 61,650 at 25c.; 9 x 6, 1,238 at 12c.	"	62,888		
9 x 3, 718 at 8c.; 6 x 15, 17,472 at 40c.	"	18,190		
6 x 8, 174 at 15c.; 6 x 4, 4,820 at 5c.	"	4,994		
6 x 2, 1,618 at 3c.; 5 x 8, 23,574 at 7c.	"	25,192		
2 x 8, 136 at 3c.; 3 x 10, 38,730 at 4c.	"	38,866		
Hemlock or tamarack timber, 12 x 12.	"	14,162	0 25	
do do 12 x 6.	"	906	0 20	
do do 12 x 3 and 9 x 4.	"	3,540	0 06	
Cedar culverts.	"	510	3 50	
Piles, creosoted and driven, of North Carolina yellow pine.	"	8,884	0 85	
do driven.	"	73,601	0 40	
White pine plank, (\$35 a thousand).	b. m.	86,754	35 00	
Wrought iron.	lbs.	223,625	0 06	
Cast iron.	"	57,558	0 05	
Ties.	No.	50,517	0 24	
Track-laying.	miles.	20 6	250 00	
Ballasting.	c. y.	56,353	0 28	
Points and crossings.	sets.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 00	
Public road crossings at rail level.	No.	18	150 00	
Farm do do (with gates and culverts)	"	164	50 00	
Combined passenger and freight houses.	"	2	2,500 00	
Coffer-dams.	"	16	1,000 00	
Caissons, permanent.	"	6	1,500 00	

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

No. 4.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Value
100.

Tuesday, May 15th, 1894, from 11 a. m. to noon.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely mis-spelled, and the duty of the candidate is to correct the defects in his copy. For every error uncorrected or introduced 8 marks will be deducted.

VOLCANOES.

Volcanick manifestations and fenomenah of an allyed nayture in Ammerica are now confined too the weste side of the continant. On the easte side the volkanic fires have been long extinkt. Their the oledest erupptive rocs are *melaphyres* and soe cawled trapps of secondary aige. On the Passific their are sines of volkanick aktivitty throoout the hole length of the continant; and their are still aktive volkanos at intervvels allong the hole lyne from Tierra del Fuego to the Mexican Plattau, and again, in Alaska and the Allutian Islends. The saim reegions, butt moor espeshally the west costes of South Ammerica are moor or less subject to airth quakes. On the great tabel-land of westerne North Ammerica, it may be remarkt that Dr. Geikie mett with onmistacable evidense of volkanic eruptions in a recent geological eepoc, on a skale to wich the volkanos of the present day sho no parralel, the moleton mattar having pored forth from huege fishurs so as to fludd the lower grownd with horrisontal sheats of basawit. In that reagion now-a-daze the cheef sine of volkanick aktivitty is to be found in the celledarted geysars of the Yellostone reagion.

No. 5.

DUTIES—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(*Patent Branch.*)

Values.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, 10 a. m. to noon.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. What proceedings must be taken by an applicant for a Patent ? |
| 15 | 2. What rights do a Patent convey ? |
| 10 | 3. What is the life or duration of a Patent, and how can it be curtailed ? |
| 5 | 4. Are Patents and Inventions assignable, and if so, what is the effect of such assignment ? |
| 5 | 5. What is a Caveat, and how long is it valid ? |
| 15 | 6. What papers must be attached to a Patent ? |
| 5 | 7. Within what time must an applicant for a Patent perfect his application ? |
| 10 | 8. What is the effect of a Notice given by a Foreign Patentee of his intention to apply for a Canadian Patent ? |
| 15 | 9. What is the nature of the oath an Inventor must make before he can obtain a Patent ? |
| 10 | 10. Can two or more Inventions be included in one Patent ? |

100

No. 5.

DUTIES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Main Branch.

Values.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, from 10 a.m. to noon.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. When was the Department of Agriculture constituted a Department, and how was it so constituted? |
| 10 | 2. What were the subjects controlled by that Department at the time of its constitution, and what have since been transferred from it, or done away with? |
| 5 | 3. Describe the process required to obtain an Order in Council, and how a Privy Council reference is dealt with? |
| 15 | 4. What is the procedure with correspondence, and describe the method of dealing with it? |
| 15 | 5. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department, and what should be done in such a case. |
| 10 | 6. How would you prepare, if the Minister required it, full information on any subject of Correspondence, or on any Departmental matter? |
| 5 | 7. When regulations are made for any special Branch of the Department, what gives them force? |
| 15 | 8. State the different Statistics which are entrusted to the Department of Agriculture for examination and compilation. |
| 5 | 9. Name the Votes usually granted for the Expenditure of this Department, and the nature of the service for which they are intended. |
| 10 | 10. Write a letter in answer to an enquiry whether the Department purposes enforcing certain regulations in full, or if any exceptions can be made. |

100

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—ACCOUNTANT'S DIVISION.

Values.

Duties.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. What special work devolves on the Accountant's Branch? |
| 10 | 2. What are the requirements of an account before payment, and of a cheque in payment? |
| 8 | 3. What is a Governor General's Warrant, and when is it not obtainable? |
| 8 | 4. How are accounts for newspapers and advertising treated? |
| 10 | 5. What revenues are under control of the Department? |
| 10 | 6. What returns are made to the Audit Office, and when are they made? |
| 10 | 7. Explain a transfer warrant, and when required? |
| 10 | 8. How are the expenditures and receipts of the Experimental Farms dealt with? |
| 10 | 9. To what account should cattle slaughter certificates be charged, and to what account inspection of cattle quarantine station? |
| 14 | 10. Write a letter to a party whose accounts are not in form, specifying what is needed. |

100

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

No. 5.

INSIDE SERVICE, P. O. DEPARTMENT.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
	Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, from 10. a.m. to noon.
5	What are the sources from which the revenue of the Post Office Department is derived?
5	Give the principal items of post office expenditure.
5	How are postage stamps supplied to the public?
10	Give an outline of the duties of a Post Office Inspector.
5	What is the penalty for attempting to pre-pay postage with previously used postage stamps?
5	What power has the Postmaster General with respect to conveyance of mails by railway?
5	How is the salary of a Postmaster computed?
5	What is meant by "Forward Duty?"
10	Write a short (not exceeding one page) report upon any post office business.
10	Give some of the instances in which the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General as regards the collection and conveyance of letters does not apply.
10	Within what period may suit be commenced against the sureties of a Postmaster who has vacated his office leaving a balance due to the Department?
10	Under what circumstances may the Postmaster General decline to accept the lowest tender for a mail contract?
10	Can the Postmaster General make a contract for a mail service without asking for tenders? If so, under what circumstances?
5	What is the penalty incurred by a Postmaster for delay in rendering his accounts?
100	

No. 5.

CLERKS IN INSPECTORS' OFFICES AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
	Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, from 10 a.m. to noon.
10	1. Within what period may suit be commenced against the sureties of a Postmaster who has vacated his office leaving a balance due to the department?
10	2. Under what circumstances may the Postmaster General decline to accept the lowest tender for a mail contract?
10	3. What is the penalty incurred by a Postmaster for delay in rendering his accounts?
10	4. In making a report upon an application for a new post office, what information should be given?
5	5. What is meant by "Forward Duty?"
5	6. Can a toll-gate keeper detain a mail courier until the toll be paid?
5	7. What is the duty of a mail courier with respect to letters tendered to him en route?

- 10 8. Can the Postmaster General make a contract for the conveyance of mail without inviting tenders? If so, under what circumstances?
- 5 9. Upon what terms and conditions are mails carried by railways in Canada.
- 10 10. Is there any difference in the power conferred by the Post Office Act upon Post Office Inspectors—with respect to enquiries or investigations made by them,—and upon Assistant Inspectors?
- 10 11. How are post offices supplied with postage stamps, and how is the sale to the public regulated?
- 5 12. If the frequency of mail service under an existing contract be increased, upon what basis is the additional payment calculated?
- 5 13. What is a "Time Bill," and what is its utility?

100

No. 5.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS AND POST OFFICE CLERKS.

Duties.

Values.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, from 10 a.m. to noon.

- 5 1. What is a "Drop Letter"?
- 5 2. What is meant by a "Request Letter"?
- 5 3. What is a "Ship Letter"?
- 5 4. What are "Commercial Paper," and what is the rate of postage on such papers from Canada to the United Kingdom?
- 10 5. Under what conditions may letters be re-directed from one post office to another within the Dominion?
- 10 6. Describe the process of making up a mail.
- 10 7. By what routes can letters be sent to Australia?
- 10 8. Give the names of ten at least of the principal cities and towns through which a letter would pass if sent by Canadian Pacific Railway from Halifax to Victoria, B. C.
- 5 9. What is the penalty if a person be convicted of an attempt to use in prepayment of postage a stamp which had been previously used for a like purpose?
- 5 10. What is the penalty for theft of a post letter containing an article of value?
- 10 11. What are the conditions under which a newspaper passes free by mail within the Dominion?
- 10 12. After a letter has been deposited in a post office (mailed), whose property is it? Can it be returned to the writer?
- 5 13. What disposition would you make of a letter addressed to "Alpha" , Post Office.....?
- 5 14. What is the limit of weight of a parcel mailed in Canada addressed to the United Kingdom; of a parcel mailed in Canada and addressed to any place in the Dominion, and of a book packet mailed in Canada addressed to any place in the United Kingdom?

100

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

No. 5.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—*Duties.*

Values.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1894, from 10 a. m. to Noon.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Describe, in the order of their frequency, five of the modes in which deposits received by Postmasters but not reported are discovered; and in those of them where printed Forms are used state the description number of the Form. |
| 5 | 2. How frequently, and by what process, is the Minister of Finance made aware of the volume of business (deposits and withdrawals) done by the Savings Bank? |
| 10 | 3. Describe the various uses of the Daily Proof Sheet in the Register Division and in the Acknowledgment Division. |
| 10 | 4. State the different processes through which Books received for annual examination pass, and the Forms used in connection with them, giving the purpose of each. |
| 10 | 5. Journalize, in double-entry form, the interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month, and the withdrawal cheques issued during the same period. |
| 15 | 6. Write an official letter to a Post Office Inspector asking for an investigation of an unreported deposit; and also write a brief summary of the reference for the Postmaster General—in both cases giving full and correct punctuation, and the official placing of the penmanship to be observed. |
| 10 | 7. Specify the duties imposed upon Postmasters by the Post Office Act in regard to deposits as they relate to depositors; and the duties imposed by the same Act upon the Postmaster General towards the Minister of Finance respecting such deposits. |
| 10 | 8. A person deposited \$166 for 73 days and received \$1.83 as interest for that period, what was the rate per cent, per annum allowed? |
| 10 | 9. The number of deposits in 1891 was 147,672. What percentage of increase had occurred in 1893, when the number rose to 148,868? |
| 10 | 10. Upon what conditions, according to the Civil Service Act, can a Second-class Clerkship be created? |

100

No. 5.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS AND CHIEF RAILWAY MAILS CLERKS.

Duties.

Values.

Wednesday 16 May 1894, from 10 a. m. to Noon.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. What are the regulations respecting the admission of persons other than the Mail Clerks on duty to Railway Post Office Cars? |
| 10 | 2. By what routes are letters forwarded to Australia, Fiji, China, and Japan? |
| 10 | 3. By what authority and under what conditions are mails carried by railway in Canada? |
| 20 | 4. When does the duty of a Railway Mail Clerk commence and when does his responsibility cease? Give an outline of his duties. |
| 10 | 5. What information is required in a Railway Mail Clerks Weekly Report? |

10	6. What precautions are taken to ensure the safety of registered letters?
10	7. Give the name and head quarters of the several Post Office Inspectors' Divisions in the Dominion.
20	8. Write a Report of not more than 200 words, to the Postmaster General of any irregularity, or suggestion for any improvement, in connection with your work.
100	

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
7	1. Give the restrictions (1) In the application of the Superannuation Act. (2) In appointments under the Civil Service Act. (3) In allowing gratuities.
6	2. What is the nature of appropriations in aid under the English financial system? Describe the operations of this comparatively new system.
18	3. What are the principles involved in the over-rulings of the Treasury Board which were brought down in the last report of the Audit Office?
18	4. Indicate, giving figures where you can, whether the Audit Office report has been a source of additional expense to Canada. Consider for the purpose the portions of departmental reports which have been discontinued because the information which they contained is given in the Audit Office Report. State the direct and some of the indirect advantages which have resulted from the establishment of the Audit Office.
14	5. Give a description of your special work and the Parliamentary, Governmental and other requirements, which come more frequently than others into application.
14	6. Give the new important points which have been the subject of consideration (1) In the last Canadian Audit Office Report, and (2) In the last English Audit Office Report which has been received.
6	7. If it should be shown that the certificate of the only official who has had cognizance of the delivery of goods is unreliable, the conduct of the official in other cases having been proven to be dishonest; what tests should be considered necessary and sufficient to establish the liability of the Government for the claim?
7	8. What are the principal rules to be followed in examining the revenue?
10	9. What advantages are likely to result from a general stores audit?
100	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
15	1. What are the duties of the Minister of Justice of Canada (a) as such, and (b) as Attorney General of Canada, as laid down by the Act respecting the Department of Justice.
15	2. How many Registers are kept in the Departments, briefly describe the nature and purpose of each.
15	3. Explain concisely the action on an application for clemency, (a) in an ordinary criminal case; (b) in a capital case.

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- 5 4. What is the delay for reporting on the Acts of the Legislatures of
the several provinces and of the North-west Territories?
- 5 5. State briefly the action (a) on an application for the extradition
of a fugitive offender under the Canadian government; (b) on application
made by Canada to a foreign State for a like purpose.
- 10 6. State what appropriations are under the control of the Department
of Justice.
- 10 7. What is the usual course of action; (a) on a reference for advice
from one of the departments; (b) on a reference for examination of title
with a view to purchase or expropriation of land.
- 25 8. Name the various branches or divisions of the public service under
the direct control of the Department of Justice.
-

100

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Values.

Duties.

- 10 1. Under what Act is the Department of the Secretary of State con-
stituted? Into how many branches is the Department divided? Name
them, and state the distinctive functions of each branch.
- 20 2. Describe concisely the action required upon an application for,
Letters Patent of incorporation under "The Companies' Act," from the
receipt of the petition until the charter, if granted, has been forwarded
to the applicants.
- 10 3. Messrs. Smith & Smith, solicitors, write to the Department enquir-
ing the cause of delay in the issue of Letters Patent to "The Ottawa
Dredging Co.," application for which they forwarded to the Department
some weeks ago. The Register shows that the papers are with the
Department of Finance. Draft a letter in reply to the enquiry.
- 15 4. What action is required upon a petition to bring into force the
second part of "The Canada Temperance Act," from its receipt until the
final step devolving upon the Department (supposing the petition to have
been adopted) has been taken?
- 5 5. Under what authority are fees charged upon commissions to
public officers? By whom is the tariff of such fees established?
- 5 6. How would you deal with an order of the House of Commons for
a statement showing the cost of repairs to Rideau Hall in 1893?
- 5 7. To whom should a request for the recognition of a foreign consul
be addressed? For what purpose are such requests referred to the
Secretary of State?
- 5 8. State the channel of communication between the Dominion Gov-
ernment and (1) the Imperial Government, (2) the British Ambassador
or Minister to a foreign country, (3) the Government of any of the
Provinces of Canada.
- 10 9. Peter Olen, formerly an Austrian subject, now naturalized in
Canada, obtains a passport to enable him to travel "in foreign parts."
Is there any limitation to the protection which, as a British subject, the
passport should ensure him, and if so, what?
- 15 10. Draft the necessary reports to be submitted to His Excellency
the Governor General in Council for promotion of a clerk from the third
to the second class, giving such reasons for promotion as may suggest
themselves to you, and quoting the clauses of the Civil Service Act per-
tinent to the case.
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100

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Duties.

Values.

Wednesday, 16th May, from 10 a.m. to noon.

10	1. Name the sub-agencies of the Calgary and Edmonton land offices ?
10	2. What is the title of the Act under which conveyances of lands in the Territories are registered ?
10	3. Which are the townships in which the Hudson's Bay Company are not entitled to two full sections ?
10	4. Is it possible to homestead in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and, if so, within which agency ?
15	5. How many systems of homesteading are now in force in Manitoba and the Territories ?
15	6. Does a patent for a homestead convey title to the minerals under the surface of the soil ?
15	7. When did the right to pre-empt cease ?
15	8. When a settler is allowed to enter for his pre-emption as a second homestead, is he required to reside thereon ?
100	

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Duties.

Values.

100	1. Explain the duties of the Requisition Clerks in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
	2. How much double royal paper will be required to print 75,000 copies of an 8vo royal book containing 320 pages ?
	3. Name the officer authorized to sign requisitions.
	4. Describe the different qualities and sizes of paper used in the printing of Parliamentary Reports, <i>Canada Gazette</i> , and Bulletins.
	5. State the different styles of binding commonly used in blank book and letter press work.
	6. Will an order or requisition, signed in the usual way, be sufficient authority for lithographing, stamping or plate printing ?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY—STATIONERY OFFICE BRANCH.

Duties.

Values.

PAPER FOR SECOND CLASS PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

5	1. When was the Department of Public Printing and Stationery established, and under whose control is it ?
10	2. Name the several branches and state their duties.
20	3. What are the most important books used in the Stationery Office, and what are their principal objects ?
25	4. Make an import order for three quantities of different qualities of each of the following articles:—papers, pens, pencils, elastic bands, envelopes, ink-stands, fasteners, and carbon papers.

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10	5. Examine the accompanying papers marked "A" and "B" and say which is laid and which is wove.
10	6. Examine the accompanying papers marked "C" and "D", and say which is hand-made, and which is machine-made.
20	7. Paper is required for 1600 copies of a report of 800 pages royal 8vo. Give the quantity required if double royal printing is furnished 500 sheets to the ream.
100	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—LANDS BRANCH.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
SECOND CLASS PROMOTION EXAMINATION.	
5	1. Give definition of "Indian Lands" and "Indian" under the Indian Act.
5	2. In what manner should a surrender be attested?
10	3. State grounds on which a Patent may be cancelled, as provided by the Indian Act.
10	4. What is the usual reservation in an Indian Land Patent?
10	5. Where is decree of Court declaring issue of Patent void on account of fraud, error or improvidence now recorded, and where formerly?
60	6. Engross the accompanying document marked "A."
100	

"A."

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, John Smith, of the city of Ottawa, timber merchant, hereinafter called the principal, and Thomas Jones and William Allan, of the same place, merchants, hereinafter called the sureties, are held and firmly bound unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, in the sum of one hundred dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Whereas the above bounden principal has agreed to properly and continuously work the timber limit covered by a timber license of even date herewith, beginning not later than the season of 1894-5 and working continuously thereafter, in a satisfactory manner, until the timber has been cut thereupon as specified in a license issued to the said John Smith, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1894.

And whereas the above named sureties have consented and agreed to become surety for the due performance and fulfilment by the said principal of the conditions and agreement contained in the above recited license.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said principal, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall and do well and truly carry out and fulfil, or cause to be carried out or fulfilled, the conditions and agreement contained in the said above recited license, for the proper and continuous working of the limit, and for the payment of all dues on timber cut thereon, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Duties.

Values.	TRANSLATION AND PRINTING—FIRST-CLASS
20	1. Translate into English the accompanying letter marked "A."
20	2. Translate into French the accompanying letter marked "B."
5	3. Describe the routine followed in printing the annual report of the Department.
5	4. What security is required from an Indian Agent ?
5	5. Explain what is meant by commutation of annuity.
20	6. What are the chief duties of an Indian Agent, and in what respects does the Indian Act provide for their performance ?
5	7. What security is required from contractors for Indian supplies ?
5	8. What is meant by "Robinson Treaty" Explain fully.
15	9. Give your ideas, briefly, of the best method of furthering the advancement of the Indian races.
100	

"A."

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, C.-B., 8 octobre 1892.

A l'honorable

Surintendant général des affaires indiennes,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de présenter mon rapport annuel, avec état en forme de tableau, pour l'exercice expiré le 30 juin dernier.

La condition des sauvages de cette agence n'a pas beaucoup changé depuis mon dernier rapport. Ils ont été exempts de toutes maladies contagieuses et infectieuses, et les quelques décès qui se sont produits ont été le résultat de la pulmonie. Plusieurs familles qui étaient absentes depuis 2 ou 3 ans ou plus sont revenues, de sorte que la bande compte 57 âmes de plus que l'année dernière. Il se peut, toutefois, que cette augmentation ne soit que temporaire ; les familles en question sont de la catégorie des nomades et peuvent repartir aussi soudainement qu'elles sont revenues. Il y a eu 9 naissances contre 8 décès pendant l'année. La récolte de pommes de terre a manqué l'année dernière, et cela, entre autres raisons énoncées dans mon dernier rapport, a accentué l'inclination des sauvages à quitter la réserve pour aller se grouper près des villages, des mines et des villes. A cause de la proximité du marché, et de la bonne demande qu'il y a pour tous les articles dans la fabrication desquels les indiens excellent, ceux qui quittent la réserve réussissent généralement à mieux gagner leur vie, tant qu'ils ont la santé. Mais que le soutien d'une famille devienne incapable, soit par maladie, soit par accident, d'exercer son industrie, c'est la faim à brève échéance pour cette dernière. Il n'y a rien sur quoi se rabattre. La charité des voisins et l'aide fournie par votre département sont alors les seules ressources de ces pauvres gens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre obéissant serviteur,

A. CAMERON, P. P.,
Agent.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

"B."

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S.,

31st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have to report the population of the Indians in this district as stationary, there having been during the year seven births and an equal number of deaths. The crops last year were almost a complete failure, particularly the hay and potato crops. The potato bug worked havoc, the number of Indians who stayed their ravages being comparatively few ; and in consequence, there was more than usual destitution among them. The experience of last winter has taught many of them a salutary lesson, and this year they have made more liberal use of Paris green.

The potato and grain crops this year are very promising, while the hay crop is not much superior to last year.

The Indians continue to live up to their usual standard of morality and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent, District No. 9, N.S.

Value.	DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS REGISTRY BRANCH,—FIRST CLASS.
5	1. Give the names of agents in British Columbia, with Post Office addresses.
5	2. Describe the organization of the Department, and the duties performed by each branch.
10	3. What action is necessary on a surrender received in the Department?
15	4. Describe the method of registration followed in the Department, and give reasons for the necessity of each action.
15	5. Give a summary of the letter herewith, marked "A."
5	6. Index this letter under all headings.
15	7. Tell what you know of the Indian Bands mentioned therein, and state what would be the procedure if a member of one of the bands desired to become enfranchised.
5	8. Name the other Chippewa Bands in Ontario.
5	9. What is the Robinson Treaty? Give its main provisions.
5	10. What is meant by "Treaty 6"? What are the chief provisions of this treaty?
5	11. Where is Old Sun's Reserve? What agent has it in charge? Who is the agent for the Oak River Sioux? State what rights the latter band have under treaty with the Crown.
10	12. Give the names of the Industrial Schools in the Dominion. Describe the system under which they are carried on.
100	

"A."

WALLACEBURGH, March 31, 1894.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter No. 133,376, date 9th instant, in reply to my letter of 5th, enclosing a letter from James Elgin and John W. Sands, of the St. Clair Band of Chippewa Indians, relative to their petition forwarded to the Department by me on the 30th January last.

Your letter above described permits me to make a suggestion with regard to the above mentioned petition ; and to make the suggestion it will be necessary for me to go back to the Treaty of 1827, under which these people (St. Clair Band,) claim

that they are the descendants of the makers of that treaty; that there are certain stipulations in it which entitle them to a yearly payment in perpetuity of a sum of money said to be \$1400 per annum; that from the first other Indians, not members of their band, have been allowed to participate in the distribution of said money; and in the petition they ask that all Indians now on the pay list of the Chippewa Band of Walpole Island who are not descendants of the parties to the said treaty be put off the pay list, &c.

Now, that there is some considerable shadow of right in the claim set up, and reiterated by them for the past thirty, or perhaps forty years, no one pretends to deny; but at this late date, in the absence of all family records and family names—in the absence of all records of births, marriages, and deaths—and in the absence of any living witnesses to prove the descent of any one, it would be utterly impossible to determine who is and who is not entitled to share, on the one hand, and to be put off, on the other.

These people (the St. Clair Band Treaty Indians), who sent the petition herein before mentioned, have at least one cause of complaint, namely, that although they consider they have a better right than anyone else to dispose of—that is, to say, what shall and what shall not be done with—the money (interest and other) belonging to the Band, yet they are not allowed any say in the matter, as none of them are ever, by any chance, elected to the office of chief or councillor, and they have long since given up trying to be elected to any office, as the others are in the majority, and never vote for a Treaty Indian for any office. They have, therefore, nothing to say in the voting of money belonging to the Band, and are offensively given to understand that they might as well stay at home as attend Council meetings where they have nothing to say: and as to any money being voted them by the Council for improvements, in the way of roads, bridges, school relief grants, or almost anything else except funeral orders, it is scarcely ever done.

In view of the foregoing, and after giving the question much thought, and after much talking and advising with the petitioners, I have thought that the question might be settled by a little extra book-keeping, which would have the virtue of being a straight thing, and capable of being understood at least.

And now, with much diffidence, and without much hope of a favourable consideration, I beg to make my suggestion, as follows:

1. There are on the Chippewa pay list at the present time about two hundred men, women, and children claiming to be Treaty Indians, descendants of the Indians who made the Treaty of 1827, and whom they themselves admit to be such. These, at the present time, are on the same footing as all others who are on the Chippewa pay list, as regards share and share alike. They, therefore, at a general division of land, money, &c., would be entitled to an equal share.

This being the case I have thought, and now suggest, that the Department allow them to say for themselves who are members of their band, and, whatever the number may be, set them apart as a separate band, same as the Pottawattamies now are; place to their credit the amount of the capital now at the credit of the whole Band to which their numbers would entitle them; allow them to elect a chief and one or two councillors, according to numbers; and let them go on and manage their own business, and control their own money.

2. Let the remainder of the Chippewas, not Treaty Indians, go on as usual and manage their own affairs, having, as at present, a chief and councillors according to their numbers; or, in other words, make two Bands instead of one, each independent of the other, and disturb none in their locations or on the pay list. A separation of this kind, I have thought, might save much trouble, and if there is anything in it that is feasible or practicable I think they could be brought to agree to it.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCKELVEY,

Agent.

The Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—ACCOUNTANTS' BRANCH, FIRST CLASS.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
5	1. What is meant by "commutation of annuity" ?
20	2. Tell what you know of the Indian Treaties 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. When were they negotiated? What are their chief stipulations?
20	3. Give a sketch of the Industrial School system. Give a list of the Industrial Schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, their principals, with the per capita grants given to each school. Where no such grant is given explain what method is followed in conducting the schools. Give approximately the expenditure on Industrial Schools annually.
5	4. What salary is paid to a teacher of a day school? Give the regulations governing the payment for extra pupils at the schools.
5	5. What grant is made for pupils at boarding schools in the North-west Territories? Where are the chief boarding schools situated? Are there any boarding schools in Manitoba.
7	6. Describe the action on a North-west Territory voucher before it reaches the Audit Office.
8	7. What is the procedure necessary before a cheque can be issued as a duplicate of one lost or destroyed?
5	8. What certificates must a voucher for travelling expenses from the Assiniboine Agency bear to be passed as correct? Also Saddle Lake Agency?
10	9. Where is Montreal Lake? What treaty is it in? When did the Indians sign this treaty?
10	10. Give a full description of the books of account used, for the Consolidated Fund, explaining the necessity for each.
2	11. How does the Department purchase flour, beef and bacon? What are, approximately, the prices paid for these staples at Fort MacLeod?
3	12. What security have agents of the department to furnish?
100	

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—SCHOOL BRANCH, SECOND CLASS.

Values.	<i>Duties.</i>
50	1. Give a full detailed description of the system of Industrial schools in the Dominion, giving the names of the schools and their principals. Give any general information you may have with reference to all the schools, or any particular school.
50	1. Give a full detailed description of the system of Indian education in day and boarding schools, stating salaries paid, provision for extra pupils, grants, &c. Mention the chief boarding schools, and give any general information you may be possessed of in regard to them.
100	

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—SECOND CLASS.

Registry Branch, Accountants' Branch, Private Secretary's Branch:—

Values.	Duties.
5	1. Give the names of the Indian agents in Ontario, with the bands over which they have charge.
5	2. Give the names of the Indian agents in Manitoba and the North-west territories, with the names of their agencies.
5	3. Who is agent for the Hurons of Lorette, Lake St. John Indians, and Iroquois of St. Regis?
10	4. Have treaties been made with British Columbia Indians? Is there any difference between the tenure of reserves inside and outside the Railway Belt; and if so what is it?
10	5. Index the accompanying letter marked "A", and make a summary of it?
5	6. Explain the system of indexing followed by the Department.
5	7. Why is such a system necessary?
5	8. Give a list of the main sub-heads used in the indices.
10	9. Write a letter to the agent at Cape Croker, in answer to his of 10th April, 1894, informing the Department that a whiteman has opened a store on the reserve, and give him instructions.
5	10. Give approximately the amount of capital at the credit of the Six Nation Indians. Tell for what purposes their interest money is usually expended.
5	11. What is meant by the term "Manitoulin Island Unceded" generally, and also specifically, as applied to accounts?
5	12. Where is Dr. Stephens employed, and how is his salary paid?
5	13. What is the usual commission on collections allowed land agents?
5	14. What is an Order-in-Council? Explain fully, and detail the action necessary in presenting a recommendation to His Excellency in Council.
2	15. What system is followed to ensure a prompt reply to official correspondence?
3	16. What is the system followed in indexing letter books? Explain the necessity for a letter book, and give principal headings in the index.
5	17. Can Indians vote in Ontario? In British Columbia?
5	18. Can an Indian make a will? State what you know about the law on this subject.

100

"A."

INDIAN OFFICE, ALERT BAY, B. C.,
1st September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge.

Though the health of the Indians generally has been good; there has been an unusual number of deaths, chiefly among the old people, caused a good deal by an exceptionally cold winter; also there has been a good deal of privation felt by nearly all of these Indians, who last season earned little or nothing, as fear of the small-pox kept them at home.

With one exception, the conduct of the various tribes has been very good, and they are showing themselves more amenable to law and order.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

The Industrial School at Alert Bay is finished and ready for occupation, and, judging from the numerous enquiries from children and parents, there will be no difficulty in filling it when it is opened. There has also been a marked improvement in the attendance at the day school, somewhat interrupted, however, by the children working at the canneries.

The logging experiment of the Indians of the Wi-wai-ai-kai tribe at Cape Mudge has not been very successful, they getting heavily into debt; so I have forbidden them cutting any more timber till they are able to buy oxen and haul the logs themselves, as they had to get white labour to haul what they did cut, which, with provisions supplied them, ate up all the profits.

At Alert Bay the cannery and saw-mill have furnished a moderate amount of employment to the Indians in its vicinity; but times have been very dull lately.

The Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Indians have availed themselves rather tardily of the Government grant given them to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire, they being under the impression that, if they accepted the grant, they would not be allowed to build any more large houses, and consequently would not be able any longer to hold their potlach and dances. When telling them that the Government had granted them a sum of money to purchase lumber, I suggested that it would be desirable for them to build smaller houses, as being warmer and more conducive to health and cleanliness. This, I am glad to say, they are doing.

The census returns again show a decrease, the effects of former disease and intemperance, the children born being in very many cases unhealthy, and dying at an early age.

The new church at Alert Bay was opened on Christmas Day, and was well attended both morning and evening by Indians, many of whom contributed towards its erection; and I may say it is a great credit to the missionary, the Rev. A. J. Hall, who has been the means of building it.

I am sorry I cannot report any improvement in agricultural pursuits, very few, if any, potatoes being planted, the Indians having lost all they had reserved for seed during the very severe frost, and only a few patches of turnips and carrots have been sown.

Altogether I think there has been some improvement, and consequently encouragement to those working among these Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

BOOK-KEEPING (BY DOUBLE ENTRY.) AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Value.

Assumed Facts.

100

John Thompson inherits £7,333 stg., in the English consols, which he sells through a broker at 97 in the £100. The broker charges and deducts a commission of one half of one per cent, on the £7,333, and remits the balance by bill of exchange on the Bank of Ottawa here. The Bank allows \$4.87 in the £, and enters the proceeds to his credit.

Thompson now purchases from the same Bank a draft on New York for \$23,000, for which he pays $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, premium, giving his cheque therefor.

He proceeds to New York to attend the Trade Sales of Books and Pictures, and buys as follows:—

Invoice	A. Books.....	\$2 972
	do B. do	1 933
	do C. do	2 421
	do D. Pictures	1 630
	do E. do	1 502
	do F. do	1 010

Paying cash, he obtains a discount of 5 per cent, on the books and 10 per cent on the pictures.

The packing, freight and duty on his purchases come to 17 per cent taken together, over the net costs in New York, which he pays in cash.

He takes out an Auctioneer's License, for which he pays \$117, and hires a horse for a month at \$50, for which he pays in advance.

He sells the goods, realizing on the books 23 per cent, and on the pictures 57 per cent, profit over the gross New York prices.

His expenses for travelling, advertising, help, light, etc., amounted to \$333, which he pays in cash.

The proceeds of the sales, as well as the cash which remained in his hands after paying for the goods and other charges connected with the operations, he places to his credit in the Bank.

Show the result.

Values.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 25 | 1. Give in extenso the powers conferred upon the Governor General by the British North America Act. |
| 25 | 2. State the maximum number of Senators, and the number which may be chosen from each province. |
| 25 | 3. Quebec, as the pivotal province, sends a fixed number of representatives to the House of Commons, while the other provinces have variable contingents; give the number assigned to Quebec, and explain the principle upon which the proportions for the other provinces are determined. |
| 25 | 4. Upon what matters may the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Houses respectively legislate. |

100

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

No. 1.

PENMANSHIP.

Value.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1894, from 10.15 a.m. to 11 a.m.

60

It appears that at one of the chief hotels in Washington, D. C., among the guests on a recent Sunday was a gentleman who had just returned from a journey in Africa. He brought with him a parrot which he says has no equal in the marvellous rapidity with which it can pick up and repeat any sound uttered in its hearing. The parrot's cage was placed in the guest's room, the windows of which overlook a church in close proximity to the hotel. The weather being hot on Sunday morning, the windows were open both in the church and the hotel. No annoyance occurred at the beginning of the service, but when the sermon began the congregation heard the preacher's words repeated in his own tones and emphasis by a mocking voice. The short sentences he uttered were taken up and pronounced in imitation so exact as to move all the people to laughter. The minister himself smiled, though the annoyance disturbed him. Finally he had to suspend speaking, while one of the deacons went to the hotel with a request for the removal of the parrot to some other

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room. The proprietor apologized and complied, and the service was resumed. It is not often that a clergyman has so objectionable a hearer, but it often enough happens that a congregation embraces some who listen with no better motive. They may not mimic the preacher, but they learn pious phrases, which, repeated afterwards, get them a reputation for piety which they little deserve.—*Washington Post*.

No. 2.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1894, from 11 a. m to noon.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely mis-spelled, and the duty of the candidate is to make a clean copy with the necessary corrections. For every word wrongly spelled 5 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

MISSING GREAT CHANCES.

Value.	Itt is quoit kommon to heer peepel desscribe sum grate chances of geting ritch, wich oing too sum blonder they mist. Iff thay had onley dun diferently, orr iff things had turned out differrentley thay wood have secuered a posichun, but manny miss grate chances of obtaning sumthing better thann gould—true wissdom.
60	Yong mann thare waz a peeriod in yoor life wen yoo hadd gooees oportunities of obtaning an educashion and aksess to goode bookes for studdy in youre caving ours. Butt yoo luvud pleyshure moore than studdy, and wen the tyme cam for yoo too engage innu the wurk of lyfe yoo ware nott qualified for any wurk that rekwired inteligeance and a cultivaited intellekt. Yoo mist a grate chance ov maiking a mann ov youreself, and soe yoo must taik a loer graid of wurk bekaus ov yooore falure. Lett others taik warnning

No. 3.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1894, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th problems are to be worked on this paper, which of course must be handed to the examiner. The 5th and 6th are to be treated on one or more separate sheets.

Directions.—1st. Add together the 1st, 2nd and 3rd lines of figures at foot, as indicated. 2nd. Subtract from the sum of the addition the 4th line of figures. 3rd. Then multiply the "remainder" by 5. 4th. Finally divide the "proceeds" of the multiplication by 4.

Values	1st line of figures—7 8 3 1 9 5 2 4 6 7 8 2 3
	2nd do —3 7 2 9 4 6 1 8 5 0 2 6 3
	3rd do —5 2 8 7 6 4 2 5 9 1 3 7 8
8	1. Addition
8	2. Fourth line, subtract—6 4 1 8 5 9 3 2 1 7 0 6 4
	Remainder—
8	3. Multiply remainder by _____ 5
	Proceeds—
8	4. Divide proceeds by 4 _____
	Result—
12	5. Multiply 39482616 by 345.
16	6. Divide 13621502520 by 690.
60	

No. 4.

READING.

Reading (print).

The names of the successful candidates are published in the *Canada Gazette* as soon after the examination as possible, and, of course, those not found there are those of the persons who failed. Certificates are sent to the successful candidates, but the results are not otherwise communicated.

Reading (manuscript).

[Half a dozen written lines, which, of course, cannot be reproduced in manuscript here] were read by the candidates.

Reading is for the purpose of ascertaining that none of the candidates stutter or are short-sighted.

No. 5.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1894, from 10.15 a. to 10.45 a. m.

Copy faithfully and neatly the following article :

Value.

MOVEMENTS.

100

Immediately after the demise of prominent men the question arises about building them monuments, but the hardest money to raise is for such cenotaphal commemoration. However eminent a man's services may have been, the subscription for his monument generally comes as hard as drawing teeth. The whole difficulty arises from a wrong notion as to what monument is most appropriate. If instead of spending so much on a statue or sarcophagus or graveyard architecture, the monument were to be built in the shape of a free library or an art gallery or an orphan asylum, a thousand dollars would pour in where now it is hard to get a hundred. What sculptured marble in the country can so well keep fresh the memory of the philanthropist as the Eloise Home for the Aged Women and the Corcoran Art Gallery? Though a marble pile should be reared in every graveyard in Christendom to the honor of George Peabody, it would not do so much to keep him in loving remembrance as the Peabody institutes and academies, the museums and the colleges, built by his bequests in all parts of the United States and Great Britain.

These monuments never perish, and the longer they stand the grander their proportions and the mightier and brighter their influence. Higher or lower, we have all the opportunity of building for ourselves such monuments. They may not have the coldness of granite, but they will have the warmth of eternal sympathies. As far as we remember, there are only two epitaphs in the Holy Book, the one over a man who had lived for himself, "Thou Fool"; the other over a plain woman whose tribute of love brought out the memorable words, "She hath done what she could."

—*Sign of Our Times.*

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No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

November 14th, 1894, from 10.45 a. m. to 12.15 a. m.

Values.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Point out the different clauses in the following sentences and state what kind they are:—
(a) The whole nation heard with astonishment that the Emperor had surrendered.
(b) Can you show me the place where they buried him?
(c) Whilst he was thinking over the matter the messengers arrived. |
| 4 | 2. Change the following complex sentence into a compound one:—
I am at this moment writing to a friend in a house which overlooks the Ottawa River. |
| 14 | 3. Change the following into prose, using different but equivalent words:—
“Duncan is in his grave;
“After life’s fitful fever, he sleeps well;
“Treason has done his worst; nor steel, nor poison,
“Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
“Can touch him further.” |
| 15 | 4. Show how the following sentences may be improved:
(a) In summer the reindeer feed on various kinds of plants, and seek the highest hills to avoid the gad-fly, which at that period deposits its eggs in their skin, from which cause many of them die.
(b) Industry has always been the way to succeed, and it will so long as men are what they are.
(c) He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it, had he taken the advice of his friends. |
| 18 | 5. What is meant by a co-ordinate sentence? Distinguish between copulative, disjunctive, distributive and illative co-ordinate sentences. Give an example of each. |
| 37 | 6. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on “Modern Newspapers.” |

100

No. 7.

ARITHMETIC.

November, 1894, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

N. B.—The full work of each question must be given.

Values.

20

1. Add vertically the following:—

798763	376897	875635	945763	489587
645674	478565	786574	876584	674854
756758	567894	457865	387629	565765
577564	386549	276528	926746	76587
648758	37674	965763	37657	485975
756476	588763	498575	8735	763453
864768	396875	845764	456976	836768
923674	568754	476575	765453	748537
878753	287697	855643	847685	475839

- 10 2. A merchant exchanges $21\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of flour worth $\$7\frac{3}{4}$ per barrel, for $24\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood. What did the wood cost him per cord?
- 12 3. Suppose a miller takes $\frac{1}{2}$ of the quantity of grain in pay for grinding it. How many bushels must a man carry to the mill so that he may bring back 14 bushels of ground meal?
- 12 4. Mr. Brown bought 140 acres of land for $\$17,500$ and sold enough at $\$130$ per acre to amount to $\$9,600$. The rest of the land he sold at cost. How many acres did he sell at cost, and what was the entire loss?
- 14 5. I had a note for $\$1,000$ discounted at a bank for 3 months at 7 per cent. The proceeds were invested in wheat at 85 cents per bushel. How many bushels did I buy?
- 16 6. Three masters, who have each 8 apprentices, earn $\$114$ in 5 weeks, each consisting of 6 working days. How much would 5 masters, each having 10 apprentices, earn in 8 weeks, working $5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week—wages in both cases the same?
- 16 7. A man at his marriage agreed that, if at his death he should leave only a daughter his wife should have $\frac{3}{4}$ of his estate; and if he should leave only a son she should have $\frac{1}{4}$. He left a son and daughter. Find each one's portion if the estate was worth $\$6,591$.

100

No. 8.

GEOGRAPHY.

Values.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1894, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

- 5 1. Give the longitude of the Easternmost shore of the Dominion, and also that of the Westernmost, but if you cannot readily do so name the said sites.
- 5 2. Give the latitude of the Southernmost point in the Dominion.
- 5 3. What are Isothermal lines?
- 5 4. There are three outlets from the Dominion to the Atlantic—name them.
- 5 5. There is an island in each of these straits—name them.
- 5 6. There is a large island and some smaller ones appertaining to Canada on the north side of Lake Huron—name the large one.
- 5 7. Next to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa what is the most considerable river in the province of Quebec?
- 10 8. What are the chief resources and exports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island?
- 5 9. State (approximately) the breadth of the Strait of Belleisle at its narrowest point between Labrador and Newfoundland.
- 5 10. Where is the Island of Formosa, and to what nation does it belong?
- 10 11. State what you know of Corea, its extent and its nearest neighbouring countries, east, west and north, and name the capital.
- 10 12. Give some account, geographically, of Japan, naming its capital.
- 10 13. What are the Caucasus; where are they, and to what nation do they belong?
- 10 14. Give the geographical locality of the Orkney Islands, and also of the Azores, and state the countries to which they belong respectively.
- 5 15. Name as many as you can of the Colonies of France and where situated.

100

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No. 6.

HISTORY—(CANADA.)

Thursday, 15th November, 1894, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Values.	
	The answers to the following questions should not exceed 4 pages. Let them be as brief as may be consistent with completeness.
5	1. In what year was the union between Upper and Lower Canada (then so called) effected, and what, approximately, were the populations of the two Provinces respectively at that time?
5	2. Who was Governor General then? How long did he hold the office, and how did his career end?
5	3. About what time was the Municipal System introduced in the Country?
10	4. Who succeeded Lord Sydenham as Governor General, and how long did he continue as such.
10	5. Why was the seat of Government transferred from Montreal to Toronto, and when did this change occur?
10	6. What was the amount voted by Parliament to recompense the Seigneurs of Lower Canada for the losses they would sustain by the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, and when was the Act passed?
5	7. How long did Toronto retain the seat of Government, and after that to what city was it given?
10	8. How came Ottawa to be chosen as the permanent seat of Government, and what were its alleged claims to that distinction?
15	9. What was the nature of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States? How long did it last, and how came it to be abrogated?
15	10. State the causes which led to Confederation, and give the dates upon which the several Provinces entered into the compact.
10	11. When did the hostile incursions from the United States into Canada, known as the Fenian Raids, occur, and by what class of Americans were they chiefly promoted. State also the pretences under which these invasions were made and the results—as concisely as you can.
5	12. The Dominion of Canada having accumulated a considerable debt, please state for what purpose it was principally contracted.
100	

No. 10.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

November 15th, 1894, from 11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Values.	
	Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.
6	1. State the different ways in which gender is distinguished. Give an example of each.
10	2. Give 6 examples of nouns having two plurals with different significations, indicate at the same time the difference.
12	3. What is meant by the comparative and superlative of excellence? Give an example of each.
12	4. Give 6 examples of adjectives which have no positive.
10	5. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs:—hang, wind, swim, drive, ride, fly, beat, let, bid, go.
25	6. Point out and correct any errors you may see in the following:— (a) By a decision of the Council, one species of bread, of coarse quality, was only allowed to be baked.

(b) There is no subject that wants to be more kept within bounds than the one mentioned in the preceding section.

(c) They have no share in all that's done
Beneath the circuit of the sun.

(d) For the Spaniards, though terrible visitors in other respects, did not at once create a famine in those parts which they occupied, by reason of the comparative smallness of their numbers.

(e) This way will direct you to a gentleman's house that hath skill to take off these burdens.

10 7. Give an example of a sentence containing an adjective clause, and show how this clause may be changed into a prepositional phrase.

15 8. Parse the following:—

100 Their's is the vanity, the learning thine;
Touch'd by thy hand, again Rome's glories shine.

No. 11.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 15th November, 1894, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely mis-spelled, and the duty of the candidate is to make a fair copy with the necessary corrections. For every wrongly spelled word 8 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

Values.

COUNSEL TO YOUNG MEN.

100

Let the yong man remamber that his strungest recommendastion is his respektability. Sum yung men aparantley successfull may be flusshy in dress, lowd in manner and dizrespecktfull to women and sacred things, but the yong mann who is res-pektabel allways wares best. The way a yong mann carrys himself in pryvait life oftymes means mutch to him in his buziness carrear. No mattar where he is, or in whoose cumpany, respektability and all that it implies, will all ways comand resspekt. And if anny won wishes a sett of rools evan moore konsise, here it is:

Gett intoo a buziness thatt yoo lyke.

Devoat yoorself to it.

Bee honnest in every thing.

Emmploy cawtion; think out a thing befoar yoo enter uppon it.

Sleep ate ours every nite.

Doo every thing that meens keeping in good helth.

Scool yurself nott to wurry; wurry kils, wurk don't.

Avoyd lickers of awl kindes.

Iff yoo must smoak, smoak modderaitly.

Shunn dissussshion on too pointz—relligion and pollitiks.

And lastley, butt not leest, marrey a troo womann and hav yur owne hoam.—*Cosmopolitan.*

No. 12.

TRANSCRIPTION.

Thursday, 15th November, 1894, from 2.15 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The candidate is required to make a neat and correct copy of the manuscript. The words scored through must, of course, be omitted, and the interlineations and marginal additions inserted at their proper places in the text so as to give the true reading. The improper use of capitals will be regarded as a fault.

This was a rough draft in manuscript which was submitted to the candidates lithographed.

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No. 13.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Value.

(*French Composition for English Candidates.*)

November, 15th 1894, from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m.

10

1. Conjuguez les verbes aller, recevoir et dire au présent de l'Indicatif:

15

2. Comment s'accorde l'adjectif en français: donnez deux exemples à l'appui de cette règle.

15

3. A quelles parties du discours appartiennent les mots qui suivent:

Ce, cet, ces, mon, notre, la vôtre, leur, on.

10

4. Combien y a-t-il d'espèces de verbes en français. Donnez des exemples de chaque espèce.

50

5. Ecrivez une lettre à un ami, pour lui faire part des impressions provoquées chez vous par une promenade à la campagne.

100

No. 14.

Translation.

Friday, 16th November, 1894, from 9.30 a. m. to 10.15 a. m.

Value

100

Translate the following article into French:—

Patriotism will increase in Canada as its history is read. No Province of any ancient or modern power—not even Gaul when it was a Province of Rome—has had nobler imperial names interwoven with its local events. Under the French Kings Canada was the theatre of action for a whole series of men of first-rate reputation—men eminent for their energy, their fortitude, their courage and their accomplishments; for all that constitutes and adorns civil and military reputations. Under our English Sovereigns—from the days of Wolfe to those of the late lamented Earl of Elgin (to speak only of the dead) our great names are interwoven with some of the best and highest passages in the annals of the Empire. We have not therefore a history simply provincial, interesting only to the Provincials themselves; but a history which forms an inseparable and conspicuous part in the annals of the best ages of the two first Empires in the world, France and England. I must congratulate the fortunate youth of these Provinces on the above facts and hope that they, likewise in their turn, years hence, when other dignitaries preside, may be enabled to tell their successors how, within even their own time a great step was taken towards the consolidation and advancement of British America, in the good days when Lord Monck was Governor General of Canada.—*Extract from an Educational Address of the Hon. T. D. McGee.*

No. 15.

Précis.

Friday, 15th November, 1894, from 10.15 a.m., to 12.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Summarize the subjoined matter numbering the paragraphs as indicated, and giving the real pith and substance thereof, in not more than one-third of the printed text. Undue prolixity on the one hand, and mere skeleton brevity on the other will be equally unacceptable.

Value.

100

Whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace," it is amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:

"This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

"If any person without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement, in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits and goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board of any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State,

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If the master or owner of any ship without the license of Her Majesty knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say:

"(1.) Any person who, being a British subject, within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly state:

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"(2.) Any person, being a British subject who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State :

"(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

"Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say :

"(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishment, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

"(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial, conviction, or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security of the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace; and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

"If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts, that is to say :

"(1.) Builds, or agrees to build, or cause to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge of having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(4) Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having any reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

"Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue :

"(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishment, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment shall be forfeited to Her Majesty :

"Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping, if he satisfies the conditions following, that is to say :

"(1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so

building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract of any such matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

“(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be dispatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the determination of such war as aforesaid.

“Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State, or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

“If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

“By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment of war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State,—

“Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“If any person within the limits of Her Majesty’s dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty—

“Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:

“(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender was convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“(2.) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part in such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

“Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.”

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped or dispatched in contravention of the said Act may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within our dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be dispatched contrary to the

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Act, such Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law: And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities:

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid States, their citizens, subjects, and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom we are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights with which We and Our Royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

No..16.

BOOK-KEEPING (by Double Entry).

Friday, 15th November, 1894, 1.30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Assumed Facts—Upon its incorporation as a City the moneyed men of the prosperous town of Advance (as duly authorized) established a bank with a nominal capital of \$500,000, and 40 per cent of the stock was immediately subscribed and paid—in full. During the first six months the bank transacted the following business.

Value.

100

1. Received in deposits not bearing interest, \$247,550.
2. Discounted notes to the amount of \$422,903.
3. Received interest on above, \$14,893.
4. Of the proceeds of these notes \$397,932 was credited to the current accounts of the customers, and the balance was paid over the counter in cash.
5. Notes for collection were received from private parties (customers) to the amount of \$83,117, and from other banks \$29,669.
6. Of the notes for collection from private parties the sum of \$35,421 was paid and credited to the Customers' Accounts.
7. Of the notes for collection from other Banks \$17,288 was paid and credited to them.
8. Drafts on New York were purchased in the sum of \$43,789, and were remitted to New York agents, Messrs. Murray & Co.
9. Of the above sum \$28,444 was bought from customers at an average premium of $\frac{1}{16}$ of one per cent and the proceeds, plus the premium, were credited to those parties.
10. The balance, viz., \$15,345 was bought at par and paid for in cash.
11. The Bank sold drafts on their New York agents to the amount of \$18,350, receiving one (1) per cent commission thereon.
12. The Bank then obtained from the same agents \$15,000 in gold at par, and paid therefor a draft on themselves.
13. The express and other charges on the importation were \$30, paid for in cash.
14. During the 6 months of the Notes Discounted ("Local Bills") \$703,401 were paid at maturity, and \$3,096 went to protest (debited to "Past due Bills.")

15. The Bank procured the engraving and printing of bills of various denominations for circulation to the amount of \$250,000 ("Vault" and "Bank Note" Accounts.)

16. The cost of engraving and printing the bills was \$750 ("Expense" Account), paid for in cash.

17. The Directors delivered \$100,000 of these bills to the Cashier (Cash and Vault Accounts.)

18. During the term the sum of \$65,550 was received on Interest Deposits, and \$23,000 was repaid on account of the same with \$345 of interest.

19. During the term also cheques were drawn by the customers of the Bank in the gross sum of \$505,691 (Current Accounts.)

20. The expenses for salaries, rent, fuel, light, taxes, &c., for the 6 months amounted to \$4,365 (Cash and Expenses Account.)

Wanted the Results and a Balance Sheet. The gains or losses to be exhibited in a Profit and Loss Account.

NOTE—Call stock paid up "Capital," the Deposits (without interest) and everything going to the debit or credit of the customers "Current Accounts," the Interest deposits "Deposit Receipts," the bills discounted "Local Bills," the bills to be collected (general account) "Bills for Collection," those for collection from customers "Bills for Collection from Private Parties," those from Banks "Bills for Collection from other Banks," Murray & Co. "New York Agents" then "Interest," Commission," "Vault," "Bank Note Account," "Expense," "Cash Account," and lastly "Profit and Loss Account."

Journal and Ledger only required.

No. 17.

STENOGRAPHY.

Value.

100

On Saturday morning, 19th November, 1894, at an hour to be fixed by the Examiner, but it should be treated on Friday if part of the afternoon is available.

The Examiner will read the subjoined extract to the candidates once before the trial; then, when all are ready, he will read the matter in exactly five (5) minutes. Those who cannot follow (if there be any) will necessarily drop out. The shorthand notes must be attached to the extended matter. Half an hour will be allowed for the transcription.

BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there such news be papers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

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A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonations, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths."

No. 18.

TYPEWRITING.

On Saturday morning, 17th November, 1894, at an hour to be fixed by the Examiner, but should be taken on Friday, if part of that afternoon is available.

Eight minutes allowed.

Exactly to the minute the examiner (who will have previously handed a copy of this paper to the candidates) will start them and at the expiration of the eight (8) minutes will call "time," and gather in the writings, finished or unfinished.

Value.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

100

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of \$200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of \$200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE PRELIMINARY
OR LOWER GRADE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

At Halifax, N. S.

Bellew, James.
Connors, James P.
Delaney, Patrick Joseph.
Grant, Reginald J.
Hawkesworth, J. Herbert.
McKinlay, Harry.

McGuire, William.
Shaffelburg, Charles.
Spawton, Richard A.
Wade, Richard F.
Wall, John J.

At St. John, N. B.

Andrews, James Reed.
Belyea, Spafford B.
Blacksloe, Arthur G.
Bond, Henry.
Burns, Thomas M.
Brown, Robert Alex. C.
Condon, John.
Elliott, Roland A.
Frodsham, John H.
Hennigar, Edward S.
Holder, William H.

Kenney, John, jr.
McCarthy, William H.
Mulholland, Edmond.
Macauley, Walter.
Pearson, John F.
Pearson, George R.
Robinson, Gilbert M.
Shea, Jeremiah.
Taylor, Samuel.
Teakles, Frances.
Vincent, William A.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Brehaut, William M.
Foley, Thomas B.

Peake, Ernest De Blois.

At Quebec.

Cooper, Bernadette E. (Miss).
Dionne, Jean Moïse.
Donnelly, Alphonse.
Fiset, Joseph L. P.
Griffiths, Jacob John
Gros Louis, Paul.

Joyce, Annie Elizabeth.
Lefebvre, Eleusippe (Miss).
Maranda, Adelard.
Marticotte, Léon.
Monahan, John.
Mountain, Esther.

At Montreal.

Arcand, Georges.
Archambault, Roch.
Archambault, Viateur.
Amyot, Aimé.
Austin, A. E. G.
Ayotte, Philias.
Boyer, J. T. R.
Barcelo, E. Chambord.
Belland, Joseph.
Beauchêne, Arthur.
Beaudoin, Louis.

Kavanagh, Patrick.
Kavanagh, Tobias J.
Kane, James.
Kelly, Thomas.
Laroche, Jos. Henri.
Laroche, Joseph.
Leduc, Joseph Alderic.
Lafortune dit Tellier, Louis Stanislas.
Latour, Tiburée H.
Lamarche, Amedée D.
Lafortaine, Maxime G.

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Beaudreau, Arthur.
Bellemare, Hector.
Berthiaume, Victor Thomas A.
Bertrand, Nazaire F. H.
Biron, Charles B.
Benoit, Evangeline.
Bisson, Martial.
Bourdon, Valmire.
Boyd, William S.
Bourk, Ovide Albert.
Bourassa, Oscar.
Bowen, F. W. W.
Carroll, William.
Chevalier, Joseph A.
Conroy, Peter.
Courval, Elzear P. J.
Dion, J. Horace A.
Doray Louis.
Dickson, John W.
Duhamel, John Bte.
Duhamel, A. S.
Dupuy, Joseph.
Duguet, Fernand.
Deegan, John.
Desilets, J. A.
Francœur, Joseph.
Fuller, William R.
Gagné, Sifroy.
Gagné, Arthur.
Guérin, Charles.
Gosselin, Jean, Bte. A.
Goyer, Elie.
Guévremont, Victor Edouard.
Hayes, James Joseph.
Hayward, Charles Frederick.
Hudon, Benj. Jos. Alexandre.
Hoolahan, John J.
Hough, John.
Hart, J. Hugh.

Le Clerc, J. Arthur.
Lecours, Diana.
Lecours, Emile.
Le Ber, Hector.
Martineau, Honoré.
Massicotte, Joseph Ovila.
Monaghan, Henry.
Monaghan, James.
Macdonald, Donald A.
McEnven, Joseph.
McEnroe, John B.
McKenven, Frank.
Morel, Elie.
Morin, Joseph, R.
McAfee, George.
Normandin, Raoul.
Olivier, Valère Albert.
Orsato, Frank Walter.
Ouimet, L. Adolphe.
Paquette, Napoléon.
Perry, Fred. Wm.
Picard, Damase.
Poliquin, Jean-Bte. E.
Proulx, Léandre.
Randal, Florence.
Ranger, Alderic Adrien.
Ranger, Antoine, Radolphe.
Riopelle, Joseph Aimé.
Rousseau, J. Arthur.
Smyth, John Patrick.
Sauriol, J. Henri.
Silcock, William S.
Sincennes, Albert.
Slattery, Timothy Francis.
St. Amand, Joseph.
Thériou, Heber.
Tierney, John Joseph.
Urbain, Charles Zenon.

At Ottawa.

Bédard, Maurice.
Barlow, Isabel.
Bodgener, William.
Brock, Harry, S.
Butterworth, Ethel Annie Eva.
Battle, James Patrick.
Bell, George Robert.
Couillard, Délima.
Christie, Charlotte Ella.
Carrigan, William Neil.
Caddy, Georgina C.
Cavanagh, James E.
Carleton, John Charles.
Carrière, Albert O.
Cawdron, Sarah.
Champagne, Paphnuce.
Choquette, Séraphin.

Hurteau, Léon (fils).
Jarvis Elma.
Johnston, Annie M.
Kearns, Joseph.
Lawless, Sidney Cusack.
Lalonde, Elzear.
Labelle, Eugène J.
Lang, Phœbe.
Lemay, Victor.
Levêque, Hector.
Low, Eli James.
Moir, Robert Huntington.
McGraw, Sara.
McElroy, John.
McGee, Agnes Edith C.
McLaughlin, Helon.
Moore, Arthur A. C.

Costin, Florence Mary.
 Daws, Edith M.
 Doyle, Andrew John.
 Desjardins, Wilfrid.
 Doyle, Bridget.
 Drummond, Frank S.
 Dumouchel, Jean Wilfrid.
 Desjardins, Ernest.
 Evans, Richard Henry.
 Fahey, Jos. Benoit.
 Farrell, Hilda B.
 Fleming, Archib. James John.
 French, John Francis.
 Farwell, Edward Winn.
 Fortier, J. Alfred.
 Gagnon, Napoleon O.
 Gardner, Bertha M.
 Gibson, C. G. R.
 Goodman, Emily Florence.
 Gordon, William Dyke.
 Harrison, Martha.
 Hagan, James.
 Haryett, Bessie.
 Hickey, Charles G.
 Hotte, Georgine.
 Howe, Michael J.
 Hudon, Justine.
 Hudson, William A.
 Hughes, P. A.

MacFarlane, Mathew E. R.
 McKinnon, Neil H.
 Moran, Alexander M.
 Nile, Edward.
 Noonan, John M.
 Pegg, Harry.
 Robert, Joseph Eugène.
 Russel, Euphie.
 Scott, Hattie Elizabeth.
 Shiels, Emily E.
 Simpson, Wm. Herbert S.
 Spenard, J. Alexandre.
 Smyth, Minnie.
 Stewart Francis R.
 Talbot, Frank X.
 Thomson, Maggie Kate.
 Thomson, Ernest.
 Topley, Horatio N.
 Tuck, Augustus.
 Tassé, Elie (fils).
 Valiquette, John Francis Thomas.
 Valin, Hector.
 Wainwright, Rosalie B. S.
 Worsley, John Samuel.
 Wright, Bertha.
 Wright, Etta M.
 Wright, Fannie.
 Wilson, William.
 Yetts, R. P.

At Kingston.

Belch, Frederick James A.
 Casey, Mrs. Thomas R.
 Dumbrille, Harry H.
 Hanley, James H.

Hanlon, Bernard J.
 McConville, Charles.
 Sloan, Robert D.

At Toronto.

Addy, George.
 Allingham, Arthur Wm.
 Amiraux, John.
 Anderson, George G.
 Baxter, Robert David.
 Bethell, Frank.
 Blanchfield, Thomas.
 Bland, Lancelot J.
 Booth, Frank.
 Bradford, William.
 Brooks, George.
 Brown, George A.
 Brown, Robert.
 Burman, John.
 Bunter, Thomas.
 Bunker, J. S.
 Buckland, Celeb Henry.
 Boake, Frederick C.
 Boyd, James F. S.

Johnston, Oscar.
 Kaiser, Joshua.
 Kennedy, Louis.
 Kennersley, John J.
 Knight, Henry.
 Laurence, Henry.
 Lawrance, Frank.
 Lewis, James A.
 Locker, Robert A.
 Logie, Charles H. N.
 Longbottom, Matthew A.
 Logan, William John.
 Lawrence, Frank.
 Mathewson, James Henry.
 MacMurchy, John Alex.
 McConnell, Wesley.
 McCaffry, Hugh.
 Maclean, Duncan.
 McCready, Annie.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

Briar, Paul William L.
Christian, William James H.
Clift, Wm. Cornelius.
Crawley, William John.
Cairns, Mitchell.
Carroll, Charles.
Carroll, Frank.
Campbell, Archibald L.
Clark, Arthur B.
Clewlo, Orlando S.
Clerke, G. L.
Coleman, William.
Conron, Wm. James.
Cornes, Joseph Wm.
Crawford, Francis Wm.
Creighton, Thomas.
Cuff, Charles Henry.
Cunningham, David.
Close, Thomas W.
Cabill, Hattie.
Cabill, Margaret E.
Clift, Frederick Wm.
Chapman, Wm. Joseph.
Coulter, W. C.
Clarke, Joseph L.
Dixon, William.
Down, James H.
Dowse, Frederic Wm.
Dudgeon, James.
Dent, William F.
Evans, Charles H. L.
Farrance, Arthur.
Fenwick, Joseph.
Fiegehen, Edgar.
Francis, Francis.
Goulding, Edgar Wm.
Gard, George A.
Graham, Adam.
Groat, Albert.
Graham, Nicholas.
Gray, Henry.
Hamblin, William.
Harvey, Robert J.
Hammond, Wm. Albert.
Harris, Roland C.
Henderson, John.
Hunter, Albert Edward.
Hackett, Robert J.
Johnston, Henry.

McDougall, Robert Henry.
McKenzie, Moses.
McKee, Alexander C.
Martin, John F.
McPherson, Alexander A.
McIntosh, James A. S.
MacNeilledge, Rapelge.
Milis, William Jas.
Mitchell, James C.
Moaby, William.
Moore, Joseph.
Murphy, James Davidson.
Milne, George Grant.
McLean, Reginald.
McGowan, John.
Nelson, Frederick M.
Patterson, Joseph.
Pearson, James D.
Peard, John.
Pooler, William F.
Pursley, Henry James.
Piper, Noah Frank M.
Reynolds, Frederick A.
Richmond, Henry.
Robson, Frank G.
Spooner, Charles H.
Synge, Edward.
Shea, William.
Scobie, Alexander R.
Stagg, George, jr.
Smith, Thomas, Wm. C.
Stinson, Abraham H.
Swan, Joshua A.
Swan, William Jas.
Stephenson, Thomas M.
Taylor, Alexander Rob.
Teakles, W. B. H.
Thompson, Alexander Cecil.
Tomlin, Ernest Albert.
Wade, Ralph C.
Warry, Harry.
Waite, Wm. Thomas.
Whitaker, Edward.
Wilkinson, Hugh.
Williamson, Robert James.
Wilson, Edgar Colin.
Winslow, David.
Worman, Henry.
Yeomans, Robert Maxfield.

At Hamilton.

Barringer, Henry.
Blackhurst, John.
Bradfield, Charles W.
Beckett, Richard Phillip.
Enright, George.
Fraser, William J.

Krug, Edwin.
Lightfoot, William Alexander.
Ross, John C.
Smith, Robert.
Sinclair, Calvin M.
Thompson, Frederick G.

Graham, Wallace.
Ireland, Norman B.
Jackson, Robert H.
Johnson, George H.

Thomson, James, jr.
Webber, Albert.
Zoeger, John.

At London.

Brown, Charles W. H.
Brunt, Dora.
Caesar, Charles E.
Hutchinson, Theodore.
Janisse, Albert P.
Jeffries, James.
Johnson, John Z.
Joslin, John Almond.
Knowles, Columbus.

Lancaster, Seward O.
Leo, Samuel Taylor.
Marshall, Finley.
McKay, Elson.
Hodgins, W. J.
Showler, Frederick W.
Stevens, Charles.
Wilson, Charles Thomas.

At Winnipeg.

Barker, Robert H.
Eyolfsson, Gunnsteinn.
Godfree, Henry.
Hill, Harold James.
Handley, George Edward.
Hilton, Charles Thomas.
Martin, Alfred Edward.

Morgan, Marmaduke H.
Mount, Jenny.
Naven, Thomas.
Robinson, James Alexander.
Severn, John.
Telford, Katherine.
Vance, Hamilton C.

At Victoria, B. C.

Booth, Arthur.

Bailey, William Henry.

J. THORBURN, LL.D., Chairman,	} <i>Civil Service Examiners.</i>
A. D. DECELLES, F. R. S. C.,	
P. LESUEUR, Secretary,	

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE QUALIFYING, OR
HIGH GRADE, CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

HELD ON THE 14TH AND 15TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

At Halifax.

Allon, Max White.
Bradshaw, James L. H.
Connors, James P.
Crowe, Joseph H.
Curran, Ella M.
Fairbanks, Gladys.
Fraser, Adah E. L.
Hewitt, Henry W.

Macdonald, Angus T.
Macdonald, Florence E.
McLeod, Malcolm G.
McQuarrie, Hugh A.
Pheoney, Harry G.
Porter, Brenton F.
Stokes, Thomas.
Taylor, Walter.

At St. John, N.B.

Belyea, Arthur S.
Brown, James T.
Burns, Thomas M.
Bois, Edward L.
Ervin, Bessie W.
Folkins, Harry A.
Gardiner, Ernest R.
Humphrey, Wyndham.
Keirstead, Edwin B.

McLeod, Edwin B.
Pearson, John F.
Powell, William E.
Quinn, W. J.
Robinson, Elias H.
Seely, Robert.
Seely, James Frederic.
Turner, H. A.
Watters, Warren G.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Brehaut, William M.
Landrigan, James.
Macdonald, Ewon.

McKenzie, David W.
McMillan, Thomas M.
Nicholson, John M.

At Quebec.

Connolly, Mary C.
Gauthier, Ida.
Gauvreau, Napoléon.

Maunsell, George S.
Mountain, Esther.
Read, Mary E. A.

At Montreal.

Archambault, Charles A.
Bélanger, Napoléon.
Bourk, O. Albert.
Chartier, Etienne.
Colonnier, M. J. Paul.
Courval, Elzéar P. J.
Daoust, Arthur.
Desaulniers, J. E. A.
Filion, Louis J.
Genest, Joseph A.
Graham, Robert.

Lalonde, Eusèbe.
Larkin, Chas. F.
Leclerc, J. Arthur.
McCaughran, Sarah.
Morgan, W.
Proulx, Léandro.
Renaud, Arthur.
Sauriol, J. Henri.
Wolf, Herbert C.
White, Charlotte A.

At Ottawa.

Andrews, George P.
Barry, Samuel B.
Beaulieu, Roméo.
Belliveau, Maxime.
Bronskill Fredk Geo.
Boulay, K.
Bell, Daisy M.
Boissou, Jules A.
Carrigan, William Neil.
Christie, Charlotte E.
Dickinson, Alfred S.
Duhamel, Jean-Bte.
Farrell, Ida Emily.
Farwell, Edward Winn.
Garland, Robert A.
Gray, Francis Geo.
Grout, James B. L.
Guimond, Joseph John.
Halliday, William Arthur.
Haryott, Bessie.
Honey, Philip A.
Houde, Angela.
Hughes, P. A.
Hutton, William.
Jackson, Horace.
Jarman, H. N.
Joynt, Florence A.
Landels, Alexander.
Lang, Phoebe.
Lauder, Fredk H.
LeMay, J. O. Téléspore.

Loftus, Sidney R.
Manu, William E. B.
McCoy, Martha.
Macdougall, A. C.
Macfarlane, Hannah L.
Moir, Robert H.
MacFarlane, Thomas A.
Nelson, Edwin E.
Prudhomme, Alexander J.
Raney, Herbert A.
Rourk, Matthew Joseph.
Robert, Joseph Eugène.
Russel, Euphie.
Ryan, W. L.
Savage, James.
Sixsmith, Bertha F.
Simpson, W. H. S.
Street, Lea M.
Tassé, Elie (fils).
Talbot, Frank X.
Têtu, Alice.
Tyner, Jennie G.
Trainor, M. B.
Watterson, Thomas A.
Williams, Mabel.
Wilson, William.
Wright, James P.
Wright, Basil Heber.
Wright, E. H.
Wright, Bertha.

At Kingston.

Bell, Robert Charles.
Christmas, Wm. James.

McMahon, John T.
O'Connor, Alexander J.

Clarke, Edward G.
 Horan, Denis Patrick.
 Maguire, John.
 McBain, Wm. Henry.
 McFee, Allan C.
 McGuinness, John Joseph.

Reid, Sara Maria.
 Sutherland, Edith.
 Sills, William C.
 Seed, Moses H.
 Sullivan, Robert W.

At Toronto.

Anderson, George G.
 Atkinson, John S.
 Brydon, George.
 Bruce, Hamilton Robert.
 Cahill, Hattie.
 Cahill, Margaret E.
 Douglass, George B.
 Fiegehen, Edgar.
 Grey, Charles L.
 Hassard, Albert R.
 Jackson, James.
 Johns, Ernest.
 Kelly Margaret L.
 Kent, Herbert F. E.
 McLean, Archibald F.

McMurchy, John Alexander.
 McCready, Annie.
 Mills, William James.
 Morrow, Kenneth.
 McConaghy, Charles J.
 Parker, Charles W.
 Pridham, Wm. Stewart.
 Pritchard, Frank.
 Robertson, John P.
 Snyder, Charles Jas.
 Stanley, Thomas R.
 Stitt, Frank.
 Trowbridge, Edmund.
 Vrooman, Ellsworth.

At Hamilton.

Bentley, Carrie Lee.
 Ferguson, Albert J.
 Gastle, William.
 Gibson, John L.
 Griffin, Peter F.

Kellond, Fredk. Geo.
 Land, Allan.
 Land, Charlotte.
 Slater, Walter.
 Taylor, Edith.

At London.

Aitkin, Thomas T.
 Allen, Walter E.
 Austin, John Joseph.
 Brunt, Dora.
 Cæsar, Charles E.
 Carrothers, William A.
 Dalton, Maurice J.
 Edwards, Thomas W.
 Elliot, John C.
 Henderson, Clara.
 Howell, John A.
 Janisse, Albert P.
 Loughlin, John.
 Milliken, Matthew.
 Morgan, C. J.
 McGibbon, Donald.

McMonagle, John F.
 Munro, Charles R.
 Mitchell, Herbert G.
 Noble, Lewis William.
 Nicholson, James.
 Power, Isaac N.
 Powell, Ambrose B., Jr.
 Rose, Alexander.
 Sherman, John.
 Southeott, William Charles.
 Southcott, Samuel James.
 Smith, Elgin P. E.
 Secord, James B.
 Watson, Wm. Thomas.
 Wilkinson, Martha.

A Port Arthur.

Mitchell, Margaret C.

Rodden, Thomas John C.

At Winnipeg.

Auger, Joseph C.
 Bartram, William John.
 Hill, Harold James.
 Halliday, Minnie.
 Moore, Cyril H.

McIntosh, George W.
 McMillan, James.
 Newton, Jane A.
 Sutton, Edgar Wm.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

At Regina.

Broder, Richard.

Christie, C. D. J.

At Victoria, B. C.

Bellamy, George W.
Calderwood, Andrew.
Goward, Bernard G.
Griffiths, Edward H.
Hughes, Julia K.
Morgan, Greville E.

Parker, Maud.
Ridgman, Albert H,
Shepherd, Berkeley F.
Summerfield, Edith A. I.
Trew, Archibald N.
Woods, Alfred A.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, F.R.S.C.
P. LESUEUR,

Secretary.
Civil Service Examiners.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

At Halifax, N. S.

Fraser, Adah E. L.
Hewitt, Henry W.

Stenography and Type-writing.
Précis.

At St. John, N. B.

Folkins, Harry A.
Quinn, W. J.

Précis and Book-keeping.
Book-keeping.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jandrigan, James.
McKenzie, David W.
Nicholson, John M.

Composition, Précis and Book-keeping.
Précis.
Précis.

At Quebec.

Maunsell, George S.

Précis and Book-keeping.

At Montreal.

Larkin, Chas. F.
McCaughran, Sarah.
Morgan, W.

Composition and Stenography.
Composition and Stenography.
Composition, Translation and Précis.

At Ottawa.

Carrigan, Wm. Neil.
Guimond, Joseph Jno.
Halliday, Wm. Arthur.
Haryett, Bessie.
Hughes, P. A.
McCoy, Martha.
Lang, Phœbe.
Loftus, Sidney R.
Christie, Charlotte E.
Dickinson, Alfred S.
Prudhomme, Alex. J.
Robert, Joseph E.

Précis.
Précis and Stenography.
Précis and Book-keeping.
Précis.
Précis.
Précis.
Précis.
Précis.
Stenography.
Book-keeping.
Précis.
Composition and Précis.
Composition and Précis.

Savage, James.	Précis.
Tassé, Elie (fils.)	Précis.
Talbot, Frank X.	Composition, Translation and Précis.
Têtu, Alice.	Composition, Translation and Précis.
Trainor, M. B.	Book-keeping.
Taylor, Annie C.	Type-writing.
Watterson, Thomas A.	Précis.
Wright, Bertha.	Précis.

At Kingston.

McBain, Wm. Henry.	Précis.
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At London.

Henderson, Clara.	Stenography and Type-writing.
McGibbon, Donald.	Précis.
Mitchell, Herbert G.	Précis.

At Winnipeg.

Bartram, Wm. John.	Book-keeping, Stenography and Type-writing.
--------------------	---

At Victoria, B. C.

Hughes, Julia K.	Stenography and Type-writing.
Ridgman, Albert H.	Précis.
Woods, Alfred A.	Book-keeping.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, F.R.S.C.
P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.
Civil Service Examiners.

ADDENDA.—The following candidates who failed at the examination of 1893, in one subject, being entitled to come up for that one subject only this year, having now passed, are credited with the options they succeeded in at the former examination, viz. :—

At Halifax.

Hugh A. McQuarrie.	Book-keeping.
--------------------	---------------

At Montreal.

Charles A. Archambault.	Précis.
Étienne Chartier.	Précis.
Charles F. Larkin.	Type-writing.
Charlotte A. White.	Précis.

At Ottawa.

Maxime Belliveau.	Composition and translation.
Marie L. K. Boulay.	Composition and précis.
Jean-Bte. Duhamel.	Composition.

At Toronto.

Frank Stitt.	Précis.
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J. THORBURN, LL.D., Chairman, }
A. D. DECELLES, F.R.S.C., } Civil Service Examiners.
P. LESUEUR, Secretary, }

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 16c.)

A. 1895

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1894

WITH A PARTIAL REPORT

FOR SERVICES DURING SIX MONTHS ENDING 31st DEC., 1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

[No. 16c—1895.] *Price 5 cents.*

Public Printing and Stationery.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Huddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, with a partial report for services during the six months ending 31st December, 1894.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1895.

Public Printing and Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,

OTTAWA, May 28th, 1895.

The Honourable W. H. MONTAGUE, M. D.,

Secretary of State, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report upon the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894. As has been the custom heretofore the transactions of some portions of the service have been brought down to the 31st December, 1894. The business of the department is carried on under three chief officers, and their reports, appended hereto, will furnish full information concerning their respective branches.

The reports for the years 1891 to 1893 have gone over the main subjects of public interest at much length and in considerable detail and there would seem no necessity for going over the ground again. Among other matters the whole subject of voters' lists, the cost of the preceding revisions and the method of printing adopted at the Bureau were fully described in the report for 1893. In the report of the previous year the comparative cost of work at the Bureau and under the contract system was fully reported on, so that there remains now only the routine work to be considered and that has gone on with much smoothness and despatch.

The *Canada Gazette* has been for several years practically self-supporting as will appear on reference to page 2. This is a little surprising when it is considered that no charge is made for the immense mass of Government printing and that moreover nearly the whole of the edition is given away to officials and public bodies and newspapers. It is also worthy of remark that three-fourths of the cost of the Statutes is recouped by sales. The total cost is given at page 3 as \$4,164.75 and the amount of sales paid into the Receiver-General was \$2,991.40 and this, in face of the fact that there is a very extensive free distribution list including all the officials concerned in the administration of the law and of the government, as well as newspapers and libraries.

In the reports from 1891 onwards comparative statements have been given showing the annual cost of printing and stationery for each department and for Parliament from the year 1888, when the Bureau was organized, down to the present time. This could easily be done because since that year the whole supply, both for departments and for Parliament, was by law centred at the Bureau and, year by year, the law has been enforced with increasing strictness until now the entire business of the Government for all matters relating to printing, engraving, lithographing, paper, stationery and kindred matters is done through this department.

In order to collect and record, while it is possible, the whole information now extant, a series of tables has been compiled showing the expenditure by departments since the year 1873. They will be found at pages 7 to 9. In making use of these

tables for comparison it must be remembered that it has been possible to give the figures for the departments only ; because the parliamentary printing was done under a separate contract until 1888 and was not under the control or audit of the Queen's Printer. The records are not available and therefore in using the tables from 1873 to 1888 allowance must be made for that fact. The totals given are those for the departments only and to them the whole cost of parliamentary printing must be added. With this limitation the tables will be found of interest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. DAWSON,

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Public Printing and Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, May, 1895.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit. D.,

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, with a partial statement up to the 31st December last.

The following general statement of receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year shows the financial operations of the department as a whole. The usual detailed statements are also appended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Civil Government—		Civil Government—	
Salaries appropriation.....	25,674 50	Salaries.....	25,649 50
Contingencies ".....	6,000 00	Contingencies.....	2,682 46
Cleaning ".....	1,500 00	Cleaning.....	1,500 00
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case <i>McLean vs. The Queen</i> appropriation.....	2,000 00	Paid O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case <i>McLean vs. The Queen</i>	750 00
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case <i>Clark & Barber vs. The Queen</i> appropriation.....	400 00	<i>Canada Gazette</i> , cost of paper, printing, &c.....	3,933 84
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case <i>Woodburn vs. The Queen</i> appropriation.....	500 00	Distribution of Parliamentary Documents.....	416 11
Letter of Credit Account—		Plant.....	4,866 46
<i>Canada Gazette</i> appropriation.....	6,000 00	Laws, Printing, Binding and Distributing.....	4,164 75
Distribution of Parliamentary Documents appropriation.....	1,000 00	Miscellaneous Printing.....	19,246 90
Plant appropriation.....	5,000 00	Queen's Printer's Advance Account	311,936 51
Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws appropriation.....	6,000 00	Stationery Stock, Purchases, Salaries, &c.....	196,954 38
Miscellaneous Printing appropriation.....	19,246 90	Franchise Act, Printing, Salaries, &c.....	2,241 29
Queen's Printer's Advance Account	310,718 73	Dominion Government, deposited to the credit of Receiver General	545,685 27
Stationery Stock.....	154,512 58	Balance unexpended on appropriations as follows:—	
Franchise Act.....	2,241 29	Civil Government—	
Bills of Exchange—		Salaries.....	25 00
Sterling, importations of Stationery	42,441 80	Contingencies.....	3,317 54
" " Bindery Stock	1,217 78	<i>Canada Gazette</i>	2,066 16
General Revenue Account—		O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in following cases—	
Parliamentary Publications, proceeds of sales to departments....	1,187 29	Clark & Barber <i>vs. The Queen</i> ..	400 00
Parliamentary Publications, proceeds of all other sales.....	2,365 81	Woodburn <i>vs. The Queen</i>	500 00
<i>Canada Gazette</i> , proceeds of sales, subscriptions and advertisements	3,844 60	<i>McLean vs. The Queen</i>	1,250 00
Voters' Lists, proceeds of sales....	505 42	Plant.....	133 54
Casual Revenue—proceeds of sales of waste paper, &c.....	1,281 16	Distribution of Parliamentary Documents.....	583 89
Printing, work performed for departments.....	193,184 67	Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws.....	1,835 25
Paper used for above work.....	107,701 61		
Lithographing, Stamping, &c.....	29,741 38		
Stationery, Books, &c., supplied to departments.....	205,873 33		
Total.....	1,130,138 85	Total.....	1,130,138 85

The details of receipts and expenditure on account of Stationery Branch will be found under their proper headings.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditure and receipts on account of *Canada Gazette*, for the year 1893-94:—

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and sales.....	\$ 3,545 87
Subscriptions.....	298 73
	\$ 3,844 60

EXPENDITURE.

Paper used.....	\$ 1,183 66
Printing and distribution.....	2,485 08
Translation, &c.....	265 10
	\$ 3,933 84

The number of copies issued in the last week of June was 1,500, of which 82 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remainder gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, &c., &c.

I also subjoin a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* for the years from 1874 to 1894, both inclusive

Year ending 30th June.	EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.			
	Copies gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertis- ing.	Loss.	Gain.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1874	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 59	.....
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	135 55	242 80	843 74	2,635 13	.....
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	.....
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 72	106 30	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	.....
1881	1,215	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	215 30	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,229 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 45	289 85	1,264 65	2,263 14	.....
1886	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	62 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,676 21	.....
1887	1,366	84	1,797 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	317 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	.....
1889	1,367	83	1,883 80	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49	.....	99 47
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	.....
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 64	331 70	.....
1892	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	11 26
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 87	.....	366 55
1894	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	.....

Public Printing and Stationery.

THE STATUTES.

The details of expenditure on account of the Statutes are as follows:—

Paper	\$ 1,006 67
Printing	1,393 08
Translation	73 75
Binding	1,656 74
Distribution, &c.....	34 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,164 75
	<hr/>

The particulars of distribution, number of copies issued, &c., will be found in tables annexed, page 36 and on.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the charges against the several departments, the House of Commons and Senate, for printing, binding, lithographing, stamping, &c., I have the honour to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements, A, B, and C.

A comparative statement for the past five years, from 1889-90 to 1893-94, for both printing and stationery, is subjoined—tables E and F.

Also a comparative statement for the years from 1874 to 1888.—Table D.

ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for Government advertising during the year ending 31st December, 1894, was \$26,423.72, the details of which are set forth in statement G. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 2,852; circulars issued, 2,125. There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

I also subjoin a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this office for the years 1876 to 1894, both inclusive:—

1876 .....	..\$ 12,529 27	1886 .....	.....\$ 25,102 83
1877 ....	..... 12,751 56	1887 .....	..... 48,596 03
1878 .....	..... 20,583 77	1888 .....	..... 44,520 30
1879 .....	..... 39,676 60	1889 .....	..... 35,939 47
1880 .....	..... 63,092 50	1890 .....	..... 26,102 48
1881 .....	..... 30,015 44	1891 .....	..... 27,519 59
1882 .....	..... 50,605 71	1892 .....	..... 24,819 54
1883 .....	..... 30,149 31	1893 .....	..... 26,704 27
1884 .....	..... 39,401 48	1894 .....	..... 26,423 72
1885 .....	..... 33,782 53		

VOTERS' LISTS.

There being no revision this year, the only expenditure under this head was the ordinary office expenditure and the reprinting of odd lists, amounting to \$2,241.29.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

The following is the state of this Account on the 30th June last:—

Balance brought from 1892-93.....	\$	25,960	25
Expenditure for year.....		311,936	51
		<hr/>	
Total.....	\$	337,896	76
Charged out to departments.....		330,687	59
		<hr/>	
Balance to carry to 1894-95.....	\$	7,209	17
		<hr/> <hr/>	

The whole respectfully submitted.

W. GLIDDON,
Accountant

Public Printing and Stationery.

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE COST of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Years ending 30th June, 1893, and 30th June, 1894.

Departments.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	11,287 26	11,103 74	4,874 09	4,156 28
Auditor General.....	269 62	374 66	298 86	301 64
Customs.....	4,442 74	9,088 96	6,976 29	7,945 20
Departments generally.....	16 44	29 23	6 24	17 31
Exchequer Court.....	760 11	530 85	158 84	231 76
Finance.....	2,888 78	2,724 42	1,700 70	1,205 83
Geological Survey.....	3,152 28	6,525 71	1,639 09	2,249 21
Governor General's Secretary.....	90 40	86 79	220 26	302 33
Indian Affairs.....	1,414 98	1,939 19	1,667 80	2,115 96
Inland Revenue.....	3,317 25	3,748 77	2,573 13	2,933 29
Insurance Branch.....	112 58	98 81	141 54	100 12
Intercolonial Railway.....	331 55	38 41	701 08	105 36
Interior.....	7,876 62	9,917 26	7,157 70	9,805 88
Justice.....	514 46	830 26	372 32	292 87
Library of Parliament.....	1,697 94	1,805 13	59 60	71 39
Marine and Fisheries.....	6,603 62	5,384 55	3,072 92	3,703 29
Militia and Defence.....	2,096 44	3,764 83	1,777 97	2,379 35
Miscellaneous Printing.....	11,769 34	12,866 67	4,973 10	5,621 33
North-west Legislative Assembly.....	7 05	125 20	110 58	410 68
North-west Mounted Police.....	675 45	752 76	794 77	1,322 15
Penitentiaries.....	756 83	596 43	523 46	367 94
Post Office.....	20,185 97	21,087 39	29,402 61	30,411 85
Printing of Parliament.....	78,551 53	77,878 37	28,227 26	19,751 37
Privy Council.....	1,252 48	1,625 30	224 71	855 40
Public Printing and Stationery.....	30,564 34	10,496 89	8,971 39	6,503 43
Public Works.....	2,859 99	2,214 01	2,041 99	1,552 05
Railways and Canals.....	1,792 00	1,798 88	1,906 06	1,553 38
Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic.....	8 11	3 20	19 79	6 17
Secretary of State.....	693 27	434 75	516 59	377 00
Senate of Canada.....	2,893 53	2,208 24	428 63	200 40
Supreme Court.....	2,609 57	2,738 08	946 01	747 84
Trade and Commerce.....	75 55	366 93	42 40	103 55
	201,568 08	193,184 67	112,577 78	107,701 61

W. GLIDDON,
Accountant.

TABLE B.

Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by quarters, for the years ending 30th June, 1893, and 30th June, 1894.

Quarter.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quarter ending 30th September.....	34,827 79	30,541 21	20,187 59	26,391 38
do 31st December.....	40,152 08	40,437 21	24,579 27	26,139 86
do 31st March.....	51,243 01	36,673 89	28,157 20	22,474 36
do 30th June.....	75,345 20	85,532 36	39,653 72	32,696 01
Total.....	201,568 08	193,184 67	112,577 78	107,701 61

TABLE C.

Cost of Lithographic Work, Printing, Stamping, &c., ordered through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894.

Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	2,772 39
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	29 00
Customs.....	241 76
Departments Generally.....	25 00
Exchequer Court.....	21 50
Experimental Farms.....	10 70
Finance.....	344 75
Geological Survey.....	9,373 49
Governor General's Secretary.....	159 35
House of Commons.....	2,503 75
Indians Affairs.....	598 81
Inland Revenue.....	1,227 75
Interior.....	7,375 60
Justice.....	161 75
Library of Parliament.....	11 25
Marine and Fisheries.....	805 71
Militia and Defence.....	212 79
Miscellaneous Printing.....	449 44
North-west Legislative Assembly.....	246 36
North-west Mounted Police.....	3 70
Penitentiaries.....	21 00
Post Office.....	1,474 31
Privy Council.....	45 79
Public Printing and Stationery.....	707 07
Public Works.....	115 51
Railways and Canals.....	248 05
Secretary of State.....	158 50
Supreme Court.....	34 04
Trade and Commerce.....	362 26
Total.....	29,741 38

W. GLIDDON,
Accountant.

Public Printing and Stationery.

D.—COMPARATIVE COST OF DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING, &c., BY DEPARTMENTS, FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Department.	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	2,272 00	463 52	2,398 29	667 32	4,894 96	702 10	2,209 85	943 74	7,777 90	931 64
Auditor General.....	119 70	9 05	181 95	171 18	95 95	16 87	4 72	14 22	423 27	387 20
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	5,496 94	1,301 33	5,031 33	2,965 14	5,038 07	2,961 14	6,320 91	3,603 27	5,591 09	3,334 84
Customs.....	2,244 29	361 79	2,820 18	624 11	4,391 31	808 94	4,277 37	3,982 29	3,020 42	610 73
Finance.....	176 97	23 99	58 73	122 58	274 13	63 65	86 75	86 19	242 78	59 36
Governor General's Secretary.....	7,167 14	1,546 90	6,969 70	2,145 28	8,832 58	3,904 38	6,633 83	2,608 66	4,854 29	2,104 93
Inland Revenue.....	1,215 76	287 01	1,067 62	346 03	1,569 10	382 67	2,205 47	692 07	2,785 77	933 97
Interior.....	557 09	72 94	2,510 50	427 67	1,637 93	459 94	552 31	277 81	566 86	227 10
Justice.....	15 25	13 42	7 72	8 96	5 58	1 05	7 88	11 69	933 19	146 64
Library.....	1,612 45	474 11	2,793 42	1,274 12	1,731 78	970 33	1,884 87	618 32	1,289 52	868 07
Marine and Fisheries.....										
Marine.....										
Fisheries.....										
Militia and Defence.....	2,208 67	620 69	1,477 25	1,013 75	1,651 52	873 22	1,776 55	842 84	2,367 69	978 61
Post office.....	13,759 62	2,534 90	10,596 34	8,413 53	29,458 12	18,249 48	24,917 52	15,365 21	20,337 92	16,359 65
Privy Council.....	249 87	95 63	131 24	18 17	232 24	66 64	215 78	121 95	195 10	65 54
North-west Mounted Police.....										
Public Works.....	1,555 16	247 41	3,062 58	382 81	2,201 54	605 03	11,567 23	818 35	3,427 01	618 15
Railways and Canals.....	8,254 96	1,449 73	6,345 73	953 95	4,671 46	642 34	2,959 41	840 66	2,125 45	602 63
Secretary of State.....	776 60	71 36	651 64	205 16	582 25	231 62	1,710 70	526 93	715 00	374 41
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	11 42	3 91	3 24	2 42	5 13	1 78	63 71	43 59	3 48	2 38
Supreme Court.....	273 87	143 17	80 00	20 28	796 29	522 80	1,388 18	575 53	1,949 13	1,137 35
Geological Survey.....										
Civil Service Commission.....										
Receiver General.....	337 43	55 93	243 16	123 71	208 83	124 32	1,238 81	846 77	240 49	163 05
Pacific Railway Commission.....										
Consolidation of the Laws.....										
Departments Generally.....										
Miscellaneous Printing.....										
Printing.....										
Paper.....										
Miscellaneous Printing.....	48,305 19	9,717 69	47,691 72	19,943 20	68,381 09	31,592 82	69,544 60	29,763 94	58,921 07	23,910 96

N.-B. Parliamentary printing not included in above.

D.—COMPARATIVE Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Years ended 30th June, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888—Continued.

Department.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	6,382 60	898 26	9,327 87	1,045 59	8,289 04	1,241 16	18,374 17	1,317 92	19,398 97	1,588 21
Auditor General.....	178 94	178 95	182 93	103 79	193 29	145 59	290 30	162 81	296 22	135 86
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	68 94	41 48	10 76	2 63	3 94	1 04	301 39	294 46	17 75	16 93
Customs.....	6,582 70	3,049 39	5,407 75	2,919 07	3,775 27	3,520 36	3,849 49	3,610 73	3,993 06	4,220 25
Finance.....	2,682 25	1,131 43	2,436 98	962 65	3,251 15	1,639 17	5,808 24	1,653 54	5,952 39	2,191 85
Governor General's Secretary.....	744 99	84 48	153 70	63 28	205 44	67 32	252 26	64 81	64 81	21 98
Inland Revenue.....	5,524 57	1,873 27	5,418 24	2,760 08	5,091 62	3,281 64	3,829 45	2,465 15	4,169 61	2,368 17
Indian Affairs.....					1,835 26	710 99	1,037 42	891 63	1,071 24	844 26
Interior.....	3,242 51	704 56	4,051 98	1,552 90	7,056 20	1,677 30	12,060 60	2,748 41	5,683 35	4,047 48
Co. Justice.....	2,073 74	1,175 91	683 40	235 64	819 47	422 89	1,507 23	201 11	1,983 34	335 41
Library.....	25 60	20 41	29 07	32 96	903 83	217 38	10 42	6 11	14 92	24 41
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,395 13	710 60	1,237 03	830 19	1,031 01	866 64	4,158 92	1,062 18	1,832 72	1,524 44
Marine.....										
Fisheries.....										
Militia and Defence.....	2,987 25	989 74	4,519 12	1,368 77	2,335 02	1,106 06	1,701 60	869 13	2,999 01	732 12
Post Office.....	19,377 23	13,952 81	19,231 26	14,510 44	16,392 67	16,209 69	27,531 00	16,316 12	25,152 60	24,949 83
Privy Council.....	248 30	124 08	135 12	71 57	216 05	83 81	285 15	64 33	1,075 85	589 89
North-west Mounted Police.....										
Public Works.....	5,275 94	1,200 82	2,940 74	815 94	2,758 83	974 89	1,925 97	1,226 76	2,270 77	1,001 58
Railways and Canals.....	2,493 98	923 37	2,166 59	650 22	6,345 73	953 95	4,671 46	642 34	2,933 41	840 66
Railways of State.....	1,182 26	454 22	510 21	220 24	304 33	163 19	1,295 65	289 35	4,490 40	438 88
Secretary of State.....	3 00	1 79	1 30	98 80	4 82	1 36			595 54	190 92
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	1,481 80	1,027 47	1,398 42	1,154 80					1,772 65	1,742 67
Supreme Court.....										
Geological Survey.....										
Civil Service Commission.....					1,670 96	72 23	296 87	12 74		
Receiver General.....										
Pacific Railway Commission.....					2 56	1 18	6,647 73		1,013 16	
Consolidation of the Laws.....										
Departments Generally.....	53 94	3 01	960 81		19 60	88	9 65	1 00	17 45	1 70
Miscellaneous Printing.....	1,052 92				996 51					
	63,065 09	28,555 05	60,833 28	29,292 74	63,522 50	33,358 67	94,825 59	33,877 11	86,765 22	47,807 50

N. B. Parliamentary printing not included in above.

D.—COMPARATIVE Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Years ended 30th June, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888—*Concluded*.

Department.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Agriculture.....	47,984 65	1,034 67	38,967 96	1,843 68	32,250 59	2,082 23	5,030 40	1,615 46	8,911 32	5,431 82
Auditor General.....	255 47	112 83	296 84	127 49	279 22	134 66	243 88	334 84	280 92	277 45
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	20 14	26 50	2 70	6 33	19 35	15 64	805 23	616 46	58 37	42 14
Customs.....	4,742 10	4,485 77	4,885 48	5,126 41	4,204 81	4,328 29	5,244 83	6,565 14	5,244 76	5,382 53
Exchequer Court.....	4,642 63	1,612 07	4,595 22	2,624 43	4,068 10	1,925 54	4,169 28	1,708 20	6,310 63	2,912 77
Finance.....	235 86	80 42	115 03	69 35	97 16	58 87	78 68	86 57	104 51	184 54
Governor General's Secretary.....	11,305 80	5,615 09	4,826 66	2,654 51	4,560 43	2,671 35	4,152 64	2,294 24	5,639 23	3,587 37
Inland Revenue.....	1,136 60	1,006 85	2,240 57	1,954 30	1,114 45	976 09	2,327 69	1,928 24	2,573 72	2,265 09
Indian Affairs.....	11,480 44	5,137 51	15,331 28	5,079 64	6,820 60	8,234 18	6,806 38	3,240 00	9,229 81	5,166 14
Interior.....	1,099 14	583 45	675 33	504 98	1,883 51	721 36	807 65	638 71	1,047 79	793 76
Justice.....	25 11	9 37	14 00	38 01	39 36	56 12	39 24	77 87	26 33	62 48
Library.....	2,755 75	1,483 38	1,497 37	416 31	1,650 47	675 03	3,312 37	1,554 98	3,325 27	2,620 36
Marine and Fisheries.....	619 03	949 54	623 80	373 08	1,720 89	350 38	418 69	1,114 19	1,114 19	568 09
Fisheries.....	4,092 08	1,804 61	4,957 95	1,907 18	8,078 41	1,656 52	2,496 44	1,710 60	4,094 12	1,804 88
Militia and Defence.....	24,647 51	22,168 42	27,348 22	22,576 41	19,113 91	16,472 19	26,069 41	26,377 03	28,934 02	27,404 64
Post Office.....	738 80	106 68	611 96	71 13	219 85	122 74	358 98	359 76	261 87	675 34
Privy Council.....	30 50	.....	873 44	770 25	1,486 47	1,226 90	1,243 16	1,267 56	1,754 45	1,654 62
North-west Mounted Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757 55	294 09	697 19	283 85
Public Printing and Stationery.....	3,201 28	1,417 18	2,666 71	1,238 21	2,564 42	1,029 26	1,975 10	1,339 60	2,300 99	1,492 67
Public Works.....	2,125 45	602 63	2,493 98	323 37	2,166 59	650 22	2,650 05	817 72	2,704 44	1,037 92
Railways and Canals.....	8,362 61	354 56	5,640 82	332 11	6,376 66	1,155 84	695 68	461 73	586 49	643 84
Secretary of State.....	167 05	102 36	883 01	257 73	383 25	114 04	83 06	136 51	439 97	118 34
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	1,856 73	1,589 82	1,467 66	743 48	1,990 92	225 56	2,520 16	616 30	1,378 31	635 84
Supreme Court.....	23 48	3 62	17 78	5 12	14 49	4 77	32 18	60 83	10 67	8 09
Geological Survey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departments Generally.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Printing.....	30,949 18	49,297 79	121,978 54	50,277 31	103,296 38	44,928 78	72,304 73	54,594 01	87,072 93	64,958 74

N. B. Parliamentary printing not included in above.

E.—COMPARATIVE COST of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the last five years ending 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

Department.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	5,763 66	4,706 45	8,260 71	7,981 19	6,345 53	5,549 81	4,874 09	11,108 74	4,874 09	11,108 74
Auditor General.....	213 99	201 85	245 04	287 35	203 62	287 86	298 86	374 66	298 86	374 66
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	153 64	25 92								
Civil Service Royal Commission.....	3,460 21	5,503 05	3,749 03	5,934 58	2 99	5 20	6,976 29	9,088 96	6,976 29	9,088 96
Customs.....	43 31	10 82	1,180 62	251 75	8 43	6 96	4,442 74	16 44	4,442 74	16 44
Departments generally.....	199 10	103 44	1,666 57	1,137 71	910 83	213 30	760 11	158 84	158 84	231 76
Exchequer Court.....	2,534 99	1,484 14	2,601 51	1,214 48	1,831 46	1,737 86	2,888 78	1,700 70	2,888 78	1,700 70
Finance.....	578 68	827 64	5,862 47	745 26	2,474 60	425 31	3,152 28	6,525 71	3,152 28	6,525 71
Geological Survey.....	91 50	155 06	24 95	99 52	65 58	182 45	90 40	86 79	90 40	86 79
Governor General's Secretary.....	1,924 59	1,589 65	3,274 82	1,569 34	1,418 42	1,234 81	1,414 98	1,930 19	1,414 98	1,930 19
Indian Affairs.....	3,733 91	3,271 98	3,830 02	2,864 20	3,765 22	3,418 27	3,317 25	3,748 77	3,317 25	3,748 77
Inland Revenue.....										
Insurance Branch.....										
Intercolonial Railway.....										
Interior.....	5,694 39	3,839 25	3,369 00	2,565 19	3,896 24	2,849 30	7,876 62	701 08	7,876 62	701 08
Justice.....	2,816 16	1,128 55	3,014 43	1,148 85	749 82	570 93	514 46	830 26	514 46	830 26
Library of Parliament.....	490 66	18 40	1,430 44	104 87	1,226 27	102 95	1,637 94	59 60	1,637 94	59 60
Marine and Fisheries.....	2,764 24	1,760 50	5,334 37	2,544 78	2,798 99	2,639 06	3,072 92	3,884 55	3,072 92	3,884 55
Militia and Defence.....	2,889 69	2,031 39	1,649 69	1,444 10	1,096 89	1,100 73	1,777 97	2,096 44	1,777 97	2,096 44
Miscellaneous Printing.....										
North-west Legislative Assembly.....	936 19	795 50	914 01	1,369 22	860 20	1,521 94	705 45	752 76	705 45	752 76
North-west Mounted Police.....	91,832 18	24,581 90	78,603 75	21,266 92	96,514 54	47,371 56	28,227 26	77,878 37	28,227 26	77,878 37
Parliamentary.....										
Parliamentaries.....	15,659 97	25,837 53	15,650 97	30,074 50	14,410 47	23,224 99	29,402 61	21,087 39	29,402 61	21,087 39
Post Office.....	1,506 55	158 81	824 67	999 54	1,027 88	1,252 82	1,625 30	596 43	1,625 30	596 43
Privy Council.....	9,484 13	2,700 76	9,045 66	5,512 39	36,571 33	12,498 78	8,971 39	10,496 80	8,971 39	10,496 80
Public Printing and Stationery.....	1,251 43	1,251 97	2,656 11	1,431 66	2,363 14	1,719 79	2,839 99	2,214 01	2,839 99	2,214 01
Public Works.....	1,924 77	1,552 43	2,248 72	2,333 21	1,712 57	1,462 93	1,792 00	1,798 88	1,792 00	1,798 88
Railways and Canals.....										
Royal Commission, Liquor Traffic.....	365 10	288 09	594 08	376 13	779 82	482 49	693 27	434 75	693 27	434 75
Secretary of State.....	149 81	49 99	178 63	30 43	2,330 52	425 14	2,893 53	2,208 24	2,893 53	2,208 24
Senate of Canada.....	3,525 48	342 32	2,193 80	875 77	2,332 87	933 45	2,609 57	2,738 08	2,609 57	2,738 08
Supreme Court.....										
Trade and Commerce.....										
Totals.....	161,418 42	84,217 99	157,803 47	94,113 94	188,438 78	116,635 18	112,577 78	193,184 67	112,577 78	193,184 67

Public Printing and Stationery.

F.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of Goods issued by the Stationery Office in the last five years.

Department.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture	1,647 51	1,020 47	1,799 35	3,929 50	4,280 66	1,436 75	1,949 90	1,540 25	1,162 08	846 60
Auditor General	482 67		612 43		738 28		492 65		553 44	
Charges of Management	690 65	194 70	720 07	209 77	983 75	348 03	2,622 05	293 99	1,870 30	247 44
Customs and Trade and Commerce	316 56	2,324 88	346 31	1,759 25	420 83	1,928 37	421 51	2,069 41	359 74	3,968 06
Departments Generally	697 42	84 88	844 01	65 67	652 57	127 75	640 00	801 33	468 86	59 59
Finance		597 07		815 35		885 00		1,285 71		898 38
Geological Survey	153 57		148 97		183 54		116 26		295 30	
Government House	318 89		228 90		229 25		289 99		346 08	
Governor General's Office		12,976 30		13,994 74		16,792 01		16,476 35		14,549 25
House of Commons	899 85	3,579 80	826 30	3,871 40	668 77	3,702 95	1,300 00	4,288 02	1,395 50	3,551 94
Indian Affairs	1,445 98	1,912 50	990 15	2,702 60	932 30	1,255 08	1,241 82	1,962 83	710 61	1,729 87
Inland Revenue	3,713 59	1,698 36	5,328 50	1,979 87	5,037 90	2,487 33	5,637 91	3,841 54	5,492 68	5,072 68
Interior	1,700 16	2,541 58	1,606 54	2,417 17	1,218 21	2,462 29	1,798 13	3,626 03	1,601 75	2,869 79
Justice		262 41		317 13		252 83		232 01		417 68
Library of Parliament	1,471 62	1,144 41	1,817 37	1,062 00	1,961 67	1,402 75	1,328 00	1,521 74	1,958 99	2,666 71
Marine and Fisheries	1,069 55	2,094 73	1,229 78	4,839 01	1,203 70	3,607 60	1,195 14	3,885 01	1,157 60	7,297 66
Militia and Defence		545 33		1,132 44		885 59		672 73		1,029 53
North-west Government		2,721 29		3,536 69		3,250 05		2,439 50		2,653 97
North-west Mounted Police		11,349 70		12,569 07		11,246 25		13,741 39		12,318 71
Post Office	3,239 44		2,827 93		3,104 92		4,048 03		3,141 34	
Privy Council	1,582 79		850 88		2,239 07		1,424 65		1,403 66	
Public Printing and Stationery	1,673 41	90,761 19	413 84	94,655 33	697 75	120,738 39	603 33	121,001 18	474 18	103,446 21
Public Works	1,543 14	2,816 96	1,258 24	3,252 33	1,201 87	2,911 44	1,778 04	2,401 24	1,943 12	2,355 22
Railways and Canals	2,659 53	5,999 27	3,590 57	7,885 97	3,929 42	6,803 35	3,335 33	7,659 13	2,094 27	6,270 52
Royal Com. on Liquor Traffic					1,425 87		946 95		1,136 00	
Secretary of State	2,028 00	5,288 19		4,738 00		6,043 69		4,911 49		5,865 72
Senate of Canada										
Refunds—										
Public Printing and Stationery	7 00	18 50								
Inland Revenue			4 50							
Canadian Pacific Railway						22 17		4 00		
C. Young, freight								1 22		
D. Torrance								8 00		
J. P. McLean, overpaid										
Net total, Outside Service	26,341 33	149,932 25	27,161 22	165,874 29		188,639 67	31,170 49	194,244 10	27,566 10	178,307 23
" Inside		26,341 33		27,161 22		31,110 23		31,170 49		27,566 10
Net total issue		176,273 58		193,035 51		219,749 90		225,414 59		205,873 33

TABLE G.

ADVERTISING in Newspapers from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Departments.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Railways and Canals.....	2,282 24	72 63	58 60	8 50						2,421 97
Public Works....	1,872 83	1,389 45	224 27	345 07	26 60	116 41	260 65	70 65		4,305 93
Mounted Police..	314 79	144 79		4 50	70 43	345 91				880 42
Indian Affairs....	800 16	318 15			147 20	171 30	20 00		88 70	1,545 51
Post Office.....	733 46	189 22	730 07	92 61	289 70	185 66	109 60	102 35		2,432 67
Finance.....										
Marine.....	38 10	2 00	43 07	24 90			7 50	15 40		130 97
Interior.....	124 96	133 05		6 60	1,154 40	208 64	209 70			1,837 35
Militia and Defence.....	1,577 65	506 69	107 49	13 20	47 36		10 50	18 90		2,281 79
Governor General.	189 10	28 90								218 00
Agriculture.....	71 20	39 15	7 20	14 94	17 75	18 00	10 00	4 65		182 89
Inland Revenue..	4 72	6 50								11 22
Justice.....	356 16	63 10	6 60	32 25	63 10	18 00	55 05			594 26
Senate.....	34 20	77 76	20 25	39 00	252 00	33 55	11 50			468 26
House of Commons	34 20	100 00	27 00	39 00	186 00	40 15	13 00			439 35
Intercolonial Ry..	2,627 01	1,975 65	1,511 59	1,662 91					547 37	8,324 53
P. E. I. Railway.								312 70		312 70
Trade and Commerce.....	35 90									35 90
Total.....	11,096 68	5,047 04	2,736 14	2,283 48	2,254 54	1,137 62	707 50	524 65	636 07	26,423 72

L. A. GRISON,
Audit ClerkW. GLIDDON,
Accountant.

Public Printing and Stationery.

PRINTING BRANCH.

To S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit. D.,
Queen's Printer, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed in the Printing Branch of the department, for presentation to Parliament during the session of 1894; also the Departmental work for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, as contained in the subjoined tabular statements:—

- No. 1.—Annual Reports.
- “ 2.—Routine work of Parliament.
- “ 3.—House of Commons and Senate Debates.
- “ 4.—Statutes.
- “ 5.—Canada Gazette.
- “ 6.—Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book work.
- “ 7.—Departmental work.
- 8.—Books bound.
- 9.—Perforating, Numbering and Pad-making.

Respectfully submitted,

W. McMAHON,
Superintendent of Printing.

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports presented to Parliament, Session of 1894.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages in each volume.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Bound.
Archives of Canada.....	{ English. 4,240	176	1,815	1,500	25	900
	{ French. 1,245	180	455	500	15	275
Auditor General's Report.....	{ English. 3,765	1,658	2,165	500	200	900
	{ French. 880	1,658	455	100	50	275
Adulteration of Food.....	{ English. 3,265	166	1,815	500	50	900
	{ French. 755	166	455	250	15	275
Minister of Agriculture's Report.....	{ English. 3,240	204	1,815	500	25	900
	{ French. 895	208	455	150	15	275
Agricultural Implements Awards at Chicago Exposition.....	{ English. 3,240	16	1,815	500	25	900
	{ French. 890	16	455	150	10	275
Butter and Cheese, Special Report.....	{ English. 4,215	40	1,815	1,500	.....	900
	{ French. 1,230	40	455	500	.....	275
Butter and Egg Bulletin.....	{ English. 5,940	48	1,815	3,200	25	900
	{ French. 2,245	48	455	1,500	15	275
Australia: Hon. Mr. Bowell's Mission to.....	{ English. 3,515	126	2,065	500	50	900
	{ French. 805	120	455	50	25	275
Bank Shareholders.....	{ English. 3,040	388	1,815	300	25	900
	{ French. 730	390	455	.....	.....	275
Civil Service List.....	{ English. 3,290	266	1,815	500	75	900
	{ French. 830	268	455	100	.....	275
Census, 1891, Vol. 2.....	English and French. 4,270	374	2,320	700	100	1,150
" Vol. 3.....	" " 4,270	410	2,320	700	100	1,150
Cattle Schedule in England.....	{ English. 3,190	138	2,065	200	25	900
	{ French. 745	144	455	.....	15	275
Colonial Conference Report, 1894.....	{ English. 3,315	416	1,815	500	100	900
	{ French. 780	416	455	50	.....	275
Civil Service Board of Examiners' Report.....	{ English. 3,115	44	1,815	300	100	900
	{ French. 855	44	455	100	25	275
Criminal Statistics.....	{ English. 3,240	240	1,815	500	25	900
	{ French. 730	240	455	.....	.....	275
Excise Report.....	{ English. 3,315	220	1,815	500	100	900
	{ French. 990	220	455	250	10	275
Dairy Commissioner's Report, 1892 and 1893.....	{ English. { 36,240 } 256	{ 75,000 } { 1,815 } 33,500	{ 75,000 } { 455 } 25	{ 25,000 } { 12,150 } 15	275	
	{ French. { 12,895 } { 25,000 } { 260 } { 25,000 }					
Estimates of Canada, 1894-95.....	{ English. 3,215	88	1,815	500	.....	900
	{ French. 780	88	455	50	.....	275
" Supplementary, 1893-94.....	{ English. 3,015	12	1,815	300	.....	900
	{ French. 780	12	455	50	.....	275
" " 1894-95.....	{ English. 3,015	16	1,815	300	.....	900
	{ French. 780	16	455	50	.....	275
Experimental Farms Report.....	{ English. 36,490	360	2,065	33,500	25	900
	{ French. 12,895	364	455	12,150	15	275
Fisheries Report.....	{ English. 3,140	552	1,815	400	25	900
	{ French. 845	554	455	100	15	275
Geological Survey, Summary Report.....	{ English. 2,990	68	1,815	250	25	900
	{ French. 745	68	455	.....	15	275
Indian Affairs Report.....	{ English. 3,215	488	1,815	450	50	900
	{ French. 790	488	455	50	10	275
Interior Report.....	{ English. 3,240	386	1,815	500	25	900
	{ French. 845	390	455	100	15	275
Insurance Abstract Report.....	{ English. 5,215	58	1,815	2,500	.....	900
	{ French. 730	58	455	.....	.....	275
Insurance Full Report.....	{ English. 5,540	574	1,815	2,800	25	900
	{ French. 840	574	455	100	10	275
Library of Parliament, Supplement'y Catalogue. E. & F.....	500	188	.....	500	.....	.....
Marine Report.....	{ English. 3,140	228	1,815	400	25	900
	{ French. 845	224	455	100	15	275
Militia and Defence Report.....	{ English. 3,265	152	1,815	500	50	900
	{ French. 1,245	152	455	500	15	275
Militia, Active, Establishment List.....	{ English. 3,265	16	1,815	500	50	900
	{ French. 730	16	455	.....	.....	275
Carried forward.....	328,300	15,794	171,570	118,900	1,695	36,375

Public Printing and Stationery.

TABLE No. 1—Annual Reports presented to Parliament, Session of 1894—Concluded.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages in each volume.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Bound.
Brought forward	328,300	15,794	171,570	118,900	1,695	36,375
North-west Mounted Police Commissioner's Report	(English. 3,040 French. 845)	238 240	1,815 455	300 100	25 15	900 275
Ontario Fishery Commission	(English. 2,865 French. 740)	562 588	1,815 455	150	25 10	875 275
Public Accounts	(English. 3,265 French. 805)	206 206	1,815 455	450 50	100 25	900 275
Postmaster General's Report	(English. 3,215 French. 745)	254 254	1,815 455	450 50	50 15	900 275
Penitentiaries Report	(English. 3,030 French. 790)	156 156	1,815 455	300 50	15 10	900 275
Preliminary Abstract of Canadian Life Co's	(English. 4,715 French. 730)	20 20	1,815 455	2,000	.....	900 275
Public Works	(English. 3,340 French. 995)	280 276	1,915 455	500 250	25 15	900 275
Public Printing and Stationery	(English. 2,965 French. 780)	64 64	1,815 455	250 50	.....	900 275
Railways and Canals Report	(English. 3,465 French. 805)	590 592	2,065 455	450 50	50 25	900 275
Steamboat Inspection Report	(English. 2,940 French. 790)	248 248	1,815 455	200 50	25 10	900 275
Secretary of State's Report	(English. 3,040 French. 845)	64 64	1,815 455	300 100	25 15	900 275
Sessional Papers, Index	(English. 17,500 French. 2,850)	20 20	.....	.....	400 100	17,100 2,750
Trade and Navigation	(English. 3,615 French. 805)	698 698	2,015 455	500 50	150 25	900 275
Trade and Commerce Report	(English. 3,565 French. 780)	548 542	2,065 455	500	100 50	900 275
Unclaimed Bank Balances	(English. 3,040 French. 730)	276 276	1,815 455	300	25	900 275
Weights and Measures, Inspection of	(English. 3,240 French. 945)	58 60	1,815 455	500 200	25 15	900 275
World's Fair, Report of Canadian Comm'r.	(English. 3,240 French. 745)	88 88	1,815 455	500	25 15	900 275
Total	414,105	24,556	208,690	127,550	3,105	75,000

TABLE No. 2—Statement showing the Routine Work of Parliament, presented at Session of 1894.

Title of Document.	Number of copies.	Number of pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Bound.
Votes and Proceedings	{ English. 2,155	694	1,975			180
	{ French. 580	696	510			70
Orders of the Day	{ English. 535	806	535			
	{ French. 150	814	150			
Senate Minutes	{ English. 1,700	604	1,700			
	{ French. 400	576	400			
Public Bills (Commons)	{ English. 1,975	296	1,975			
	{ French. 500	306	500			
Private Bills (Commons)	{ English. 750	326	750			
	{ French. 250	344	250			
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	{ English. 350	576	350			
	{ French. 100	570	100			
Public Bills (Senate)	{ English. 1,975	266	1,975			
	{ French. 500	268	500			
Private Bills (Senate)	{ English. 750	44	750			
	{ French. 250	44	250			
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	{ English. 450	330	450			
	{ French. 150	334	150			
Returns (for distribution and Sessional Papers, either or both)	{ English. 2,875	666	1,975			900
	{ French. 775	666	500			275
Liquor Traffic Commission :						
Vol. I	English. 2,915	1,048	1,990		25	900
Vol. II	English. 2,915	884	1,990		25	900
Vol. III	English. 2,915	712	1,990		25	900
Vol. IV	English. 2,915	1,468	1,990		25	900
Vol. V	English. 2,915	816	1,990		25	900
Report of Commissioners, Lachine Canal	English. 400	24	400			
Evidence before do do	English. 400	284	400			
Extract Evidence of Experimental Farms Officers (500 each of seven)	English. 500	188	500			
Divorce Cases (350 each of six)	English. 350	122	350			
do (50 of one)	French. 50	4	50			
JOURNALS—						
House of Commons	{ English. 900	604				900
	{ French. 275	652				275
App. 1 : <i>Re</i> Library of Parliament	{ English. 900	12				900
	{ French. 275	12				275
App. 2 : Lachine Canal Inquiry	{ English. 2,875	658	1,975			900
	{ French. 775	676	500			275
App. 3 : Turcotte Charges	{ English. 3,275	50	2,375			900
	{ French. 925	52	650			275
App. 4 : Agriculture and Colonization	{ English. 3,525	228	2,625			900
	{ French. 805	240	530			275
Senate	{ English. 900	362				900
	{ French. 275	358				275
	48,360	18,670	36,050		125	12,975

Public Printing and Stationery.

TABLE No. 3—Statement showing the work on House of Commons and Senate Debates during the Session of 1894.

Title of Document.	Number of copies.	Number of pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			House of Commons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
HOUSE OF COMMONS—						
Daily <i>Hansard</i>.....English	515	3,358	400			115
Book form <i>Hansard</i>.....do	2,550	3,502	1,850		600	100
do do.....French	510	2,946	310		150	50
Extra copies of Speeches, &c., ordered by Members (aggregate).....	208,220	1,408	208,220			
THE SENATE—						
Daily <i>Hansard</i>	1,613	1,014		1,400		13
Book form <i>Hansard</i>	525	1,024		500		25
Extra copies of Speeches &c., ordered by Senators (aggregate).....	3,350	352		3,350		
	217,283	13,604	210,780	5,250	750	303

TABLE No. 4—Statement showing the work on the Statutes.

Title of Document.	Number of volumes	Number of pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			House of Commons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
THE STATUTES—						
Volume 1.....English.	4,800	566				4,800
do 2.....do	4,100	346				4,100
do 1.....French.	1,600	576				1,600
do 2.....do	900	356				900
Criminal Law, 1894.....English.	9,000	16				9,000
do.....French.	2,000	16				2,000
Separate Chapters.....English.	27,175	922				27,175
	49,575	2,798				49,575

TABLE No. 5—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Vol. 27, 1893-94.

Title.	Aggregate Weekly Issue.	Number of pages in Volume.	DISTRIBUTION WEEKLY.	
			Queen's Printer.	Mailed.
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	100,390	2,890	75	1,42.

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book Work for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages in each.
Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1892—French	400	640
do do 1893—English	2,400	1,008
Canadian Patent Office Record, Nos. 7-12 and index Vol. XXI., and 1-6 Vol. XXII (1,200 each)	15,600	1,094
The Copyright Act with Rules and Forms	1,000	48
Circular, Trade Mark and Design Act, etc	2,000	52
Various Printings for Quarantine Service	3,100	76
Memoranda on Cholera—French	2,000	8
Census Bulletin, No. 18: Occupations	5,000	48
Extract Reports of Experimental Farm Professors (500 ea. of 10)	5,000	388
Bulletins on Farming Topics—Various	94,000	184
Customs—Orders in Council	2,250	124
do Analytical Index (3 orders)	3,550	308
Executive Regulations (for Auditor General)	250	22
Customs Index to Tariff Memoranda (B series)	1,000	72
Statutes Relating to Duties of Customs Officers	2,000	236
Revised Acts and Index (partially printed) for Customs Department	2,000	120
Extract Prefatory Tables Trade and Navigation	100	78
Various printings of New Tariff as dealt with by Parliament	5,000	136
Minutes of Colonial Conference (printed daily)	100	34
Trade and Commerce Circulars, Nos. 9, 11 and 13, also Extract Report (III)	3,300	178
Report on Canadian Loan Companies and Building Societies, 1892	400	162
Short Report on Insurance, 1892	2,800	116
Budget Speech, 1894 (English and French, ea.)	26,000	98
Arbitration <i>re</i> Quebec and Ontario Accounts	150	80
Acts reprinted for Finance Department relative to Insurance	700	24
Further completed portions of Geol. Survey Report, Vol. V., 1889-90-91—French	750	312
do do do —English	10,500	274
Completed portions do do Vol. VI. do English (3 parts)	10,500	212
do do do do French (2 parts)	1,500	212
Catalogue Collection World's Fair Exhibit of Canadian Rocks	3,000	150
Reprint Index to Vol. II. Geological Survey Report,—English	500	42
Contributions to Canadian Paleontology, Pt. 3, Vol. II	1,250	16
Mineral Productions of Canada, 1893	2,000	8
Rules and Standing Orders of Senate of Canada	100	42
Rules, Orders, &c., of House of Commons	250	344
List of Members of Parliament, 1894	800	24
Index to Votes and Proceedings of House of Commons, 1894—English	223	60
do do do —French	90	48
Privileges and Elections Committee Order of Reference—English and French	300	24
Interim Indexes to House of Commons <i>Hansard</i> , Pts. I., II., III	1,200	44
List of Select Committees of House of Commons, 1894	500	8
Miscellaneous Bill Matter printed for Parliament above usual quantities	10,490	712
List of Senators and Committees, 1894	500	12
Rules of Senate—English and French	250	96
Bishops' Petition <i>re</i> North-west Territory Schools—English and French	750	14
Bulletins published by Inland Revenue Department on Alcoholic Tinctures, Vinegar and Fertilizers	8,000	100
Extracts <i>re</i> Petroleum Inspection—English and French	7,500	12
Official List of Manufacturers and Bonded Warehouses	300	24
Various Departmental Circulars	45,000	30
Factum, Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, &c., <i>v.</i> Howard and Swinyard	200	722
Official Handbook of Information of Dominion	84,000	100
Dominion Lands Regulations in British Columbia	2,000	24
Regulations as to Lands containing Minerals other than coal	2,000	32
Schedule of certain printed Township Plans	200	10
Pamphlets on Belgian, Swedish and North-west Territories Immigration	18,000	130
Description of Thousand Islands for sale	1,000	20
Various Legal Printings, &c., for Justice Department	1,000	218
Official Report of Supreme Court (7 nos)	14,500	846
Official Report of Exchequer Court (4 nos)	4,000	600
Official Postal Guide, 1894—English	10,420	396
do do —French	1,480	396
Quarterly Supplements to Official Postal Guide—English	18,350	16
do do do —French	2,600	16

Carried forward

446,103

11,680

Public Printing and Stationery.

TABLE NO. 6.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book Work—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages in each.
Brought Forward.....	446,103	11,680
Monthly Schedule of Mail Trains (12 issues).....	8,725	604
Non-Accounting Post Offices Revenue.....	200	144
Instructions to Postmasters <i>re</i> Money Orders.....	1,600	72
Annual Statement of Post Office, Printing and Supply Branch.....	50	17
New Brunswick Postal Distribution List.....	200	108
Catalogue of Post Office Stock Articles.....	125	68
Post Office Money Order Quarterly Circulars.....	5,900	44
Meteorological Service Report for 1889.....	1,000	342
Monthly Weather Review (11 nos. of 1,100 each).....	12,100	128
Toronto General Meteorological Register, 1893.....	1,200	12
Halifax Tide Tables.....	300	32
Rules and Regulations, Examination of Masters and Mates.....	500	6
Report on Canadian Tides and Currents.....	300	16
List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1894 (2 edns.).....	1,000	150
Supplement, 1894, to Georgian Bay and North Channel Pilot.....	150	88
Various Pamphlets <i>re</i> Fishery Matters, viz.:—Instruction to Fishery Officers, Special Reports by Prof. E. Prince, Official Paper on Canadian Fisheries by Mr. W. H. Smith, Regulations for Manitoba and North-west Territories and for British Columbia, and Speech of Minister.....	6,950	112
Report of British Agent to Commander Island <i>re</i> Pelagic Sealing.....	400	114
Text-Book of Military Civil Engineering, Vol. I.....	100	376
Return of Rifle Ranges.....	100	10
Criminal Code, 1892, with Amendments—English.....	1,000	444
do do French.....	500	464
Price List of Government Publications.....	100	42
Statutes of Canada, Vol. I., 1888, reprinted.....	250	314
Miscellaneous Matter for Department of Public Printing.....	1,525	482
Rules and Regulations, Kingston Dry Dock.....	250	10
Specification, Boom Dipper Dredge.....	60	114
Specification, Steel and Iron Railway Bridges.....	500	18
Railway Statistics, Extract Report.....	500	72
Acts of Parliament reprinted for Various Departments.....	22,900	808
	514,588	16,891

W. McMAHON,
Superintendent of Printing.

TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work for Year 1893-94.

NOTE—(a) "Copies" are synonymous with sheets; (b) "Envelopes" are not included in "Copies."

Department.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes
Agriculture.....	10,924	2,250	44,384	47,700	14,824	.....	10,824	50,000	27,611	13,200	10,874	16,500
Auditor General.....	2,000	.....	1,000	.....	5,080	.....	25	.....	1,715	2,000	340	.....
Customs.....	25,923	.....	184,353	43,000	197,830	8,000	81,140	100,000	145,375	54,400	96,353	26,000
Finance.....	15,770	23,000	34,500	850	5,275	.....	5,625	1,000	4,219	11,500	4,320	1,000
Governor General.....	1,600	500	.....	.....	840	.....	500	1,000	758	.....	250	.....
Inland Revenue.....	31,960	22,500	96,050	10,000	33,151	.....	55,140	.....	110,000	15,000	22,032	.....
Interior.....	113,965	35,000	57,429	.....	80,535	16,000	44,211	.....	230,005	15,000	77,435	9,000
Indian Affairs.....	65,935	9,500	6,805	1,250	11,720	5,100	9,195	2,950	18,575	3,800	5,240	3,500
North-west Mounted Police.....	196,655	.....	21,640	5,000	400	.....	47,800	.....	9,050	.....	5,000	.....
Geological Survey.....	3,500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,450	10,000	1,400	1,000	3,000	.....
Justices.....	9,525	.....	15,050	.....	2,545	.....	8,795	2,000	5,303	1,000	13,306	500
Library of Parliament.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Marine and Fisheries.....	51,437	15,000	296,740	1,750	47,098	5,000	31,330	20,000	29,439	26,000	30,000	8,100
Militia and Defence.....	7,179	23,000	46,325	10,000	24,100	2,000	13,195	14,000	43,156	19,250	22,865	1,000
Post Office.....	1,502,133	50,000	3,740,575	545,000	495,774	91,000	686,638	95,475	2,370,350	495,750	622,655	47,650
Privy Council.....	475	.....	.....	.....	4,010	2,250	1,920	.....	2,380	750	11,019	59,500
Public Works.....	20,881	1,500	18,010	1,500	14,124	500	12,580	14,500	43,690	.....	28,937	1,400
Parliament, Houses of.....	1,250	.....	740	.....	50,012	.....	5,910	6,000	2,025	2,000	5,002	.....
Railways and Canals.....	8,350	6,000	28,530	1,000	35,775	.....	1,700	.....	17,820	14,500	6,600	.....
Secretary of State.....	5,913	.....	15,310	.....	33,545	2,500	31,856	5,000	24,563	.....	29,671	2,875
	2,075,465	188,250	4,577,451	668,550	1,037,098	134,350	1,054,854	321,925	3,088,134	674,150	989,589	177,025

Public Printing and Stationery.

Department.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Agriculture.....	10,013	45,643	32,918	12,124	38,414	30,536
Auditor General.....	1,225	1,000	1,388	8,625	113	1,000
Customs.....	430,470	249,940	115,890	182,066	26,654	217,725
Finance.....	41,435	31,775	6,435	38,012	4,910	26,280
Governor General.....	100	500	200	.....	1,148	2,425
Inland Revenue.....	98,440	30,280	89,045	39,980	110,470	51,070
Interior.....	130,616	157,820	64,830	74,289	138,733	72,250
Indian Affairs.....	39,685	16,330	12,285	54,491	55,400	1,000
North-west Mounted Police.....	1,875	1,350	3,792	575	500	7,310
Geological Survey.....	30,000	9,500	1,840	12,567	21,040	39,580
Justices.....	32,375	100	.....	.....	500	2,000
Library of Parliament.....	73,518	28,999	26,749	47,880	328,699	33,508
Marine and Fisheries.....	21,805	37,352	39,692	30,640	31,005	33,040
Militia and Defence.....	5,546,673	2,605,816	629,832	513,825	1,645,044	881,575
Post Office.....	1,130	114,325	588	223	.....	1,348
Privy Council.....	17,709	21,704	16,199	154,004	19,444	11,087
Public Works.....	8,111	9,065	13,711	36,096	10,993	11,025
Parliament, Houses of.....	16,200	31,450	30,296	37,780	3,500	7,150
Railways and Canals.....	25,378	27,632	82,866	44,449	176,377	117,160
Secretary of State.....	6,526,758	3,435,447	1,175,906	1,297,567	2,621,005	1,587,304
			195,400	204,142	639,635	224,250

Summary for the Twelve Months.

Month.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Month.	Copies.	Envelopes.
July.....	2,075,465	188,250	February.....	3,435,447	720,550
August.....	4,577,451	608,550	March.....	1,175,906	195,400
September.....	1,057,098	134,350	April.....	1,297,567	204,142
October.....	1,054,854	321,925	May.....	2,621,005	639,635
November.....	3,088,134	674,150	June.....	1,587,304	224,250
December.....	980,580	177,025			
January.....	6,526,758	548,250		29,486,278	4,696,477

W. McMAHON,
Superintendent of Printing.

TABLE No. 8—Statement showing Books bound, &c., for 1894.

	January.					February.					March.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office.....	113	5	.....	117	250	126	24	4	.....	.....	37	32	250	243	305
Public Printing and Stationery.....	237	65	.....	.....	144	10	76	.....	510	864	3	.....	.....	194	350
Agriculture.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	100	7	.....	.....	5	.....
Auditor General.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs.....	61	100	.....	25	.....	33	125	.....	100	.....	15	136	.....	50	.....
Finance.....	6	31	.....	.....	10	7	24	.....	.....	.....	4	40	.....	1	.....
Marine and Fisheries.....	7	16	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....	300
Governor General.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Affairs.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	4	40	.....	28	50
Inland Revenue.....	38	7	.....	.....	.....	18	102	.....	200	250	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interior.....	16	55	.....	25	.....	13	100	.....	600	100	16	27	.....	4	100
Justice.....	4	21	.....	.....	.....	48	25	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	24	.....
N.W.M. Police.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privy Council.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	29	41	.....	24	500	23	31	.....	.....	.....
Railways and Canals.....	20	6	.....	42	.....	.....	14	.....	48	.....	6	.....	125	.....	.....
Secretary of State.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Commons.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	700	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Senate.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library of Parliament.....	67	.....	.....	24	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geological Survey.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	200	.....	.....
Militia and Defence.....	.....	26	.....	.....	22	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	24	3	.....	450	500
Trade and Commerce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	692	345	.....	208	467	470	571	4	1,483	2,514	474	323	575	999	1,605
	April.					May.					June.				
Post Office.....	134	47	4	.....	326	95	38	250	.....	5	24	41	.....	.....	1,300
Public Printing and Stationery.....	208	85	.....	75	.....	33	7	.....	200	374	201	103	1	112	288
Agriculture.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	25	.....
Auditor General.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	6	.....
Customs.....	9	25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	206	500	33	142	.....	350	.....
Finance.....	5	36	.....	2	.....	5	33	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	116	.....
Marine and Fisheries.....	4	.....	.....	100	150	8	2	.....	2	240	16	26	.....	.....	.....
Governor General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Affairs.....	7	4	.....	40	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	6	97	.....	165	.....
Inland Revenue.....	1	154	.....	5	.....	52	100	.....	101	.....	57	2	.....	17	.....
Interior.....	23	4	.....	25	100	38	.....	.....	40	144	3	24	.....	7	.....
Justice.....	51	4	.....	5	.....	64	31	.....	101	.....	62	11	.....	1	.....
N.W.M. Police.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Privy Council.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5
Public Works.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	62	.....
Railways and Canals.....	34	8	.....	37	1	29	10	.....	74	.....	2	.....	.....	12	60
Secretary of State.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
House of Commons.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	2	.....	4	.....
Senate.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Library of Parliament.....	53	.....	.....	12	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geological Survey.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia and Defence.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	23
Trade and Commerce.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	55	1	.....	.....	.....
	590	403	6	306	1,092	428	387	250	727	1,263	654	489	1	887	1,767

Public Printing and Stationery.

TABLE No. 8—Statement showing Books bound, &c., for 1894—Continued.

	July.					August.					September.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office.....	140	4	4		277	147	3		50	1,004	49	307	300	2,039	6
Public Printing and Stationery.....	4			792	432	93					79	4		872	1,512
Agriculture.....	1					4	2			200	11				
Auditor General.....	2					50			2						1
Customs.....	2					66	77		100		37	4			
Finance.....	10	50				53	30					37			
Marine and Fisheries.....	26	2							90		5				20
Governor General.....	6										1				
Indian Affairs.....	19					4	1				6	2		95	111
Inland Revenue.....	20	50		550	40		14				1	4			100
Interior.....	7	3				47					21	3		250	
Justice.....	110	20			60	20	14		6		9	5			163
N. W. M. Police.....	17	35			300						4	7			
Privy Council.....	2														
Public Works.....	18			6		51			12		11				
Railways and Canals.....	15	17		12	36	38	12		52		1	20			
Secretary of State.....		1					1					1			
House of Commons.....	3	2				13					186				2,600
Senate.....	31	1									1	500			
Library of Parliament.....	129					59					90				
Geological Survey.....		2			100							1			
Militia and Defence.....	6	16				2					6	3	1		
Trade and Commerce.....	3											2			
	571	203	4	1,366	1245	647	154		312	1,204	518	900	301	3,256	4,513
	October.					November.					December.				
Post Office.....	32	6	4	1,810		96	64	675	2		64	4		400	3
Public Printing and Stationery.....	1	6	3000	178		286	100	3000	100		3	150		1,300	
Agriculture.....		3		12		2	16				100	25			1
Auditor General.....	5					3	7				1	1			
Customs.....	28	30			25	12	275				200		2		206
Finance.....	13	47			552	9						8	38		25
Marine and Fisheries.....	3	54			301	20	7				772	18	3		100
Governor General.....						3									
Indian Affairs.....	8	7				1	2		4		3				
Inland Revenue.....	57	2		300	200	92	1		50		281	151		81	200
Interior.....						49	1		36		72	13	2		
Justice.....	33	6		3		17					2	13	13		12
N. W. M. Police.....		2				3	5								
Privy Council.....	2					1	1								
Public Works.....	20	13				21	9				12				50
Railways and Canals.....	22	10		12		27					11	4		16	36
Secretary of State.....	3	1				11	4								
House of Commons.....	1,338	43	1		10	84				5,403	42				5,400
Senate.....		6				9					3	1			1
Library of Parliament.....	133					82		1			49				
Geological Survey.....	1				11						1				
Militia and Defence.....	16	89		24		8	36	100	50	30	30	8			30
Trade and Commerce.....						2	58								
	1,715	334	3005	2,339	1099	811	613	3776	242	6,583	724	227	1,300	1,387	5,911

SUMMARY of Books bound for Twelve Months.

	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
January.....	692	345	.....	208	467
February.....	470	571	4	1,483	2,514
March.....	474	323	575	999	1,605
April.....	590	403	6	306	1,092
May.....	428	387	250	727	1,263
June.....	654	489	1	887	1,767
July.....	571	203	4	1,360	1,245
August.....	647	154	.....	312	1,204
September.....	518	900	301	3,256	4,513
October.....	1,715	334	3,005	2,339	1,099
November.....	811	613	3,776	242	6,583
December.....	724	227	1,300	1,387	5,911

TABLE No. 9—Statement showing the Perforating, Numbering, Packing and Pad-making for the Year 1894.

	Perforating.	Numbering.	Packages.	Pads.
January.....	690,550	358,230	1,218	5,043
February.....	190,800	236,532	5,754	1,331
March.....	227,300	187,668	3,658	8,321
April.....	520,900	1,383,816	1,959	8,456
May.....	178,000	267,612	2,665	3,923
June.....	416,500	504,632	1,928	1,011
July.....	90,300	132,218	2,753	1,918
August.....	106,700	222,668	2,228	1,968
September.....	906,250	329,846	7,370	6,775
October.....	895,750	310,500	1,432	4,096
November.....	489,450	173,120	2,598	1,542
December.....	905,800	314,962	1,208	3,167
Totals.....	5,618,300	4,421,804	34,771	47,551

Number of Maps and Plans mounted 2,615

Total square feet..... 12,234

W. McMAHON,
Superintendent of Printing.

Public Printing and Stationery.

STATIONERY BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
STATIONERY BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th January, 1895.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit. D.,

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of accounts of this branch for the year ending the 30th June, 1894, which is as follows, viz. :—

To Value of goods brought forward 1st July, 1893.....	\$ 63,234 72
Value of goods received 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.	191,838 69
Wages, &c., charged against stock.	5,115 70
Balance profit..	1,683 55
	\$261,872 66
	\$261,872 66
By Goods issued to departments—Inside Service.....	\$ 27,566 10
Goods issued to departments—Outside Service.....	76,991 64
Queen's Printer's work account, Printing Branch.....	101,315 59
	\$205,873 33
Total issue.....	\$205,873 33
Value of stock on hand, 30th June, 1894, verified....	55,999 33
	\$261,872 66
	\$261,872 66

The comparative statement also shows the increases, which are as follows, viz. :—

Agriculture—Quarantine.....	\$ 214 55
do Dairying.	168 00
Customs Outside Service.....	1,868 65
Government House.....	179 04
Marine and Fisheries Department	630 99
do Behring Sea Arbitration.	1,162 93
Militia and Defence Department.....	196 21
do Outside Service	3,412 65
Public Works Department	165 08
Railways and Canals—Intercolonial Railway.....	957 13
Post Office Department—Money Order Branch.....	182 80
Secretary of State Department—Registrar's Branch..	171 32
Interior—Dominion Lands	1,002 12
do North-west Government.....	356 80
do Immigration Branch.....	425 01
Geological Survey—International Boundary..	304 01

Library of Parliament.....	\$ 185 67
North-west Mounted Police.....	194 47
Senate of Canada.....	954 23
Other departments in smaller amounts.....	446 47
	<hr/>
Total increase.....	\$13,178 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

The issue of goods shows a decrease of \$19,541.26, as shown in the statement below.

From the comparative statement hereunto annexed it will be seen that decreases occur in the following departments, viz:—

Agriculture Department	\$ 787 22
do Experimental Farm.....	273 95
do Census and Statistics	262 95
do World's Fair	539 30
Customs Department.....	787 21
Finance Department.....	171 14
do Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic.....	521 09
Inland Revenue Department.....	531 21
do Outside Service.....	232 96
Justice Department	174 28
do St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	169 13
do Dorchester Penitentiary.	104 91
do Manitoba Penitentiary.....	124 76
do Exchequer Court	111 20
Militia and Defence Department—Adjutant General's Office	233 75
Railways and Canals Department	1,241 26
do Outside Service.....	2,285 88
Post Office Department.....	1,089 49
do Outside Service.....	1,422 68
Public Printing and Stationery Department.....	129 15
do Register of Work.....	17,667 63
Interior Department.....	145 23
Geological Survey Department.....	387 33
Indian Affairs Outside Service	736 08
House of Commons.....	1,927 10
Other departments in smaller amounts.....	662 50
	<hr/>
Total decrease.....	\$32,719 39
From which deduct the total increase.....	13,178 13
	<hr/>
Leaving a net decrease of.....	\$19,541 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

Public Printing and Stationery.

Details of all the accounts will be found in the statements hereunto annexed, viz.:—

(A). A statement of expenditure and issue by months for the year ending the 30th June, 1894.

(B). A general statement of expenditure and issue of goods.

(C). A comparative statement of the issue of goods for the financial years 1892-3 and 1893-4.

(D). A general statement of accounts for the year ending the 30th June, 1894.

During the year demands on the office have reached 16,901; 2,448 letters were received, and 6,951 letters were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 6,153, and packages and cases by rail reached 2,111.

The whole respectfully submitted.

THOMAS ROXBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Stationery.

A.—STATEMENT of Expenditure for and Issue of Goods in each month of the Year ending the 30th June, 1894.

	Goods entered.		Goods issued.
	Sterling.	Currency.	
1893.	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	412 1 10	9,913 36	17,886 51
August	305 14 1	14,611 51	16,160 59
September	837 11 4	17,316 76	16,835 46
October	1,955 17 5	10,593 75	19,194 23
November	1,104 6 7	10,935 57	21,447 23
December	1,671 4 9	13,195 38	19,285 09
1894.			
January	273 5 7	11,791 99	13,507 69
February	331 16 5	6,838 21	16,061 84
March	531 12 5	15,637 63	19,101 97
April	605 12 0	12,925 28	16,461 07
May	287 2 7	11,322 56	14,827 14
June	404 13 5	14,314 88	15,104 51
Paid in currency		149,396 88	
do sterling	8,720 18 5	42,441 80	
Difference in exchange		0 01	
Total expenditure		191,838 69	
Value of goods brought forward, 1st July, 1893		63,234 72	
Wages charged against stock		5,115 70	
Balance profit		1,683 55	
Total of goods issued			205,873 33
Value of stock on hand 30th June, 1894, verified			55,999 33
		261,872 66	261,872 66

B.—GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts, exhibiting Details of Expenditure for Goods received, and Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service, during the Year from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Class of Goods.	Goods entered during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.			Departments.			Goods issued during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Department.	£	s.	d.
To Book papers.	286	2	10	7,161	23		To Agriculture.	1,162	68	
Large and small post papers.	74	9	0	4,823	17		do Experimental Farm.			310
Double foolscap papers.	25	16	3	7,107	63		do Quarantine.			283
Foolscap papers.	352	19	6	9,416	20		do World's Fair.			9
Tinted do.	35	8	1	437	25		do Dairying.			223
Spectral do.				83	20		do Census and Statistics.			18
Lean do.	144	14	9	3,076	70		Customs.	1,332	47	
Printing do.	513	4	6	40,830	16		Trade and Commerce.	537	83	
Cut, 8vo and 4to papers.	707	13	8	469	33		Finance.	468	86	
Black bordered papers and envelopes.				103	00		do Insurance Branch.			59
Blotting papers.	254	1	6	768	39		do Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic.			191
Cartridge do.	18	0	11				do Charges of Management.			247
Copying do.	80	13	1	24	00		Governor General's Office.	346	08	
Drawing do.	2	17	4	713	06		Government House.	235	30	
Manilla do.				5,517	24		Inland Revenue.	710	61	
Envelopes.	726	3	10	17,906	16		Justice.	1,479	66	
Blank books.				1,740	46		do Solicitor General.	61	00	
Sundries "A"	85	18	0	746	88		do Penitentiary Branch.			719
Buckram labels.	240	15	11	150	65		do Kingston Penitentiary.			256
Sundries "C"	9	7	1	186	35		do St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.			40
Cards and cardboard.	20	7	6	751	23		do Dorchester Penitentiary.			118
Drawing instruments, etc.	883	6	9	475	88		do Manitoba Penitentiary.			171
Colours.	46	10	0	368	02		do British Columbia Penitentiary.			581
Sundries "D"	4	18	8				do Supreme Court.			217
Despatch and brief bags.	55	9	5	176	75		do Exchequer Court.			581
Elastic bands.	36	19	5	1,936	36		do Miscellaneous.			56
Sundries "E"	28	12	0	132	35		do Dominion Police.			73
Filles.	7	11	0	4,060	82		do Regina Jail.			630
Fasteners.	23	3	4	211	69		do Marine and Fisheries.			4
Polders.	17	8	0	1,027	81		do Be-ling Sea Arbitration.	1,958	99	
Gum and mullage.	5	9	0	137	46		Militia and Defence.	1,111	11	
Sundries "G"	96	17	3	2,069	43		do Adjutant General's Office.			46
Ink.	152	12	5	239	93		Privy Council.	1,403	66	
Ink glasses and stands.							Public Works.	1,943	12	
Sundries "I"				13	60					2,355

Public Printing and Stationery.

Knives	8 90		
Letter copying materials	2,499 86	Intercolonial Railway	1,572 38
Sundries " L "	5 85	do	4,698 00
do " M "	612 38	do	14
do " N "	30 44	C. P. Railway's Arbitration	12,318 71
Pens	1,481 74	Post Office	2,645 39
Penholders	169 24	do	495 95
Pencils	892 99	Money Order Branch	695 02
Paper weights	88 20	do	290 63
Parchment	31 80	Registrar's Branch	141 11
Sundries " P "	598 12	do	59 24
do " R "	67 91	High Commissioner for Can- ada in London	474 18
Ruiling	5 79	do	2,130 62
Stamps, etc.	1,261 53	Public Printing and Stationery	101,315 59
Scissors	40 96	do	898 38
Sundries " S "	2,463 94	Geological Survey	3,718 20
Sundries " T "	1 69	do	5,492 68
Sealing wax and vestas	1,814 57	do	304 01
School books and materials	5,585 04	do	1,029 53
Twine	312 27	do	1,050 47
Sundries " T "	9 4	do	1,927 73
Taste and ribbons	214 67	do	1,624 21
Typewriters and materials	116 14 3	do	417 68
Books of references, diaries, etc., almanacs and directories	1,211 9 11	do	2,653 97
Miscellaneous	5 16 7	do	5,865 72
Telegrams	9 66	do	14,549 25
Marine insurance	49 4 7	Total for outside service	178,307 23
Freight	180 1 9	Total for inside service	27,566 10
Shipping charges	78 11 6	Stock on hand 30th June, 1894, verified	295,873 33
Discount	9,483 1 9		55,999 33
Net total currency	792 3 4		
do sterling	8,720 18 5		
Difference in sterling	0 01		
Net total expenditure	191,838 69		
To stock on hand 1st July, 1893, verified	63,234 72		
Wages	5,115 70		
Balance profit	1,683 55		
	261,872 66		261,872 66

THOS. ROXBOROUGH,
Supt. of Stationery.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF the issue of Goods to the Departments in the Years ended 30th June, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

DEPARTMENTS.	ISSUED IN 1892-93.		ISSUED IN 1893-94.		INCREASE IN 1893-94.		DECREASE IN 1893-94.	
	Depart-ment.	Outside Service.	Depart-ment.	Outside Service.	Depart-ment.	Outside Service.	Depart-ment.	Outside Service.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture	1,949 90	69 30	1,162 68	283 85		214 55	787 22	
Quarantine		584 75		310 80				273 95
Experimental Farm		281 01		18 06				282 95
Census and Statistics		55 94		223 94		108 00		
Dairying		549 25		9 95				539 30
World's Fair		2,090 41		3,968 06		1,868 65		
Customs	2,119 68		1,332 47				787 21	
Trade and Commerce	502 37		537 83					
Finance	640 00		408 86			35 46		
Insurance Branch		88 50		59 59			171 14	
Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic		712 83		191 74				28 91
Governor General's Office	289 99		346 08			56 09		521 09
Government House	116 26		295 30					
Inland Revenue	1,241 82	1,962 83	710 61	1,729 87			531 21	232 96
Justice	1,653 94		1,479 66				174 28	
Penitentiary Branch	113 77		61 09				52 68	
do Kingston		747 50		719 37				28 13
do St. Vincent de Paul		425 21		256 08				169 13
do Dorchester		145 04		40 13				104 91
do Manitoba		242 97		118 21				124 76
do British Columbia		219 67		171 85				47 82
Regina Jail		83 05		4 30				78 75
Supreme Court		523 04		581 78		55 74		
Exchequer Court		329 03		217 83				111 20
Dominion Police		149 86		73 20				76 66
Regina Law Library		671 98		630 94				41 04
Miscellaneous		85 68		56 06				29 62
Solicitor General	30 42		61 00			30 58		
Marine and Fisheries	1,328 00	1,521 74	1,958 99	1,503 78		630 99		17 96
Behring Sea Arbitration				1,162 03				1,162 93
Militia and Defence	914 90	3,885 01	1,111 11	7,297 66		196 21		3,412 65
Adjutant General's Office	280 24		46 49					233 75
Privy Council	1,424 65		1,403 66					20 99
Public Works	1,778 04	2,401 24	1,943 12	2,355 23		165 08		46 02
Railways and Canals	3,335 53	3,858 25	2,694 27	1,572 38				2,285 88
Intercolonial Railway		3,740 87		4,698 00				957 13
C. P. R. Arbitration				0 14				0 14

Public Printing and Stationery.

Post Office.....	3,734 88	13,741 39	2,645 39	12,318 71	182 80	1,089 49	1,422 68
Money Order Branch.....	313 15		495 95				
Secretary of State.....	674 92		655 02		171 32	19 90	
Registrar's Branch.....	109 31		280 63				52 48
Civil Service Examiners.....	111 72		59 24				
High Commissioner in London.....	51 00		141 11		90 11	129 15	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	603 33	2,107 96	474 18	2,130 62			17,667 63
Register of Work.....	5,637 91	118,983 22	5,492 68	101,313 59		145 23	
Interior.....		2,716 08		3,718 20			
Immigration.....		625 46		1,050 47			
International Boundary.....				304 01			
North-west Government.....		672 73		1,029 53			
Geological Survey.....		1,285 71		898 38			387 33
Indian Affairs.....	1,300 60	2,150 60	1,395 50	1,927 73			222 87
Indian School Supplies.....		2,137 42		1,624 21			513 21
Departments generally.....	421 51		359 74			61 77	
Library of Parliament.....		232 01		417 08			
Auditor General.....	492 65		553 44		60 79		
North-west Police.....		2,459 50		2,653 97			
Charges of Management.....		293 99		247 44			46 55
Senate of Canada.....		4,911 49		5,865 72			
House of Commons.....		16,476 35		14,549 25			1,927 10
Refunds, C. Young, freight.....	4 00					4 00	
do D. Torrance do.....	1 22					1 22	
do J. P. McLean, overpaid.....	8 00					8 00	
Total issued to Departments.....	31,183 71	194,230 88	27,566 10	178,307 23			
do for Outside Service.....					1,893 37		
Increase for Departments.....						5,458 50	
Decrease for Departments.....							27,260 89
do Outside Service.....							5,458 50
Gross Increase.....							32,719 39
Gross Decrease.....							13,178 13
Net Decrease.....							19,541 26

THOS. ROXBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Stationery.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Dr.

			Amount.	Total.				Amount.	Total.
£	s.	d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
To Balance 1st July, 1893.....				63,234 72	Brought forward.....			63,234 72	
Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd.....	684	4 6	3,329 90		Chapman & Hall, Ltd.....	£ 4 13 0	22 63		
Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.....	160	7 9	780 55		Beaudry et Cie	53 15 2	261 62		
Wm. Mitchell.....	151	2 10	735 55		Elliott Bros.....	376 15 0	1,833 52		
Geo. Rowney & Co.....	161	12 9	786 64		Wm Wesley & Son.....	9 0 0	43 80		
John Walker & Co.....	1,648	19 0	8,025 10		L. Antoine et fils.....	13 7 3	65 03		
F. A. Brockhaus.....	9	8 3	45 79		Effingham, Wilson & Co.....	0 16 2	3 93		
Wostenholm & Sons.....	169	2 3	823 01		H. Sotheran & Co.....	0 9 0	2 19		
John Heath & Co.....	74	0 5	360 24		Wickwar & Co.....	2 2 6	10 34		
Rendall, Underwood & Co.....	50	14 6	246 86		Geo. P. Johnston.....	0 18 6	4 50		
Winter bottom Book Cloth Co.....	484	16 3	2,350 43		C. Gerhardt.....	50 1 5	243 68		
Geo. Waterston & Sons.....	433	3 1	2,108 02		Wilson & Son.....	6 9 0	31 39		
Johann Faber.....	34	17 0	169 60		J. R. Crompton & Bros.....	22 16 5	111 06		
H. Morell.....	19	9 10	94 86		Meteorological Coun'l, London.....	9 0 0	43 80		
H. C. Stephens.....	54	17 0	266 94		E. R. Larrance.....	0 2 6	61		
Faber Bros.....	49	3 4	239 27		Wm. Clowes & Son, Ltd.....	26 8 6	128 60		
J. D. Potter.....	12	8 6	60 48			£8,720 18 5		42,441 81	
Sampson, Low & Co.....	283	13 5	1,380 53		Tower Manufacturing Co.....		1,747 38		
Alex. Cowan & Sons.....	1,843	15 11	8,973 14		Parker, Stearns & Sutton.....		224 64		
Wm. F. Stanley.....	13	0 5	63 37		Queen & Co.....		12 00		
Jas. Chesterman & Co.....	56	7 0	274 24		Eagle Pencil Co.....		558 62		
Rose & Stumbles.....	100	15 6	490 43		Keuffel & Esser Co.....		699 18		
Evans, Adlard & Co.....	192	14 4	937 89		Burr Index Co.....		210 85		
Ormiston & Glass.....	19	11 4	95 22		Judd Paper Co.....		4,654 04		
Ch. Gaulon.....	14	6 4	69 67		Greenough, Adams & Cushing.....		111 13		
Joseph Rodgers & Sons.....	282	8 4	1,374 44		W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.....		53 81		
Eyre & Spottiswoode.....	538	12 9	2,621 38		Holmes, Booth & Haydens.....		144 38		
Henry Stevens & Son.....	52	0 2	253 11		Caw's Pen and Ink Co.....		25 40		
Grosvenor, Chater & Co.....	175	17 4	855 88		Boston Book Co.....		26 50		
Bernard Quaritch.....	55	14 7	271 19		Mackey Print Paper Co.....		5 63		
Spottiswoode & Co.....	6	8 11	31 37		Robert Clarke & Co.....		76 00		
Cooper, Dennison & Walkden.....	37	13 6	183 35		John Hopkins Press.....		8 70		
Winsor & Newton.....	79	9 2	386 70		Carter, Dinsmore & Co.....		83 68		
MacMillan & Co.....	0	17 8	4 30		Daniel Appleton & Co.....		2 98		
John Dickinson & Co.....	39	8 9	191 93		D. Van Nostrand Co.....		5 00		
Stevens & Haynes.....	1	0 10	5 07		W. & L. E. Gurley.....		8 07		
Ernest E. Sabel.....	61	0 3	296 93		S. Raymond Roberts.....		10 00		
W. Maggs.....	15	11 1	75 69		Geo. E. Littlefield.....		18 90		
E. Dufosse.....	21	15 2	105 89		Public Printer, Washington.....		25 00		
Robert Craig & Sons.....	44	0 11	214 36		Little, Brown & Co.....		60 63		
L. H. May.....	0	11 11	2 90		Baker & Taylor.....		625 52		
Wm. F. Clay.....	3	3 0	15 33		Bangs & Co.....		100 67		
Paul Pierrotet.....	1	16 2	8 80		Harper Bros.....		5 81		
Oswald Weigel.....	0	15 7	3 79		H. V. & H. W. Poor.....		48 00		
J. V. Rosenthal.....	3	5 7	15 97		F. P. Harper.....		15 60		
					Howard, Lockwood & Co.....		16 50		
					Hammond Type-writer Co.....		7 30		
					Peter Adams & Co.....		638 00		
					Illinois Iron and Bolt Co.....		180 67		
					American Historical Association.....		9 00		
					D. Appleton & Co.....		7 00		
					E. R. A. Seligman.....		2 00		
					Chs. Scribners & Sons.....		6 75		
					W. M. Patton.....		4 00		
					Callaghan & Co.....		2 70		
Carried forward.....				63,234 72	Carried forward.....			105 676 53	

Public Printing and Stationery.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Con.*

DR.

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		105,676 53	Brought forward.....		116,679 77
W. L. Britton.....	5 00		Barnes & Co.....	50 65	
Scientific Publishing Co.....	2 50		Alex. Taylor.....	140 30	
A. S. Clark.....	3 66		Miller & Son.....	114 50	
Ginn & Co.....	9 00		Toronto Paper Co.....	10,093 65	
P. B. Pierce.....	3 00		F. Nisbet.....	76 75	
Binder and Kelly.....	4 00		J. C. Overell.....	38 30	
Geological Publishing Co.....	3 50		Barber & Ellis Co.....	13,395 74	
University Press of Chicago.....	3 00		Buntin, Reid & Co.....	148 19	
W. D. C. Hodges.....	6 65		Canada Paper Co. (Toronto).....	90 28	
J. B. Lippincott & Co.....	5 00		Brown Bros. (Limited).....	1,799 63	
Willis L. Jepson.....	1 50		Carswell & Co.....	751 00	
MacMillan & Co.....	3 24		Office Specialty Mfg. Co.....	1,001 32	
Standard Supply Co.....	164 00		Tingley & Stewart Mfg. Co.....	207 09	
Air Brush Mfg. Co.....	28 00		J. Underwood & Co.....	3,916 04	
The Fairbanks Co.....	38 25		Buntin & Gillies Co.....	64 79	
Chs. L. Woodward.....	20 25		W. J. Gage & Co. (Limited).....	3,416 20	
Rand, McNally & Co.....	9 50		Morton, Phillips & Co.....	410 97	
Ticknor & Co.....	3 55		M. B. Perine & Co.....	5,354 54	
G. R. Blanchard.....	0 95		D. McFarlane & Co.....	232 79	
Contemporary Publishing Co.....	0 85		W. L. Carrie.....	38 75	
F. W. Davenport.....	1 83		K. Campbell & Co.....	33 00	
E. S. Allen.....	2 50		Kerry, Watson & Co.....	18 75	
R. R. Bowker.....	3 00		Tees & Co.....	36 91	
C. W. Bryant & Co.....	10 00		Union Card and Paper Co.....	598 27	
Inland Printer.....	5 50		R. D. Richardson.....	15 00	
J. D. & E. S. Dana.....	6 00		A. W. MacKinlay.....	55 53	
Engraver and Printer Co.....	3 30		Might's Directory Co.....	693 50	
A. M. Collins Mfg. Co.....	4 80		D. & J. Sadlier & Co.....	384 14	
John Wiley & Sons.....	4 00		Cyclostyle Co.....	258 96	
J. T. White & Co.....	32 00		T. N. Hibben & Co.....	132 95	
Houghton & Mifflin Co.....	2 91		Alpha Rubber Co.....	1,734 12	
American Architect and Building News Co.....	10 00		E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd.....	226 00	
B. & O. Myers.....	21 00		Hearn & Harrison.....	35 30	
T. Y. Crowell & Co.....	1 97		Spackman & Co.....	1,632 65	
E. T. Sees.....	20 00		Queen's Printer, Toronto.....	35 15	
H. Jacobbs.....	12 00		V. Marentette.....	16 70	
Joseph Knight & Co.....	2 00		"Gazette" Printing Co.....	231 05	
Review of Reviews.....	2 00		Queen's Printer, Winnipeg.....	17 00	
S. E. Casino.....	12 61		N. A. Bosworth.....	5 55	
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.....	5 00		Henderson Directory Publish- ing Co.....	110 00	
John Anderson.....	4 75		Queen's Printer, Quebec.....	29 97	
Hoffman's Catholic Directory	1 00		Alex. Scott.....	7 75	
Alvah Bushnell.....	1 30		Wm. Foster, Brown & Co.....	87 19	
Rogers Manifold and Carbon Paper Co.....	16 25		E. Senecal fils.....	766 00	
Powers Bros.....	32 00		D. McAlpine & Co.....	120 00	
H. Lindenmeyr & Sons.....	16 00		P. Lamont.....	16 25	
T. S. & J. D. Negus.....	8 08		Rowell & Hutchison.....	49 90	
		11,003 24	W. H. Irwin & Co.....	129 50	
A. Buntin & Son.....	772 65		Williams Official B. C. Direc- tory.....	80 00	
Boyd, Rylie & Campbell.....	41 65		T. L. Chappelle.....	1 00	
Canada Paper Co.....	22,568 14		Union Publishing Co.....	47 00	
R. Sharpley & Sons.....	591 84		W. T. Slavin.....	7 55	
Rolland Paper Co.....	32,693 97		Boulanger & Marcotte.....	129 00	
Dominion Paper Co.....	101 49		W. J. Arnott & Co.....	0 35	
John Lovell & Son.....	338 30		Queen's Printer, Victoria.....	6 50	
W. V. Dawson.....	854 57		Lincoln Paper Mills Co.....	142 50	
J. C. Wilson & Co.....	4,885 75		H. M. Tomlison.....	16 25	
Ed. Auld.....	348 00		Edouard Arpin.....	4 15	
Carried forward.....		116,679 77	Carried forward.....		116,679 77

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Con.*

DR.

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		116,679 77	Brought forward.....		231,698 16
James Smart Mfg. Co.....	99 56		G. W. Robinson & Co.....	2 75	
John Britnell.....	4 90		R. B. Way.....	3 00	
C. O. Beauchemin & fils.....	68 97		D. Battersby.....	0 50	
P. V. Ayotte.....	2 90		Reid, Craig & Co.....	37 50	
J. & A. MacMillan.....	2 00		Creighton and Marshall.....	1 59	
H. A. Cropley.....	24 93		J. B. McLean Publishing Co.....	1 90	
Copp, Clark & Co.....	4 03		John B. Snider.....	6 50	
Western Law Times.....	10 00		R. Reid.....	6 00	
Bailey Bros.....	13 40		J. R. Waghorn.....	9 00	
Royal Pulp and Paper Co.....	1,656 59		International Railway Pub- lishing Co.....	2 50	
Whiteford & Theoret.....	50 00		J. E. Bryant & Co., Ltd.....	8 00	
Chas. F. Dawson.....	20 00		Geo. F. Bostwick.....	7 60	
A. D. Hibbard.....	35 40		A. Britnell.....	34 00	
Canada Printing Ink Co.....	6 40		H. R. Hardy.....	54 00	
Geo. Carter & Co.....	7 55		Goodwin Law Books & Pub- lishing Co.....	80 00	
Harrison & Co.....	25 00		Ontario Publishing Co.....	2 50	
Duck and Yarn Co., Ltd.....	240 00		John Rooney.....	1 90	
Ritchie & Ramsay.....	297 53	115,018 39	J. A. Kirk.....	47 25	
J. M. Valois.....	5 00		Fred Steinberger.....	245 00	
Ch. E. Spragge.....	11 65		Lyman, Sons & Co.....	5 62	
A. Bolduc.....	1 00		Wm. Briggs.....	3 00	
Knight & Co.....	0 35		Geo. Bengough.....	0 50	
F. C. Allen & Co.....	2 00		N. R. Butcher.....	42 00	
J. G. McKinnon.....	1 20		John Small.....	20 00	
Williamson Book Co.....	48 65		James Holmes.....	6 50	
G. & J. Esplin.....	60 00		Hudson Bay Co.....	13 25	
L. H. Taché.....	12 00		Carruthers & Brocks.....	2 75	
Geo. Stewart.....	7 50		P. N. Breton.....	2 00	
D. Appleton & Co.....	35 00		Dawson & Co.....	2 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	2 75		G. Seifert.....	0 35	
Geo. W. Baker.....	4 50		S. W. McMichael.....	5 00	
J. H. Brownlee.....	153 50		M. McGregor Publishing Co.....	30 00	
J. K. Patton.....	1 45		R. H. Gillhully.....	1 45	
Gaetz Bros.....	5 75		Wm. Slaughter.....	6 00	
Geo. Demers.....	4 50		Canadian Manufacturer Pub- lishing Co.....	3 00	
M. J. Henry.....	5 00		F. E. Kilvert.....	5 00	
John O'Neil.....	3 00		North-west Government.....	2 00	
C. Pitt.....	21 75		J. M. Bowell.....	5 00	
Maxime Hudon.....	15 00		A. R. Milne.....	5 00	
J. R. Ruel.....	10 00		G. S. Clute.....	5 00	
A. P. Tippet & Co.....	1 00		J. A. Gemmill.....	8 00	
C. Service.....	2 50		Fred W. Terrill.....	7 50	
H. Washington.....	108 00		Eben Picken.....	5 00	
P. Willimott & Co.....	54 00		L. J. Demers.....	1 00	
C. P. Ry. Freight Agent, N.W.T.....	5 46		Chas. Potter.....	3 00	
S. Robillard.....	3 00		Joseph P. Clougher.....	0 25	
E. S. M. Lovelace.....	11 87		Thos. McAuley.....	4 50	
Coll'tr of Customs, Montreal.....	30 00		W. J. G. Mulrooney.....	23 25	
Queen's Printer, Halifax.....	9 25				1,478 19
Provincial Sec'y, Fredericton.....	17 00		James Hope & Co.....	368 49	
J. Heidingsfeld.....	2 00		John Durie & Son.....	3,122 60	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	3 00		Geo. Cox.....	332 32	
E. B. Biggar.....	3 00		Pritchard & Andrews.....	887 26	
Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	2 00		J. M. Garland.....	447 80	
Postmaster, Toronto.....	0 55		C. H. Thorburn.....	14 54	
D. A. Bruce.....	3 50		S. & H. Borbridge.....	196 43	
A. Morris.....	3 40		Gustave Smith.....	302 67	
Thomson Bros.....	35 70		Robert Orr.....	21 75	
"The Leader" Co., Ltd.....	1 50				
Carried forward.....		231,698 16	Carried forward.....		233,176 35

Public Printing and Stationery.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.—*Con.*

Dr.

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		233,176 35	Brought forward.....		245,442 74
McKinley & Northwood.....	243 40		James Armstrong.....	3 20	
F. E. Smith.....	360 91		Postmaster General.....	156 36	
Eclipse Office Furniture Co....	2,319 53		Ottawa Mfg. Co.....	27 50	
H. G. Dunlevie.....	39 30		N. S. Garland.....	2 00	
Mortimer & Co.....	256 50		J. B. Jackson.....	10 00	
R. Thackray.....	158 75		D. A. Chandler.....	22 50	
Postmaster, Ottawa.....	138 75		John Moore.....	124 50	
Registrar of Supreme Court.....	76 90		B. T. A. Bell.....	96 00	
W. D. Lemieux.....	60 72		H. M. Jarvis.....	1 25	
N. & G. Hay.....	1 80		R. J. Devlin.....	8 10	
R. A. Sproule.....	97 75		T. A. Spence.....	5 50	
D. McLaughlin.....	10 00		Stephens Bros.....	5 94	
F. Roger.....	57 85		Geo. Rakestraw.....	12 50	
I. E. Cross.....	388 47		R. A. Crough.....	1 55	
H. Kitchaman.....	92 37		C. H. Masters.....	2 50	
Geo. L. Blatch.....	7 40		Manufacturing Stationers Co.....	18 00	
Geo. May & Sons.....	4 80		E. R. Smith & Son.....	10 00	
J. L. Orme & Son.....	11 67		Mme. P. I. U. Beaudry.....	50 00	
J. A. Brook & Co.....	1,083 93				683 87
Dr. K. D. Graham.....	260 02		Dept. Public Printing and		
T. G. Bell.....	165 57		Stationery.....		6,263 22
J. P. & F. W. Esmonde.....	275 96		Canadian Pacific Ry.....	1,378 86	
H. L. Carson.....	10 25		Canada Atlantic Ry.....	855 95	
Writers Supply Co.....	449 93		Canadian Express Co.....	406 55	
		12,266 39	Dominion Express Co.....	42 22	
Butterworth & Co.....	6 50				2,633 58
Wm. Kingsford.....	54 02		Wages.....		5,115 70
Geo. R. Lancefield.....	50 00		Casual revenue—profits.....	1,683 55	
J. F. Whiteaves.....	3 00				1,683 55
R. S. Montgomery & Son.....	5 00				261,872 66
R. A. McCormick.....	7 95				
Carried forward.....		245,442 74			

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada; being 57-58 Victoria, Fourth Session, Seventh Parliament, 1894; English and French versions, bound half sheep.

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Parliament of Canada.</i>		
His Excellency the Governor General.....	2	.....
Honourable Cabinet Ministers.....	34	.....
do Senators, Ontario.....	44	.....
do do Quebec.....	21	21
do do Nova Scotia.....	18	.....
do do New Brunswick.....	14	.....
do do Manitoba.....	7	.....
do do Prince Edward Island.....	8	.....
do do North-west Territories.....	4	.....
do do British Columbia.....	6	.....
Members for Ontario.....	274	2
do Quebec.....	77	115
do Nova Scotia.....	69	.....
do New Brunswick.....	39	.....
do Prince Edward Island.....	18	.....
do British Columbia.....	18	.....
do Manitoba.....	14	1
do North-west Territories.....	12	.....
Totals.....	679	146
<i>Departmental List.</i>		
Honourable Judges, Supreme Court.....	6	.....
Registrar, Supreme Court.....	1	.....
Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court.....	2	1
The Library, Supreme Court.....	1	1
Judge, Exchequer Court.....	1	.....
Registrar do.....	1	1
Law Clerk, House of Commons.....	1	.....
do Senate.....	1	.....
Deputy Law Clerk, Senate.....	1	.....
do House of Commons.....	1	1
Officers, House of Commons.....	9	4
do Senate.....	6	2
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1	1
Library of Parliament.....	40	10
Departments.....	68	13
Department of Justice, for Agents.....	75	.....
Totals.....	215	34

Public Printing and Stationery.

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—Continued.

To whom sent.	Volume 1.		Volumes 1 & 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>				
Provincial Government.....			12	
Library of the Legislature.....			4	
Honourable Judges.....			15	
Registrars of Courts.....			4	
Judges, County Courts.....			42	
Junior Judges, County Courts.....			20	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....			5	
Police Magistrates.....			85	
Sheriffs.....			40	
County Attorneys.....			2	
Clerks of the Peace.....			42	
Master in Ordinary, Superior Court.....			2	2
Libraries and Colleges.....			14	
Law Associations.....			50	
City, Town and County Corporations.....			286	
Mayors of City Corporations.....			9	
Clerks of County Courts.....			41	
Registrars.....			61	3
Newspapers.....			343	
Revising Officers.....			16	
Municipalities.....	501			
Totals.....	501		1,093	5
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>				
Provincial Government.....			3	10
Library of the Legislature.....			2	3
Honourable Judges, Queen's Bench.....			6	6
do Superior Court.....			29	29
Judge and Clerk, Vice-Admiralty Court.....			2	2
Judges' Chambers.....			5	5
Advocate Libraries.....			13	13
Le Commissaire d'Extradition.....			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace.....			3	3
Police Magistrates and Clerks.....			4	4
Stipendiary Magistrates.....			3	10
Recorders and Clerks.....			3	3
Sheriffs.....			3	18
Prothonotaries.....			8	14
Clerks of the Peace.....			3	3
Registrars.....			18	48
Universities and Colleges.....			11	16
Mayors of Cities.....			6	6
City, Town and County Corporations.....			20	69
Harbour Commissioners.....			1	
Newspapers.....			43	54
Clerks of Circuit Courts.....			16	50
Revising Officers.....			12	52
Clerk of the Crown, Montreal.....			1	1
Le Conseil d'Hygiène, Quebec.....			1	1
Municipalities.....	192	657		
Totals.....	192	657	217	421

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	12	
Library of the Legislature.....	4	
do Nova Scotia Barristers Society.....	4	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	7	
do County Court.....	8	
do Probate Court.....	20	
Sheriffs.....	18	
Prothonotaries.....	18	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Judge and Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
Clerks of County Courts.....	20	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	34	
Mayor of City Corporation.....	1	
Universities and Colleges.....	3	
Harbour Commissioners.....	1	
Newspapers.....	52	1
Police Magistrate.....	1	
Revising Officers.....	15	
Totals.....	221	2
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	12	
Library of the Legislature.....	4	
Judges Supreme Court.....	6	
do County Court.....	7	1
do Inferior Courts.....	10	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	
Judge and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
Clerks of County Courts.....	10	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	26	
Registrars.....	15	
Sheriffs.....	14	
Clerks of Circuit Courts.....	7	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	4	
Newspapers.....	30	1
Mayors of Cities.....	2	
Clerk of Supreme Court.....	1	
Revising Officers.....	6	
Universities and Colleges.....	3	
Law Associations.....	4	
Totals.....	164	2

Public Printing and Stationery.

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—Continued.

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	10	
Library of the Legislature.....	4	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	4	
do County do.....	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	3	
Prothonotaries.....	3	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Sheriffs.....	3	
Registrar.....	1	
Clerks of County Courts.....	3	
Mayor of City.....	1	
City and County Corporations.....	3	
Newspapers.....	10	
Clerk of the Crown.....	1	
Law Society.....	1	
Revising Officers.....	4	
Totals.....	55	1
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	10	
Library of the Legislature.....	4	
Judges, Queen's Bench.....	4	1
do County Courts.....	5	1
Sheriffs.....	5	
Police Magistrates.....	10	
Clerks of County Courts.....	15	
Registrars.....	4	
Prothonotary.....	1	
Judges' Library.....	1	1
City Corporation.....	1	
Universities and Colleges.....	3	1
Mayor of City.....	1	
Newspapers.....	39	1
Revising Officers.....	2	
Totals.....	105	5

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—Continued.

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	8	.....
Library of Parliament.....	4	.....
Judges, Supreme Court.....	8	.....
do County Court.....	5	.....
Clerks do do.....	12	.....
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Mayor of City.....	1	.....
Registrars.....	3	.....
City and Town Corporations.....	3	.....
Sheriffs.....	6	.....
Newspapers.....	15	.....
Revising Officers.....	3	.....
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates.....	14	.....
Libraries and Colleges.....	3	.....
Totals.....	86	1
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Office of the Council.....	2	.....
Legislative Library.....	4	.....
Members of the Council.....	6	.....
Judges, Supreme Court.....	6	1
Registrar do.....	1	.....
Sheriffs.....	6	.....
Registrars.....	5	.....
Newspapers.....	15	.....
Clerks of Courts.....	5	.....
Regina Law Library.....	2	.....
Totals.....	52	1

Public Printing and Stationery.

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894, bound full calf—*Continued.*

LIST No. 2.

To whom sent.	Volume 1.		Volume 2.		Volumes 1 and 2	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General.....					3	
Their Honours the Lieutenant-Governors.....					8	1
The Colonial Secretary.....	1		1			
The Honourable the Registrar General.....	1	1	1	1		
The Cabinet Ministers.....					31	3
The Privy Councillors.....					13	
Clerk, Privy Council.....					1	1
Office do.....					5	
Deputy Ministers.....					16	
Honourable Judges, Supreme Court.....					3	2
Registrar do.....					1	
Judges' Chambers do.....					1	1
The Library do.....					1	1
Judge, Exchequer Court.....					1	
Registrar do.....					1	1
Keeper of Records, Secretary of State, and Agriculture.....					2	2
Librarians of Parliament.....					2	2
Clerk of the Senate.....					2	2
The Speaker do.....					2	2
do House of Commons.....					2	2
The Clerk do.....					2	2
The Deputy Clerk do.....					1	1
do Senate.....					1	1
The Law Clerk do.....					1	
do House of Commons.....					1	
The Speaker's Secretary, House of Commons.....					1	
Honourable Senators, Ontario.....					22	
do Quebec.....					6	17
do Nova Scotia.....					9	
do New Brunswick.....					9	
do P. E. Island.....					3	
do British Columbia.....					3	
do Manitoba.....					3	1
do N. W. Territories.....					2	
Heads of Religious Bodies, Ontario.....					15	
do Quebec.....					2	9
do Nova Scotia.....					3	
do New Brunswick.....					4	
do P. E. Island.....					1	
do British Columbia.....					3	
do Manitoba.....					2	1
do N. W. Territories.....					6	1
The Legislative Library, Ontario.....					1	1
do Quebec.....					1	1
do Nova Scotia.....					1	1
do New Brunswick.....					1	1
do P. E. Island.....					1	1
do British Columbia.....					1	1
do Manitoba.....					1	1
do N. W. Territories.....					1	1
Totals	2	1	2	1	203	61

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—*Continued.*

LIST No. 3

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
British Government.....	20	
do Museum.....	2	
High Commissioner for Canada.....	2	1
Canadian Agency, Paris.....	1	1
Foreign Offices, Europe.....	12	9
United States Secretary of State.....	1	1
do Attorney General.....	1	1
do Library of Congress.....	1	1
Prefect Propaganda, Rome.....		1
Canadian College, Rome.....		1
Colonial Governments.....	19	
Foreign Consuls General in Canada.....	3	2
British Legation at Washington.....	2	2
Totals.....	64	20

Public Printing and Stationery.

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes of Canada, 1894—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Volume 1.		Volume 2.		Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Copies bound Half Sheep.</i>						
Parliament of Canada.....					679	146
Departmental List.....					215	34
Province of Ontario.....	501				1,093	5
do Quebec.....	192	657			217	421
do Nova Scotia.....					221	2
do New Brunswick.....					164	2
do Prince Edward Island.....					55	1
do British Columbia.....					86	1
do Manitoba.....					105	5
do North-west Territories.....					52	1
Cash Sales.....					474	35
<i>Copies bound Full and Half Calf.</i>						
Per List No. 2.....	2	1	2	1	203	61
do 3.....					64	20
Per Orders in Council.....					2	
Cash Sales.....					30	
Totals distributed.....	695	658	2	1	3,660	734
In stock, full calf.....					1	6
do half calf.....						13
do half sheep.....	105	92	98	49	339	97
Total ordered.....	800	750	100	50	4,000	850
Number printed, Volume 1, English.....						4,800
do 2 do.....						4,100
do 1 French.....						1,600
do 2 do.....						900

DISTRIBUTION and Sales of Statutes, &c., Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

Binding.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		Orders of Secretary of State.		Orders in Council.		Total sent out.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Half sheep.....	1,602	884	42	8	10	1	9	.....	61	9	1,541	875
Full do	623	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	620	107
Half calf	171	97	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	169	97
Full do	91	45	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	1	87	44

ACTS OF THE PROVINCES AND OF CANADA NOT REPEALED, 1887.

Half sheep.....	3,577	926	18	1	8	.....	9	.....	35	1	3,542	925
Full do	427	107	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	425	107
Half calf.....	212	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	210	100
Full do	126	63	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	122	62

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 1889.

Half sheep.....	771	707	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	12	.....	759	707
Full do	322	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	150
Half calf.....	294	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	165
Full do	247	112	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	246	112

CRIMINAL LAWS, 1887.

Half calf.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Full do	50	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	22

CRIMINAL LAWS, 1893 AND 1894.

1893.....	1,511	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1,468	479
1894.....	9,000	2,000	100	25	.....	.....	8,197	1,519	8,297	1,544	703	456

CRIMINAL CODE, 1892.

Half sheep.....	696	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reprinted.....	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total on hand.....	1,696	611	260	31	4	1	938	79	1,202	111	494	500
Full calf.....	31	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	22

Public Printing and Stationery.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Title.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—						
Report of Entomologist, 1885.....	15				15	
Mortuary Statistics, 1886.....	14				14	
do 1890.....	9				9	
do 1891.....	14				14	
do 1892.....	14				14	
do 1893.....	17				17	
Criminal Statistics, 1885.....	13				13	
do 1889.....	25				25	
do 1890.....	20				20	
do 1891.....	20				20	
do 1892.....	24				24	
do 1893.....	17				17	
Report of the Minister, 1886.....	15	15	7		8	15
do 1888.....	49				49	
do 1889.....	50	24	7		43	24
do 1890.....	6	10	1		5	10
do 1891.....	27	10	1		26	10
do 1892.....	24	15	1		23	15
do 1893.....	25		2		23	
Archives, 1886.....	12	15			12	15
do 1887.....	12				12	
do 1888.....	47				47	
do 1889.....	24	19			24	19
do 1890.....	22	24			22	24
do 1891.....	23	5			23	5
do 1892.....	23	15			23	15
do 1893.....	25		2		23	
Experimental Farm, 1889.....	49	25	7		42	25
do 1890.....	10	10	7		3	10
do 1891.....	40	15	1		39	15
do 1892.....	23	15	2		21	15
do 1893.....	25		8		17	
Butter and cheese, 1893.....	15		2		13	
Dairy Commission, 1890.....	10	10	1		9	10
do 1891.....	15		7		8	
do 1892.....	25	15	2		23	15
Poultry and eggs, 1893.....	500	15	361	5	139	10
Statistical Abstract, 1886.....	4				4	
do 1887.....	4				4	
do 1888.....	4				4	
do 1889.....	4				4	
do 1890.....	7				7	
do 1891.....	8				8	
do 1892.....	14		7		7	
Census of Canada, Volume 1, 1891.....	92		9		83	
do do 2, 1891.....	99		7		92	
Emigration and Immigration.....	25				25	
Jamaica Exhibition, 1890.....	10				10	
World's Fair Exhibition in Chicago, 1893.....	25				25	
Auditor General—						
Report of 1887.....	18		1		17	
do 1888.....	33		1		32	
do 1889.....	105	50	1		104	50
do 1890.....	177	50	1		176	50
do 1891.....	126	15	1		125	15
do 1892.....	40	25	3		37	25
do 1893.....	200	50	128	1	72	49
Customs—						
Trade and Navigation, 1852.....	8				8	
do 1853.....	59	19			59	19
do 1854.....	74				74	
do 1855.....	11				11	
do 1856.....	62	12			62	12

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—Continued.

Title.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Customs—Continued.						
Trade and Navigation, 1857.....	19	3			19	3
do 1858.....	18	16			18	16
do 1888.....	95	50			95	50
do 1889.....		48				48
do 1890.....	25	24	2		23	24
do 1891.....	5	10	2		3	10
do 1892.....	80	25	7		73	25
do 1893.....	150	25	32		118	25
Finance—						
Public Accounts, 1887.....	10				10	
do 1888.....	100	25			100	25
do 1889.....	70	48			70	48
do 1890.....	100	25			100	25
do 1891.....	100	25			100	25
do 1892.....	98	25			98	25
do 1893.....	99	25	6		93	25
Loan and Building Societies, 1887.....	10				10	
do 1892.....	11				11	
Johnson's Statistics, 1887.....	9		1		8	
Insurance Report, 1889.....	48				48	
do 1890.....	6	9			6	9
do 1891.....	4	6			4	6
do 1892.....	23	25			23	25
do 1893.....	25	10	6	1	19	9
Abstract of Statement for Insurance.....	25		25			
Shareholders of Banks, 1887.....	11				11	
do 1888.....	25				25	
do 1889.....	25				25	
do 1891.....	6				6	
do 1892.....	3		3			
do 1893.....	25		14		11	
Unclaimed Dividends, 1890.....	28				28	
do 1893.....	25		25			
On Trade and Trade Openings, 1892.....	7				7	
Fisheries—						
Fishery Protection Service, 1887.....	12				12	
do 1888.....	50				50	
do 1889.....	50	15			50	15
Report of the Minister, 1888.....	50				50	
do 1889.....	7				7	
do 1890.....	7	5			7	5
do 1891.....	23	5			23	5
Fishery Statement, 1889.....	6				6	
do 1890.....	10		1		9	
do 1891.....	15		1		14	
do 1892.....	24	15	2		22	15
Fishery Industry in Ontario, 1892.....	25		1		24	
do British Columbia, 1892.....	10		1		9	
Herring Fishing Industry.....	25	24			25	24
Lobster Industry.....	25	10			25	10
Geological Survey—						
Summary Report, 1890.....		10				10
do 1891.....	15				15	
do 1892.....	15	10			15	10
do 1893.....	25		25			
High Commissioner—						
Report of, 1888.....	50				50	
do 1889.....	50	24			50	24
do 1890.....	9	10			9	10
do 1891.....	10	5			10	5
Inland Revenue—						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	19				19	
do 1888.....	49	20			49	20
do 1889.....	48	24			48	24

Public Printing and Stationery.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—Continued.

Title.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Inland Revenue—Continued.						
Report of the Minister, 1890	49	25			49	25
do 1891	20	10			20	10
do 1892	24	15			24	15
do 1893	100	10	5		95	10
Adulteration of Food, 1888	50				50	
do 1889	50		1		49	
do 1890	10	5			10	5
do 1891	14	5			14	5
do 1892	24	15			24	15
do 1893	50	15			50	15
Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, 1889.	50	25			50	25
do 1890.	9	5			9	5
do 1891.	15	5			15	5
do 1892.	25	15			25	15
do 1893.	25	15			25	15
Indian Affairs—						
Report of the Superintendent, 1887	12				12	
do 1888	100	12			100	12
do 1889	96	49			96	49
do 1890	49	25			49	25
do 1891	10	10			10	10
do 1892	22	10			22	10
do 1893	50	15	1		49	15
Interior—						
Report of the Minister, 1875.	12				12	
do 1876.	12				12	
do 1877.	12				12	
do 1878.	12				12	
do 1879.	12				12	
do 1880.	12				12	
do 1882.	12				12	
do 1883.	12				12	
do 1884.	12				12	
do 1885.	12				12	
do 1886.	12				12	
do 1887.	12				12	
do 1888.	48				48	
do 1889.	99	24			99	24
do 1890.	10	5			10	5
do 1891.	23	5			23	5
do 1892.	99	10	3		96	10
do 1893.	25	15	1		24	15
Justice—						
Report of the Minister, 1886.	20				20	
do 1887.	20				20	
do 1888.	25	25			25	25
do 1889.	25	9			25	9
do 1890.	25	10			25	10
do 1891.	36	5			36	5
do 1892.	15	10			15	10
do 1893.	15	10			15	10
Marine—						
Report of the Minister, 1887.	12				12	
do 1888.	50				50	
do 1889.	49	24			49	24
do 1890.	6		2		4	
do 1891.	28	5			28	5
do 1892.	101	10	2		99	10
do (on Marine), 1893.	25	15	3		22	15
do (on Fisheries), 1893.	25	15	14		11	15
Steamboat Inspection, 1889.	50				50	
do 1890.	5				5	
do 1891.	27	5			27	5

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—Continued.

Title.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Marine—Continued.</i>						
Steamboat Inspection, 1892.....	15	10			15	10
do 1893.....	25	15	1		24	15
Imperial Deck Load Co., 1890.....	4				4	
List of Shipping, 1892.....	111		62		49	
<i>Militia and Defence—</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	4				4	
do 1888.....	50				50	
do 1889.....	74	25			74	25
do 1890.....	8	5			8	5
do 1891.....	17	5			17	5
do 1892.....	22	25	3		19	25
do 1893.....	50	15	27		23	15
Field Exercises, 1884.....	10				10	
Queen's Regulations for Army, 1885.....	11				11	
Militia List, 1892.....	96		1		95	
<i>North-west Mounted Police—</i>						
Report of Superintendent, 1888.....	48	25			48	25
do 1889.....	49				49	
do 1890.....	9	5			9	5
do 1891.....	10	5			10	5
do 1892.....	13	10			13	10
do 1893.....	25	15	4		21	15
<i>Post Office—</i>						
Postal Map, Ontario.....	13		6		7	
do Quebec.....	14		11		3	
do Nova Scotia.....	14		7		7	
do New Brunswick.....	92		7		85	
do Manitoba.....	17		8		9	
do British Columbia.....	16		8		8	
Postal Guide (paper), 1893.....	60		6		54	
do do 1894.....	200		110		90	
do (cloth), 1894.....	100		100			
Report of the Minister, 1888.....	23	20			23	20
do 1889.....	20	19			20	19
do 1890.....	18	20	1		17	20
do 1891.....	42	10	1		41	10
do 1892.....	16	14	6		10	14
do 1893.....	50	15	15	2	35	13
<i>Public Printing and Stationery—</i>						
Report of the Queen's Printer, 1888.....	25	25			25	25
do 1889.....	25	25	1		24	25
do 1890.....	25	25	1		24	25
do 1891.....	25	25			25	25
do 1892.....	49	25			49	25
do 1893.....	50	5			50	5
<i>Public Works—</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	11	12			11	12
do 1888.....	48	25			48	25
do 1889.....	49	24			49	24
do 1890.....	47	50			47	50
do 1st part, 1891.....	34	5			34	5
do 2nd " 1891.....	7	5			7	5
do 1892.....	24	15	1		23	15
do 1893.....	25	10	2		23	10
<i>Railways and Canals—</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	13		2		11	
do 1888.....	100	50	3		97	50
do 1889.....	100	49	4		96	49
do 1890.....	48	25	4		44	25
do 1891.....	18	10	4		14	10
do 1892.....	18	10	7		11	10
do 1893.....	50	25	30		20	25
Railway Statistics, 1888.....	74				74	

Public Printing and Stationery.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand 1st January, 1894.		Cash Sales.		On hand 31st December, 1894.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Railways and Canals—<i>Continued.</i>						
Railway Statistics, 1889.....	99				99	
do do 1890.....	6				6	
do do 1891.....	5				5	5
do do 1892.....	19	15	4		15	15
Canal Statistics, 1889.....	25	24			25	24
do do 1890.....	10	5			10	5
do do 1891.....	14				14	
do do 1892.....	25	15	1		24	15
Canal Revenues, 1891.....	15	5			15	5
Secretary of State—						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	25				25	
do do 1888.....	25	25			25	25
do do 1889.....	25	24			25	24
do do 1890.....	7	5			7	5
do do 1891.....	21	5	1		20	5
do do 1892.....	7	15	1		6	15
do do 1893.....	25	15	25			15
Civil Service List, 1885.....	25				25	
do do 1886.....	25				25	
do do 1887.....	25				25	
do do 1888.....	25				25	
do do 1889.....	25				25	
do do 1890.....	25				25	
do do 1891.....	25				25	
do do 1892.....	83		4		79	
do do 1893.....	90		90			
Civil Service Examiners, 1887.....		35				35
do do 1888.....		47				47
do do 1889.....	94	22	94			22
do do 1890.....		20		1		19
do do 1891.....	5	21	5			20
do do 1892.....		8		6		2
do do 1893.....	100	25	100	18		7
Social Economy, 1889.....	31	13	1	10	30	3
Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1892.....	140	50	5	2	135	48
Hansard, Senate, 1891.....	17				17	
do do 1892.....	13				13	
do do 1893.....	24		1		23	
do do 1894.....	25		3		22	
Hansard, House of Commons, 1880.....	82	55	1		81	55
do do 1890.....	126	55			126	55
do do 1891.....	79	49			79	49
do do 1892.....	81	50	2		79	50
do do 1893.....	86	52	4		82	52
do do 1894.....	100	50	22		78	50
do do (daily) 1894.....	95		95			
Labour Commission—						
Report of the Commission.....	4,538	1,903	30	12	4,508	1,891
Evidence for different Provinces.....	822	1,161	28	12	794	1,149
Lower Canada Report, Seigniorial Questions, 3 vols., 1856.....		100				100
Civil Code of Lower Canada, 3 Vols.....	25				25	
do do 1866.....	250				250	
Analytical Index to Civil Code, 1867.....	250				250	
Code of Civil Procedure, Lower Canada, 1867.....	250				250	
Trade and Commerce—						
Report of the Minister, 1893.....	100	50	11		89	50
Mission to Australia.....	50	25	17		33	25
Colonial Conference.....	100		81		19	

STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and Officially distributed

TITLE.	English, No. on hand 1st January, 1894.		French, No. on hand 1st January, 1894.		English, Cash Sales.	
	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.
Actes et ordonnances révisés, Bas-Canada, 1845.				25		
Tables do do				25		
Edits et ordonnances, Bas-Canada, Vol. 1, 1854.				300		
do do do 2, 1855.				300		
do do do 3, 1856.				300		
Index to Statutes, Upper Canada, 1856.	50					
do do Lower do 1856.	50					
Tables of Statutes do do 1856.			50			
Revised Statutes, Upper do 1843.	25					
do do Lower do 1845.	25			20		
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1859.				35		
do do Upper Canada, 1859.	17					
do do Lower do 1859.	200		100			
Statutes, Province of Canada, 1851.	63		50			
do do do 1st part, 1852-53.	100		50			
do do do 2nd do 1852-53.			50			
do do do 1st do 1854-55.	100		50			
do do do 2nd do 1854-55.	100		50			
do do do 1856.	100		50			
do do do 1857.	100		50			
do do do 1858.	100		50			
do do do 1859.	100		50			
do do do 1860.	100		50			
do do do 1861.	100		50			
do do do 1862.	100		50			
do do do 1st part, 1863.	100		50			
do do do 2nd do 1863.	100		50			
do do do 1864.	100		50			
do do do 1st part, 1865.	100		50			
do do do 2nd do 1865.	100		50			
do do do 1866.	100		50			
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, 1867.	1,303		1,416		2	
do do do 1868.	1,581		1,659		2	
do do do 1869.	2,918		135		2	
do do do 1870.	716	1	101			
do do do 1871.	2,657	22	750	13		
do do do 1872.	2,936		285		1	
do do do 1873.	1,733		346			
do do do 1874.	1,735		195			
do do do Vol. 1, 1875.	1,176		185	17	1	
do do do do 2, 1875.	2,724		1,104	19		
do do do do 1, 1876.	708					
do do do do 2, 1876.	416		140		1	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1876.	523		230	6		
do do do do 1, 1877.	123					
do do do do 2, 1877.	2,200		145			
do do do do 1 and 2, 1877.	246		182	7		
do do do do 2, 1878.	2,303		493		1	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1878.	102		213	6		
do do do do 1, 1879.	34					
do do do do 2, 1879.	262		235		1	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1879.	240		258		2	
do do do do 1, 1880.	87		116			
do do do do 2, 1880.	437				1	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1880.	309	1	259	7	1	
do do do do 2, 1881.	372				1	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1881.	349		346			
do do do do 2, 1882.	577				3	
do do do do 1 and 2, 1882.	100		627		3	
do do do do 2, 1883.	232					
do do do do 1 and 2, 1883.	121		616	8	1	
do do do do 1, 1884.	225		259			

STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and Officially distributed

TITLE.	English, No. on hand 1st January, 1894.		French, No. on hand 1st January, 1894.		English, Cash Sales.	
	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, Vol. 2, 1884.....	477					2
do do do 1 and 2, 1884.....	249	26	412	11		
do do do 1, 1885.....	221		143			
do do do 2, 1885.....	482					
do do do 1 and 2, 1885.....	37	43	422	5	1	
do do do 1, 1886.....	191		970			
do do do 2, 1886.....	474				2	
do do do 1 and 2, 1886.....	93	39	418	3	2	
do do do 1, 1887.....	120		938		19	
do do do 2, 1887.....	765				20	
do do do 1 and 2, 1887.....		25	401	4		2
do do do 1, 1888.....			834			
do do do 2, 1888.....	600		49		1	
do do do 1 and 2, 1888.....	287	20	310	4	28	4
do do do 1, 1889.....	192		650		1	
do do do 2, 1889.....	97		48		1	
do do do 1 and 2, 1889.....	469	33	239	15	28	1
do do do 1, 1890.....	190		650			
do do do 2, 1890.....	92		49		1	
do do do 1 and 2, 1890.....	416	20	242	12	31	8
do do do 1, 1891.....	303		149			
do do do 2, 1891.....	98		40		3	
do do do 1 and 2, 1891.....	230	44	252	14	30	2
do do do 1, 1892.....	298		60			
do do do 2, 1892.....	98		49		3	
do do do 1 and 2, 1892.....	248	41	250	14	65	6
do do do 1, 1893.....	103		99		1	
do do do 2, 1893.....	98		49		3	
do do do 1 and 2, 1893.....	238	35	123	17	80	7

Public Printing and Stationery.

during the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1894.

French, Cash Sales.		English, Orders of Secretary of State.		French, Orders of Secretary of State.		English, Orders in Council.		French, Orders in Council.		English, Total sent out.		French, Total sent out.		English, No. on hand 31st Dec., 1894.		French, No. on hand 31st Dec., 1894.	
Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.	Sheep.	Calf.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	.....
.....	249	26	411	11
.....	221	.....	143	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	.....
.....	36	43	421	5
.....	191	.....	970	.....
.....	472	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	39	417	3
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	86	.....	936	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	730	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	19	401	4
.....	834	.....
.....	599	.....	48	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	4	306	4
.....	191	.....	649	.....
.....	96	.....	48	.....
.....	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	28	235	14
.....	190	.....	650	.....
.....	91	.....	49	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	15	234	12
.....	303	.....	149	.....
.....	95	.....	49	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	37	249	14
.....	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	60	.....
.....	95	.....	49	.....
.....	7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	27	242	14
.....	102	.....	99	.....
.....	95	.....	49	.....
.....	136	20	111	17

THOS. ROXBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Stationery.

REPORT OF THE JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT

SESSION 1895.

(17)

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate :

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons :

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the year 1894.

The Colonial Conference of July and the later conference with delegates from Newfoundland prove in the most striking manner the value of the large collection of imperial and colonial official reports and publications which the librarians make constant efforts to maintain and increase. The space occupied by such collections is necessarily large and like all the space in the library is rapidly drawing to an end.

The library contains a collection of manuscripts of great historical value, such as the correspondence of the Government of Canada, with the home government, during the French regime; the Chisholm papers, the voyage of Henry to the North-west, 1798-1814. It has been suggested on several occasions that these manuscripts should be made more available to those interested in the early history of the country. As far back as 1861, a petition bearing the signatures of several historians, etc., was presented to the library committee praying that these papers be printed for distribution.

The librarians take the liberty to recommend the carrying out of that suggestion. One or two volumes might be printed every year at a small outlay—half for distribution to members of Parliament and educational institutions, and the balance to be sold at cost price. The whole collection would form about ten quarto volumes.

Additions of scarce and valuable works have been made, during the past year to the Canadiana or section of old books on Canada, viz. : The journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for 1801 and 1802, which number among the earliest imprints of that province, also a very rare book entitled: "Histoire de la guerre contre les Anglais (1759-60) by Poullin de Lumina.

The discussion of educational questions during the year will justify the efforts made to provide information on the general question of education as well as on the special question before the public.

Among the additions to the library during the year may be mentioned a set of Irish National Manuscripts, volumes which exhibit facsimiles of some of the most remarkable manuscripts in the world.

Among the donations we have to acknowledge a set of the invaluable papers of the Royal Engineers from 1880 to 1893 (36 vols). These papers are specially useful as containing information of use in regard to colonial defence.

In view of the constant discussion of labour questions, a complete set of the reports of the Royal Commission on Labour has been added to our collection, apart from the ordinary set of Imperial blue-books. These reports contain a vast amount of information on the conditions of labour in the United Kingdom and abroad.

The discussion and legislation in the United States on the Customs tariff of that country have induced the librarians to provide full sets of the special tariff bulletins issued by the Treasury Department. These bulletins are bound and indexed and contain statistical information of great value as well as a large body of opinions voluntarily communicated by experienced business men.

The introduction of the bankruptcy question into the work of the last session made the procuring of the latest works on that subject imperative. In some cases duplicate copies of the most recent volumes have been provided.

The annual catalogue of additions to the library during the year has been prepared and is ready for immediate distribution.

The list of donations and of copyrights has been prepared and is attached hereto. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DECELLES, G. L.
MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, P. L.

18th April, 1895.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

From the Clerk, House of Commons, Canada :

Rules, Orders and Proceedings of the House of Commons. Ed. 1893. 8 copies.

From l'abbé Cuoq, Montreal :

Grammaire de la langue Algonquine.
Anote kekon (dialogues présenté par l'auteur.)

From the late Revd. Æneas McD. Dawson, Ottawa :

DeMaistre, Count. The Pope considered in his relations with the Church. Translated by Revd. Æ. McD. Dawson.
D'Exauvillez, M. B. The Parish Priest. Answers to popular prejudices against religion. Translated by Revd. Æ. McD. Dawson.
Dawson, Revd. McD. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

From the author, S. E. Dawson, Esq., Lit. D., Ottawa :

The voyages of the Cabots in 1497 and 1498.

From the author, J. Frémont, Esq., M.P., Quebec :

Le Divorce.

From N. S. Garland, Esq., Ottawa :

His Annual Reports on Loan Companies and Building Societies from 1887-1893.

From the author, Very Revd. Dean Harris, St. Catharines :

History of the early Missions in Western Canada.

From the author, E. Miall, Esq., Ottawa :

Ought I to vote for the Scott Act ?

From American Shipmasters' Association, N.Y. :

Record of American and Foreign Shipping, 1895.

From Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange :

Report for 1893.

From Belfast Chamber of Commerce :

Report for 1894.

From Boston Fish Bureau :

Reports for 1893-95.

Librarians' Report.

- From Brewers' Association of United States :*
Report for 1894.
- From Buffalo Merchants' Exchange :*
Reports, 1893-1894.
- From Canadian Pacific Railway :*
Reports for the years 1891-2-3.
- From Chicago Board of Trade :*
Reports for 1893.
- From Collingwood Board of Trade :*
Report for 1894.
- From Colorado Bureau of Labour :*
Statistical Report, 1893-4.
- From Connecticut Bureau of Labour :*
Statistical Reports, 1892-3-4.
- From Cornell University :*
Register, 1894-5.
- From Detroit Board of Trade :*
Reports, 1893-4.
- From Greenwich Observatory :*
Observations, 1891.
5th Year Catalogue Epoch, 1890.
Astronomical Results, 1891.
Magnetical " 1891.
Spectroscopic " 1891.
Cape of Good Hope Heliometer Observations, 1881-3.
- From Indiana Bureau of Labour :*
Statistical Reports, 1889-1894.
- From the Iowa Labour Bureau :*
Report for 1893.
- From the Bridge House Estate of the Corporation of the City of London, England*
History of the Tower Bridge.
- From the Maine Bureau of Labour :*
Statistical Reports for 1892-3-4.
- From the Maryland Bureau of Industry :*
Statistical Report, 1894.
- From the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour :*
Reports, 1892-3.
- From the Minneapolis Board of Trade and Commerce :*
Report for 1893.

From the National Board of Trade, Washington :

Report for 1894.

From the New Jersey Labour Bureau :

Report for 1893.

From the New York Chamber of Commerce :

Report for 1893-4.

From the North Carolina Bureau of Labour :

Reports for 1893, 1894.

From the Ohio Bureau of Labour :

Reports for 1891-2-3.

From the Omaha Board of Trade :

Reports for 1893-4.

From the Ontario Land Surveyors Association :

Report of Proceedings for 1891-1894.

From the Philological Society, London :

Transactions for 1875 to 1890.

From Port Arthur Board of Trade :

Report for 1893.

From the Rhode Island Bureau of Industries :

Statistical Report, 1894.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England :

Journals for 1881-1883.

From the Royal Botanic Society of London :

Records of, 1880-94.

From the Royal Engineers Institute :

Professional Papers, 1860-1876. 15 vols.

Occasional Papers, 1877-1893. 21 vols.

From the Royal Horticultural Society :

Journals, vols. 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16.

Report of Orchid Conference, 1883.

Report of Primula Conference, 1886.

From St. Louis Board of Trade and Commerce :

Report for 1894.

From San Francisco Produce Exchange :

Report for 1894.

From Supreme Court of Canada :

Reports, vols. 21, 22.

From the Texas Bureau of Agriculture :

Statistical Reports, 1892-3.

Librarians' Report.

From the Toronto Corporation :

Proceedings of the Deep Waterways Convention, 1894.

From the Trustees for the Children of Shalam. Dona Anna, New Mexico :

Oahspe. A new Bible.

From the Victoria University, Canada :

Calender, 1894-5.

From the Volta Bureau, United States :

Histories of American Schools for the deaf, 3 vols.

From the Government of British Columbia :

Statutes, 1894.

Unconsolidated Statutes, 1894.

Sessional Papers.

Official Gazette.

From the Government of the Cape of Good Hope :

Legislative Council, Minutes for 1894.

“ “ Reports of Committees for 1894.

“ “ Assembly Votes and Proceedings for 1894.

“ “ Annexures to Votes, 5 vols. for 1894.

“ “ Reports of Committees for 1894.

Reports of H. M. Astronomer, 1879 to 1889.

From the Government of Chili :

Blue Books, 1892-3.

From the Government of Connecticut :

Public Documents, 1894.

Reports of Agriculture, 1893.

Records of the State. Vol. 1, 1776-1778.

Index to general Statutes.

From the Government of Grenada :

Blue Book, 1893.

Administration Reports, 1893.

From the Government of Hong-Kong :

Blue Book, 1893.

Sessional Papers, 1893.

From the Imperial Government :

Statutes, 1893-4.

Lords Sessional Papers, 1892. 67 vols.

Lords Journals, 1893-4.

Commons Journals, 1893-4.

Current Blue Books.

From the Government of India :

Forest administration of the Central Provinces, 1892-3.

“ “ Punjab, 1892-3.

Census, 1891.

Report of Trigonometrical Survey. Vol. 15.

From the Government of Iowa :

Laws, 1892.
Senate Journal, 1892-1894.
House Journal, 1892-1894.
Documents, 1874, 5 vols., 1892, 5 vols.
Agricultural Report, 1893.

From the Government of Jamaica :

Blue Book for 1893-4.
Hand Book for 1895.

From the Government of the Leeward Islands :

Blue Book, 1893.

From the Government of Louisiana :

Acts, 1894.
Senate Journal, 1894.
Report of Secretary of State, 1892-3.
House Journal, 1894.

From the Government of Massachusetts :

Public Documents, 1893.
Senate Journal, 1894.
House Journal, 1894.
Manual of the Court, 1894.

From the Government of Michigan :

Acts 1788-9, 1893.
Senate Journal, 1893.
House Journal, 1893.

From the Government of Natal :

Acts, 1894.

From the Government of New Brunswick :

Acts 1893-1894.
Journals, 1894.
Official Gazette, 1894.

From the Government of Newfoundland :

Seal Fishery Reports, 1863-1894.

From the Government of New Hampshire :

Senate Journals, 1893.
House Journals, 1893.
Provincial Town and State Papers. 19 vols.

From the Government of New Jersey :

Senate Journal, 1893.
Assembly Journal, 1893.
Legislative Documents, 1893. 5 vols.
Legislative Manual, 1894.
State Librarian's Report, 1893.

Librarians' Report.

From the Government of New South Wales :

Statutes, 1893-1894.
Debates. Vols. 67-68.
Council Journals, 1892-93.
Official Gazette, 1894.
Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations, 1892.
Report Railway Commissioners, 1894.

From the Government of New York :

Laws, 1894.
Senate Journal, 1893.
Senate Documents, 1893.
House Journal, 1893.
" Documents, 1893.
Manual of Legislature, 1894.
Lunacy Reports, 1892-93.
State Museum Report, 1893.
Board of Health Report, 1894.

From the Government of New Zealand :

Journals Leg. Council, 1893.
——— Leg. Assembly, 1893.
——— Appendix to, 1893.
Debates. Vols. 79-82.

From the Government of the North-west Territories :

Ordinances, 1894.
Official Gazette, 1894.

From the Government of Nova Scotia :

Laws, 1894.
Journals Leg. Council, 1894.
——— Leg. Assembly, 1894.
Debates, 1894.
Official Gazette, 1894.

From the Government of Ontario :

Laws, 1894.
Journals, 1894.
Sessional Papers, 1894.
Official Gazette, 1894.
Insurance Report, 1892-1894.
History of Education, by J. G. Hodgins.
Report of Bureau of Industries, 1892.

From the Government of Pennsylvania :

Documents, 1892, 9 vols.
Senate Journal, 1893.
House Journal, 1893.
Legislative Hand book, 1894.
Treasurer's Report, 1893.
Internal Affairs Report, 1893.
Agriculture Report, 1893.
Board of Health Report, 1893.
Public Instruction Report, 1893.
Factory Inspection Report, 1893.

From the Government of Pennsylvania :—Concluded.

Sinking Fund Report, 1893.
 Librarian's Report, 1893.
 Life Insurance Report, 1893.
 Geological Survey Report, 1893.
 Auditor General's Report, 1893.
 Adjutant General's Report, 1893.
 Banks Report, 1893.

From the Government of Prince Edward Island :

Official Gazette, 1894.
 Assembly Journals, 1894.
 ———— Debates, 1893.

From the Government of Quebec :

Statutes, 1894.
 Assembly Journals, 1893-94.
 Sessional Papers, 1891-2-3.
 Official Gazette, 1894.

From the Government of Queensland :

Acts, 1893.
 Votes and Proceedings, 1893.
 Debates, vols. 69, 70.
 Financial Statement, 1894.

From the Government of St. Lucia :

Ordinances, 1894.

From the Government of South Australia :

Acts, 1893-94.
 Census, 1891.
 Statistical Register, 1892-3.

From the Government of the United States :

Sessional Papers, 1889-90. 5 vols.
 ————— 1890-91. 28 vols.
 ————— 1891-92. 82 vols.
 ————— 1892-93. 25 vols.
 ————— 1893-94. 9 vols.
 Congressional Record, vol 26. 10 vols.
 Reports, Commercial Relations, 1893-4.
 ———— Commerce and Navigation, 1894.
 ———— Secretary of the Navy, 1893.
 ———— War of the Rebellion, vols. 43-46.
 ———— U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891-1892.
 ———— Geographical and Geological Survey, vol. 9.
 ———— Engineers of the U. S. Army, 1893.
 ———— Labour Bureau, 1892-1893.
 ———— Statistical Abstract, 1893-1894.
 ———— Animal Industry, 1891-92.
 ———— Compendium U. S. Census, 1890.
 ———— U. S. Fish Commission, vol. 12.
 ———— Regulations respecting Fur Seals.

Librarians' Report.

From the Government of the United States:—Concluded.

- Reports, Bureau of Ethnology, 1889-91.
- Comptroller of Currency, 1894.
- Insurance Business of U. States (census.)
- On Bribery in Congress (Wilson Bill) 1894.
- Handbook of the American Republics.

From the Government of Vermont :

- Agricultural Report, 1892-4.
- Insurance Report, 1893-4-
- School Report, 1893-4.
- Health Report, 1893-4.
- Registration Report, 1893-4.
- Railroad Commission Report, 1894.
- State Officers Report, 1893-4.
- Fisheries and Game Report, 1894.
- Finance Report, 1893-4.
- Dairymen's Association Report, 1894.
- Soldiers Home Report, 1893-4.
- Governor's message Report, 1894.
- Catalogue of the University, 1894-5.

LIST OF COPYRIGHTS DEPOSITED IN THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT SINCE THE 16TH MARCH, 1894.

- 7243. "The Glenmore Waltzes," by James K. Flock. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Toronto, 1894.
- 7244. "First Love is the Sweetest ;" song by C. Bonnycastle. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 7245. John Imrie's Songs and Miscellaneous Poems, 3rd edition. Imrie & Graham, Toronto, 1894.
- 7246. The Legal and Commercial Exchange of Canada ; Reference Book for Canada (Mercantile Agency). Vol. VI., Toronto, 1894.
- 7247. The Des Brisay Analytical Latin Method. Lesson X. (*one sheet.*)
- 7248. "A la Claire Fontaine." Transcription de salon, par Ernest Gagnon. Lavigueur & Hutchison, Quebec, 1894.
- 7249. "Independent Order of Foresters' Song." Music by W. R. Boyd, Quebec, 1894.
- 7250. The Docket. Vol. V., No. 1. Toronto, 1894.
- 7251. Temporary Copyright, *no deposit.*
- 7252. "Grasshoppers' Gallop." By Annie Mason. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 7253. The Stammerer. Official organ of Church's Autovoce School, Vol. I., No. 1. 1894.
- 7254. Jackson, Rev. J. N. Hand book on Congregationalism. Congregational Publishing Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 7255. Millstone Moods and Memories. Poems and Songs by Donald McCaig. Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 7256. The Public School Euclid and Algebra. Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 7257. Moore's Cheese Day Book and Ledger combined. J. W. Moore, Collingwood, 1894.
- 7258. "All Night Polka" ; by Carrie Sanders. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, 1894.
- 7259. The Toronto City Directory. J. M. Might, Toronto, 1894.
- 7260. Plant Schedule—Pteridophytes ; by D. P. Penhallow, Montreal, 1894. (*one sheet.*)

7261. Insurance Plans of St. John's, Harbour Grace and Carbonear; by Charles E. Goad, Montreal, 1894.
7262. Insurance Plans of Bracebridge. Charles E. Goad, Montreal, 1894.
7263. The Des Brisay Analytical Latin Method. Lesson XI. (*One sheet.*)
7264. The Volpenna Vertical Writing Lessons. A. F. Newlands and R. K. Row, Kingston, Ont., 1894.
7265. "Linger Longer, Loo;" Song and dance by Sydney Jones. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishing Association, Toronto, 1894.
7266. "Valse Wisteria." By G. Roberts, Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
7267. The Western World, No. 47, Vol. 4. Edited by Acton Burrows. Winnipeg, Man., 1894.
7268. The Bell Telephone Co. Western Exchanges, Hamilton, 1894.
7269. The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Hamilton and Dundas Exchanges. Hamilton, 1894.
7270. "Birdie's Plea"; ballad by James Fax; arranged by Arthur Blakeley. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
7271. The Canadian Law List, 1894. H. R. Hardy, Toronto, 1894.
7272. Magna Charta Explained—being a fac-simile of the original Magna Charta. By Wm. Rear, M.D. Toronto, Ont., 1894.
7273. "Guard of Honour March," Duet for banjo or bandola, by J. H. Parker, Montreal, 1884.
7274. Selections from Tennyson. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, 1894.
7275. The Accelerating Calculator (*freight table.*) E. W. Coudridge, Orillia, Ont., 1894.
7276. Le Secrétaire Commercial Canadien. Compilé par un Clerc de Saint-Viateur. Les Clercs de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, 1894.
7277. The School Law of Ontario, with notes of cases bearing thereon, &c., by W. B. McMurrich and H. N. Roberts. The Goodwin Law Book Co., Toronto, 1894.
7278. Faucher de Saint-Maurice. Notes pour servir à l'histoire du Général Richard Montgomery. Eus. Sénécal & Fils, Montréal, 1894.
7279. "Marianka." Mazurka pour piano, par A. W. Hughes. Whaley, Royce, & Co., Toronto, 1894.
7280. The Des Brisay Analytical Latin Method. Lesson XII.
7281. Ruskin, John. The mystery of life and its arts. W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, 1894.
7282. Smith's Catechism of Short Mathematics. C. A. Smith, Oakland, Ont., 1894.
7283. Terrill, F. W. Chronology of Montreal and of Canada from 1752 to 1893, with calendars from 1752 to 1925. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, 1894.
7284. Breton, P. N. Histoire illustrée des monnaies et jetons du Canada. (Illustrated history of the coins and tokens relating to Canada.) Montréal, 1894.
7285. The Patron's Milk Pass-Book. Belleville, 1894.
7286. "Grasshoppers' Gallop." For piano or organ; by Annie Mason. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
- 87. } "Kyrie and Sanctus," by J. Lewis Browne. The "Lord's Prayer," by J. Lewis
- 88. } Browne. The Anglo-Can. Music Pub. Assoc., Toronto, 1894.
7289. "Messe Brève," à quatre voix d'hommes; composé par Alexis Contant, Montréal, 1894.
7290. The Life Expectancy Fund. A. J. Pattison, Toronto, 1894.
7291. "Private Tommy Atkins"; song by S. Potter.
7292. "Tommy's Own"; March by John Crook. The Anglo-Can. Music Pub. Asso., Toronto, 1894.
7293. The Des Brisay Analytical Latin Method. Lesson XIII., Toronto, 1894.
7294. Bell Telephone Company of Canada. London Exchange, February, 1894. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montréal, 1894.
7295. Livingston, S. In various moods (poems). Wm. Briggs, Toronto, 1894.
7296. Temporary copyright, *no deposit.*

Librarians' Report.

7297. "Prière des pelerins." Par Sydney Smith. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Toronto, 1894.
7298. "Redemption," sacred song by G. L. Vontom. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 1894.
7299. Circular Letter *re* Patterson's Detective Agency. A.
7300. Circular Letter *re* Patterson's Detective Agency. B.
7301. O'Brien A. H. The New Conveyancer (a compendium of conveyancing precedents). The Goodwin Law Book and Publishing Co., Toronto, 1894.
7302. The Presbyterian Review, Annual and Clergy List, 1894. Toronto, 1894.
7303. A system for teaching Harmonic Progressions. J. Humfrey Angers, Toronto, 1894.
7304. Dickson's Map of the City of Brandon, Manitoba. Compiled from the latest registered plans and surveys. Henry Godkin Dickson, Brandon, Man., 1894.
7305. Myrand, Ernest—Sir Wm. Phips devant, Québec, 1690. L. J. Demers & Frère, Québec, 1894.
7306. Lippens, B. Petite pharmacie vétérinaire du cultivateur. Québec, 1894.
7307. The Des Brisay Analytical Latin Method. Lesson XIV. Toronto, 1894.
7308. Cycling. By Wm. N. Robertson, Stratford, Ont., 1894.
7309. Insurance Plan of the City of Montreal, vol. IV. Chas. E. Goad, Montreal, 1894.
7310. "The Salt Sea Foam." Words by Frank M. Field, music by J. D. A. Fripp. The Anglo-Can. Music Pub. Ass'n. Toronto, 1894.
7311. } The Canadian Hymnal. Revised and enlarged. Wm. Briggs, Toronto, 1894.
7312. }
7313. Year-Book and Clergy List of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, 1894. J. P. Clougher, Toronto, 1894.
7314. The Birkbeck Investment, Security and Savings Company. Revised edition, Toronto, 1894.
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58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 18.)

A. 1895

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

[No. 18—1895.] *Price 10 cents.*

Department of Justice.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Formantine ; Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie ; Viscount Gordon, John Campbell Gordon, LL.D., P.C., (commonly called the Earl of Aberdeen), Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1895.

Department of Justice.

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Department of Justice.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

—:O:—

The Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with the Act, I have the honour to transmit through you, to His Excellency the Governor General, my annual report on the Penitentiaries of Canada, together with the usual statement of the penitentiary officers, returns, statistics, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

The following is a summary of the movement of convicts in the five Dominion Penitentiaries under review :—

Kingston Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893	448	33	481
Received since do	173	..	173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	621	33	654
Discharged since 30th June, 1893 .....	..	..	160
Remaining do 1894 .....	..	..	494

Of this number 462 were males and 32 females.

Increase over last year, 13 ; died, 14.

The number recommitted was 28 or 9 more than the previous year ; of the recidivists 7 were sentenced to a third, 1 to a fifth, and 1 to an eighth term.

No escapes.

There were 45 convicts under the age of 20 and 278 from 20 to 30 years old.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893	374	0	374
Received since do	132	2	134
	506	2	508
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	147	2	149
Remaining on do 1874.....	359	0	359

A decrease from the former year of 15.

Two deaths occurred.

One escape took place ; but the convict was retaken in the course of a short time ; another convict, who had escaped about seven years ago, was brought back.

Dorchester Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	178	1	178
Received since do	62	1	63
	239	2	241
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	53	2	55
Remaining on do 1894.....	186	0	186

An increase of 8 over the previous year. . There was 1 death. No escape.

Manitoba Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	71	0	71
Received since do	32	0	32
	103	0	103
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	27	0	27
Remaining on do 1894.....	76	0	76

Increase 5. Death 1. No escape.

British Columbia Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	90	0	90
Received since do	39	0	39
	129	0	149
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	21	0	21
Remaining on do 1894.....	108	0	108

An increase of 18. One death.

Department of Justice.

Regina Jail.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	14	2	16
Received since do	68	5	73
	82	7	89
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	69	6	75
	13	1	14

The total number of deaths in all the penitentiaries was 19, as compared with 12 in 1892-93.

Recapitulation.

Kingston Penitentiary.	No. of convicts	30th June, 1894....	494
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	do	do	359
Dorchester	do	do	186
Manitoba	do	do	76
British Columbia	do	do	108
Total number of convicts on 30th June, 1894.....			1,223
do do do 1893.....			1,194
Total increase on 30th June, 1894.....			29

The number of convicts received in all the penitentiaries, in 1893 and 1894, was 440, as compared with 352 in 1892-1893, showing an increase of 86. The number discharged last year was 412; the previous year 382, an increase of 30

The increase in the number of commitments, viz., 86, is found in the following :—

Kingston.....	55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	18
Dorchester.....	12
Total.....	86

A decrease of 12 is shown in Manitoba and in British Columbia, the number of commitments (39) was the same as the preceding year.

Though this increase in the number of convicts, sent to the three penitentiaries mentioned, should cause regret, yet the fact is not to be accepted as an indication that law, order and morality are losing ground among the people of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the exceptional financial and industrial stagnation, which has to some extent, affected Canada, as well as the world at large. There has been much enforced idleness in most of the great business centres. We know idleness brings on bad habits and these lead to prison. As regards young men this is specially true, and is proved by the statistics of the penitentiaries, where far too many of them are imprisoned who have brought sorrow upon themselves and upon those whose hearts they have saddened by their crimes. The time hangs heavily, when idle, and ways and means of killing it are adopted, which surrounds them with vicious associations replete with moral and physical poison. It may be safely assumed that many of those who have increased our prison population are not of the hereditary or the habitual or the hardened criminal classes.

In view, doubtless, of my prospective retirement from the post of Inspector of Penitentiaries, and for another reason the late Minister of Justice suggested, last autumn, that a review in this report of the penitentiary system and of what I had done, or had been instrumental in doing in the way of inaugurating new prisons, and bringing about improvements, reforms, &c., in administration, would be opportune and appropriate.

I accepted the position of Inspector and Secretary Director on the Board of Penitentiary Directors, offered to me by Sir John Macdonald, then Minister of Justice, in August, 1872. The penitentiaries of Kingston, St. John, N.B., and Halifax then sufficed for the accommodation of all the convicts of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, those from Quebec being sent to Kingston.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was opened on 20th May, 1873, when 120 convicts were transferred from Kingston, the removal having been effected upon my recommendation, by steamer, from the wharf at the latter place to that at St. Vincent without trouble or accident. The building had been used by the local government as a juvenile reformatory and contained only 120 cells. It soon became necessary to add a number of strong wooden cells, and when the space for this purpose became exhausted, the transfer of surplus prisoners to Kingston took place, from time to time. After the lapse of several years a commencement was made of the solid and imposing pile of buildings, the construction of which it devolved upon me to recommend and have approved by several Ministers of Justice, namely, Hon. James McDonald, Sir Alexander Campbell and Sir John Thompson. So far as I have been afforded the opportunities for forming an opinion, I can safely say I have not seen any prison buildings on this continent to equal, much less, surpass those which the late Mr. John Bowes planned, superintended and completed near Rivière Laprairie, some 14 miles north-east of Montreal. The cells are lightsome, large and well ventilated. The workshops, as regard space, light and air are pronounced faultless. This building was originally intended for a dining hall; but I had it converted to its present purpose, including the baths; and arranged that the meals should be had in the cells, an arrangement which has proved most satisfactory to the officers and convicts.

For several years the administration of this prison did not give satisfaction. This was caused by neglect on the part of the penitentiary authorities, in enforcing the rules and regulations. This laxity led to the revolt of the convicts, some years ago. The improved condition of the penitentiary, for the last eight years, is solely due to the fact that the rules are observed and the instructions given to the warden have been faithfully carried out.

The next penitentiary opened was the Manitoba Penitentiary, at Stony Mountain, in 1877. The old stone fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company at Lower Fort Garry, near Selkirk, had been used as a make-shift prison for about six years.

The discipline, good order, and cleanliness of this institution under the first warden, the late Col. Bedson, excited the admiration of every visitor. The financial management, for several reasons, was not a success. This was mainly due to the fact that the warden was obliged to provide for all the surroundings and requirements of the penitentiary, and being desirous of having everything in accord with his views of what such an establishment should be, his requisitions upon the government were numerous and somewhat extravagant. The outlay could have been reduced had capable and required supervision been exercised over the accounts and expenditure by the accountant of penitentiaries appointed for that purpose. All control over the

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accounts and financial affairs of the penitentiaries had been taken out of my hands some time before. Apart from the wording of the Act, defining the duties of the official just named, I was informed in the department that I had no accountability whatever in connection with the money matters of the penitentiaries. In the course of the nine years that the books and accounts of the penitentiaries were examined and audited by me, no "irregularities" occurred, every dollar of revenue and expenditure was duly accounted for. My annual reports, minutes of inspection, and the instruction sent to each warden from the department, are of record, and can speak for the manner in which I performed the duties assigned to me under the law.

In September, 1878, I opened the British Columbia penitentiary at New Westminster, organized the staff, and placed the institution in good working order. Though the warden was not an efficient officer, yet, owing to the great practical knowledge and experience which the deputy warden had acquired regarding prison management, and to the careful attention with which he discharged his own duties and those not fulfilled by the warden, no interest suffered. As a matter of fact, from the inauguration of the institution until March, 1893, the penitentiary at New Westminster was one of the best conducted penal prisons in the Dominion. Thorough discipline was well maintained; the conduct and the industry of the convicts were above the average; economy in the expenditure was a marked feature in the administration; and the improved condition of the reserve, with its yearly profitable products, gave evidence that the prison labour was skilfully utilized. Two thorough and searching inquiries, one at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Gray, made by ex-Governor Trutch, about ten years ago, and the other by the inspector, in 1889, did not elicit any facts or circumstances prejudicial to the good government of the penitentiary or to the conduct and character of the staff, individually or collectively. The public, by advertisement, were asked to attend these inquiries, and, any one having information of wrong doing or irregularities was invited to give his evidence. In the autumn of 1892, I made a very careful inspection of this prison. There was nothing to indicate any laxity of discipline or falling off in the general administration. Officers and convicts and outside citizens had free access to the inspector, and full opportunity to make complaint of anything wrong or faulty regarding the institution. None was made.

Owing to his state of health and other causes, I found it necessary to tell the warden that I would be obliged to recommend his superannuation, on my return to Ottawa. He expressed himself reconciled. In November, 1892, on my arrival in Ottawa, I reported the matter to the Minister who concurred in my view of retiring the warden: at the same time, he signified his intention to appoint the deputy warden in his place. He gave instruction that the warden be asked to send in his resignation, at once. In consequence of the medical certificate furnished by him twice, having been irregular and unsatisfactory, a delay of some six weeks occurred before the proper documents were received. Meanwhile, rumour of the contemplated appointment of the deputy warden as warden, reached New Westminster, and forthwith a series of charges against that officer, by persons inside and outside the Penitentiary poured in upon the Minister. A scheme to change the site of the prison to a most unsuitable location, on the south side of the Fraser river, had been set on foot in the early part of 1892, and very strongly urged on the late Minister of Justice. On inquiry, I found this was being done on behalf of a syndicate that owned the rocky, rough and steep hillside over the Fraser to which the transfer was to be made, and that the syndicate expected to become the owners of the penitentiary building, and all the valuable property at-

tached thereto, for the purpose of speculation, and I so reported to the Minister. The papers relating to this intended transaction including my report to the Minister, can be found in the department. The deputy warden rendered me valuable aid in defeating this job and thereby incurred the displeasure of the promoter and the several parties associated with him in the speculation. After this the opposition to the deputy warden took shape and ripened, the unworthy officials inside the penitentiary and the speculators outside working together for his removal.

The commission, which I recommended, was appointed to inquire into the administration and affairs of the British Columbia Penitentiary. The late Minister of Justice expressed to me his wish that I should attend the investigation and ask to be examined, if I deemed this necessary. He instructed his deputy to inform the commissioner of this, who, notwithstanding, denied me the opportunity of appearing before him, although there was much sworn to by the warden and others, upon which my evidence as a matter of simple justice and fair play, should have been taken. I have carefully read over the evidence taken by the commissioner and his report thereon, and I have no hesitation in stating that the facts were not fully or truly brought forth; that the character and motives of the witnesses were not considered, nor was proper attention paid to the evidence and explanations of the deputy warden, or to the improbability that an upright and efficient officer of many years standing would be guilty of any dishonesty or impropriety. The subsequent career of many of those witnesses, notably of the accountant and storekeeper (a nephew of Senator McInnes, of British Columbia) and the discovery of their own misconduct show how untrustworthy they were and with what motives they were influenced in trying to get rid of an upright and superior officer. The part the deputy warden took in defeating the scheme for the change of the penitentiary site accounts for the desire of some outside the penitentiary to witness his removal. I have no doubt if the commissioner had been aware of the interests and motives at work against the deputy warden he would have made a different report.

As might be expected this penitentiary has deteriorated the last two years.

The Dorchester Penitentiary was inaugurated by me, in 1880. Its equipment and the transfer of the convicts, from Halifax, St. John and Prince Edward Island, were effected under my immediate direction.

A considerable vote, some \$16,000 was passed for the Public Works Department, to furnish the prison. By causing the furniture to be manufactured in St. John penitentiary, by convict labour, and by using lumber that would have turned to no profitable account, I saved the government several thousand dollars.

It was arranged by Sir Charles Tupper that the female convicts of the Maritime Provinces should be sent to Dorchester. A matron and deputy matron were appointed to take charge of them, good and sufficient accommodation was available, far better than had been provided at Halifax and St. John. The arrangement had been most satisfactorily carried out for some years. The half dozen or more women prisoners were very useful in many ways, and, by their industry, fully made an equivalent for their maintenance. They made and mended underclothing for the male convicts along with their own clothes, knitted socks, washed, scrubbed, &c. The removal of the female convicts was, however, brought about. Had the advisability and expediency of this proceeding been fully considered at the time, I do not think the Minister (Sir Alex. Campbell) would have approved of it. The absence of Sir Charles Tupper, in England, favoured the carrying out of a scheme as unnecessary as it was cruel and unjustifiable.

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The only plea that might be advanced in its favour is economy. It was shown that this could not be sustained ; there was no saving.

I recommend that the Maritime Provinces' female convicts be transferred from the Kingston penitentiary to Dorchester and that, in future, all such convicts, except those who may become insane, be imprisoned in the latter institution. I advise this course, first, because it is a cruel additional punishment to transport the unfortunate women beyond reach of their friends, while undergoing their sentence ; secondly, because of the useful and profitable work at which they can be employed ; thirdly, because there are suitable quarters to receive them in ; fourthly, because it seems only right that the cost of their support should be expended where they belong to, the public interest not suffering thereby.

The reconstruction of the warden's residence, the erection of the mill, workshops, bakery, hospital, and the dwellings for the staff, as also the supply of excellent water were accomplished upon my reports and recommendations to the respective ministers. In consequence of my instructions not having been carried out, the cottages of the officers were not built upon the site I had selected. Had this been done they would look to better advantage and improve the appearance of the penitentiary. Being frame edifices, in the course of time they may become untenable, and, in such event, the proposed original site could be occupied.

During the fifteen years that Dorchester Penitentiary has been in operation, I am happy to have it in my power to state that its affairs have been conducted, by the late and present warden, with good judgment, efficiency and economy. In all that time I did not find it necessary to make special inquiry into any wrong or irregularity, administrative or disciplinary. Unity, good-will and zealous attention to duty have uniformly characterized the staff, and have been encouraged by the warden. The management of this institution merits the encomiums which that of British Columbia penitentiary elicited previous to its new *regime*.

In 1872 the officers of the three existing penitentiaries had to procure their own uniforms. This very much taxed the small salaries of the keepers and guards, who alone were required to wear uniform, the maximum for the former being \$500, and for the latter \$400. I found guards in Kingston Penitentiary, after good service of more than twenty years, on the poor stipend of \$325 and \$350. One of my first official acts was the obtaining the sanction of the late Sir John Macdonald, then Minister of Justice, to have uniforms provided by the penitentiaries for the two grades of officers mentioned. At a later period, I succeeded in having this privilege extended to the whole staff.

After repeated reports and recommendations, increases in salaries, up to the present scale, were allowed. For many years the guards received the maximum salary of \$500 upon serving a probationary term of three months and giving proof of fitness. The duties being arduous and constant this remuneration is scant for duly qualified men, who alone should be employed. In the interest of economy it was considered a matter of financial reform to start the guards at the minimum salary, requiring from four to five years' service to establish their competency and reach the maximum by annual increments. The late Minister intended reducing this long apprenticeship to six months. In that period a guard can show what stuff he is made of, and a warden has time and opportunity to judge of his qualifications.

The late Minister, upon my recommendation, sanctioned the supplying of dinner to the keepers and guards, and such other members of the staff, in each penitentiary, as desired to take advantage of the privilege. I considered it to be a prudent and necessary precaution to have a strong force of officers present during the convicts' dinner hour. That is the time, as experience shows, which is generally chosen for outbreaks and escapes, on an extensive scale. In the Central Prison, Toronto, and in several of the States prisons that I have visited, the officers are furnished with all their meals. Outside the consideration of safety is the fact that the men on duty have a comfortable meal served to them instead of being obliged to hurry to and from their homes or in the prison corridors to snatch a hasty morsel within the short time allowed.

Feeling satisfied from my first visit to Kingston Penitentiary—some years before I had official relations with that institution—that the unsightly bi-coloured suits of brown and yellow clothing, worn by the convicts, were calculated to degrade and lessen the self-respect of those who had any feeling of manhood left, I obtained the approval of the late Minister to make some alteration. Accordingly three grades of uniform have been introduced and are allotted to the prisoners as their conduct and industry deserve. Very gratifying results in the direction of reform, have followed from the change.

The Prison of Isolation, where hardened and incorrigible convicts, from the several penitentiaries, are placed out of the way of corrupting others by their bad example, and indulging their own vicious propensities, was first proposed by me to Sir John Thompson who warmly approved of a design so well calculated to promote discipline and the work of reform by its deterrent effect. Its usefulness and advantage will altogether depend upon the system of management followed. This might be based upon information and experience acquired in a similar institution. But as there is none such on this continent, the lesson of proper administration should be learned where the plan is in successful operation, as in Belgium. I recommended in my reports more than once, the appointment of a qualified officer of the department or a commission to visit Europe to examine and report upon the best penal prisons there, in view of adopting what would improve and advance our own. So far nothing has been done in this direction, notwithstanding the fact that no opportunity has ever been granted to the board of directors or the inspector to enlarge their views or increase their knowledge of penology, since the opening of Kingston Penitentiary in 1834. It were safe to say that large sums of public money have been spent, in the last sixty years, on missions and commissions, from Canada to the Old World, of less importance and advantage. No money could be more charitably or profitably spent than what would aid in reforming criminals and sending out from our penal institutions upon society, after the expiration of their sentence, better men than had been entered on the register, when received. The necessity still exists for carrying out my former recommendations; since the code of rules which I drew up, for the prison of isolation, being mainly of my own devising, must be necessarily defective, not having had the needful experience or insight into a plan which is merely tentative, on this side of the Atlantic.

The late Minister also accepted my report in favour of enlarging the cells, building a female prison and a criminal lunatic asylum, also cottages for the disciplinary members of the staff at Kingston Penitentiary. An appropriation to make a beginning of the three last mentioned requirements has been already sanctioned by Parliament. But little progress has been made on the cells and asylum, none on the female prison.

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I found it necessary to condemn the old wash house, baths and laundry, and to replace them in the best, most modern and suitable way.

Kingston Penitentiary.

Beyond what is contained in the warden's report there are a few matters which require special mention by me.

As already indicated, the important works projected and sanctioned by the late Minister, four years ago, are making very slow progress. I refer to the enlargement of the prison wings and cells, the building of a new female prison, a criminal insane asylum and cottages for the keepers and guards. I have been of the opinion, for many years, that the large amount of convict labour available is not utilized as fully and advantageously as it should be, and to this fact I have frequently called the warden's attention. I consider that much more work, comparatively, is done at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester, and even at the two small penitentiaries in the distant west. With the exception of the convicts employed in the shoe and tailor shops, the bakery, the binder twine factory and on the prison work proper all others are under the control and direction of the clerk of works. However well disposed this officer may be to perform his duties well and faithfully, he lacks the qualifications necessary for the position which he assumes to fill, namely, that of architect. The former and the present warden very often complained of his want of system and judgment in carrying on the works of the institution. He had constantly too many "irons in the fire," doing something at this job and a little at another, and taking a long time to finish any. He would, however, be a valuable man were his services strictly confined to his officially defined position, as clerk of works, under the direction of a duly qualified architect.

The years it took to finish the prison of isolation, the little progress made towards the building of a criminal insane asylum, and the enlargement of the prison wings, and cells, the unfinished state of the water tower, so many years in course of erection, the failure to make even the most remote preparations for the building of a female prison and officers' quarters, go to show that the trades' department require reform.

This shortcoming will be better understood from the fact that four years ago, by instructions from the Minister, I had an understanding with the warden and clerk of works as to what could be done by convict labour and what it would be necessary to contract for in connection with the buildings to be erected. At first the clerk of works disapproved of the work being done by contract, and professed his ability to do all the work required by prison resources. When the matter was fully discussed, he admitted that the female prison, and the asylum should be built by contract. He guaranteed that the reconstruction of the prison wings and cells, the building of the officers' houses, and of the boundary walls of the female prison and the asylum, as also the necessary sewers for all these structures along with the completion of the water tower, could be easily done by the convicts. He promised, moreover, that these works would be begun at once. Some work had been done on the boundary wall of the asylum and in taking down a portion of the south wing, but nothing more.

An English expert on insanity, in a London publication, has pronounced the criminal insane asylum of this penitentiary unfit for its purpose and a disgrace to the country. The prison cells, two feet four inches wide, are equally disgraceful and meet

the condemnation of every visitor. Over and over, in my annual reports, I have pleaded for their enlargement to a size somewhat in keeping with the humane spirit of the age.

The female prison is a wretched makeshift so far as the cells and laundry are concerned. It is time that some proper effort, on the part of the penitentiary administration, be made to carry out the late Minister's instructions, and remove these causes of denunciation and reproach. I beg leave to recommend that the asylum and female prison be built by contract and as soon as possible. The plans, &c., for these buildings have been prepared by Mr. H. H. Horsey, formerly architect of Kingston Penitentiary, by order of Sir John Thompson, and are in the branch ready for approval and execution.

As the services of an architect will be required at Kingston Penitentiary, in connection with the projected works, for years, I repeat, again, my recommendation that one be appointed. He could look after the requirements of the other Penitentiaries.

In my last inspection, I could not see any sign of improvement in the farm or its belongings. The weeds and stones, as noted in my former minutes, were in undisturbed possession over a large tract and as plentiful as ever. The yard, near the large barn and piggery, was filthy and bore every evidence of neglect. Where nothing is wanting in the way of labour, manure, implements, seed, etc., it should be a model farm; and such has been the opinion I have always expressed to the warden and farmer. When the services of the late farmer (Wood) were dispensed with, I recommended that the superintendent of the model farm, here, should be asked to visit and examine the one at Kingston Penitentiary, in view of advising as to its proper management and cultivation, and the appointment of a farmer having all the qualification for the post. I am of opinion that it would be advisable still to adopt this course.

The cess-pool which was recommended by me about two years ago, for the reception of the prison sewage, to prevent the water of the bay being polluted, was begun in April, and at the end of September last, I found a number of convicts (some fourteen or fifteen) trying, with a small hand pump, to get rid of the vast quantity of water which leaked into the pit from the bay. The quantity got rid of during the day was more than replenished from the time the day's work closed until it began the next morning. And thus "the futile effort to drain Lake Ontario" through the cess-pool pit, as Sir John Thompson remarked to the warden, was carried on for weeks. I suggested the use of the prison travelling engine for the pumping. I have had no report of the prison cess-pool being completed. The excavation is being made under the supervision of the son of the clerk of works.

I had the opinion of two competent men, one an engineer (civil), the other an architect, that the large circular stone-faced receptacle of the gas-receiver, was of sufficient depth and capacity to answer for a cess-pool. Assuming the depth of the receiver to have been insufficient, both my informants assured me that it could be deepened at a nominal expenditure of money and labour, compared with the cost of the hole planned and undertaken by the clerk of works, under direction of a sanitary engineer from Toronto. Had this engineer and the clerk of works first tested thoroughly the suitability, or otherwise, of the gas-receiver, and made test holes, for leakage, before commencing the excavation, they would have shown more judgment and less disregard for economy.

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The prison of isolation is, at last, finished and partially occupied.

It is a mistake, I think, to convert the splendid, capacious cells into cobblers' stalls, and pollute the air with the odour of old boots and shoes. Ample opportunities and facilities were afforded for selecting and introducing two or three of the several light and clean industries which I recommended, such as mat and broom making, cane, rattan and willow work, &c.

I would strongly recommend the substitution of the simultaneous locking apparatus, so long and so successfully in operation at St. Vincent de Paul, for the inferior and ill-made one here. The clerk of works devised it. He represented to me that the Mareschal locking system (St. Vincent de Paul) could not be adapted to the cell doors of this prison, and in consequence, his plan was approved of, his son receiving a royalty of \$2 for each of the 108 cells. I have been informed, by competent parties, that the Mareschal lock—for which the Government holds the patent—is, in every way, more suitable and secure than the one adopted.

In my last annual report, I called attention (pp. XI, XII) to the advantage and necessity of appointing a chief engineer who would have sole control of, and be held responsible for, the valuable and extensive plant of this penitentiary, including what is used for electric lighting. He should also visit such other penitentiaries as would require his mechanical direction or supervision, when necessary. The papers referred to, including my own report, and recommendations, approved by the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, were submitted to the late Minister. He gave his written sanction to the appointment of Mr. James Devlin as chief engineer, provided no extra expenses were incurred. Sir John's memo escaped notice and the papers were filed away; hence no action was taken. Had not this oversight occurred the appointment would have been made, as no extra expense was necessary. Mr. Devlin has a claim upon the department for the severe injuries he sustained in courageously endeavouring to prevent the escape of three convicts at St. Vincent de Paul.

The system of holding wardens responsible for the installation and safe working of steam boilers, water works, machinery, electrical apparatus, &c., of which they have no practical knowledge, has been found to be defective, expensive and unsafe. Moreover, it were desirable to have uniformity of appliances in all the institutions. Hence, it was considered advisable to have the most experienced engineer in the penitentiary service promoted to the position of Chief Engineer, no increase of staff being intended, but, as already mentioned, an addition to that officer's salary would be a matter for your favourable consideration.

The status and duties of the engineer should be fixed and defined and he should have not only full control over his own special department, but should be consulted on all matters connected with machinery, and whatever else comes within the scope of an engineer's calling and upon which he is competent to give advice.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the guards to me, on account of supernumerary guard Wood being exempted from night duty, through favouritism. As this matter has been very freely spoken of, outside the prison, I make reference to it, here, to express my belief that, if the warden does not require Wood to do night duty, it is from some other cause than undue partiality.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

The reports of the warden, the chaplains and of the officers cover all that is necessary to be said regarding this penitentiary. I shall only add that the administration continues to be effective and satisfactory and that nothing came before the department that involved any wrong or unpleasantness during the year.

In view of the early completion of the magnificent boundary wall, it were well that preparations be made for the building of the Protestant chapel, to which should be attached the school and libraries, and of the hospital. These should be detached buildings. They have been badly needed, for twenty-two years, the apartments assigned for the chapel and hospital are too confined, as to space, and cannot be properly ventilated.

Dorchester Penitentiary.

I have great pleasure in stating that this institution gives no ground for fault finding. The administration is carried on in a firm, judicious and clear-sighted manner.

I would recommend the retirement of the trade instructor blacksmith, on the full gratuity usually given. There is not much work to be done, for which he is capable. The late Minister intended to dispose of this case. The papers relating to it are in the branch. A tradesman is required who could impart more instruction and give a better training to the convicts under him, and who would be also able to do the fine work of the prison.

The sole industry for revenue, is the manufacture of pails and butter tubs. This yields little if any profit. I would suggest that some other employments which would not conflict with outside enterprise and capital, be substituted.

I make this recommendation because of my conviction that whatever might be done in that direction would succeed through the energy and business tact of the warden.

The reports appended give full and interesting details.

Manitoba Penitentiary.

At my last inspection, this penitentiary presented a marked contrast to the condition it was in when I made the previous visit. Discipline and the old time cleanliness and orderly neatness had been restored.

In his report the warden shows what has been done to lessen the expenditure by a considerable amount. His statement regarding the farm and its products affords strong proof that with the addition of the land, which he asks for, very profitable results would follow. In saying that the enlarged farm would not only supply the staple articles of food for the prison, viz., flour, beef, pork, and potatoes, but would also furnish flour to the Indian department, for some of the adjacent reserves, the warden does not overrate what can be done.

The warden is indebted to the Catholic chaplain for the temporary quarters which he occupies. They are not comfortable having a northern aspect and are, consequently, very cold in winter. Something should be done, this coming season, to provide a suitable dwelling. The house formerly occupied for this purpose could be remodeled. I would suggest that the attic and upper story be removed and a mansard roof substituted ;

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also that the drawing and dining rooms be made into three apartments. The whole building requires to be strengthened with girders and uprights where necessary. The carpenter pronounces it unsafe. The house having been built by the Public Works department about nine years ago, I recommend that the Minister of that department be asked to have it put in habitable condition. The carpenter instructor estimates the cost of the alterations and repairs at \$3,500.

The roof of the prison is in a leaky condition. It was bad from the start. The proportion of pitch to gravel is too great and would render a fire disastrous. I would suggest a galvanized iron roof upon a sheeting of spruce. This would make it fire and water proof. The warden concurs in this.

My attention was called by the warden to the desirability of a change in the manner of supplying the staff with cordwood. At present it is bought by the penitentiary, under contract, and sold to the officers, for each of whom a separate account must be kept. He advises that the wood be bought by the employes from the farmers, who would draw and pile it at their quarters where it could be cut up by the prison steam saw. I recommend that this be done.

The warden asks for a fire engine.

Since the removal of the insane to Brandon the hospital is, comparatively, empty. The tailor shop is, now, in the upper part of the building. Here, also, is a clothes room which is conducted with great regularity and system.

From the one hundred and forty-eight acres mentioned to have been under crop, in 1894, in the warden's report, the following was the yield :—

	Bushels.
Oats.....	1,903
Wheat.....	796
Barley.....	842
Potatoes.....	1,031
Turnips.....	700
Total.....	5,272

A stone or brick building to contain carpenter, blacksmith and paint shops, also a storeroom for storm windows and other articles, is much required. The approximate estimate of the cost of this building, made by the carpenter instructor is \$1,758. I recommend its erection.

The cost of a new roof for the prison building and for the hospital, which also leaks freely would be \$1,000 and \$360 respectively.

The storekeeper informed me that the leather contract has not been carried out satisfactorily by Hubble & Co., of Montreal, the contractors. They furnished very inferior sole leather and tried to charge for welt leather, 5 cents per pound over the contract price. Their charges for extras, too, the storekeeper says are exorbitant, exceeding 200 per cent on the market prices. As this firm tenders for leather and findings for all the penitentiaries, yearly, this statement of the storekeeper should stand in judgment against them, next June, when tenders will be asked.

The reports of the chaplains, surgeon and schoolmaster will repay perusal.

British Columbia Penitentiary.

My inspection of this institution not having been made since October, 1892, I have no information to give regarding its administration.

In presenting this my last report I have to thank all the officers of the several penitentiaries for the valuable assistance they always rendered me in the discharge of my official duties. I have had on several occasions the pleasant duty to speak of their uprightness and efficiency. In now parting from them it gives me much pleasure to express my best wishes for their future happiness and welfare, but, above all, for the success of the important work in which they are engaged.

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

JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Late Inspector of Penitentiaries.

DALY AVENUE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1895.

Department of Justice.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., July 1st, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of this penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The number of convicts remaining on 30th June, 1893, was.....	481
Received since from jails.....	169
do from other-penitentiaries.....	4
	— 173
Total.....	654
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	128
do pardon.....	14
do death.....	14
Sent to provincial asylum.....	4
	— 160
Remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1894.....	494

Of this number 32 are females.

The male convicts are classified, viz.:—First grade, 290; second grade, 151; third grade, 21.

Two hundred and seventy-eight convicts are 30 years of age and under, and of these forty-five are under 20 years of age.

There are 28 recommitments.

No escapes during the year.

Discipline has been well maintained, and the conduct and industry of the convicts good.

The men at mechanical work have fewer reports, and give the least trouble.

The binder twine industry is in full operation, and thus far gives satisfaction. The output averages about 2 tons daily, the number of men employed 38, at this date. The quality of the twine is said to be of a higher grade than hitherto made, and promises to be fairly profitable.

Objections having been made to penitentiary sewage emptying into the lake, the Minister of Justice authorized the construction of works, which will obviate this, and utilize material for farm purposes. This work is being proceeded with by convict labour and will probably be completed before severe weather sets in.

Other works, such as asylum wall and dismantling of south wing, are in progress. The kitchen elevation is completed and ready for use.

Preparation of building for the binder twine machinery involved a good deal of labour, which was promptly done to the satisfaction of the contractor. A large quantity of stone was quarried and dressed for outside purposes, and yielded a fair revenue.

A considerable amount of repairing has been necessary. We are gradually re-roofing our buildings which was much needed. These repairs amount necessarily to a good deal yearly, which are all done by convict labour.

Our other industries are well sustained in meeting the requirements of the institution. Every available convict is at some industry, of a character to benefit the prison.

The farm has been moderately productive. Hopes are entertained for a successful crop this year.

Our school is doing a satisfactory work, and the convicts appreciate it.

The prison of isolation is completed and furnished, ready for occupation..

An unusual amount of sickness has prevailed among officers and convicts, mortality among the latter greater than usual. Epidemic pneumonia of a low type existed. The surgeon and hospital staff are to be commended for their carefulness and zeal. All removable causes were sought for and nothing left undone to mitigate sickness. The chaplains were very attentive to the sick in hospital, being daily more or less in attendance, and if their ministrations in all respects are not productive of immediate or apparent good, the fault certainly will not be theirs.

The female prison is not decreasing in population, the women are kept as diligently employed as possible. The matrons have much to contend with, in having some who are insane and at times troublesome. Children also at times, necessarily with their mothers, enliven the rooms.

The expenditure for the year amounts to \$214,543.55, making the per capita cost per year.....	\$456 10
Deduct revenue.....	8 47½
	<hr/>
	\$447 62½

Or per diem per convict, \$1.22½.

The actual per capita cost after deducting expenditure not chargeable to maintenance, as per statement annexed, is however, per year \$101.66. Or per diem 27½ cents.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Warden.

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

Department of Justice.

No. 2.

PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1893-94.

Average 473

Name.	Cash expenditure, 1893-94.	Deduct material on hand out of ex- penditure, 1893-94.	Net expenditure for 1893-94.	Add stock remain- ing on hand out of 1892.	Actual cost for 1893- 94.	Per Capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	56,572 40				56,572 40	119 60
Gratuities	2,252 54				2,252 54	4 76½
Officers' uniform	3,733 77	1,257 03	2,476 74	1,432 13	3,908 87	8 26½
Rations	20,683 43	496 96	20,186 47	220 97	20,407 44	43 14½
Convict clothing	5 301 56	539 76	4,761 80	483 42	5,245 22	11 08½
do discharge allowance	1,835 00				1,835 00	3 88
do do clothing	1,318 71	596 25	722 46	1,041 60	1,764 06	3 73
Bedding	531 13	1,075 80	544 67	1,113 65	568 98	1 20½
Chapels	92 05				92 05	0 19½
Library	278 83				278 83	0 59½
Officers' mess	1,021 08				1,021 08	2 16
Light	2,828 37				2,828 37	5 97½
Heating	12,758 22				12,758 22	26 97½
Maintenance of machinery	13,317 52				13,317 52	28 15½
Armoury	50 25				50 25	0 10½
Additional machinery	48,712 41				48,712 41	102 98½
Stationery	997 41				997 41	2 10½
Farm	492 00				492 00	1 04
New asylum	520 00				520 00	1 10
Maintenance of buildings	5,206 81	4,516 55	690 26	5,385 34	6,075 60	12 84½
Repairs to buildings	4,038 72				4,038 72	8 53½
Industries	1,817 69				1,817 69	3 84½
Stable	702 14				702 14	1 48½
Hospital	1,132 80	87 90	1,044 90	78 66	1,123 56	2 37½
Prison furnishing	389 42				389 42	0 82½
Kitchen	2,091 38				2,091 38	4 42½
Binder twine	24,997 63				24,997 63	52 85
Miscellaneous	870 28				870 28	1 86
	214,543 55					456 10

Per capita cost \$456 10
Deduct for revenue 8 47½

\$447 62½
Or per diem per convict \$ 1 22½

ROBERT R. CREIGHTON,
Accountant.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The past year was marked by an unusual amount of sickness, followed, I regret to say by more than the usual death rate. The surgeon was most attentive, visiting every serious case twice, and often three times a day, but the disease, generally pneumonia, proved fatal in fourteen cases, being far the heaviest death rate, in the twenty years I have visited the hospital ward.

In the school there has been good work done; the progress in writing of some of the men especially, reflects credit on Mr. Thompson and his assistants.

In the chapel, the sweet toned organ, built by Mr. Desrosier of Louiseville, has been covered by a very handsome case, the work of Convict Whale.

The library continues to be well patronized, about a third of the books read being of the more solid description.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

C. F. CARTWRIGHT,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to forward you my report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

During the year that has passed a great many improvements have been made in our chapel, for which I desire to return my thanks.

The walls received a fresh coat of paint, giving it a bright, cheerful appearance. The old gallery was removed and a suitable platform erected for the choir. The result is that the singing which was never better than at present is heard to much greater advantage than before. Our new musical instrument has been put in place and continues to give the greatest satisfaction. The hours of religious service have thus become attractive to the men and they look forward to them with pleasure. It is needless to remark that such a disposition makes the work of the chaplain easier and more productive of good. It would require miraculous intervention to move to repentance the heart of him who comes to the chapel reluctantly and because he must and has no other aim whilst there than to force his thoughts from his present surroundings until the service ceases and he is again free to leave.

On last New Year's Eve, His Grace, our most Rev. Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to twenty of the convicts; fifteen men and five women. The ceremony took place during the time of the afternoon service where all the prisoners were assembled in the chapel. His Grace spoke kindly and encouragingly to them both before and after the administration of the sacrament.

There is but one thing more that I wish to mention in this report, viz., the satisfaction it gives me to visit the school. To one interested in the welfare of these poor men it is a pleasing and a hopeful sight to see the eagerness with which they

Department of Justice.

take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them; the incredible rapidity with which they learn to read and write and the perfect order that always prevails there.

My thanks are due to the warden and officers for their unvarying courtesies and kindness.

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

JAMES VINCENT NEVILLE,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

On July 1st, 1893, I stated "the health of the convicts during the past twelve months has not been as good as in some former years," and I am sorry to have now to add, that the admissions into the hospital since that date up to the present time, have exceeded those of last year by seventy-six. This does not look very satisfactory to those more immediately concerned with the hygienic condition of the prison, but I can assure you nothing is left undone, to endeavour to find out the cause of sickness here, in order to remedy it, if possible.

I mentioned also in my report of 1892-93, that "in order to ascertain, if possible the cause of so many cases of typhoid fever occurring among the convicts, etc., etc. I with the sanction of the warden had the well in the yard covered over, and that instead of twenty cases of typhoid fever the number which occurred in 1891-92, we had but four since the well was closed."

Some other than the drinking of the well water must have been the cause, for the number of cases of said disease last year amounted to sixteen. I have thought of proposing to the warden to have the lake water boiled, to see if that would prove beneficial, although I do not think that the germs of the disease can be in that water for the simple reason that during the nine years I have been surgeon of this prison, we have not had a case of typhoid fever among those confined to the criminal lunatic asylum and the insane convicts drink the lake and not the well water, besides, I have, on several occasions, tested the water, and could not find impurities enough in it to warrant my condemning it.

I have, however, owing to the number of dead fish which have been floating near to the place where the filter is, had the well in the yard opened up this summer.

I regret, exceedingly, the mortality has been so great within the last twelve months, no less than twelve deaths having occurred during that time among the ordinary population and two among the insane.

We had an epidemic of pneumonia which carried off no less than 6 of those who were attacked by it, 2 being far advanced in years. There were 26 cases received into hospital, sometimes as many as seven in six days. Our deaths from this cause, however, were not as numerous as in some of the hospitals in the Dominion; for according to the report of those connected with the one at Montreal, which appeared in the "Star" some time ago, out of eighty-seven cases admitted into that institution last year (I believe I am correct in the number), 23 died, nearly one in 3, a fraction less than 33 per cent, whereas our mortality was less than 25 per cent; and had a number of those who were attacked by the disease reported themselves ailing before

they did, our death rate might have been much smaller, the losing of short time when in hospital prevents a number of men from presenting themselves for treatment as soon as they otherwise would do.

In reference to pneumonia a recent author states, "this disease carries off one in every four or five of those attacked" and mentions that the death rate at the Charity Hospital New Orleans was 28.01 per cent, and the statistics show the mortality ranges from twenty to forty per cent; furthermore, pneumonia, as an epidemic, is as a rule more fatal, than when not occurring as such.

Insane Ward.

There were remaining in this ward on the 30th June last, 31, a decrease of three from the year before. There have been admitted into the asylum since my last report 18. Ten have been cured, six improved sufficiently to resume work, three transferred to Provincial Lunatic Asylum on expiration of sentence, and two died. The numbers of hopelessly insane are about the same as in former years. All the weak-minded convicts, in this prison, are not placed in this ward, if it were so, our number would be greatly increased. As a rule I do not send any one into this asylum unless his actions are such as to render him unsafe to be at work with the sane prisoners.

Female Ward.

As usual Miss Fahey, the matron, and Miss Smith, deputy matron, have been faithful in attending to those in the female hospital, and careful in carrying out my directions as to their treatment. Two children have been born here since last July.

A great number of the guards have been ill during the year just ended, as many as eleven having been off duty, at one time, on account of sickness.

The daily prescriptions for the officers for the past year, amounted to 1,180, for the convicts, independent of those undergoing treatment in hospital, 3,016. Not many accidents have occurred this year.

The tables annexed give the number admitted into hospitals, &c.

Mr. Gunn has discharged his duties as hospital overseer in a most efficient manner.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to the warden for his kindness in obtaining assistance for me during the time Mr. Gunn was on sick leave.

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.

Department of Justice.

No. 6.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess		2	2		2		
Ascites							
Asthma anasarca		3	3		3		
Angina simplex		3	3		3		
Carcinoma		3	3		3		
Catarrh		2	2		2		
Boils		5	5		5		
Bronchitis		42	42		41	1	
Burns, cerebritis		1	1				
Chorea		1	1		1		
Confinement		2	2		2		
Cholera morbus		1	1		1		
Cephaloæ, congestion, brain		2	2	1		1	
Cholericæ, congestion, lungs		1	1		1		
Colic		20	20		20		
Contusion		7	7		7		
Cutaneous		3	3		3		
Cystitis	1	4	5		5		
Dysuria		1	1		1		
Debility		4	4		4		
Diarrhœa		22	22		22		
Dysentery		8	8		8		
Dyspepsia		9	9		9		
Dementia		4	4		4		
Diarrhœa, chronic		1	1	1			
Diabetes mellitas		1	1			1	
Epilepsy							
Erysipelas		1	1		1		
Febricula		65	65		65		
Fever, intermittent							
Fever, typhoid		16	16	3	12	1	
Fistula in ano							
Fever, remittent		3	3		3		
Fracture	1	3	4		4		
Gelatio							
Gastritis		2	2		2		
Hernia		1	1			1	
Heart disease	1	1	2		2		
Hemoptysis		1	1		1		
Hæmorrhage from wound in abdomen		1	1		1		
Hemicrania		1	1		1		
Homatemesis							
Hemorrhoids		3	3		3		
Hepatitis		1	1		1		
Hydrocile, influenza		25	35		35		
Insomnia		1	1		1		
Injury to finger		1	1		1		
Jaundice		1	1		1		
Lumbago		5	5		5		
Laryngitis		3	3		3		
Malingering		17	17		17		
Marasmus		1	1	1			
Nervous prostration		9	9		9		
Neuralgia		4	4		4		
Otitis		1	1		1		
Obstruction lachry. duct		1	1		1		
Otorrhœa		1	1		1		
Ophthalmia		6	6		6		
Pleuritis		4	4		4		
Peritonitis		3	3		3		
Pharyngitis		1	1		1		

This woman was operated on some time before she entered here, but the hæmorrhage from the wound continued.

No. 6.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, &c.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remained.	Remarks.
Phthisis		7	7	2	3	2	
Pneumonia		26	26	6	20		
do chronic		1	1		1		
Parulis		3	3		3		
Parotitis		1	1		1		
Rheumatism	2	13	15		14	1	
Rectitis		1	7		1		
Scabies		1	1		1		
Splenitis		1	1		1		
Sciatica		4	4		4		
Sprain		4	4		4		
Stricture							
Scrofula							
Suppression, urine		2	2		2		
Synovitis		1	1		1		
Syncope		2	2		2		
Ulcers							
Tonsillitis		3	3		3		
Wounds		3	3		3		
Total	5	418	423	14	401	8	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

Department of Justice.

No. 7.
ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
X 334	Jamieson, James...	66	Chronic diarrhoea...	9th Aug., 1893.....	29th Aug., 1893.....	Scotland.....	20	
B 715	Weir, Armour ..	25	Typhoid fever	4th Sept., 1893	13th Sept., 1893	Canada.....	9	
B 778	Malvern, Edward...	34	do	5th Dec., 1893.	16th Dec., 1893.....	U. S. A.....	11	
B 645	Morpeau, Joseph....	30	do	11th Jan., 1894.....	24th Jan., 1894.....	Canada.....	13	
B 418	Crawley, Patrick....	33	Pneumonia.....	10th Feb., 1894.....	17th Feb., 1894.....	Ireland.....	7	
OX 187	Mozier, Edward	32	do	10th March, 1894.....	17th March, 1894.....	Canada.....	7	
B 134	Wassaga, Joseph.....	50	do	13th do	23rd do	Canada.....	10	
B 802	Aston, Jas. T.....	19	Congestion of brain ..	10th April, 1894.....	14th April, 1894.....	England	4	
B 779	Bruce, David.....	64	Pneumonia.....	10th do ..	15th do	Scotland.. ..	5	
B 363	Phillips, Chas.....	36	do	21st do	29th do	Canada.....	8	
X 221	Albert, John.....	70	do	24th do	1st May, 1894.	U. S. A	7	
B 482	McDougal, Wm.	23	Phthisis.....	3rd May, 1894.....	21st do	Canada.....	18	
I N S A N E.								
9716	Rapson, Abraham...	34	Marasmus	25th Sept., 1893.....	16th Oct., 1893.....	Canada.....	21	
B 836	Veney, Anderson		Phthisis	8th March, 1894.....	17th March, 1894 .....	.....	9	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1893.	Sept. 22 McGuire, Andrew	Mason gang	Compound fracture of finger	Injured by stone	4	
1894.	Feb. 3 Ogilvie, James	Boiler house	Fracture forearm	Fell from platform	32	
April 1	House, J. E.	Wood yard	do finger	Hurt with a stick	15	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

Department of Justice.

No. 9.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the above Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on 30th June, 1893.....	34	.....	34
Since admitted :—			
Kingston Penitentiary.....	17	.....	17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment during the above period.....	52	.....	52
Discharged :—			
Cured.....	10	.....	10
Improved sufficiently to resume work.....	6	.....	6
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.....	3	.....	3
Died.....	2	.....	2
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1894.....	31	.....	31

OBITUARY.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	9716	34	Sept. 25, 1893....	9 years 5 months....	Marasmus.....	
2	B 836	40	Mar. 8, 1894....	9 months 21 days....	Phthisis.....	

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Pen., and Med. Sup., Insane Asylum.

**KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1894.**

No. 10.

INSANE WARD, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

NOMINAL ROLL of Convicts admitted into the Insane Ward of the above Institution between the 1st July, 1893, and 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	From Whence Received.		How Disposed of.		Remaining under Treatment, 30th June, 1894.	Remarks as to present state of those Still under Treatment.
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.	Discharged—Cured.	Improved to Resume Work.		
1	Badore, Henry..	July 4, '93...	1				1	Improving.
2	Wiggins, Albert	do 12, '93...	1			1		
3	Thomas Charles.	do 20, '93...	1			1		
4	Blackburn, Louis.	do 27, '93...	1		1			
5	McIver, Robert.	Aug. 23, '93...	1		1			
6	Tuney, John.....	do 29, '93...		1			1	Hopelessly insane.
7	Mitchell, Wm.....	Sept. 19, '93...	1				1	No improvement.
8	Allison, Samuel.	Nov. 18, '93...	1		1		1	
9	Fletcher, Edward.	do 25, '93...	1				1	Slight improvement.
10	Bailey, John.....	Dec. 6, '93...	1		1			
11	Awalt, H. A.....	Jan. 6, '94...	1					No improvement.
12	Fogarty, Thomas.	do 6, '94...	1				1	do
13	Hogan, John.....	do 17, '94...	1			1		do
14	Hogan, John.....	do 20, '94...	1				1	do
15	Thomas, Charles.	Feb. 17, '94...	1			1		
16	Leitch, Hubert..	Mar. 5, '94...	1		1			
17	Ryan, John.....	do 27, '94...	1			1		
18	Rohan, J. A.....	May 13, '94...	1				1	do
			17	1	5	5	8	

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Pen. and Med. Sup., Insane Asylum.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1894.

Department of Justice.

No. 11.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30 June, 1994.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work performed in the female department of this institution during the past year.

The conduct of the women has been very satisfactory in every respect. The rules have been carefully observed and the industry of the convicts in my charge has been quite marked.

During the year seven females were received, five discharged and one sent to the asylum.

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. A. FAHEY,
Matron.

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

No. 12.

RETURN of Work done in Female Department for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

No of Articles.	Work done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Male Prison.</i>			Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
367	Flannel shirts.....	367	30	110 10	
816	Pairs socks.....	816	30	244 80	
272	Pairs mitts.....	272	30	81 60	
113	Discharge shirts.....	113	30	33 90	
108	Cotton night shirts.....	108	30	32 40	
164	Sheets.....	41	30	12 30	
120	Pairs sleeves.....	30	30	9 90	
144	Table napkins.....	12	30	3 60	
6	Table cloths.....	2	30	60	
4	Shaving cloths.....	2	30	60	
276	Bed ticks.....				
1,598	Towels.....	133	30	39 90	
14	Roller towels.....	2	30	60	
356	Pillow slips.....	29	30	8 70	
2,052	Mending socks.....	171		51 30	
				630 30	
<i>Government Contract.</i>					
185	Shirts.....	185	30	55 50	55 50
<i>Female Prison.</i>					
27	Chemises.....	27	30	8 10	
15	Pairs drawers.....	10	30	3 00	
18	Waists.....	6	30	1 80	
15	Dresses.....	15	30	4 50	
20	Caps.....	4	30	1 20	
29	Pockets.....	4	30	1 20	
29	Handkerchiefs.....	2	30	60	
22	Pairs stockings.....	22	30	6 60	
29	Towels.....	2	30	60	
7	Sheets.....	1	30	30	
63	Aprons.....	21	30	6 30	
				34 20	
<i>Washing and House Work.</i>					
10	Women.....	3,650	30	1,805 00	720 00
					1,805 00
Total.....					1,805 00

No. 13.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
4th July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report concerning the state and management of the school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. The daily attendance shows a slight increase when compared with last year.

The total number upon the school register is to-day 100, average daily attendance 92. The progress made in the elementary branches taught is highly satisfactory, and all who attend appear to fully appreciate the privilege extended to them. Quite a number are furnished with material to study arithmetic in their cell at night, and benefit very much by having their work prepared for the class the following day. The interest in school work has been deepened by the frequent visits and timely advice of our excellent warden and our worthy chaplains. Thanks are also due to my assistants for their zeal.

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

THOMAS THOMPSON,
Acting Schoolmaster.

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

No. 15.

Statement of the Movements of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1894:—

The number of convicts remaining on June 30th, 1893, was.	481
Received since from jails	169
do do other penitentiaries	4
	<u>654</u>
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	128
do pardon.	14
do death.....	14
Sent to the provincial lunatic asylums.....	4
	<u>160</u>
Remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1894.....	<u>494</u>

Of this number 32 are females, being one less than last year.

No. 16.

List of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Henry Lenninger.....	Larceny	Waterloo.
2	Bennett Cooke.....	Bigamy	Essex.
3	Robert Stothers.....	House-breaking	Waterloo.
4	Télesphore Larocque.....	Felonious wounding	Carleton.
5	Edward Hubbell	Embezzlement	do
6	Marinus McLean.....	Larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
7	Henry Fields.....	do	York.
8	David Dunlop	do	Simcoe.
9	John McDougall	Horse-stealing	Carleton.
10	William Spellman	Larceny	York.
11	John F. Ottwell.....	do	Middlesex.
12	John R. Gamble.....	Murder	York.
13	Thomas Lee	Rape	Middlesex.
14	John S. Cooke	Shooting with intent	Bruce.

Department of Justice.

No. 17.

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	James Jamieson	Arson	Frontenac.
2	Armour Weir	Larceny of a letter	York.
3	Abraham Rapson	Arson	Prince Edward Island.
4	Edward Malvern	Burglary	Peterborough.
5	Joseph Marepeau	Rape	Stormont.
6	Patrick Crowley	Manslaughter	Welland.
7	Edward Mosier	House-breaking and larceny	Brant.
8	Anderson Veney	Murder	Essex.
9	J. Wassakeesick	Manslaughter	Renfrew.
10	James T. Ashton	Larceny	Perth.
11	Daniel Bruce	Burglary	Wellington.
12	Charles Phillips	House-breaking and larceny	Norfolk.
13	John Albert	Murder	York.
14	William McDougall	Larceny	Huron.

No. 18.

RETURN of Convicts recommitted to the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	1st Recommitment.	2nd Recommitment.	3rd Recommitment.	4th Recommitment.	5th Recommitment.	6th Recommitment.	7th Recommitment.
1	John Baylie	1						
2	Humphry Guest							1
3	Lachlan McDonald	1						
4	Wellington Young		1					
5	Morris M. Ryan	1						
6	John J. Lee	1						
7	John McDougall	1						
8	Charles Stevens		1					
9	Michael O'Connor	1						
10	John McGraw	1						
11	John McCarthy	1						
12	Alfred Dawson	1						
13	Charles Jacobs		1					
14	Thomas Allen	1						
15	Robert Spencer		1					
16	Joseph Warren		1					
17	Cyrus E. Seymour		1					
18	John Dunn	1						
19	Joseph Fitzgibbon	1						
20	James Hawkins	1						
21	Geo. R. Ferguson	1						
22	James Copeland	1						
23	Adam Bowman	1						
24	Timothy Sullivan	1						
25	Richard Harris				1			
26	John Wilson	1						
27	Thomas Hammon	1						
28	George Britton		1					

No. 19.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded at the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Months.	Lose Tobacco.	Reduced in grade.	No. in Dark Cells.	No. in Solitary Cells.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes Inflicted.	No. who have lost Remission.	No. deprived of School.	No. deprived of Library.	No. who have lost Light.	No. admonished.
1893.											
July			3				2			1	1
August			6	1			5				4
September			10	1			7				8
October			5		*1	30	5				
November			1	1			1				1
December			9	1							1
1894.											
January			4				6				
February	2		7		*1	20	6				1
March	1		6				6				6
April	1		11		*1	20	8				
May			7	1			11				4
June			35	1			20			1	13

* These men were flogged by order of the court as part of their sentence.

No. 20.

RETURN showing the Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No. of Convicts.	No. of Days.	No. of Convicts.	No. of Days.	No. of Convicts.	No. of Days.	No. of Convicts.	No. of Days.
1	77	1	158	1	215	1	362
1	80	1	163	1	224	1	364
1	89	1	165	1	225	13	365
1	90	1	168	1	251	1	366
2	91	1	170	1	257	1	424
1	93	1	173	4	270	2	432
1	94	2	175	1	271	1	463
1	95	2	176	2	272	1	521
5	96	1	177	1	317	1	545
1	97	7	178	1	323	1	547
1	101	11	179	1	330	1	757
1	106	16	180	1	331	1	815
1	132	2	181	1	337	2	817
1	134	1	182	1	345	1	819
3	135	1	183	1	354	3	820
1	140	1	184	1	359		
1	152	1	189	2	360	128	

Department of Justice.

No. 21.

RETURN showing the value of Labour and number of Days' Work, exclusive of Material, done in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Various Departments.	No. of Days.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Trades departments (carpenters, blacksmiths, machine, tin, paint, masons and stonecutters' shop)	67,672	33,836 00
Tailor shop	8,309½	4,154 75
Shoe do	5,729	2,864 50
Female prison	6,045	1,813 50
Farm, stables, teamsters, &c.	6, 65	3,382 50
Bakery	1,658	829 00
Dining hall, kitchen and library	7,919	3,959 50
Wings, and officers' mess room	6,886	3,443 00
Wash-house	2,310	1,155 00
Dry room	8,020	4,010 00
Engineer's department	4,382	2,191 00
Hospital and asylum	2,200	1,100 00
Binder twine	2,200	1,100 00
		63,828 75

No. 22.

RETURN showing the number of Volumes in the General Library of the Kingston Penitentiary, the number of Convicts who have used books, the number of Volumes issued during the year, and the number added.

—	—	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year	2,942	
do do added since	450	
		3,392
do do convicts using library		384
do do volumes issued		13,094

No. 23.
REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894. CR.

1893.		\$	cts.	1894.		\$	cts.
July 31..	To Transfer Warrant, Indian Clothing.....	343	21	June 30..	By Carpenter department.....	171	73
do 31..	Draft No. 420, credit of Receiver General.....	46	69	do 30..	Blacksmith do.....	340	65
Aug. 31..	do 536 do.....	135	48	do 30..	Shoe do.....	278	36
Sept. 30..	do 611 do.....	176	36	do 30..	Tailor do.....	1,747	38
Oct. 26..	do 3064 do.....	500	00	do 30..	Stone do.....	660	81
do 31..	do 28 do.....	278	73	do 30..	Heating do.....	363	54
Nov. 30..	do 163 do.....	813	85	do 30..	Light do.....	52	35
Dec. 31..	do 301 do.....	210	72	do 30..	Engineer's do.....	100	00
				do 30..	Trade stores do.....	2	31
				do 30..	Farm.....	207	63
				do 30..	Convict labour.....	113	77
1894.							
Jan. 31..	do 368 do.....	252	71				
Feb. 28..	do 484 do.....	273	30				
Mar. 31..	do 589 do.....	86	63				
April 30..	do 56 do.....	209	58				
May 31..	do 183 do.....	105	39				
June 30..	do 331 do.....	75	88				
		4,008	53			4,008	53

Department of Justice.

No. 24.

DETAILS of Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Gratuities.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, M. Lavell.....	3,000 00	A. McMillan.....	125 00
Deputy warden, Wm. Sullivan.....	1,500 00	T. Davidson.....	1,963 89
Surgeon, O. S. Strange.....	1,800 00	Thos. Smith.....	163 65
Accountant, R. R. Creighton.....	800 00		2,252 54
Chaplain, (Prot.) Rev. C. E. Cartwright do (R.C.) Rev. J. V. Neville.....	1,200 00 1,200 00		
Warden's clerk, W. S. Hughes.....	500 00	<i>Officers' Uniform.</i>	
Chief keeper, R. Hewton.....	900 00	Blue serge, 1,497 yds.....	896 49
Storekeeper, P. O'Donnell.....	1,000 00	Broad cloth, 75½ yds.....	285 48
Chief trade instructor, James Adams.....	1,500 00	Silesia and Italian cloth.....	286 31
Engineer, James Devlin.....	1,300 00	Tweed trousering and grey frieze.....	89 16
Electrician, Chas. Baylie.....	800 00	Print and holland.....	84 18
Assistant electrician, A. E. Lavell.....	500 00	Doeskin and tweed lining.....	129 74
Steamfitter, Chas. Munroe.....	700 00	Hair cloth, merino and towels.....	24 52
Steward, James Weir.....	900 00	Officers' crown buttons.....	170 87
Hospital overseer, W. A. Gunn.....	590 00	Fur caps, hats and helmets.....	322 10
Schoolmaster, divided among 4 guards, \$650, less 1 month at \$12.89.....	637 11	Braid and drilling.....	137 03
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy.....	600 00	Silk, linen and cotton thread.....	99 80
Matron, Rose Ann Fahey.....	600 00	Sweat bands, wadding, buttons, hooks and eyes.....	380 57
Deputy matron, Mary Smith.....	320 00	Russet and kid skins.....	5 00
Acting assistant chief keeper, Patrick O'Connor.....	700 00	Gloves and mitts.....	110 43
Baker, William Coward.....	700 00	Tacks, hooks, eyelets, brushes, bristles, laces, steel shanks, nails, cement, boot polish.....	5 30
Farmer and gardner, J. A. Mc- Caugherty.....	600 00	Awls and shoe thread.....	3 75
Trade instructors, 4 at \$700.....	2,800 00	Rubber tissue, gum tragac, oxal. acid.....	9 56
do 1 at \$700 for 6 mos.....	349 98	Twilled cotton and canvas.....	164 30
do 2 at \$690.....	1,380 00	Worsted.....	137 50
do 1 at \$660.....	660 00	Spanish sole leather and sheep skins.....	103 67
do 1 at \$600.....	600 00	Boot and gaiter webbing.....	6 00
do 1 at \$600 for 6 mos.....	300 00	French kid.....	5 00
Sanitary engineer, E. J. Adams, 3 mos. at \$700.....	175 03	Blue suiting.....	30 20
Keeper, Prison of Isolation, Æ. D. O. McDonnell, 4 mos. 23 days at \$700.....	279 44	French calf and Canadian kipp.....	124 40
Keepers, 3 at \$600.....	1,800 00	Pebble and welt leather.....	49 68
do 1 at \$590.....	590 00	Art journal.....	10 00
do 2 at \$560.....	1,120 00	Rubber coat.....	10 00
do 1 at \$530.....	530 00	Beaver cloth.....	12 00
Guards, 21 at \$500.....	10,500 00	Sundry small items.....	40 70
do 1 at \$500 for 9 months.....	374 94		3,733 77
do 1 at \$500 for 6 months, 18 days.....	274 17	<i>Rations.</i>	
do 1 at \$500 for 7 months, 8 days.....	302 58	Beef, 147,475 lbs.....	7,329 48
do 6 at \$490.....	2,940 00	Mutton, 3,442 lbs.....	171 07
do 2 at \$460.....	920 00	Sugar, 1,817 lbs.....	810 78
do 1 at \$460 for 7 months, 3 days.....	272 73	Tea, 3,657 lbs.....	639 99
do 4 at \$430.....	1,720 00	Butter, 5,552 lbs.....	1,054 88
do 5 at \$400.....	2,000 00	Pot barley, 7,261 lbs.....	163 37
do 1 at \$400 for 5 months.....	166 69	Rice, 6,250 lbs.....	231 25
do 1 at \$400 for 4 months.....	133 36	Oatmeal, 1,764 lbs.....	44 10
do 2 at \$400 for 3 months.....	200 06	Salt, 21,913 lbs.....	95 87
do supernumerary, 1 at \$500.....	500 00	Tobacco, 2,240 lbs.....	1,108 80
do do 1 at \$500 for 5 months.....	208 30	Vinegar, 238 galls.....	35 70
do do 1 at \$500 for 2 months.....	83 32	Pepper, 280 lbs.....	30 80
do do 1 at \$500 for 1 month.....	41 74	Codfish, 1,910 lbs.....	71 63
Stoker, Wm. Coffee.....	500 00	Flour, 1,314 brls.....	5,426 82
do C. A. Sullivan, 1 at \$400 for 6 months.....	200 02	Bacon, 9,559 lbs.....	908 12
Teamsters, 2 at \$400.....	800 00	Beans, 62½ bushels.....	87 50
do 2 at \$330.....	660 00	Pease.....	130 48
Services rendered by binder twine officers.....	489 93	Lard, 490 lbs.....	58 80
Supplementary guards during illness of regular guards.....	353 00	Yeast, 176 lbs.....	61 60
	56,572 40	Onions, 79 bushels.....	82 33
		Syrup.....	1 65
		Coffee.....	16 47
		Carrots and turnips.....	64 40
		Parsnips, cabbage and beets.....	85 18
		Potatoes, 2,737 bush.....	1,567 35
		Keep of insane female prisoners at Rockwood asylum.....	270 00

No. 20.—DETAILS of Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th
June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Rations—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Discharge Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Christmas extras	135 01	Cotton, gray	9 43
	20,683 43	Linen and cotton threads, twist and machine silk	76 49
<i>Convicts' Clothing.</i>		Mantles, collars, braces and ties	48 93
Checked cloth for uniform clothing	418 17	Crayons, buttons and thimbles	11 47
Plain gray do do	1,417 09	Wool yarn, mufflers and socks	10 58
Gray flannel	1,036 37	Leather sole, pebble, Canadian calf and kipp, French kipp	205 74
Crash towelling	180 55	Boot laces, shoe threads, bristles and awls	18 15
Gray cotton	105 71	Tacks, nails and buff leather	16 50
Duck	42 25	Italian cloth	80 56
Drilling	108 33	Dress goods	17 63
Scarfs, stockings, mufflers and shawls	29 70	Handkerchiefs and gloves	2 05
Straw hats and bonnets	15 00	Silesia	57 59
Shuttles, pins, needles, thimbles, tape measures, &c., &c	152 09	Hooks, eyelets and buckles	18 60
Shears, scissors, tailors' irons and ben- zine	58 40	Steel shanks	1 50
Tallow, neatfoot and sperm oils	7 16		1,318 71
Corn whisks, beeswax, crayons, stay binding and tape	22 35	<i>Bedding.</i>	
Repairs to knitting machine	2 25	Ticking	234 20
Shirting	11 33	Twilled sheeting	31 43
Wincey	6 65	Needles and twine	4 00
Wool yarn	238 61	Bed rugs	261 50
Linen and cotton, spools and thread	247 26		531 13
Cottonade and cotton	47 76	<i>Chapels.</i>	
Tweed lining	40 80	Sundries	92 05
Hessian print and canvass	34 35	<i>Library.</i>	
Shoe colour and peak leather	14 70	Books, etc	245 53
Shoe dies	84 00	Duck and drilling	12 07
Shoe steels, nails, tacks, knives, laces and lasts	60 34	Glue	3 23
Leather, sole, pebble and split	518 53	Subscriptions to papers	18 00
Leather, upper, calf skin and sheep- skin	247 84		278 83
Brushes, bristles, cement and pegs	18 85	<i>Officers' Mess.</i>	
Punches, sponges, ink, camphor, threads and awls	78 20	Butter, 411 lbs	78 10
Twine, sandpaper, boot trees, wax, rasps, hammers, lasts, hooks, etc	35 59	Sugar, granulated, 1,961 lbs	107 87
Childrens' boots	6 30	Tea, 94 lbs	25 38
Burnishing irons and punches	15 00	Flour, 2 brls	8 26
	5,301 56	Fresh fish	250 10
<i>Convicts' Travelling Allowance.</i>		Coffee, 136 lbs	36 72
4 convicts at \$ 8	32 00	Milk, 1,051 galls	157 65
39 do 10	390 00	Raisins, currents, figs, tapioca, sago, corn starch and lemons	73 93
1 do 9	9 00	Spices, essences, assorted peels, mus- tard	28 90
55 do 12	660 00	Eggs and apples	90 16
27 do 15	405 00	Crockery, linen, knives and forks	41 75
1 do 16	16 00	Canned goods	60 95
1 do 18	18 00	Acid tartaric, baking soda and cream of tartar and baking powder	8 25
9 do 20	180 00	Syrup and compressed yeast	4 90
5 do 25	125 00	Cranberries	14 00
	1,835 00	Sundries	34 16
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>			1,021 08
Tweeds	381 24		
Canvas	42 00		
Drilling	31 93		
Cotton, white	26 47		
Hats and caps	123 50		
Underclothing	104 00		
Cotton shirts	22 00		
Shawls and bonnets	13 25		

Department of Justice.

No. 24.—DETAILS of Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Light.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance and Repairs—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Coal, egg	1,468 65	Shifting tongs, hose, tube cleaners, battery jars and sundry small tools.	48 08
Coal oil	75 02	Garth & Co.'s account	2,357 35
Gasoline and benzine	14 50	Bertram Engine Works Co.'s account for sundries for engine.	100 00
Brass rod	11 61	Sectional rings, ears and handles	13 08
Shellac, metal polish, brackets, reflectors, packing and lamps	137 47	Bends, hubs and plumbago	6 06
Galvanized iron, screws, wheel and keys	2 52	Duplex hot-water heater	130 00
Acid, sulphuric, solder, salts, matches, candles, broom and brushes	44 72	Jenkins' discs and grease	28 32
Lace leather, hammers, ladder and tempered copper	11 85	Montreal Iron Works account, tank for new waterworks system	1,800 00
Electrical fittings	9 73	Dominion Ornamental Iron Co. account platform and railing for boiler-house.	1,395 00
Boiler compound and sockets	25 80	W. Clendenning & Son's account for pipe for new waterworks system...	4,577 74
Dies and screws	3 30	J. A. Rafter & Co., account for pump.	2,260 00
Canton flannel	6 53		13,317 52
Files and brass rods	18 67	<i>Armoury.</i>	
Insulators	0 95	Cleaning firearms	50 25
Commutators	340 00	<i>Additional Machinery.</i>	
Electrical Engineering and Supply Co., account	91 07	Binder twine plant	40,000 00
Canadian General Electric Co., account.	534 85	Extra parts of machinery in case of accident	376 33
Castings and sundry small items	27 20	Duty paid on binder twine machinery.	8,336 08
Hard oil, finish, vermilion and sperm oil	3 93		48,712 41
	2,828 37	<i>Stationery.</i>	
<i>Heating.</i>		T. McAuley's account for blank books.	11 75
Coal, grate	9,006 34	Express charges on box from Ottawa.	0 55
Coal, soft	278 55	Stationery account	985 11
Hardwood	813 89		997 41
Steel plate, damper chain, Canada plate and sheet iron	5 70	<i>Farm.</i>	
Wire, elbows and packing	7 16	Seeds, &c.	141 75
Steel scoops, shovels, fire clay and barrows	83 70	Manure	57 30
Sal ammoniac, sheet copper, stoves and stove pipes	41 25	Implements and tools	16 32
Repairs to boilers	385 10	Sulphur, paris green and axle grease	17 32
Toby water heaters	1,418 88	Flower pots, mignonette and bags	6 15
Geo. R. Prowse, account	16 10	Pig	27 00
Frank Gormley's account	593 00	Shears, clippers, cultivator teeth	9 30
Angle iron, castings and stove rings	93 16	Services of Vet. Surgeon M. W. Sine.	4 50
Sundry small items	15 39	Seed oats and potatoes	212 36
	12,758 22		492 00
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		<i>New Asylum.</i>	
Closet and vent rubbers, packing and cotton waste	135 19	Sand	520 00
Bushings, flanges, elbows, globe valves, pipe and T's	98 71	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>	
Belting, lacing and oilers	58 43	Iron, assorted	353 72
Jackknives, hopper cup, piston rings and stop cocks	34 66	Lead pipe, nozzles, flanges, elbows and cocks	57 19
Sheet brass and steel wire	18 25	Alabastine, paints, varnish, black and brown japan and bronze	51 02
Compression cocks, water glasses and burrs	27 08	Plumbago, shellac, lead, boiled and raw oil and turpentine	61 09
Candle wick and cutting threads	5 25	Felt paper, wrought iron pipe, sewer pipe, rubber tubing and valves	112 23
Hard oil finish, alcohol, machine oil, boiler compound	208 66	Rivets, screws, washers and bolts	43 64
Machine screws, angle iron, rivets and sheet rubber	4 20	Withrow & Hillock's account for refrigerator	233 50
Sal ammoniac, red lead, lace leather and cutter's wheels	4 98	Cleats, trowels, nails, crocus, rope and mats	124 32
Pump plungers, sponges and casting.	6 48		

No. 24.—DETAILS of Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Industries—Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	
Pottsville Iron and Steel Co.'s account for beams.....	778	63	Drills, dynamite, socket hoes, spoke-shaves, mortice machine, &c.	68	34			
Valves and sheet copper and brass.....	39	09	Lumber	158	66			
Sand, malleable and other castings....	848	14	Bar copper	13	63			
Nuts, iron pipe, steel plates and cast steel	38	55	Sponges, brushes, grindstones, axle-grease, bolts and trowels.....	30	29			
Alumni ferric.....	190	75	Planes, emery-wheels and tape-lines..	20	00			
Drain tile	90	00	Hand hoist	155	00			
Wood	673	26	Tires, spokes and rims. 4	20	49			
Alan Macdougall, account for professional services.....	150	00	Cedar ties and machinists' hammers..	6	35			
Closet chains, expansion bolts, knobs, tower bolts, car bolts, sheet pig lead.	38	39	Electric clock	796	00			
Block tin and parchment sheeting....	40	53				1,817	69	
Lumber.....	1,232	76	<i>Stables.</i>					
		5,206	Harness felt, buckles and repairing...	7	48			
<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>			Lap rugs, leather and trimmings.....	26	07			
Lumber	1,087	86	Camphor, brushes, blacking and castor oil.....	17	13			
Iron assorted.....	204	85	Needles and curled hair	2	54			
Steel beams.....	331	02	Sponges, saddle nails	10	00			
Cow chains, castings and sand.....	270	97	M. W. Sine, V.S	50	00			
Nails, bolts, hinges and butts.....	175	08	Bran and oil cake	28	63			
Block tin, bar copper, sheet lead, zinc and screws	76	24	Oats	498	70			
Sundry tools.....	78	11	Repairing	1	98			
Nuts, washers, hoop-iron and locks....	50	38	Linseed meal and sulphur.....	2	50			
Alabastine, fire-clay, bricks, sand and charcoal.....	325	20	Axle boxes, spokes, wheels, soap and salt.....	57	11			
Drain pipe, vents, soil pipe, cement...	65	52				702	14	
Emery cloth and sand-paper.....	2	93	<i>Hospital.</i>					
Sal ammoniac, neat's-foot oil and axle grease	33	63	Milk	310	05			
Twine, lines, masons' and others, rope, brushes and chalk.....	29	30	Hospital comforts.....	64	12			
Colours, white and red lead.....	10	21	Carpets and basket.....	45	79			
Lead pipe, stove-pipe, bends and granite chips	21	48	Crockery of various kinds, sponges and soap.....	59	05			
Wire, sash fasteners and sheepskins..	451	58	Medicine	607	20			
Mixed and roofing paints.....	161	40	Appliances	36	46			
Wall paper and border.....	12	45	Towelling	10	13			
Olive oil, white lead, varnish and shellac.....	90	25				1,132	80	
Glass, putty, whiting and yellow ochre.	27	85	<i>Prison Furnishing.</i>					
Oakum, chalk, glue, brushes and fitches	54	26	Glass tubing, coat and hat hooks, green baize, curled hair and moss...	16	16			
Vulcanized rubber and bluing.....	26	52	Whisks, dusters, bath-brick and scrubbing brushes	6	65			
Garth & Co. account.....	216	24	Oilcloth, gimp, basket and towels....	32	28			
Diamond, turpentine, muriatic and sulphuric acid, &c.....	64	98	Scissors, wash-bowls, brushes, blacking, black lead, &c.....	25	45			
Washstand frames.....	4	75	Razors, soap, various kinds, combs and sponges.....	22	63			
Cleaning drains.....	96	00	Whistles, repairing telescope, moth camphor, furniture covering and holland	19	33			
Moulding sand, antimony, pumice stone	7	97	Plush, duck, gimp, mattresses, copper, twine, crocks, &c.....	44	21			
Poles and hubbs	19	24	Wire mats, brooms and clothes line....	56	24			
Freight and rent of boat-house.....	22	80	Locks, tacks, hinges, wire, hard oil finish.....	16	65			
Locks and closet fittings.....	28	75	Snuff, blue, starch, blacklead, smoothing irons	29	50			
		4,038	Tumblers, jugs, repairing scales, tissue	17	90			
<i>Industries.</i>			Carpet and hoop iron	5	47			
Plane-irons, rakes, buck-saw blades and wrench	10	96	Clocks and tuning organ.....	16	00			
Powder and fuse	64	00	Sundry small items.....	80	95			
Cast iron pulleys, chain, files, axes, shovels and handles	267	55				389	42	
Spoke auger, rules, emery paper, sleigh shoes and rivets	35	57						
Smiths' coals.....	170	85						

Department of Justice.

No. 24—DETAILS of Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Concluded.*

<i>Kitchen.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Binder Twine.</i>	\$ cts.
Soap	351 70	Manilla and sisal hemp	22,082 53
Potash, borax and brooms	49 50	Oil	866 52
Polish, starch, blue, bathbricks, spoons, knives and forks	72 20	Bags	500 20
Goggles, spectacles, razors, strops, hair brushes combs and bones	34 05	Wrapping paper	211 92
Tallow, neat's-foot oil, toilet soap and hoop iron	21 00	Freight	1,273 46
Jugs, jars, pots, locks, kettles, keys, twine, needles, shears and lanterns.	20 84	Leather aprons	60 00
Bolts, camphor, baskets, towels, mag- nesia, crayons and canvas	48 90	Repairs	3 00
Towelling, salt, benzine, &c.	133 56		24,997 63
Washing powder	313 60	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Tin cups, plates and basins	125 00	Telegrams	44 08
Cleaning ovens, sperm oil, turpentine, tinned iron and lamp chimneys	73 91	Postage and stamps	81 03
Flour bin	8 00	Freight charges	168 52
Straw, meat-cutter and candles	31 20	Express charges	22 50
E. Chanteloup's account for repairing kettles	807 92	Advertising	177 35
		Telephone	102 50
		Magistrate's fee	8 00
		Travelling expenses	266 30
			870 28
	2,091 38	Grand total	214,543 55

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,
Accountant.

No. 25.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, Kingston Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Buildings, land, &c.....	897,843 09	Balance.....	1,157,006 14
Armoury	1,546 44		
Bakery	645 16		
Blacksmith and machine department..	3,479 88		
Carpenter and trades.....	2,851 56		
Chapels	3,906 62		
Engineer	86,669 44		
Electric light plant.....	12,168 23		
Female prison.....	1,256 32		
Farm stock, &c.....	625 30		
Furniture	810 55		
Mill machinery.....	500 00		
Hospital and asylum	3,643 04		
Library and school.....	2,703 56		
Piggery	1,042 30		
Quarry and masons.....	1,587 81		
Shoe shop	1,440 05		
Stonecutters' department.....	3,668 33		
Storekeeper.....	6,068 57		
Steward, including wing, laundry, changing room, officers' mess, dining hall, kitchen, &c.....	31,990 71		
Stables	1,712 00		
Stonebreakers	133 26		
Tailor department.....	3,291 04		
Trade stores	4,754 74		
Yard, shed and R. R. track.....	2,483 45		
Binder twine.....	80,084 69		
	1,157,006 14		1,157,006 14

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

No. 26.

List of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1894, giving Rank, Nationality, Religion, Age, &c.

Name.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
Michael Lavell, M.D.	Warden	Canada	Protestant	69	Feb. 3, 1885	3,000 00
Wm. Sullivan	Deputy warden	Ireland	Catholic	58	Sept. 1, 1881	1,500 00
O. S. Strange, M.D.	Surgeon	Canada	Protestant	68	Feb. 9, 1885	1,800 00
Rev. C. E. Cartwright	Protestant chaplain	do	do	56	Oct. 25, 1875	1,200 00
James Vincent Neville	Catholic do	do	Catholic	56	Dec. 28, 1893	1,200 00
R. R. Creighton	Accountant	Canada	Protestant	33	do 29, 1892	800 00
W. S. Hughes	Warden's clerk	do	do	33	Jan. 13, 1893	500 00
Robert Hewton	Chief keeper	do	do	52	March 14, 1887	900 00
Patrick O'Donnell	Storekeeper	Ireland	Catholic	58	June 19, 1887	1,000 00
James Adams	Clerk of works	do	Protestant	59	March 1, 1869	1,500 00
James Devlin	Engineer	Canada	Catholic	44	July 1, 1885	1,300 00
Charles Baylie	Electrician	do	Protestant	25	Oct. 1, 1890	800 00
Roderick McDonald	Asst. electrician	Scotland	Catholic	42	June 1, 1894	600 00
Charles Munroe	Steamfitter	Canada	Protestant	59	July 1, 18 0	700 00
James Weir	Steward	Scotland	do	45	Oct. 31, 1876	900 00
Wm. A. Gunn	Hospital overseer	Canada	do	49	June 1, 1890	590 00
Thomas Thompson	Acting schoolmaster	Ireland	do	51		650 00
M. J. Kennady	Messenger	Canada	Catholic	37	April 1, 1872	600 00
Rose Ann Fahey	Matron	do	do	44	March 6, 1886	600 00
Mary Smith	Deputy matron	do	Protestant	42	June 1, 1889	320 00
Richard Young	Mason instructor	do	do	44	Dec. 22, 1890	660 00
B. H. Sherring	do	England	do	43	Aug. 23, 1892	600 00
Michael Leahy	Stonecutter instructor	Ireland	Catholic	63	Nov. 1, 1889	700 00
John Kerr	Quarry do	do	Protestant	68	Jan. 1, 1890	690 00
Francis Treacy	Blacksmith do	England	do	61	March 14, 1877	700 00
Henry F. Wilmot	Carpenter do	Canada	do	36	Jan. 1, 1894	600 00
Robert Pogue	Shoemaker do	Ireland	do	45	Sept. 1, 1887	700 00
Thomas Conley	Tailor do	Canada	do	58	Jan. 20, 1888	700 00
J. B. Mathewson	Asst. tailor do	do	Catholic	58	Sept. 1, 1889	690 00
J. A. McCaugherty	Farmer and gardener	do	Protestant	29	April 1, 1893	600 00
Patrick O'Connor	Asst. chief keeper	Ireland	Catholic	41	Dec. 18, 1882	700 00
William Coward	Baker	Canada	Protestant	39	June 6, 1878	700 00
James Evans	Keeper	Ireland	do	58	Jan. 16, 1888	600 00
Edward Mooney	do	do	Catholic	52	Sept. 7, 1864	600 00
Michael Brennan	do	do	do	51	July 1, 1889	600 00
John Mills	do	England	Protestant	43	Oct. 17, 1889	590 00
Robert McCaulay	do	Canada	Catholic	52	Dec. 1, 1875	560 00
Alex. Atkins	do	do	Protestant	37	July 1, 1878	560 00
Charles McConville	do	Ireland	Catholic	47	do 1, 1871	530 00
A. D. O. McDonell	Keeper of prison of isolation.	Ontario	do	48	Feb. 5, 1894	700 00
Bernard McGuire	Guard	Ireland	do	57	March 1, 1889	500 00
Thomas Moore	do	England	Protestant	50	May 9, 1870	500 00
Lawrence Walsh	do	Canada	Catholic	50	Dec. 18, 1876	500 00
Wm. Hurst	do	Ireland	Protestant	53	Nov. 13, 1877	500 00
John Donelly	do	United States	Catholic	39	do 7, 1879	500 00
Robert Appleton	do	Canada	Protestant	30	July 1, 1880	500 00
John Keinady	do	do	Catholic	42	June 1, 1881	500 00
Charles Bostridge	do	England	Protestant	46	April 10, 1882	500 00
Thomas Thompson	do	Ireland	do	51	May 8, 1883	500 00
John Darragh	do	Canada	Catholic	44	Feb. 1, 1884	500 00
James A. Rutherford	do	do	Protestant	43	March 1, 1884	500 00
Peter Beaupré	do	do	Catholic	33	Jan. 10, 1885	500 00
John Bannister	do	do	Protestant	42	May 23, 1885	500 00
James Doyle	do	do	Catholic	34	do 27, 1885	500 00
Arthur McConville	do	do	do	32	July 1, 1885	500 00
William Mooney	do	do	Protestant	32	do 1, 1885	500 00
Michael Koen	do	do	Catholic	52	do 1, 1885	500 00
Thomas Pugh	do	do	Protestant	42	do 1, 1885	500 00
Thomas Tobin	do	Ireland	Catholic	45	Sept. 1, 1887	500 00
Peter Moncrief	do	Canada	Protestant	32	Aug. 1, 1888	500 00
William Newman	do	Ireland	do	46	Oct. 1, 1888	500 00

No. 26.—List of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1894, giving Rank, &c.—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
Patrick Madden	Guard	Canada	Catholic	30	Aug. 1, 1889	490 00
Thomas Fowler	do	do	do	34	do 1, 1889	490 00
Andrew Thompson	do	do	Protestant	44	do 1, 1889	490 00
William Holland	do	do	do	44	do 1, 1889	490 00
C. R. Davis	do	do	do	44	Feb. 1, 1890	490 00
William Ryan	do	do	Catholic	41	May 31, 1890	490 00
John R. Birmingham	do	do	Protestant	36	Sept. 8, 1890	460 00
Chester W. Wood	do	do	do	38	Jan. 1, 1891	460 00
George B. Amey	do	do	do	40	June 15, 1891	430 00
John Henderson	do	do	do	34	do 6, 1892	430 00
John Givins	do	do	Catholic	28	do 7, 1892	430 00
Alex. Spence	do	do	Protestant	40	do 9, 1892	430 00
Calvin S. Wheeler	do	do	do	42	July 23, 1892	400 00
Edward Johnson	do	do	Catholic	43	Aug. 23, 1892	400 00
George McCaulay, jun.	do	United States.	do	31	do 24, 1892	400 00
Francis Hornbrook	do	Canada	Protestant	39	Sept. 1, 1892	400 00
William Kenny	do	do	do	36	March 1, 1893	400 00
Geo. Nelson Milligan	do	do	do	38	Feb. 9, 1894	400 00
John O'Neil	do	do	Catholic	34	do 1, 1894	400 00
James J. Graham	do	do	Protestant	22	do 12, 1894	400 00
James Bennett	do	do	do	40	do 14, 1894	400 00
N. P. Wood	Supernumerary guard.	do	do	54	April 1, 1893	500 00
Neil McNeil	do do	do	Catholic			500 00
William Coffee	Stoker	England	Protestant	55	Dec. 1, 1885	500 00
C. A. Sullivan	do	do	Catholic			400 00
Henry Woodhouse	Teamster	England	Protestant	58	Sept. 1, 1872	400 00
William C. Bell	do	Ireland	do	51	April 1, 1887	400 00
Isaac Houghton	do	England	do	56	Dec. 1, 1891	330 00
Michael Tobin	do	Ireland	Catholic	48	do 7, 1891	330 00

No. 27.

STATEMENT showing Amount expended and Value of Produce raised on the Farm for the Year ending 30th June, 1894.

DR.		CR.	
Description.	\$ cts.	Description.	\$ cts.
By Seeds	354 11	932½ bush. potatoes at 48½c	453 13
Manure	57 30	110 do onions at 53½c	59 30
Implements and tools	25 62	4,276 heads cabbage at 4½c	199 10
Sulphur, Paris green and axle grease	17 32	2,700 do lettuce at ½c	13 50
Flower pots and bags	6 15	53½ bush. beans at 1½c	45 25
Pig	27 00	121½ do beets at 46½c	56 50
Services of veterinary surgeon	4 50	558 cucumbers at 1c	5 58
Convict labour, 3,538 d. at 40c	1,415 20	3 brls. apples at \$3	9 00
Salary of farm instructor, 12 m	600 00	32½ bush. carrots at 40c	13 10
do two guards	1,000 00	3½ doz. squash at 18½c	2 55
do two teamsters	700 00	5,600 ears corn at ½c	42 00
Use of two span of horses	500 00	15 bush. tomatoes at 60½c	9 05
Pig feed from dining hall	75 00	30 doz. celery at 60½c	18 05
		77 heads cauliflower at 6½c	5 00
		74½ bush. parsnips at 50½c	37 65
		284½ do pease at 66c	187 98
		202½ do barley at 42c	85 04
		392½ do oats at 35½c	139 20
		2 do plums at \$2.20	4 40
		60 bunches rhubarb at 5c	3 00
		4,640 lbs. bones at ½c	23 20
		104½ tons hay at \$7.49½	781 36
		27½ tons straw at \$4.66½	129 39
		11,295 lbs. pork at 6½½c	727 23
		Balance	1,732 64
	4,782 20		4,782 20

No. 28.

LIST OF CONVICTS received into the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year 1893-94, giving Civil State, Age, Trade, Education, Moral Habits, Religion, where sent from, Crime, Term of Sentence, &c., &c.

Table with columns: When received, Name, Civil State, Age, Read, Write, Total abstainers, Temperate, Intemperate, Occupation, Where Born, Religion, From where sent, Crime, Date of Sentence, Term, By whom sentenced, Court. Rows are organized by year (1893, 1894) and date received.

Department of Justice.

No. 29.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	446	27	473	Occupation.	Brakemen	3		3
	Coloured	11	5	16		Broommakers	3		3
	Indian	5		5		Brassfinisher	1		1
		462	32	494	Bookkeepers	5		5	
Marital	Single	299	11	310	Bartender	1		1	
	Married	163	21	184	Clerks	9		9	
		462	32	494	Carpenters	16		16	
Age	Under 20 years	40	5	45	Cigarmakers	5		5	
	20 to 30 do	226	7	233	Cooks	6		6	
	30 to 40 do	96	10	106	Coopers	2		2	
	40 to 50 do	52	4	56	Conductor	1		1	
	50 to 60 do	32	6	38	Civil engineer	1		1	
	Over 60 do	16		16	Cow-boy	1		1	
		462	32	494	Cutter	1		1	
Education	Read and write	371	25	396	Commercial traveller	1		1	
	Read only	25	3	28	Drovers	2		2	
	Neither	66	4	70	Doctor	1		1	
		462	32	494	Engineers	2		2	
Moral habits	Total abstainers	69	4	73	Electrician	1		1	
	Temperate	287	18	305	Farmers	61		61	
	Intemperate	106	10	116	Fisherman	1		1	
		462	32	494	Firemen	4		4	
Where born	England	60	2	62	Flaxworker	1		1	
	Ireland	31	5	36	Gardeners	3		3	
	Scotland	14	2	16	Grooms	2		2	
	Wales	1		1	Gun and locksmith	1		1	
	United States	59	2	61	Harnessmakers	3		3	
	Ontario	250	6	256	Hatter	1		1	
	Quebec	24	7	31	Hostler	1		1	
	New Brunswick	2	3	5	Jeweller	1		1	
	Nova Scotia	2	4	6	Lineman	1		1	
	Spain	3		3	Labourers	164		164	
	Sweden	2	1	3	Moulders	5		5	
	Gibraltar	1		1	Merchant	1		1	
	Denmark	2		2	Machinists	4		4	
	Germany	10		10	Masons	7		7	
	France	1		1	Nurseryman	1		1	
			462	32	494	Optician	1		1
Occupation	Agents	3		3	Post office clerks	2		2	
	Accountant	1		1	Peddler	1		1	
	Barbers	7		7	Painters	17		17	
	Bakers	9		9	Plasterer	1		1	
	Bootblacks	2		2	Quarrymen	3		3	
	Bookbinder	1		1	Roofer	1		1	
	Bricklayers	3		3	Shoemakers	8		8	
	Blacksmiths	4		4	Sailors	11		11	
	Boilermaker	1		1	Steamfitters	7		7	
	Butchers	4		4	Stonecutters	6		6	
					Stoker	1		1	
					School teacher	1		1	
					Steward	1		1	
					Safemaker	1		1	
					Shipfitter	1		1	
					Signwriter	1		1	
					Soldier	1		1	
					Stereotypier	1		1	
					Trimmer	1		1	
					Tailors	14		14	
					Traders	2		2	
				Teamsters	7		7		
				Tinsmiths	2		2		
				Telegraph operator	1		1		
				Theatrical manager	1		1		
				Watchmaker	1		1		
				Waiters	3		3		
				Weavers	2		2		

No. 29.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

Occupation..			Crimes			County....		
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Window-dresser.....	1		1	Permitting prostitution of a girl.....		1	1	
Wood turner.....	1		1	Rape.....	14		14	
Whitewasher.....	1		1	Receiving stolen goods..	7	1	8	
Females.....		32	32	Robbery.....	4	2	6	
	462	32	494	do with violence...	6		6	
Abortion.....	1	1	2	do and larceny...	1		1	
Attempt to kill.....	4		4	Removing marks from postage stamps.....	1		1	
do shoot.....	2		2	Shooting with intent.....	14		14	
do rape.....	12		12	Sheep-stealing.....	2		2	
do do bodily harm.....	5		5	Sodomy.....	1		1	
do poison.....	1	1	2	Shop-breaking.....	1		1	
do suicide.....	1		1	Theft.....	19		19	
do murder and rape.....	1		1	Uttering forged paper.....	2		2	
do carnally know girl under 14 years...	1		1	Unlawful and carnal abuse.....	1		1	
Assault.....	8		8	Wounding.....	3		3	
do and robbery.....	4		4		462	32	494	
Arson.....	23		23	Algoma.....	4		4	
Abducting and carnally knowing a girl of 14 years.....	1		1	Alberta.....		1	1	
Abducting a woman.....	2		2	Brant.....	2		2	
Burglary.....	51		51	Bruce.....	2		2	
Buggery.....	6		6	British Columbia.....		1	1	
Bigamy.....	9		9	Carleton.....	15		15	
do and false pretence	1		1	Colchester, N.S.....	1		1	
do and forgery.....	1		1	District of Nipissing.....	3		3	
Burglary and larceny....	5	1	6	do Parry Sound.....	2		2	
Blackmail.....	1	1	2	do Rainy River.....	1		1	
Counterfeiting.....	6		6	Dorchester, N.B.....	1	1	2	
Carnally knowing girl of 14 years.....	11		11	Dufferin.....	1		1	
Concealing birth of a child		2	2	Essex.....	9		9	
Embezzlement.....	3		3	Elgin.....	12		12	
Felonious wounding.....	4	1	5	Frontenac.....	12		12	
False pretense.....	1		1	Grey.....	6		6	
do and horse-stealing.....	1		1	Huron.....	5		5	
Felony.....	8		8	Haldimand.....	6		6	
Forgery.....	8	1	9	Hastings.....	17		17	
do and uttering.....	3		3	Halton.....	5		5	
do and embezzlement	1		1	King's, N.S.....	1	2	3	
Fraud.....	1		1	Kent.....	15	2	17	
Gross indecency.....	1		1	Lambton.....	21		21	
Horse-stealing.....	20		20	Lincoln.....	8		8	
House-breaking.....	12	1	13	Leeds and Grenville.....	20	1	21	
do and larceny.....	57		57	Lennox and Addington..	9		9	
Highway robbery.....	13		13	Lanark.....	3		3	
Indecent assault.....	3		3	Middlesex.....	20	2	22	
Incest.....	6		6	Manitoba.....	2		2	
Larceny.....	47	13	60	Montreal.....	4	10	14	
do and sheep-stealing	1		1	Muskoka.....	12		12	
do and having counterfeited coin.....	1		1	Northumberland and Durham.....	9		9	
Manslaughter.....	23	3	26	Norfolk.....	5		5	
Murder.....	10	1	11	Ontario.....	6		6	
do accessory to.....	1	1	2	Oxford.....	9		9	
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1	2	Peterboro'.....	5		5	
Obstructing a railroad...	3		3	Peel.....	4		4	
Post office robbery.....	3		3	Prescott and Russell....	4		4	
Pocket-picking.....	3		3	Perth.....	19		19	
				Prince Edward County..	3		3	
				Quebec.....		3	3	
				Renfrew.....	8		8	
				Simcoe.....	4		4	
				Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8		8	

Department of Justice.

No. 29.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County.....	St. John, N.B.....		3	3	Sentences..	7 years.....	51	2	53	
	Terrebonne, Que.....	1		1		9 do.....	3		3	
	Thunder Bay.....	4		4		10 do.....	48	1	49	
	Victoria.....	3		3		12 do.....	7		7	
	Wellington.....	8		8		13 do.....	1		1	
	Waterloo.....	18		18		14 do.....	20		20	
	Wentworth.....	24	2	26		15 do.....	9		9	
	Welland.....	5		5		20 do.....	3		3	
	York.....	96	4	100		21 do.....	1		1	
			462	32		494	24 do.....	1		1
					Life.....	29	3	32		
Sentences...	2 years.....	39	5	44			462	32	494	
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	2		2	Religion...	Church of England.....	131	7	138	
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1	1	2		Roman Catholic.....	147	18	165	
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.....	1		1		Presbyterian.....	52		52	
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	11	2	13		Methodist.....	100	6	106	
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.....	1		1		Jews.....	2		2	
	3 do.....	91	6	97		Infidels.....	1		1	
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2		Lutherans.....	6		6	
	4 do.....	29	7	36		Baptists.....	20	1	21	
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2		Disciples.....	1		1	
	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	2		2		Mennonite.....	1		1	
	5 do.....	84	5	89		Quakers.....	1		1	
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1				462	32	494
	6 do.....	17		17						
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1						

No. 30.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th of June, 1894.

How employed.	No. of Men.	How employed.	No. of Men.
Tailor shop.....	32	North gate.....	2
Shoe do.....	21	West do.....	1
Blacksmith and machine shop.....	21	Farm, gardens and stables.....	37
Stone-pile and yard men.....	22	Carpenter and tinmith shops.....	38
Stonecutters.....	42	Hospital and asylum.....	46
Masons.....	27	Wharf gang.....	13
Bakery.....	6	Electric light room.....	2
Store room.....	2	Wings and dome.....	21
Binder twine.....	38	Wash-house.....	6
Engine room.....	14	Females.....	32
Quarry.....	26		
Dining hall, kitchen and library.....	22	Total.....	494
Dry room.....	23		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of this penitentiary, with the usual returns, for the year just closed.

The prison population on the 30th June, 1893, was 374.

Since that time the movement of convicts has been as follows, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received from common jails.....	130	2	132
Recaptured	2	0	2
Total.....	<u>132</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>134</u>
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	131	0	131
do pardon	12	0	12
do death.....	2	0	2
do escape	1	0	1
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1	2	3
Total.....	<u>147</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>149</u>

Remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1894, 359 males.

During the year there has been a decrease of 15 in the population.

Discipline is well maintained among the convicts, who, as a whole, are dutiful and submissive.

During the year there has been one successful attempt at escape, but after a few weeks of liberty, the runaway was re-captured, and is at present serving an additional term on that account. Another convict who escaped in July, 1887, was also re-captured in the course of the year, and had to serve an additional term.

The school is well conducted, and the prisoners continue to make satisfactory progress.

The surgeon reports favourably on the sanitary condition of the penitentiary.

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

1. Building of a section of 200 feet of boundary wall and the north gate 70 feet by 36 feet, with two lodges two stories high.

2. Rebuilding the bridge and piers at the creek. Deepening and enlarging the channel and filling in with 5,000 loads of stone-rubbish.

3. Repairing the tramway line, putting in new ties and relaying the rails.

4. Roofing the government tenements with galvanized iron.

5. Repairs to be done. Strengthening the woodwork with iron braces, and putting in an extra glazed window below the gallery.

6. Building of a wooden fence from tower No. 6 to the new boundary wall.

7. Placing of heating apparatus in the Roman Catholic chapel, to heat the chapel with the exhaust steam from the dome.

8. Excavating a strip, 20 feet wide, along the new boundary wall to level the yard.

Department of Justice.

9. Demolishing of the old stone wall from tower No. 5 to tower No. 3; and moreover sundry repairs to the other buildings.

The hay crop has been very good the past year, but owing to the blight the potato crop was a failure.

This year the prospect is favourable.

The total amount of the revenue in cash for the year ended 30th June, 1894, deposited to the credit of the Receiver General is \$1,239.65; and the earnings of convicts amount for the past year to \$56,407.

The total amount of the expenditure for the year, including the material on hand on the 30th June, 1893, and deducting that on hand on the 30th June, 1894, is \$89,242.91. But by deducting from this amount, the revenue (cash) deposited to the credit of the Receiver General in the course of the year, and the sums paid for items which ought not to be placed to the account of ordinary expenditure, such as gratuities to officers, &c., the real expenditure for the maintenance of convicts would be \$79,045.91.

The average number of convicts for the year was 358.

The average cost per convict for maintenance proper is \$220.79 $\frac{3}{4}$.

If the earnings of convicts, which amount to \$56,407, are now taken into account, the expenditure for maintenance will be reduced to \$22,638.51, and the yearly cost of each convict to \$63.23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The daily cost per capita the average being as above, is 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The conduct of the staff as a whole has been highly satisfactory. In consequence of old age, it was found necessary to retire three of its members; they had been in the employ a long time, and proved themselves faithful servants of the institution, they received the usual retiring gratuity.

In closing I have to thank you for your kindly assistance on many occasions during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TEL. OUIMET,

Warden.

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

No. 2.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for 1893-94.

Daily average,

Names.	Cash Expenditure for 1893-94.	Deduct Material on hand out of Appropriation for 1893-94.	Net Expenditure for 1893-94.	Add Stock on hand from 1892.	Actual Cost for 1893-94.	Per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	44,599 40				44,599 40	124 58
Uniforms	3,416 28	517 51	2,898 77	754 40	3,653 17	10 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rations	16,347 70	2,136 37	14,211 33	1,892 04	16,103 37	44 98
Convicts' clothing	4,210 61	9,607 83		8,949 61	3,552 39	9 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Travelling allowance	1,158 90				1,158 90	3 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge clothing	1,911 50	978 54	932 96	785 91	1,718 87	4 80
Bedding	875 29	1,111 60		880 64	644 33	1 80
Interments	26 00				26 00	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chapels	324 38				324 38	0 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Library	238 69				238 69	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Escapes	129 20				129 20	0 36
Hospital	633 57	181 06	452 51	182 70	636 21	1 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heating	6,199 17	1,558 75	4,640 42	1,123 00	5,763 42	16 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light	940 16	353 15	587 01	476 05	1,063 06	2 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs to buildings	3,426 01	2,571 73	854 28	1,573 83	2,428 11	6 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maintenance of machinery	99 74	8 40	91 34	16 60	107 94	0 30
Armoury	99 30	127 63		86 13	57 80	0 16
Kitchen	471 64	250 45	221 19	284 81	506 00	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stationery	353 67				353 67	0 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farm	937 86	538 01	399 85	541 67	941 52	2 63
Stables	1,311 61	233 60	1,078 01	234 50	1,312 51	3 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Telephones	9 58				9 58	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Telegrams	11 02				11 02	0 03
Postage	52 48				52 48	0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Freight charges	46 79				46 79	0 13
Express	43 45				43 45	0 12
Advertising	84 00				84 00	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Travelling expenses	327 50				327 50	0 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Transfer	88 95				88 95	0 25
Gratuities on retirement	3,454 98				3,454 98	9 65
By refund of expenditure					89,437 69	
					194 78	
					89,242 91	

Amount of revenue

\$ 1,239 65

Per capita cost

\$ 249 28

Deduct for revenue

3 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Actual cost

\$ 245 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PUAL PENITENTIARY, 9th July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894:—

Number on register 1st July, 1893.....	74	
do admitted during the year.....	27	— 101
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	34	
do pardoned.....	6	
do transferred to the Roman Catholic Chapel	1	— 41
Total number remaining on 30th June.....	60	

The decrease as seen by the above figures was caused by the unusual number discharged during the year, for there is an actual increase of fifteen received over last year. Yet it is satisfactory that only three out of that number had been here before, and they had been out more than a year. In this connection I have to acknowledge the assistance given by the Prison Gate Mission in taking charge of men wishing to reform and earn an honest living. The services have been regularly held, the choir efficient, the men attentive and the responses and singing made in a hearty, devotional manner.

The School.

Fifteen under my charge have attended school during the year and have made satisfactory progress.

Library.

Sixty volumes have been added to the library out of the appropriation during the year.

I have again to express my best thanks for the assistance rendered by the warden, deputy and other officials, and the uniform kindness I have experienced at your hands.

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

JAMES FULTON,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

(Translation.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 30th June, 1894.

The Roman Catholic chapel, school and library are in excellent condition and the advantages drawn therefrom by the convicts surpass those of preceding years.

Here, sir, religious doctrine, reflection and good example stimulate the moral sense which in certain countries is generally stifled by godless education and unscrupulous habits, which by using every means good or bad, produce success as rapid as it is scandalous.

And consequently it is easy for us to see what a large number of those who have lived or travelled a long time in those countries have laid aside all honesty in order to succeed as rapidly as possible, not by working; they detest work, but by all the devices inspired by a mind, often well cultivated but without any moral check. In support of their conduct do they not find on all sides the most mournful examples.

So out of the 104 new comers during the year, 67 have lived or travelled outside the province of Quebec, and have in a great measure derived from foreign countries this religious apathy, this forgetfulness of the right of property and this contempt for honest work which will increase more and more the number of swindlers.

Without the principles and the exercise of the true Christian religion instilled by the schools into the family and society, disorders must increase and sow ruin on all sides.

There are 299 Catholics here to-day. There were 104 admissions, 94 discharged, 2 deaths and 9 pardons.

I would ask for each year that the list of books for the library be sent as quickly as possible, in order that we may buy them before the end of the fiscal year and so profit by the annual appropriations which delays make us lose.

It is a subject of gratification to be able to attest to the good-will and assistance that the warden and the other officers of the institution have shown me. Allow me to express to them my sincere gratitude.

Please accept, sir, the expression of my respect and my thanks and believe me,

Your obedient servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

Department of Justice.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 17th September, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you my report for the year ended 30th June. The hygienic state of the penitentiary was very good.

I am happy to inform you that this institution was not visited during the year by any contagious epidemical disease.

There were only two deaths among the convicts during the year, the first died of general debility and the second of phthisis pulmonaire, there were some accidents, but none serious.

On the 30th June there was one patient in hospital under treatment.

The list annexed will show the number of patients treated in hospital and cells.

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

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

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

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

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

LIST of Sick treated in Hospital and Cells of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.		4	4		
Anthrax.		3	3		
Aneurism.		8	8		
Amygdalis.		50	50		
Bronchitis.		40	40		
do chronic.		20	20		
Blennorrhœa.		40	40		
Bilious fever.		15	15		
Catarrh, nasal.		40	40		
Cystitis.		20	20		
Cough.		40	40		
Carditis.		8	8		
Constipation.		30	30		
Contusions.		40	40		
Dysentery.		65	65		
Debility.		25	25		
Douleurs neuralgique.		70	70		
Dropsy.		4	4		
Dyspepsia.		25	25		
Dislocations.		6	5		1
Diarrhœa.		110	110		
Embarras gastric.		100	100		
Epilepsy.		2	2		
Epistaxis.		12	12		
Gastro enteritis.		6	6		
General debility.		20	19	1	
Gleet.		10	10		
Gastritis.		60	60		
Hemorrhoids.		55	55		
Hæmoptysis.		12	12		
Hernia.		12	12		
Insomnia.		60	60		
Impitigo.		40	40		
Inflammatory rheumatism.		4	4		
Lumbago.		60	60		
Otorrhœa.		40	40		
Ophthalmia.		40	40		
Otitis.		15	15		
Phthisis, pulmonary.		10	9	1	
Paralysis.		2	2		
Rheumatism.		25	25		
Scorbu.		10	10		
Spermatorrhœa.		30	30		
Stricture.		5	5		
Syphilis.		50	50		
Wounds.		55	50		

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

Department of Justice.

ANNUAL Return of Deaths in Hospital of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	Name.	Age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of Days in Hospital.
1	James Walsh	48	General debility.....	July 1....	July 25...	Canada	25

LIST of Insane Convicts transferred from St. Vincent de Paul to the Insane Asylum at Kingston, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	John Feeny	Dangerous maniac.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit you my twelfth report on the school and Catholic library for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I am pleased to report favourably on both departments. Owing to the present works of excavation and masonry, the daily attendance (45) has been a little smaller than that of last year. However, I am satisfied with the general conduct and progress of the scholars.

The library is in good order and condition and apt to suit any reader's taste.

The bookbindery department is also in good working condition.

In concluding, I beg to express my thanks to my superiors and the whole staff for the services rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. DORAIS,

Teacher.

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

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES' REPORT.

No. 7.

LIST OF CONVICTS received into the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year 1893-94, giving Civil State, Age, Trade, Education, Moral Habits, Religion, from where sent, Crime, when sentenced, Term, by whom sentenced, and at what Court.

Table with columns: When received, Name, State, Age, Trade, Read, Write, Temperate, Intemperate, Where Born, Religion, From where sent, Crime, When sentenced, Term, By whom sentenced, At what Court. The table is divided into sections for the years 1893 and 1894, listing individual convicts and their details.

Department of Justice.

No. 8.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White		354		354	District ..	Montreal	281		281	
	Coloured		3		3		Quebec	23		23	
	Indian		2		2		St. Francis	9		9	
			359		359	Bedford	9		9		
State.....	Married		129		129	Iberville	7		7		
	Single		230		230	Richelieu	6		6		
			359		359	Joliette	5		5		
Age.....	Under 20 years		26		26	Montmagny	3		3		
	20 to 30 do		170		170	Kamouraska	2		2		
	30 to 40 do		98		98	Terrebonne	2		2		
	40 to 50 do		44		44	Beauce	2		2		
	50 to 60 do		20		20	Beauharnois	2		2		
	Over 60 do		1		1	Rimouski	2		2		
			359		359	Arthabaska	1		1		
Education..	Cannot read		82		82	St. Hyacinthe	1		1		
	Read only		24		24	Three Rivers	1		1		
	Read and write		253		253	Ottawa	3		3		
		359		359		359		359			
Moral habits	Temperate		177		177	Count ..	Quebec	264		264	
	Intemperate		182		182		United States of America	33		33	
		359		359	England		19		19		
Religion....	Roman Catholics		299		299		Ontario	18		31	
	Protestant		60		60		France	7		7	
		359		359	Ireland		6		6		
Sentence. . .	2 years		58		58		Germany	5		5	
	2½ do		1		1		Scotland	4		4	
	3 do		84		84		Italy	4		4	
	3 do and 50 lashes		1		1		New Brunswick	1		1	
	4 do		37		37	Russia	1		1		
	5 do		83		83	Sweden	1		1		
	6 do		2		2	East Indies	1		1		
	7 do		41		41		359		359		
	8 do		1		1	Occupation	Acrobat	1		1	
	9 do		1		1		Accountants	2		2	
	10 do		20		20		Agents	3		3	
	12 do		4		4		Boot-laster	1		1	
	14 do		13		13		Bakers	3		3	
	15 do		3		3		Boat-keeper	1		1	
	20 do		1		1		Brass-finisher	1		1	
	25 do		2		2		Book-keeper	3		3	
	Life		7		7		Brakesmen	2		2	
		359		359	Bricklayers		2		2		
					Blacksmiths		2		2		
					Barbers		4		4		
					Boxmaker		1		1		
					Butchers		5		5		
					Cooks		5		5		
					Composer		1		1		
					Commercial traveler		3		3		
					Clerks	7		7			
					Confectioners	2		2			
					Carters	20		20			
					Civil employés	2		2			

No. 8.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Occupations				Crime					
Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Collector		1		1	Arson		6		6
Cigarmakers		4		4	Altering a Dominion note		1		1
Cigar-dealer		1		1	Assault with intent to kill.		2		2
Carpenters		14		14	Assault with int'nt to rape		2		2
Detectives		2		2	Attempt to murder		4		4
Dyer		1		1	Attempt to steal from the person		3		3
Engraver		1		1	Attempt to shoot with intent, &c.		1		1
Engineers		2		2	Burglary		13		13
Firemen		2		2	Bigamy		3		3
Farmers		12		12	Breaking into a counting-house		1		1
Gardeners		2		2	Breaking into a house with intent		2		2
Foreman		1		1	Breaking into a barn		1		1
Groom		1		1	Bringing into Canada stolen property		3		3
Hotel-keepers		2		2	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years		1		1
Jockeys		2		2	Destroying a post letter.		1		1
Labourers		137		137	Embezzlement		1		1
Letter-carrier		1		1	False pretenses		3		3
Leather cutter		1		1	Forgery		6		6
Mason		1		1	Gross indecency		3		3
Machinists		7		7	Incest		1		1
Marble-cutter		1		1	Housebreaking		43		43
Medical student		1		1	Horse-stealing		5		5
Moulders		9		9	Indecency		1		1
Miner		1		1	Indecent assault		1		1
Messenger		1		1	Indecent assault upon a male person		1		1
Nailmaker		1		1	Inflicting grievous bodily harm		1		1
Nickel-plater		1		1	Larceny		85		85
P. O. clerk		1		1	Manslaughter		6		6
Pedlar		1		1	Murder		3		3
Plumber		1		1	Perjury		1		1
Patternmaker		1		1	Rape		6		6
Printers		3		3	Refusing to provide		1		1
Painters		10		10	Receiving stolen goods		9		9
Roofer		1		1	Receiving money unlawfully appropriated		1		1
Quarryman		1		1	Robbery		1		1
Steamfitters		2		2	Shop-breaking		43		43
Storemen		2		2	Stealing from the person		24		24
Sailors		5		5	Stealing a cow		1		1
Switchman		1		1	Stealing sheep		1		1
Shoemakers		14		14	Stealing from a vessel		1		1
Silver-polisher		1		1	Stealing in a church		2		2
Saddlers		2		2	Stealing a post letter containing money		3		3
Stonecutters		9		9	Shooting with intent		6		6
Tailors		7		7	Wounding		2		2
Tinsmiths		4		4	Wounding with intent		12		12
Traders		4		4	Theft		41		41
Trimmer		1		1					
Upholsterers		3		3					
Waiters		3		3					
Watchmaker		1		1					
		359		359			359		359

Department of Justice.

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1894.

Year.	ADMISSION.										DISCHARGE.										Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June.			Yearly Average.								
	Common Jails.		Reformatory.		Recaptured.		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.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1873-74.	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141
1874-75.	126	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	142
1875-76.	168	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	131
1876-77.	163	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	202
1877-78.	184	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	250
1878-79.	196	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	383
1879-80.	153	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	346
1880-81.	151	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	318
1881-82.	119	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	307
1882-83.	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	308
1883-84.	93	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	280
1884-85.	110	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	266
1885-86.	130	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	269
1886-87.	102	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	282
1887-88.	106	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	269
1888-89.	132	2	276	298
1889-90.	119	4	322	322
1890-91.	130	6	342	337
1891-92.	136	1	350	343
1892-93.	99	6	374	353
1893-94.	131	2	374	380
Totals.	2,728	58	13	8	2,749	58	2,807	1,786	29	21	20	39	58	2,417	58	2,475	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	

MOVEMENT of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary from midnight of the 30th June, 1893, until midnight of the 30th June, 1894.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight 30th June, 1893.....				374		374
Received since from commons jails.....	130	2	132			
Re-captured	2		2	132	2	134
				506	2	508
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	131		131			
Pardon.....	12		12			
Transferred to Kingston.....	1	2	3			
Escape.....	1		1			
Death.....	2		2	147	2	149
Remaining at midnight of 30th June, 1894.....				359		359

No. 10.

LIST of Convicts Pardoned out of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894, with crime and place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where convicted.
1	Lewis Levy.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Montreal.
2	Hormidas Desmarais.....	Neglecting to provide.....	do
3	Francis E. N. Boucher.....	Stealing a post letter containing money.....	do
4	James W. Morgan.....	Forgery.....	do
5	William H. Hall.....	do.....	do
6	Philippe, Breton.....	Larceny.....	Arthabaska.
7	Joseph Robert.....	Manslaughter.....	Quebec.
8	Harry Dawson.....	Robbery and wounding.....	Montreal.
9	Wilfrid Brouillet.....	Larceny.....	do
10	Napoléon Lamoureux.....	Gross indecency.....	do
11	James B. Turner.....	Stealing money out of a post letter.....	Quebec.
12	Donald Morrison.....	Manslaughter.....	Sherbrooke.

No. 11.

LIST of Convicts who have died in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with crime and place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place of conviction.
1	James Walsh.....	Larceny.....	Montreal.
2	Arsène Latendresse.....	Stealing from the person.....	do

Department of Justice.

No. 12.

List of Convicts recommitted in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894, with number of recommitments.

No.	Name.	First Recommitment.	Second Recommitment.	Third Recommitment.	Fourth Recommitment.	Fifth Recommitment.	Sixth Recommitment.
1	Patrick Keane.....	1					
2	Régis Blanchet.....	1					
3	Augustin T. Joly.....	1					
4	Joseph Lamoureux.....		1				
5	Alex. Beauséjour.....	1					
6	Charles Larose.....		1				
7	Alexander Monteith.....	1					
8	Edouard Beauchamp.....			1			
9	Amedée Doré.....	1					
10	John Connors.....	1					
11	John McNally.....	1					
12	William Thomas.....	1					
13	Xavier Champagne.....	1					
14	Louis Nadon <i>alias</i> Philias Pratte.....		1				
15	Thomas Denny.....		1				
16	Adolphe Bélanger.....		1				
17	Charles Grenier.....	1					
18	Isaie Laroche.....			1			
19	Félix Dubé.....			1			
20	Louis Marcil.....	1					
21	Alfred Bergeron.....	1					
22	Arthur Lévesque.....	1					
23	Edmond St. Hilaire.....		1				
24	William Beaubien.....		1				
25	Romuald Lécuyer.....	1					
26	Arthur Massé.....	1					
27	Auguste Edouard Demers.....						1
28	Daniel O'Brien.....	1					
29	Télesphore Surprenant.....	1					
30	Walter John Stevens.....	1					
31	Isaac Maurice Chaput.....	1					
32	Fred. Milloy <i>alias</i> Meloche.....	1					
33	Martin Mulligan.....	1					
	Totals.....	22	7	3			1

No. 13.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Description of Punishment.	No.	Description of Punishment.	No.
Deprived of bed and light.....	490	Deprived of library books.....	8
In dark cells on bread and water.....	178	Deprived of school.....	9
Reprimanded.....	206	Deprived of tobacco.....	12
Lost remission.....	105	To wear shackles.....	2
Deprived of light only.....	2	Received corporal punishment.....	1
Placed in dungeon on bread and water.....	40	Lashes inflicted.....	40

No. 14.

RETURN showing the Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.
2	66	10	93	1	246	2	360
2	78	36	96	2	258	2	455
2	81	2	120	3	270	1	524
2	86	4	160	1	307	2	545
4	88	5	173	3	344	2	805
6	91	3	178	3	350	1	810
8	92	20	180	1	359	1	815

No. 15.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1894.

How employed.	Number of Men.	How employed.	Number of Men.
Woodyard	8	Offices	2
Carpenters	25	Chapels	2
Blacksmiths	14	Messenger	1
Stone sheds	51	Hall doors	2
Masons	37	Hospital	4
Farm	30	School library	1
Teamsters	5	Change room	11
Tinsmiths	7	North wing	5
Tailors	32	West wing	10
Shoemakers	18	East wing	9
Bakery	4	South wing	10
Yard	2	New comers	9
Gate	1	Punishment cells	3
Steward's department	24	Excavation	21
Engineers	5		
Warden's quarters	4		
Deputy warden's quarters	2	Total	359

Department of Justice.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Days' Work in each Department for 1893-94, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Departments.	Days.	Price.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Steward	25,758	50	12,879 00
Bakery	1,251	50	625 50
Blacksmith	4,275	50	2,137 50
Tinsmith	1,859	50	929 50
Shoe shop	5,403½	50	2,701 75
Tailors	10,182½	50	5,091 25
Carpenters	7,203	50	3,601 50
Stonebreakers and wood shed	5,710½	50	2,855 25
Stonecutters	19,240½	50	9,620 25
Excavation	4,751	50	2,375 50
Boundary wall	8,369	50	4,184 50
Farm garden and stables	8,721	50	4,360 50
Hospital orderlies	1,095	50	547 50
Chapel and libraries	1,095	50	547 50
			52,457 00

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,
Warden.

No. 17.

LIST of Officers of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1894,
giving Salary, Rank, Nationality, Religion, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Salary.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age	Date of Appointment.
Télesphore Ouimet	\$ 2,800	Warden	Canadian...	Catholic...	50	Jan. 31, 1887.
Rev. L. O. Harel..	1,200	R. C. Chaplain	do	do	46	April 27, 1887.
Rev. James Fulton	1,200	Prot. Chaplain	do	Protestant..	71	Oct. 1, 1889.
Thomas McCarthy	1,500	Deputy warden	do	Catholic...	57	Jan. 31, 1887.
M. H. E. Gaudet	1,400	Surgeon	do	do	63	do 31, 1887.
George S. Malépart..	1,100	Accountant	do	do	45	June 1, 1882.
Gordon B. Papineau	800	Warden's clerk	do	do	38	Jan. 1, 1886.
Charles N. Contant	880	Chief keeper	do	do	47	June 25, 1887.
George B. Lamarche	900	Storekeeper	do	do	52	Mar. 1, 1880.
Octave Labelle	1,000	Clerk of works	do	do	50	Sept. 1, 1888.
Napoleon Charbonneau	800	Steward	do	do	44	June 30, 1888.
Eugène Champagne	840	Engineer	do	do	40	Feb. 1, 1890.
Ephrem Trudeau	500	Assistant engineer..	do	do	22	July 1, 1890.
David O'Shea	500	Hospital overseer..	do	do	34	Jan. 24, 1890.
Joseph T. Dorais	700	Schoolmaster	do	do	50	July 24, 1882.
Edward Kenny	700	Farmer	Irish...	do	43	Jan. 1, 1876.
Aristide Rochon	600	Baker	Canadian...	do	51	May 1, 1894.
Procope Dumas	700	Carpenter	do	do	56	do 20, 1873.
Noel Beauparlant	700	Shoemaker	do	do	61	April 15, 1877.
Trefflé Nantel	700	Blacksmith	do	do	48	Mar. 10, 1887.
D. O'borne	700	Mason	do	do	51	June 22, 1882.
Gédéon Labelle	700	do	do	do	65	Sept. 8, 1886.
B. A. Brissette	700	Tailor	do	do	39	Aug. 1, 1888.
Onésime Sigouin	700	Stonecutter	do	do	57	May 22, 1889.
Eugène Leclair	630	Carriagemaker	do	do	50	Mar. 1, 1892.
Charles Taillon	500	Messenger	do	do	55	May 1, 1894.
James Blain	600	Keeper	Irish...	Protestant..	59	do 20, 1873.
Joseph Demers	600	do	Canadian...	Catholic...	47	Jan. 1, 1878.
Gilbert Chartrand	600	do	do	do	52	Mar. 1, 1887.
Ubaldo Chartrand	600	do	do	do	51	April 1, 1887.
Jean Bte. Lemay	600	do	do	do	55	June 30, 1888.
Edouard Prévost	600	do	do	do	43	May 22, 1889.
Napoléon Plouffe	500	do	do	do	44	do 1, 1894.
Vincent Bisson	500	do	do	do	39	do 1, 1894.
Olivier Lamère	500	Guard	do	do	63	April 21, 1882.
Henri Boyer	500	do	do	do	59	Aug. 18, 1882.
Antoine Plouffe	500	do	do	do	48	June 14, 1883.
George Nixon	500	do	Irish...	Protestant..	46	Aug. 6, 1883.
Félix Lesage	500	do	Canadian...	Catholic...	46	do 29, 1883.
Alberic V. Paré	500	do	do	do	52	April 17, 1885.
Elzéar Bertrand	500	do	do	do	35	Aug. 1, 1885.
Samuel Filion	500	do	do	do	38	do 3, 1885.
Napoléon Bastien	500	do	do	do	45	May 19, 1886.
Godfroi Monette	500	do	do	do	34	do 25, 1886.
Martin Plouffe	500	do	do	do	38	Mar. 5, 1887.
Isidore Charlebois	500	do	do	do	48	May 4, 1887.
Théodore Chabot	500	do	do	do	45	June 2, 1887.
John D. Fitzgibbon	500	do	do	do	33	do 25, 1887.
George Charbonneau	500	do	do	do	47	do 30, 1888.
Daniel J. McLellan	500	do	Irish...	do	38	Aug. 16, 1888.
Hilaire Roger	500	do	Canadian...	do	48	Jan. 1, 1889.
Félix Clermont	490	do	do	do	30	July 19, 1889.
George Sherritt	490	do	Irish...	Protestant..	45	Nov. 30, 1889.
Alfred Nadon	490	do	Canadian...	Catholic...	35	Jan. 13, 1890.
Joseph Desloges	490	do	do	do	30	Feb. 1, 1890.
Omer Léonard	490	do	do	do	31	April 22, 1890.
J. Bte. Charbonneau	460	do	do	do	35	do 22, 1891.
James Flood	430	do	Irish...	do	46	Mar. 1, 1892.
Gédeas Sigouin	400	do	Canadian...	do	33	Oct. 11, 1892.
Wm. Wright Gibson	400	do	do	Protestant..	50	Aug. 6, 1886.
Patrick J. G. Lynch	400	do	do	Catholic...	23	May 1, 1894.
Henry Fontaine	400	do	do	do	29	do 1, 1894.
Michel Dépres	400	do	do	do	27	do 1, 1894.
Robert Corby	400	do	do	do	27	do 7, 1894.
Isaïe Cloutier	400	Teamster	do	do	50	Nov. 4, 1881.
Jeremie Leblanc	400	do	do	do	45	do 9, 1881.
Abondins Desjardins	400	Guard	do	do	31	do 9, 1893.
Robert Clapperton	400	do	English...	Protestant..	43	Aug. 15, 1893.

No. 18.

REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending the 30th June, 1894.

Dr.

Cr.

		1893.		1894.		1894.			
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	By		\$	cts.
Aug. 9	To Draft in favour of the Hon. the Receiver General.	139	64	June 30	Rent	243	04		
Sept. 5	do	49	49	do 30	do	214	84		
Oct. 12	do	51	39	do 30	Carpenters	213	47		
Nov. 4	do	146	33	do 30	Farm	122	57		
Dec. 2	do	143	73	do 30	Shoe shop	118	78		
				do 30	Steward	98	00		
1894.				do 30	Tailors	92	91		
Jan. 8	do	145	91	do 30	Stone-cutters	73	54		
Feb. 3	do	99	66	do 30	Bakery	32	35		
Mar. 6	do	60	66	do 30	Tinsmith	25	25		
April 5	do	72	12	do 30	Blacksmith	4	40		
May 8	do	102	03	do 30	Bookbindery	0	50		
June 6	do	78	82		Engineer				
July 9	do	158	97						
		1,239	65					1,239	65

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,
Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 19.

EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

<i>Summary.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Staff Salaries—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	44,599 40	Guards, 1 at \$400, 1 month.....	33 33
Gratuities on retirement.....	3,329 98	Messenger, 1 at \$600, 8' 20 do.....	432 26
Officers' uniforms.....	3,416 28	Assistant engineer at \$500.....	500 00
Rations.....	16,347 70	Teamsters, 2 at \$400.....	800 00
Convict clothing.....	4,210 61		
Discharge clothing.....	1,911 50		44,599 40
Bedding.....	875 29	Gratuity on retirement.....	3,329 98
Interments.....	26 00		
Chapels.....	324 38	<i>Officers' Uniforms.</i>	
Library.....	238 69	Calf-split leather, 91 lbs.....	31 85
Escapes.....	129 20	French calf leather, 160 lbs.....	208 00
Hospital.....	633 57	Sheepskin do 102 lbs.....	45 90
Heating.....	6,199 17	do do blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 75
Light.....	940 16	French calf kid, 2 skins.....	7 00
Repairs to buildings.....	3,426 1	Split leather, 101 lbs.....	12 12
Maintenance of machinery.....	99 74	Welt do 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	8 20
Armoury.....	99 30	Gutta percha, chipped, 1 lb.....	5 00
Kitchen.....	471 64	Boot varnish, 4 galls.....	8 80
Farm.....	937 86	Liquid for drying, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.....	6 00
Stables.....	1,311 61	Carbon, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.....	6 00
Convicts' travelling allowance.....	1,158 90	Lasts, 31 prs.....	12 80
Telegrams.....	11 02	Farmer's satin, 617 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.....	308 75
Postage.....	52 48	Fancy silesia, 1,052 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.....	309 14
Freight charges.....	46 79	Wadding, 720 yds.....	36 00
Express do.....	43 45	Persian lamb, 39 skins.....	214 50
Advertising.....	84 00	do cap, 1 only.....	12 00
Travelling expenses.....	327 50	Blue serge, 1,128 yds.....	858 97
Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	353 67	do cloth, fine, 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.....	341 25
Transfer.....	88 95	Corks, 3 doz.....	0 12
Telephone.....	9 58	Buttons, overcoat, 6 gross.....	12 00
	91,704 43	do last, coat, vest, 9 gross.....	15 75
<i>Staff Salaries.</i>		do barrel, 10 doz.....	15 00
Warden, Tél. Ouimet.....	2,800 00	do netted, 2 doz.....	3 00
Deputy warden, T. McCarthy.....	1,500 00	do pants, 36 gross.....	12 60
Roman Catholic chaplain, L. O. Harel.....	1,200 00	do ivory, 1 gross.....	0 75
Protestant chaplain, James Fulton.....	1,200 00	Frieze, 245 yds.....	159 25
Surgeon, M. H. E. Gaudet.....	1,400 00	Sewing silk, 7 lbs.....	57 20
Accountant, G. S. Malépart.....	1,100 00	Braid, 72 yds.....	2 88
Storekeeper, G. B. Lamarche.....	900 00	do military, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross.....	54 50
Chief keeper, C. N. Contant.....	880 00	do mohair, 36 yds.....	3 60
Warden's clerk, G. B. Papineau.....	800 00	do cap, 25 yds.....	25 00
Clerk of works, Oct. Labelle.....	1,000 00	do silk, 36 yds.....	4 32
Steward, N. Charbonneau.....	800 00	Ulster cord, 144 yds.....	57 60
Engineer, E. Champagne.....	840 00	Mitts, 66 prs.....	102 30
Hospital overseer, D. O'Shea.....	590 00	French canvas, 517 yds.....	87 89
Gardener, Edw. Kenny.....	700 00	English do 50 yds.....	2 50
Schoolmaster, J. T. Dorais.....	700 00	Buckles, 6 gross.....	3 60
Trade instructors, 7 at \$700.....	4,900 00	Interlining, 380 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	38 08
do 1 at \$700, 10 months.....	583 30	Gloves, buckskin, 1 pr.....	4 00
do 1 at \$630.....	630 00	Nails, iron, 100 lbs.....	10 00
do 1 at \$600, 2 months.....	100 00	do zinc, 50 lbs.....	7 50
Keepers, 6 at \$600.....	3,600 00	Toe-tacks, 20 lbs.....	7 00
do 1 at \$600, 10 months.....	500 00	Last tacks, 5 gross.....	2 25
do 1 at \$560, 10 do.....	466 60	Shoe thread, 39 lbs.....	36 15
do 2 at \$500, 10 do each.....	833 36	Pocketing jean, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	42 20
Guards, 18 at \$500.....	9,000 00	Hooks and eyes, 1 gross.....	0 96
do 1 at \$500, 10 months.....	416 60	Crowns and badges.....	36 00
do 1 at \$500, 7' 14 do.....	312 45	Cap and sweat straps, 6 doz.....	3 37
do 1 at \$500, 3' 22 do.....	154 55	Cap peaks, 1.....	3 00
do 2 at \$500, 10 do.....	833 36	Helmets, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	157 50
do 1 at \$500, $\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	6 72	Stay linen, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	9 38
do 5 at \$490.....	2,450 00	Cap, superior, 1 only.....	4 00
do 1 at \$460.....	460 00		
do 1 at \$430.....	430 00	<i>Rations.</i>	3,416 28
do 1 at \$400.....	400 00	Flour, 842 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls.....	3,681 73
do 1 at \$400, 10' 15 months.....	349 43	Beef, 81,405 lbs.....	5,698 35
do 1 at \$400, 7' 22 do.....	257 75	Mutton, 5,116 lbs.....	281 42
do 1 at \$400, 3 do.....	99 99	Butter, 1,588 lbs.....	383 52
do 4 at \$400, 2 do each.....	266 64		
do 1 at \$400, 1' 6 do.....	39 78		

Department of Justice.

No. 19—EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Rations—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Convicts' Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Sugar, 4,801 lbs.	228 20	Nails, fur, 1 pkg	0 20
Tobacco, 2,164 lbs.	1,146 92	Heel wheels, 4 only	2 10
Herrings, 24 brls.	138 00	Shank wheels, 4 only	2 10
Codfish, 1,981 lbs.	118 86	Holland, 143 yds	14 30
Milk, 209 galls	44 07	Buttons, 66 gross	25 50
Apples, 4 brls	12 25	Tape, 6 gross	10 50
Eggs, 27 doz	5 80	Socks, 1,061 prs.	371 35
Pork, 21,800 lbs.	2,398 00	Sewing machine oil, 1 gall	2 00
Rice, 3,500 lbs.	148 75	Scissors, ½ doz.	3 00
Vinegar, 93 galls	23 25	Indelible ink	38 00
Tea, 468 lbs	140 40	Shackles, bolts, 2 doz.	11 00
Molasses, 352 galls	383 40	Gray flannel, regulation, 1,400 yds.	584 00
Baking powder, 14 boxes	7 00	Thimbles, 3 doz.	0 75
Pease, 78½ bush	78 17	Shuttles, ½ doz.	5 40
Malt, 3 brls.	24 75	Bees wax, 5½ lbs.	3 58
Hops, 100 lbs.	60 00	Blue denim, 106 yds.	10 60
Pepper, white, 800 lbs.	120 00	Gray cotton, 421½ yds.	50 58
Raisins, 274 lbs	23 16	Take-up lever, 1 only	0 77
Jams, assorted, 205 lbs.	20 50	Sewing machine screws, 7 only	1 19
Olive oil, 1 can	3 50	Webb, 56½ yds	67 44
Salt, 12,000 lbs.	90 00	Buckles, 8 gross	8 00
Cheese, 75½ lbs.	10 24	Linen, 120 yds	16 80
Beans, white, 25½ bush.	50 66	Whisks, 1½ doz	4 25
Christmas extras	101 20	Braid, 72 yds.	2 16
Evaporated apples, 65 lbs.	9 75	Straw hats, 30 doz.	27 00
Potatoes, 1,139½	768 73	Canvas, 20 yds	4 40
Compressed yeast	10 40	Machine repaired, 1.	6 00
Oatmeal, 2,200	66 00	Camphor, 4 lbs.	1 80
Fresh fish, 547 lbs	41 22	Jean, 105½ yds	23 27
Tony, 2 bush	1 60	Clamps, 3 only	1 07
Coffee, 15 lbs	5 75		
Lard, 200 lbs.	22 00		4,210 61
Ham, 1	0 15		
	16,347 70	<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>	
<i>Convicts' Clothing.</i>		Tweed, 1,212 yds.	727 20
Harness leather, 94½ lbs.	23 62	Twist, B. H., 9 spools	7 20
Spanish do 4,105½ lbs.	800 52	Braces, 14 doz.	28 00
Porpoise do 23½ ft.	54 04	Silesia, 329½ yds	73 99
Kip do 238 lbs	61 88	Handkerchiefs, 13 doz.	11 70
Red calf do 185½ lbs.	111 30	Neckties, 13 doz.	32 50
Sheepskin do 187½ lbs.	84 37	Buttons, 30 gross.	17 90
Welt do 20 lbs.	8 00	Canvas, 140 yds.	19 00
Buff do 117½ lbs.	16 90	Eyelets, 23 boxes	11 50
Iron, nails, 100 lbs.	10 90	Felt hats, 8 doz.	56 00
Zinc do	7 50	Chalk, 1 box	1 00
Toe-tacks, 10 lbs.	3 50	Jean, 317½ yds.	69 80
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs.	1 20	Gray flannel, 1,320½ yds.	422 48
Shoe thread, 49 lbs	33 32	Wadding, 1,080 yds.	51 00
do wax, 20 lbs	3 00	Interlining, 294½ yds.	29 45
Bristles, 2 lbs	16 00	Mitts, 4 doz.	36 00
Wax, machine thread, 6 lbs.	9 00	Buff leather.	40 05
Adragante gum, 1 lb.	1 25	Kip do 216 lbs.	56 16
Shoe-rasps, 4 doz	12 00	Shoe ink, 5 galls.	5 00
do knives, 4 doz.	9 00	Thread, Coats'	13 75
Awls	16 30	Needles, 40 papers.	2 00
Lasting tacks, 10 lbs.	4 50	Gray cotton, 113 yds.	13 32
Wooden pegs, 3 sacks.	3 00	Farmer's satin, 357 yds	178 50
Boot webb, 4 pcs	1 40	Awls, 1 gross.	2 00
Compasses, ½ doz.	1 00	Pincers, ½ doz.	2 00
Oil-stones, 2 only	2 50	Pegs, 1 pkg.	1 00
Paris chalk, 5 boxes	5 00		
Thread, Coats	189 26		1,911 50
Convict tweed, regulation, 2,693 lbs.	1,241 19	<i>Bedding.</i>	
Benzine, 7 galls	10 50	Crash linen, 621 yds.	18 63
Sateen tapes, 1 doz.	3 00	Blankets, 25 prs.	90 00
Socks, footed, 110 prs.	22 00	Spring bed, 1.	3 75
Moleskin, 191½ yds.	115 05	Palm leaf, 3,190 lbs.	159 50
Needles	30 40		

No. 19—EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Bedding—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Heating.</i>		\$	cts.
Linen sheeting, 1,321 yds.		542	75	Maple and birch, 102 cords		561	00
Denim, 488½ yds.		48	85	Tamarack, 30 cords		133	50
Ticking, 26½ yds.		11	81	Furnace coal, 347½ tons		2,520	83
				Soft do 430 do		1,956	50
			875	Egg do 98½ do		715	21
				Stove do 30½ do		228	76
				Steam do 17 do		77	35
				Mica, 15 pieces		1	80
				Fire pot and castings, 57 lbs.		3	42
				Grates, 6.		0	80
			26			6,199	17
<i>Interments.</i>				<i>Light.</i>			
Incense, 4 boxes		3	00	Coal oil, 3,571¾ galls.		670	77
Tapers, 50 lbs.		23	00	Lamp shades, ½ doz.		4	50
				do reflectors, ½ doz.		1	80
				Lamps, 61		3	00
				Chimneys, 204 doz.		177	60
				Collars, assorted, 15 doz.		3	20
				Burners, 76½ doz.		63	10
				Wicks		16	19
						940	16
<i>Chapels.</i>				<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>			
Statue group		65	00	Horse-shoes, 3 brls.		14	00
Netting, 3 yds.		0	45	Sand-paper, 76 quires		16	00
Mass wine, ½ gall.		0	90	Stove pipe wire, 6 lbs.		1	20
Benitier, silver, 1.		43	00	Steel, 1 pkt		0	50
Paroissiens, 2 doz.		6	48	White lead, 1,400 lbs.		91	00
Missal		6	75	Files, assorted, 21½ doz.		57	10
Care of chapel		55	35	Screws, 92 gross		48	23
Scapulars, hosts, &c.		7	45	do silver head, 16		3	04
Organists' salary		100	00	Lumber, 25,313 ft.		1,040	54
Easter candles		2	00	Vermin poison, 2 lbs.		2	00
Holy oil, 1 can		9	00	Sleigh pillars, 1 set		0	80
Boquets and vases		28	00	do collars, ½ doz		0	15
				do rail, 1		8	55
			324	Knee brace, ½ doz		0	33
				Twine, 27 lbs.		18	30
				do 2 pkts		1	20
				Cane, 170 ft.		1	02
				do 2 doz		0	30
				Patent drill, 4 yds.		2	00
				Pole crab, 1		2	75
				Saw blades, 2		1	50
				Iron, 1,388 lbs.		34	18
				do galvanized, 580 lbs.		43	50
				do oval, 100 lbs.		3	06
				do hoop, 456 lbs.		12	23
				Steel, shoe cast, 30 lbs.		0	75
				do cast, 27 lbs.		4	05
				do toe, 57 lbs.		2	57
				do tire, 1 set.		1	82
				Chain, solid, 4 ft		0	16
				do jack, 200 ft.		4	50
				do 20 lbs		3	00
				Square joints, 2		0	40
				Brushes, assorted, 6½ doz		23	70
				Scissors, 3 pairs		1	80
				Engine oil, 48½ galls.		38	80
				Awls, ½ doz.		0	08
				Bolts, assorted, 3,450		40	40
				do stove, 1 pkge		0	90
				Borax, 503 lbs		50	30
				Canada plate, 3 boxes		9	00
				Can ears, 48 doz		8	46
				Nails, 2 kegs		0	30
				do cut, 2 brls.		3	00
			633				
			57				

Department of Justice.

No. 19—EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th
June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Repairs to Buildings—Con.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Repairs to Buildings—Con.</i>	\$	cts.
Nails, kalsomine, 1 lb.	0	40	Brads, 14 pkgs.	0	90
do brass, 6 pkts.	2	40	do patent.	1	04
do leather covered, 1,000	2	25	Duck, 43 yds.	33	76
do horse-shoe, 1 box	2	50	Eleptic springs, 1.	6	30
Hinges, 5½ doz	4	70	do 40 lbs.	3	20
Ponmade magique, 48 doz.	52	80	Benzine, 1 gall.	1	50
Lamp repaired, 1.	3	25	Red oak, 238 ft.	14	28
Knob, plated, 1.	0	95	Kiln-dried wood, 1 lot.	8	00
Cutter, diamond, 1	3	50	Snow shovels, 203.	40	60
Damage by blasting.	3	00	Panel, 1.	2	50
Emery paper, 12 doz.	3	60	Band repaired, 1.	0	25
Needles, 2 pkts.	0	30	Shaft bearers	0	50
do upholster, 3	0	50	Buckles, 1 doz.	0	75
Axletree caps, 2.	3	00	Links, 1 pair.	1	50
Castors, 27 set	10	55	Medicated putz, 1 doz.	1	25
do 3 prs	0	45	Comb, 1	0	25
do 4.	2	00	Composition, 1 doz.	2	50
Buttons, 1 gross	0	75	Latches, 1.	2	50
do	0	50	Shaft tips, silver, 12 prs.	2	50
do 6	0	50	Whisks, 1 doz.	2	50
Bristles, 61 lbs	159	50	Turpentine, 1 keg.	25	50
Mane hair, black, 10 lbs	5	00	Zinc, 12 lbs.	1	20
Tampico, 3 lbs	2	40	Compass, 4.	2	35
Mexican root, 55 lbs	8	25	Foot-rules, 1 doz.	6	00
Tin, 12 boxes.	114	00	Taps, 2.	1	45
Tin, block, 116 lbs.	29	13	Hubs, 7.	1	40
Paint, assorted, 316 lbs	54	95	Sash tool, 1.	0	30
Black japan, 1 gall.	2	00	Birch brooms, 25 doz.	10	00
Plane, oil, 1 gall.	0	80	Moulder, 1.	394	22
do iron, 1.	0	35	Rye flour, 25 lbs	2	50
do cap, 1.	0	30	Tacks, 144 pkgs.	5	76
Carbolic soap, 4 lbs	0	30	do 4 doz.	1	84
T machine, small, 1.	12	25	Eggs, 2 doz.	0	40
Wheels, 4	1	60	Blue powder, 3 lbs.	0	75
Buggie hooks, 4 doz.	0	30	Drill bits, 1	0	75
Dash, leather.	5	75	Easels, ½ doz.	3	90
Flap hooks, 1 doz.	1	40	Celluloid card cases, 1 pr.	3	50
Wheel box, cart, 1.	1	38	do pull-handles, 1 pr.	3	50
do repaired, 1.	0	75	do pull-slides, 1 pr.	0	75
Gimlets, assorted, 1 doz.	0	75	Green silk cord, 1 pkg.	1	00
do bits, 4.	1	50	Landeau leather, 1 hide.	22	75
Gladstone fasteners, 4 prs	3	85	Fox do 1 hide.	13	00
Carpet velvet, 17 yds.	21	55	Maroon do 30 ft.	33	00
Varnish, assorted, 26 galls.	58	80	Dart do 40 ft.	5	00
Shellac, 8 galls.	25	60	Artificial brown leather, 3 yds	3	30
Muriatic acid, 4 bottles	5	00	Braquette, 1.	0	50
Screen, wire, 3 yds	1	50	Ivory rings, 3	0	65
Wire, 108 lbs	5	22	Wire nails, 3.	0	36
Size, 15 lbs	0	60	Linseed oil, 53 galls.	34	45
Iron wire, 1 bale.	3	51	Whiting, 336 lbs	3	36
Rivets, turned, 6 lbs.	1	80	Braid, 16 yds.	0	32
Pumice stone, 2 bricks.	0	40	Charcoal, 3 brls.	3	75
do ground, 20 lbs.	1	00	Muslin, 10 yds.	2	50
Moss, 158 lbs	12	64	Eyelets, 1 gross	0	50
Rosettes, 2.	0	08	Spokeshave, 1.	1	35
Vice repaired, 1.	4	50	Spoke-pointer, 1.	0	60
Lock, Gale, 1	1	50	Chloride lime, 296 lbs.	14	80
do cupboard, 1 doz	3	50	Rubber, 1 piece.	36	80
do brass, 3.	1	50	Buggie rims, 2 sets.	3	63
Webb, 144 yds.	4	32	Clipper repaired, 1 set.	0	72
do 21 pcs	2	50	Kingbolt-tie, 2	0	70
Radiators, fittings, &c.	208	75	Wheel-plate, 2	2	75
Glue, assorted, 188 lbs.	47	10	Gimp, 7 pcs.	5	25
Whip sockets, ½ doz.	1	25	Casting, 375 lbs.	13	48
Draw knives, 21	3	00	Carriage lock, 1.	13	36
Felloe plates, 8.	0	05	Tinsmith stove, 1.	0	15
Panel saw, 1.	1	75			
Green cloth, 22 yds	59	00			
Laces, assorted, 82 yds	16	14			
Curled hair, 75 lbs.	21	00			
					3,426 01

No. 19—EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Farm—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Tallow, 600 lbs.		72	00	Early plants		10	00
Olive oil, 5 galls.		7	50	Paris green, 100 lbs.		20	00
Waste, 127 lbs.		15	21	Wheel hoe, 1.		8	00
Towels.		5	00				
		99	74			937	86
<i>Armoury.</i>				<i>Stables.</i>			
Care of arms.		49	92	Kerosene oil, 4 galls.		0	70
Rifle springs, 12.		3	00	Straw, 5,669 bundles.		226	76
Revolver cleaners, 6.		0	38	Oats, 558 bags.		558	03
Rifle rod, 1.		1	00	Horses shod		29	63
Cartridges, 2,000.		45	00	Interfering boot, 2.		2	00
		99	30	Saddles repaired, 4.		14	25
				Brushes, powder, &c., 3½ doz.		21	50
<i>Kitchen.</i>				Matchless polish, ½ doz.		0	75
Soap, 2,974 lbs.		261	60	English soap, &c.		8	05
Brooms, 44 doz.		72	00	Harris composition, 1 doz.		2	20
Matches, 1 gross		4	00	Horse collars, new, 8.		30	15
Lye, concentrated, 64 doz.		32	00	do repaired, 12.		34	35
Gray cotton, 25 yds.		1	50	Buckles, 5½ doz.		4	80
Cups and saucers, 2½ doz.		6	05	Bits, 4.		8	00
Scissors, 6 pairs.		4	50	Rosettes, 2.		0	50
Razors, 10.		12	50	Shaft-tug-loops, 2.		0	60
Knives, 2.		2	00	Edgetree and graveller, 1.		3	30
Clippers repaired, 2.		2	92	Ferrets and hooks, 1 set.		0	95
Combs, 2 doz.		3	75	Screws, padded, ½ doz.		0	33
Pearline, 2 boxes		18	00	Nails, brass, ½ doz.		0	05
Caustic, 768 lbs.		30	72	Leather, russet, 11¼ lbs.		5	63
Soap, 6 boxes.		9	60	Rings, brass, ½ doz.		0	35
Mirrors, 6 doz.		10	50	Medicines and veterinary services		123	90
		471	64	Leather, white, 11½ feet		7	05
				Gargling oil, 1 doz.		2	50
<i>Farm.</i>				Curry combs, 2 doz.		6	00
Shovels, round, 1 doz.		13	00	Tincture arnica, 10¼ lbs		4	78
Spades, ½ doz.		6	00	Harness, double, 1 set.		16	25
Reins, 6¼ lbs.		1	18	Grelots, ½ doz.		1	80
Moulée, 1½ tons.		36	00	Bells, 1 string.		2	50
Pepper, cayenne, 5 lbs.		2	50	Rat exterminator, 2 lbs.		2	00
Padlocks, 3.		2	70	Leather harness, 8 lbs.		21	25
Thrashing machine, 1.		12	00	Pine tar, 10 galls.		7	00
Scythe stones, ½ doz.		0	40	Ammonia, 2 galls		0	30
Hellebore, 7 lbs.		2	10	Weights, 2		1	50
Land plaster, 14 bbls.		17	50	Linseed meal, 100 lbs.		5	00
Fork handles, 1 doz.		2	00	Neat's-foot oil, 5 galls.		6	75
Forks, 1 doz		10	50	Seed meal, 3 lbs.		0	15
Sections, 17.		2	55	Tar camphor, 4¼ lbs.		1	95
Fingers and bolts, 6.		2	40	Bell-stand, repaired, 1.		0	75
Screw-wrench, 1.		0	75	Condition powder, 3 bags.		4	50
Section rivets, 2½ doz.		0	10	Door handles, 2.		2	00
Salt, 400 lbs.		3	00	Rail, 1.		2	60
Peas, 131 bush.		119	83	Wicks.		0	20
Socs for plough, 3.		1	20	Bran, 1 ton		18	00
Empty bags, 50.		2	50	Horse, 1.		120	00
Pedigree pigs, 2.		50	00			1,311	61
Straw, 930 bundles		37	20	<i>Convicts' Travelling Allowance.</i>			
Collection of seeds.		89	58	Five dollars, 1 discharge		5	00
Baskets, 2 doz.		2	00	Seven do 49 discharges		343	00
Manure.		375	95	Eight do 61 do		488	00
Lumber, 1,701 feet		32	24	Nine do 13 do		117	00
Rakes, ½ doz.		3	00	Ten do 10 do		100	00
Hoes, ½ doz.		2	50	Twelve do 8 do		96	00
Lard, 4 lbs.		0	60	Nine 10% dollars, 1 discharge		9	90
Braces, 2 pairs.		1	40			1,158	90
Potatoes, 104½ bags		64	43				
Buckwheat, 2 bags		2	75				

Department of Justice.

No. 19—EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th
June, 1894—*Concluded.*

<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	\$ cts.
Tel. Ouimet.....	55 15	Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	353 67
T. McCarthy.....	4 00	Escapes.....	129 20
G. B. Lamarche.....	47 50	Telegrams.....	11 02
G. S. Malépart.....	53 30	Postage.....	52 48
Edw. Kenny.....	45 00	Freight charges.....	46 79
E. Prévost.....	4 50	Express do.....	43 45
J. Leblanc.....	114 75	Advertising.....	84 00
Isaïe Cloutier.....	3 30	Transfer.....	88 95
	327 50	Telephone.....	9 58
			819 14

TÉL. OUIMET,
Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 20.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

IN ACCOUNT with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Year 1893-94.

Dr.

Cr.

1894.		1893.		1894.		1893.	
June 30	To Salaries.....		July 30	By Warrant.....	\$	500 00	cts.
do 30	Gratuities on retirement.....	44,599 40	do 30	Salaries.....	3,700 06	3,700 06	
do 30	Uniforms.....	3,454 98	Aug. 9	Warrant.....	3,179 66	3,179 66	
do 30	Rations.....	16,347 70	do 30	Salaries.....	2,716 20	2,716 20	
do 30	Convict clothing.....	4,210 61	Sept. 30	Warrant.....	5,862 15	5,862 15	
do 30	Travelling allowance.....	1,158 90	do 30	Salaries.....	3,753 40	3,753 40	
do 30	Discharge clothing.....	1,911 50	Oct. 20	Warrant.....	6,448 47	6,448 47	
do 30	Bedding.....	875 29	do 30	Salaries.....	3,721 31	3,721 31	
do 30	Interments.....	26 00	Nov. 25	Warrant.....	3,003 18	3,003 18	
do 30	Chapels.....	324 38	do 30	Salaries.....	3,716 18	3,716 18	
do 30	Library.....	238 69	Dec. 21	Warrant.....	1,888 47	1,888 47	
do 30	Escapes.....	129 20	do 31	Salaries.....	3,725 07	3,725 07	
do 30	Hospital.....	633 57					
do 30	Heating.....	6,199 17	1894.				
do 30	Light.....	940 16	Jan. 26	Warrant.....	3,286 12	3,286 12	
do 30	Repairs to buildings.....	3,426 01	do 31	Salaries.....	3,725 07	3,725 07	
do 30	Maintenance of machinery.....	99 74	Feb. 17	Warrant.....	3,887 44	3,887 44	
do 30	Armoury.....	99 30	do 28	Salaries.....	3,704 24	3,704 24	
do 30	Kitchen.....	471 64	Mar. 20	Warrant.....	4,210 34	4,210 34	
do 30	Farm.....	897 86	do 31	Salaries.....	3,689 00	3,689 00	
do 30	Stables.....	1,311 61	April 21	Warrant.....	1,311 92	1,311 92	
do 30	Telephone.....	9 58	do 31	Salaries.....	3,700 07	3,700 07	
do 30	Telegrams.....	11 02	May 21	Warrant.....	6,570 41	6,570 41	
do 30	Postage.....	52 48	do 31	Salaries.....	3,653 41	3,653 41	
do 30	Freight charges.....	46 79	June 22	Warrant.....	4,158 69	4,158 69	
do 30	Express.....	43 45	do 30	Salaries.....	3,656 21	3,656 21	
do 30	Transfer.....	88 95	July 21	Warrant.....	2,709 10	2,709 10	
do 30	Advertising.....	84 00					
do 30	Travelling expenses.....	327 50	Superannuation.....		136 00	136 00	
do 30	Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	353 67	Stationery and Queen's Printer.....		353 67	353 67	
do 30	Refund deposit.....	201 42	Mrs. Agnes Henry, gratuity.....		125 00	125 00	
	Total.....	92,030 85	Total.....		92,030 85	92,030 85	

G. S. MALÉPABT,
Accountant.

TÉLÉSPHORE OUIMET,
Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 21.

STATEMENT showing Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1894, including material on hand 30th June, 1893.....		89,242 91
Cr.		
Revenue for the year.....		1,239 65
By Discharge allowance.....	1,158 90	88,003 26
do clothing.....	1,718 87	
Transfer of convicts.....	88 95	
Maintenance of machinery.....	107 94	
Repairs to buildings.....	2,428 11	
Gratuity on retirement.....	3,454 98	
		8,957 75
Convicts' labour.....	52,457 00	79,045 51
Horse labour for farm institution.....	3,950 00	
		56,407 00
		22,638 51

Average number of convicts.....	358
do cost per caput for maintenance.....	\$ 220 79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yearly cost of each convict after deducting the value of labour.....	63 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Per diem per convict.....	0 17 $\frac{1}{4}$

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 22.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894. Cr.

<i>Accounts.</i>	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Buildings, lands, &c.....	813,225 00	By Balance	930,759 32
Stonecutters	3,090 23		
Bakery	595 27		
Tinsmiths.....	763 40		
Shoe shop.....	802 04		
Roman Catholic chapel.....	7,561 75		
Protestant chapel.....	1,281 00		
Public library.....	381 30		
Hospital.....	1,203 47		
School.....	260 80		
Catholic library.....	446 30		
Book bindery.....	29 38		
Carpenters.....	3,000 76		
Storekeepers.....	77 42		
Steward.....	23,207 31		
Blacksmiths.....	2,073 00		
Armoury.....	1,729 23		
Brick yard.....	728 00		
Tailors.....	7,091 79		
Farm.....	1,711 01		
Stables.....	5,301 60		
Deputy warden's quarters.....	236 80		
Warden's quarters.....	560 65		
Engineers.....	54,368 08		
Office furniture.....	1,033 73		
	930,759 32		930,759 32

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,
Warden.G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 23.

SUMMARY of Real Estate, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

	\$ cts.
Penitentiary buildings, lands, &c.....	620,625 00
Warden's house and premises.....	12,000 00
Brick do.....	1,500 00
Waterworks, sewers and appurtenances.....	10,500 00
Stone house and premises.....	1,000 00
Prison wall and towers.....	7,500 00
Bridge.....	500 00
One terrace of eight houses.....	9,000 00
Brick shed and watchmen's boxes.....	1,000 00
Two lime kilns.....	600 00
Tramway and rolling stock.....	19,000 00
Drainage.....	25,000 00
New wall.....	105,000 00
	813,225 00

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,
Warden.G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

No. 24.

THE FARM in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Year 1893-94.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Implements, seeds, drainage, tools, fencing and manure.....		941 52	2,000 bush. potatoes	0 50	1,000 00
6,129 days labour (men).....	0 50	3,064 50	400 do grain.....	0 50	200 00
1,200 do (horses).....	0 50	600 00	800 do turnips.....	0 40	320 00
1 keeper's salary.....		600 00	300 do beets.....	0 40	120 00
2 guards.....	500 00	1,000 00	200 do parsnips.....	0 40	800 00
1 farm instructor.....		700 00	750 do carrots.....	0 40	300 00
			500 do tomatoes.....	0 60	300 00
			250 do onions.....	1 00	250 00
			1,000 do mangold.....	0 30	300 00
			50 baskets cucumbers.....	0 60	30 00
			16,000 heads cabbage.....	0 04	640 00
			400 doz. celery.....	0 25	100 00
			7,921 lbs. pork.....	0 07	554 47
			8,000 bundles hay.....	0 08	640 00
			3,000 do straw.....	0 04	120 00
			500 do leeks.....	0 05	25 00
			300 loads manure.....	0 30	90 00
			Early vegetables.....		300 00
			Customs.....		213 47
			By balance.....		603 08
		6,906 02			6,906 02

ED. KENNY,

Farmer.

G. S. MALÉPART,

Accountant.

TÉLÉSPHORE OUMET,

Warden.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

On the 30th June, 1893, there remained 178 convicts; received since, 62 males and 1 female; total, 63. Discharged during the year, 53; deaths, 1; transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, 1 female; total, 55; which left remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1894, 186 prisoners, being an increase of 8 over the previous year.

The average number of prisoners on hand for every day of the year was 179, an increase of 4 over last year.

The total expenditure for the year just closed was \$45,999.34. As the wood supply is now exhausted, the expenditure for heating the past year was \$1,228.75 more than the previous year, and the expenditure under this heading will hereafter be rather more than for the year just closed, and considerably greater than for former years.

The net per capita cost is about the same as last year.

We have this past year erected for the staff, 6 kitchens, 2 semi-detached wood-sheds and 6 cow stables.

With the approval and authority of the Minister of Justice, I purchased 15 acres of wood land adjoining the reservoirs. The party who owned the land was cutting down the trees. The clearing of this land (of the wood) might impair the supply of water, the lessening of which would be a very serious matter. In continued dry weather we are obliged to cut off the water to the officers' houses and haul what they require.

We built a silo with a capacity of 100 tons. We raised about 20 tons of cow corn last year, as an experiment, which we put in the silo; it did well. We will raise from 80 to 100 tons of corn, horse beans and sunflowers, this year.

The value of the products of the farm last year was \$5,000. I hope to be able in the near future to raise our own meat.

As soon as the penal cells are ready at Kingston, I have four incorrigible prisoners to send there. With those out of our prison there will be a much better chance for reformation among those remaining. Such prisoners may escape punishment themselves and at the same time get those that would otherwise be well-behaved, into trouble, in consequence of the bad advice given by these incorrigibles.

A crazy man was sent here from St. John, N.B., in June last. I reported the fact to the Minister of Justice, who at once had him pardoned and sent to the insane asylum in St. John.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, with a few exceptions, good.

A number of prisoners applied to me for the privilege of forming a society to be called the Dorchester Penitentiary Devotional Society, to meet once a week for devotional exercises. I gladly granted their requests. It is voluntary. I trust it may increase in numbers and do good work.

I have much pleasure in again being able to report the same good feeling as formerly, existing among all the members of the staff.

Everything connected with the prison is running so smoothly and satisfactorily that I have great difficulty in finding material for a lengthened report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector, Ottawa.

JOHN B. FORSTER,
Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 2.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Daily average, 179.

	Cash Expenditure for 1893-94.	Deduct Stock on hand, 30th June, 1894.	Net Ex- penditure for 1893-94.	Add Stock on hand, 30th June, 1893.	Actual Cost for 1893-94.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	24,995 23				24,995 23	139 63
Gratuity	150 00				150 00	0 84
Uniforms	895 09	262 80	632 29	237 75	870 04	4 86
Rations	6,620 53	473 12	6,147 41	180 96	6,328 37	35 35
Convict clothing	1,702 37	629 19	1,073 18	1,031 78	2,104 96	11 76
Discharge clothing	468 57	198 89	269 68	176 35	446 03	2 49
do allowance	427 00				427 00	2 39
Bedding	327 83	195 79	132 04	435 59	567 63	3 17
Chapel	165 75				165 75	0 92
Library	46 62				46 62	0 26
Escapes	78 26				78 26	0 43
Hospital	282 94	71 50	208 44	70 99	279 43	1 56
Heating	2,348 44			386 00	1,962 44	10 96
Light	331 48	33 32	298 16	26 12	324 28	1 82
Repairs to buildings	861 06				861 06	4 82
Maintenance of machinery	219 67				219 67	1 23
Kitchen	327 57				327 57	1 83
Stationery	40 13				40 13	0 23
Queen's Printer	43 85				43 85	0 24
Farm and stables	2,396 71				2,396 71	13 39
Telephone	44 75				44 75	0 25
Telegrams	15 53				15 53	0 09
Postage	83 85				83 85	0 47
Freight	265 18				265 18	1 48
Expressage	12 85				12 85	0 07
Officers' quarters	296 74				296 74	1 66
Transfer of prisoners	62 85				62 85	0 35
Advertising	37 45				37 45	0 21
Travelling expenses	67 17				67 17	0 38
Industries	1,933 87	2,184 95		2,157 78	1,906 70	10 65
Capital	450 00				450 00	2 51
	45,999 34	4,052 56	8,761 20	4,703 32	45,878 10	256 30

Amount of revenue for year ended 30th June, 1894. \$4,068 36

Per capita cost

Deduct for revenue

Actual cost per capita

JOHN B. FORSTER,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as Protestant chaplain of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

On that day there were 113 convicts under my charge, as against 123 on the corresponding day of the preceding year; a satisfactory improvement on the six years last past, as the following table will show:—

Protestant prisoners	30th June, 1889.....	114
do	do 1890.....	119
do	do 1891.....	117
do	do 1892.....	126
do	do 1893.....	123
do	do 1894.....	113

Another most satisfactory feature is that I have only one convict under 16 years of age.

With an uniformity that savours of dulness, I must again report faultless behaviour at all times during divine service, on the part of the prisoners. Nor is this merely the perfunctory tribute of compulsory discipline, for nothing can exceed the willing attention and real interest that are freely yielded by one and all; and, from the frequent voluntary admission of outgoing men that they have profited by their imprisonment, we are bound to believe that in many cases, it is even so.

Not less interesting and hopeful is the high average of attendance at the voluntary Thursday Bible class; the average attendance being about 45 per centum, and this after about ten years duration.

During the year just ended, and in response to an expressed desire upon the part of some of the more promising prisoners, the "Dorchester Penitentiary Devotional Society" has been formed. Exemplary conduct is a condition of the enjoyment of the privilege of attending the meetings, which are held weekly, and so far, satisfactorily; but it is too soon to say very much one way or the other.

The libraries continue to be managed to the entire satisfaction of my brother chaplain and myself.

The day school, which I visit from time to time, continues to maintain its high average under Mr. Gray's efficient management; and it often happens that men go out, no mean proficient in the three R's, who did not know a letter or a figure when they came in.

Nothing can exceed the courtesy of all the officers from the warden down.

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

J. ROY CAMPBELL,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

Department of Justice.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st September, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

At the close of the fiscal year, there appeared inscribed on my register the names of 67 convicts, as against 54 figuring thereon twelve months previously.

One convict, Joseph Higgins, under my spiritual charge, died during the year.

The behaviour of the Catholic prisoners during the celebration of Holy Mass has been, throughout the year, a source of genuine gratification to myself, and of undoubted edification to the guards charged with their supervision. The efficiency of the choir leaves very little to be desired, and their excellent rendition of sacred music has added much to the solemnity and impressiveness of the Holy Sacrifice.

The attendance at Catechism class has been fair and interest taken therein by its different members commendable.

The libraries have been well patronized. The books are distributed regularly and are generally subjected to no ill-usuage or defacement.

One department of the penitentiary to which I take pleasure in calling your special attention, is the school. Under the efficient management of Mr. Gray, it is doing excellent work. Several of the younger prisoners under my charge, absolutely illiterate on their arrival here, have after a comparatively short attendance at the school, been enabled to follow my catechism class with increased profit and to read books whose influence cannot but prove of benefit to them. Eminently good results must, I think, follow the encouragement given by the Government to the educational department in all our prisons.

I cannot conclude without expressing my appreciation of the uniform courtesy extended to me by the warden and his staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CORMIER,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 15th July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The condition of the prison as far as regards cleanliness, drainage and ventilation continues in a very satisfactory state. A large number of men continue to be employed outside the walls in farming operations. There is also a considerable number of carpenters engaged in making additions to our guards' cottages, a most desirable improvement, adding greatly to the health, comfort and convenience of the officers and their families. These outside men are usually healthy and complain less than those who are employed within the walls.

The general health of the prisoners has been good—about as in former years. The number of serious diseases is less than our usual average and complaints for minor diseases not so frequent. There have been no serious accidents, nor have we been visited by any contagious or epidemic disease.

The admissions during the year were 62 males and 1 female. The physical condition of those admitted was good. They were chiefly young and middle aged men in fair general health. There was only one man over 60; one lad under 16, and fifteen of 20 years of age or under. The mental condition of last year's admissions, compares very favourably with any of several years past. There were fewer weakminded persons than in former years.

On the 12th May last there was a man sentenced for two years from St. John, N.B. This man was insane at the time of his admission, and was discharged by pardon and sent to the St. John asylum on the 7th July. During his eight weeks' residence in our prison this man was the cause of more anxiety, trouble and danger than it has been our lot to undergo with any other prisoner since the institution was opened.

Another man became insane during the summer and is still with us. He had been insane at times for some years, but at present is worse and has to be isolated.

The number of men sent to hospital was 15. The number of days in hospital was 572. The number of applications for advice and treatment of minor complaints was 1,692.

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Surgeon.

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

CASES treated at the Dorchester Penitentiary, not sent to Hospital, during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		11	11		Insane.....		2	2	
Anasarca.....		2	2		Influenza.....		11	11	
Asthma.....	1		1		Jaundice.....		1	1	
Bronchitis.....		3	3		Lumbago.....		3	3	
Bruises.....		10	10		Malingering.....		1	1	
Burns.....		1	1		Necrosis.....	1		1	
Cephalalgia.....		9	9		Neuralgia.....		1	1	
Colds.....		20	20		Otitis.....		4	4	
Costiveness.....		13	13		Ophthalmia.....		9	9	
Carbuncle.....		1	1		Phthisis.....	1	6	6	1
Dyspepsia.....		5	5		Pyrosis.....		8	8	
Diarrhoea.....		33	33		Paronichia.....		3	3	
Dysentery.....		6	6		Pleurodynia.....		2	2	
Eczema.....		8	8		Rheumatism.....		12	12	
Epilepsy.....		1	1		Retention.....		1	1	
Fistula.....	1		1		Scrofula.....		2	2	
Gonorrhoea.....		4	4		Sprains.....		10	10	
Hemorrhoids.....		3	3		Synovitis.....		3	3	
Heart disease.....		1	1		Stricture.....		1	1	
Hernia.....	2		2	1	Sore throat.....		24	24	
Hematuria.....		1	1		Teeth extracted.....		35	35	
Incontinence.....		2	2		Wounds.....		24	24	
Iritis.....		1	1						

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Surgeon.

Department of Justice.

CASES treated in the Hospital of the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended
30th June, 1894.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Asthma	1	1		
Concussion	1	1		
Diarrhoea	2	2		
Iritis	1	1		
Influenza	3	3		
Insane	1			1
Malingerer	1	1		
Necrosis	1			1
Phthisis	2		1	1
Retention	1			1
Wounds	1	1		
	15	10	1	4

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Surgeon.

No. 6.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 2nd August, 1894.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report as schoolmaster for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The attendance during the year lately closed has been much the same as usual. About 30 per cent of the prison population, as a rule, avail themselves of the privilege of attending the school. This proportion is somewhat reduced during the summer months, in consequence of so many short-term prisoners being employed at farm work, leaving the prison in the early morning and not returning until the day's work is done.

With few exceptions those who attend the school show very considerable progress. There may be some few whose chief reason for attending is to while away an hour in the company of their fellows, but on the whole the attention which they pay to their lessons, betokens a pretty general desire to learn.

The conduct of the pupils is, as a rule, excellent, and it is seldom that I have to resort to the extreme measure of dismissing a scholar for improper behaviour during the school hour.

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, 1894.

Name.	Term.	When received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence received.	Age.	Trade.	Crime.
Michael Gallagher	14 years.	July 17	Canadian.	Episcopal	Single	King's, N.B.	52	None	Shooting with intent to murder.
Thomas Robinson	2 do	do 25	English	do	Married	Halifax, N.S.	25	do	Breaking, entering and larceny.
Robert Reilly	2 do	do 25	Canadian.	Roman Catholic	Single	do	18	do	do
James Bennett	2 do	Aug. 2	do	do	do	St. John, N.B.	17	do	do
Stephen Keeffe	2 do	do 2	do	do	do	do	18	do	do
Malcolm McPhee	3 1/2 do	do 10	do	do	do	Sydney, N.S.	21	do	Breaking jail and resisting arrest.
George Dumond	2 do	do 18	do	do	do	Madawaska, N.B.	29	do	Larceny of horse.
William Johnston	3 do	do 22	do	Baptist.	do	Halifax, N.S.	22	do	Breaking entering and larceny.
John Greenough	3 do	do 22	do	Episcopal	do	do	23	do	Larceny.
Alexander Greenough	3 do	do 22	do	do	do	do	25	do	do
William McDonald	20 do	do 25	do	Roman Catholic	do	Bridgewater, N.S.	26	do	Robbery.
John David	6 do	Sept. 22	do	Baptist.	Married	Halifax, N.S.	56	Cooper	Shooting with intent.
James Sanford	2 1/2 do	do 23	do	Methodist	Single	Windsor, N.S.	23	Carpenter	Larceny.
Robert Laidlaw	2 1/2 do	do 23	do	do	do	do	22	None	do
Laurent Ouellette	10 do	do 26	do	Roman Catholic	Married	Madawaska, N.B.	56	do	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Thomas McCoy	10 do	Oct. 14	do	Presbyterian	do	Amherst, N.S.	58	do	Manlaughter.
James Haney	3 do	do 16	do	Roman Catholic	Single	Fredericton, N.B.	33	do	Robbery.
Joseph Morgan	2 do	do 16	do	do	do	do	25	do	Assault.
John Doyle	2 1/2 do	do 17	do	do	do	Sydney, N.S.	20	do	Breaking and stealing.
Samuel Moore	2 do	do 26	do	Methodist	do	Amherst, N.S.	17	do	Burglary.
John Conroy	14 do	Nov. 1	do	Roman Catholic	do	St. Andrews, N.B.	21	do	Poisoning cattle.
Samuel Hunneycutt	2 1/2 do	do 8	do	Methodist	do	Halifax, N.S.	29	do	Larceny.
Michael Power	2 do	do 25	do	Roman Catholic	do	Guyssboro', N.S.	28	do	do
William Moore	2 do	Dec. 4	do	Episcopal	do	Kentville, N.S.	22	do	Assault.
Arthur Palmer	2 1/2 do	do 4	do	do	do	do	22	do	Larceny.
George Palmer	2 1/2 do	do 4	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
Harten Tupper	4 do	do 4	do	do	do	do	22	do	do
John T. Eagles	4 do	do 8	do	Baptist.	do	Truro, N.S.	19	do	do
Guillaume Gould	6 do	Jan. 29	do	Roman Catholic	do	Richibucto, N.B.	19	do	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Sylvain T. Goguen	2 do	do 29	do	do	do	do	26	do	Shooting and wounding.
Harvey Rushton	2 do	Feb. 8	do	Baptist	do	Dorchester, N.B.	11	do	Larceny.
Thomas Nickerson	2 do	do 14	do	Roman Catholic	do	Halifax, N.S.	25	do	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Thomas Cochran	2 1/2 do	do 14	do	do	do	do	24	Painter	do
Thomas Quinn	2 1/2 do	do 14	do	do	do	do	23	Fireman.	do

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1893.....	177	1	178			
Received since—						
From common jails.....	62	1	63			
Discharged since—				239	2	241
By expiration of sentence.....	37		37			
By pardon.....	16		16			
By death.....	1		1			
Sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....		1	1			
				54	1	55
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1894.....				185	1	186

Department of Justice.

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary for the fourteen years ended 30th June, 1894.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.										Remaining at 12 p.m. on 30th June.	Yearly Average.												
	Halifax Penitentiary.		St. John Penitentiary.		Common Jails.		Kingston Penitentiary.		TOTAL.		Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Death.				Escape.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Kingston Insane Asylum.		TOTAL.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1880-81	61	2	64	1	95	1	1	180	4	184	42	2	13	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	86	2	88	94	2	96	115
1881-82	44	3	57	3	57	3	3	44	3	47	32	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	42	84	96	5	101	95
1882-83	44	5	49	4	53	4	4	44	5	49	28	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	33	33	66	120	5	125	112	
1883-84	64	4	68	4	72	4	4	64	4	68	41	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	51	9	60	138	6	139	129
1884-85	54	4	58	4	62	4	4	54	4	58	37	5	8	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	51	4	55	145	1	146	143
1885-86	51	3	54	3	57	3	3	51	3	54	36	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	46	1	47	153	1	153	144
1886-87	50	3	53	3	56	3	3	50	3	53	28	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	47	2	49	156	1	157	154
1887-88	51	1	52	1	53	1	1	51	1	52	33	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	45	2	47	162	1	162	149
1888-89	70	2	72	2	74	2	2	70	2	72	33	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	2	60	174	1	174	173
1889-90	46	2	48	2	50	2	2	46	2	48	41	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	51	4	55	169	1	169	175
1890-91	72	4	76	4	80	4	4	72	4	76	54	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	69	4	73	172	1	172	170
1891-92	66	4	70	4	74	4	4	66	4	70	40	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	61	3	64	177	1	178	175
1892-93	62	1	63	1	64	1	1	62	1	63	37	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	55	185	1	186	179
1893-94	61	2	64	1	785	34	1	61	37	948	507	6	148	5	26	4	4	4	37	25	4	4	4	726	36	762				
Total.....	61	2	64	1	785	34	1	911	37	948	507	6	148	5	26	4	4	4	37	25	4	4	4	726	36	762				

No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who were Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
James A. Lee.....	Forgery.....	Windsor, N.S.
Samuel Johnston.....	Larceny.....	do
James O'Neil.....	do.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Robert Desmond.....	do.....	Halifax, N.S.
Ansel Smith.....	Forgery.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Charles Stirling.....	do.....	Halifax, N.S.
D. E. Williams.....	Larceny.....	Pictou, N.S.
D. J. Gillis.....	Shooting with intent.....	Dorchester, N.B.
Wm. Bowles.....	Rape.....	Amherst, N.S.
Ranna Cossitt.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Sydney, N.S.
Edward Buckles.....	Larceny.....	Pictou, N.S.
John White.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Windsor, N.S.
John McKinnon.....	Arson.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Rory McEachern.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Sydney, N.S.
Samuel Downey.....	Aiding robbery.....	Halifax, N.S.
Joseph Blanchard.....	Larceny.....	Dorchester, N.B.

No. 11.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Joseph Higgins.....	Burglary and larceny.	Georgetown, P.E.I.

No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who were Recommitted to the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Recommitted.
Michael Gallagher.....	First recommitment.
Joseph Dixon.....	do do
Joseph Denaco.....	Second do
Frederick McLean.....	First do

Department of Justice.

No. 13.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners remaining in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the
30th June, 1894.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Crime	Larceny.....	52		52	Sentences..	3½ years.....	1		1	
	Burglary and larceny...	30		30		4 do.....	14		14	
	Shopbreaking & larceny	17		17		4½ do.....	1		1	
	Housebreaking & larceny	13		13		5 do.....	23		23	
	Obstructing trains.....	9		9		6 do.....	8		8	
	Rape.....	7		7		7 do.....	7		7	
	Arson.....	6		6		8 do.....	6		6	
	Manslaughter.....	6		6		9 do.....	1		1	
	Assault and robbery.....	6		6		10 do.....	9		9	
	Shooting with intent.....	5	1	6		11 do.....	1		1	
	Assault and battery.....	4		4		12 do.....	2		2	
	Indecent assault.....	4		4		13 do.....	1		1	
	Murder.....	3		3		14 do.....	3	1	4	
	Shooting with intent.....	3		3		15 do.....	4		4	
	Larceny & false pretenses	3		3		20 do.....	5		5	
	Forgery.....	3		3		25 do.....	2		2	
	Robbery.....	3		3		30 do.....	1		1	
	Receiving stolen goods..	2		2		Life.....	9		9	
	Stealing horse and wagon	2		2				185	1	186
	Attempt to murder.....	1		1						
Sending threatening letter	1		1							
Burglary and arson.....	1		1							
Bigamy.....	1		1		Religion...	Roman Catholic.....	72	1	73	
Casting away vessel.....	1		1			Church of England.....	40		40	
Perjury.....	1		1			Methodist.....	26		26	
Poisoning cattle.....	1		1			Baptist.....	26		26	
		185	1	186		Presbyterian.....	19		19	
						Congregationalist.....	1		1	
						Protestant.....	1		1	
							185	1	186	
Age	Under 15.....	3		3						
	15 to 20.....	30		30						
	20 to 30.....	91		91						
	30 to 40.....	33		33						
	40 to 50.....	16		16						
	50 to 60.....	7	1	8						
	60 to 70.....	3		3						
	Over 70.....	2		2						
		185	1	186						
Age	Under 15.....	3		3						
	15 to 20.....	30		30						
	20 to 30.....	91		91						
	30 to 40.....	33		33						
	40 to 50.....	16		16						
Age	50 to 60.....	7	1	8						
	60 to 70.....	3		3						
	Over 70.....	2		2						
			185	1	186					
Race	White.....	166	1	167						
	Coloured.....	17		17						
	Indian.....	2		2						
		185	1	186						
Nationality	Canadian.....	162		162						
	English.....	11		11						
	Irish.....	4	1	5						
	United States.....	3		3						
	Scotch.....	2		2						
	German.....	2		2						
	Newfoundland.....	1		1						
			185	1	186					
Sentences..	2 years.....	41		41						
	2½ do.....	5		5						
	2¾ do.....	1		1						
	3 do.....	1		1						
	3½ do.....	28		28						
	4 do.....	1		1						
	4½ do.....	1		1						
	5 do.....	1		1						
	5½ do.....	1		1						
	6 do.....	1		1						
	6½ do.....	1		1						
		185	1	186						
Occupation	Labourers.....	144		144						
	Carpenters.....	7		7						
	Sailors.....	5		5						
	Barbers.....	5		5						
	Shoemakers.....	4		4						
	Painters.....	3		3						
	Stonecutters.....	2		2						
	Veterinary surgeon.....	1		1						
	Steamfitter.....	1		1						
	Cook.....	1		1						
	Druggist.....	1		1						
Butcher.....	1		1							
Dyer.....	1		1							
Cabinetmaker.....	1		1							
Confectioner.....	1		1							
Upholsterer.....	1		1							
Clerk.....	1		1							
Printer.....	1		1							
Baker.....	1		1							
Cooper.....	1		1							
Tinsmith.....	1		1							
Blacksmith.....	1		1							
Woman.....	1	1	1							
		185	1	186						

No. 13.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Dorchester Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

—		Male.	Female.	Total.	—		Male.	Female.	Total.		
<i>Province.</i>	<i>County.</i>				<i>Province.</i>	<i>County.</i>					
Nova Scotia.	Halifax	40	1	40	New Brunswick	Charlotte	5		5		
	Cumberland	14		14		King's	4		4		
	King's	10		10		Madawaska	3		3		
	Hants	9		9		Victoria	2		2		
	Cape Breton	7		7		Albert	2		2		
	Colchester	5		5		Kent	2		2		
	Lunenburg	4		4		Carlton	1		1		
	Inverness	4		4				62		62	
	Queen's	4		4		P. E. Island.	Queen's	7		7	
	Annapolis	4		4			Prince	2		2	
	Digby	3		3					9		9
	Yarmouth	3		3							
	Pictou	3		3		Total by Provinces..	Nova Scotia	114	1	115	
	Antigonish	2		2			New Brunswick	62		62	
Guysboro'	2		2	P. E. Island	9			9			
		114	1	115			185	1	186		
New Brunswick.....	St. John	20		20							
	Westmoreland	12		12							
	York	11		11							

Department of Justice.

No. 14.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners received at the Dorchester Penitentiary during
the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Crime	Larceny	23		23	Religion ..	Roman Catholic	28	1	29	
	Burglary and larceny ...	6		6		Church of England	14		14	
	Shopbreaking & larceny..	6		6		Baptist	11		11	
	Breaking, entering and larceny	6		6		Methodist	6		6	
	Housebreaking & larceny	6		6		Presbyterian	3		3	
	Wounding with intent..	1	1	2			62	1	63	
	Shooting do	2		2		Civil condi- tion	Married	9		9
	Rape	2		2			Single	53		53
	Assault and robbery ...	2		2			Widow		1	1
	Robbery	2		2				62	1	63
	Murder	1		1			Occupation.	Labourers	54		54
	Indecent assault	1		1		Carpenters		3		3
	Manslaughter	1		1		Cooper		1		1
Poisoning cattle	1		1	Tinsmith	1			1		
Breaking jail	1		1	Painter	1			1		
Horse-stealing	1		1	Blacksmith	1			1		
		62	1	63	Barber	1			1	
					Woman			1	1	
Age	Under 15	1		1		62	1	63		
	15 to 20	14		14	<i>Province.</i>	<i>County.</i>				
	20 to 30	38		38	Nova Scotia	Halifax	13	1	13	
	30 to 40	3		3	Cumberland	6		6		
	40 to 50	1		1	King's	5		5		
	50 to 60	4	1	5	Cape Breton	3		3		
	60 to 70	1		1	Pictou	2		2		
		62	1	63	Guysborough	2		2		
Race	White	57	1	58	Hants	2		2		
	Coloured	5		5	Antigonish	1		1		
		62	1	63	Inverness	1		1		
Nationality.	Canadian	56		56	Colchester	1		1		
	English	4		4	Annapolis	1		1		
	Scotch	1		1	Lunenburg	1		1		
	Newfoundland	1		1		38	1	39		
	Irish		1	1	New Bruns- wick	St. John	7		7	
		62	1	63		York	5		5	
Sentences ..	2 years	22		22		King's	2		2	
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do	4		4		Madawaska	2		2	
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do	6		6		Charlotte	2		2	
	3 do	10		10		Kent	2		2	
	$3\frac{1}{2}$ do	1		1		Westmoreland	1		1	
	4 do	3		3		Albert	1		1	
	5 do	3		3			22		22	
	6 do	5		5		P.E. Island.	Prince	2		2
	10 do	3		3						
	14 do	2	1	3						
	20 do	1		1	Total by Provinces.	Nova Scotia	38	1	39	
	30 do	1		1		New Brunswick	22		22	
	Life	1		1		P. E. Island	2		2	
			62	1	63		62	1	63	

No. 15.

RETURN showing Punishments awarded in the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Months.	No. switched with birch rods.	No. of strokes.	No. in dark cells.	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. reprimanded.
1893.										
July	1	5	4	9	1					2
August	4	48	8	26			2	4	2	4
September	1	10	5	16	2					3
October			5	10		1	3	3	3	1
November	3	30	10	15	3					2
December			1	10			1	2	2	3
1894.										
January			2	9	1			1		5
February	1	12	1	8	2		1		1	1
March				4	1	1		1		4
April			7	18	2			1		2
May	1	9	10	21		1	2	1	1	2
June			5	10	1				1	2
	11	114	58	156	13	3	9	13	10	31

No. 16.

RETURN showing employment of Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary as on the 30th June, 1894.

How employed.	No.	How employed.	No.
Carpenter shop.....	9	Breaking stone.....	21
Blacksmith shop.....	3	Loading coal.....	5
Shoe shop.....	16	Ditching.....	6
Tailor shop.....	21	Repairing dyke.....	11
Pail shop.....	11	Whitewashing.....	4
Saw-mill.....	18	Prison work.....	23
Bakery.....	3	Sick.....	7
Machine shop.....	2	Idle.....	5
Stables and teamsters.....	13		
Farm.....	8	Total	186

Department of Justice.

No. 17.

RETURN of the value of labour, exclusive of materials, on work done in the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Carpenter shop	1,184 50
Tailor shop	2,811 00
Shoe shop	1,254 50
Blacksmith shop	411 00
Machine shop	330 00
Bakery	455 00
Saw-mill	2,526 50
Woodenware	1,887 00
Farm	1,482 50
Barns and stables	2,197 00
Cutting and hauling firewood	1,438 50
Boiler room	232 00
Work on marsh and dyke	356 00
Kitchen	1,185 00
Waiters and cleaners	1,996 50
Washing	783 50
Barbers	314 00
Breaking stone, grading yard, &c	2,367 50
Quarry and mason work	358 50
Total	23,567 50

No. 18.
REVENUE.
Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894. Cr.

		1894.	1894.	\$	cts.
1893.					
July 14.....	To deposit to credit of Receiver General.....		132 50		2 957 88
Aug. 2.....	do		55 09		173 10
Sept. 1.....	do		80 12		215 42
Oct. 3.....	do		422 37		44 90
Nov. 3.....	do		65 51		46 60
Dec. 6.....	do		86 00		16 67
1894.					
Jan. 5.....	do		149 66		72 24
Feb. 5.....	do		43 66		541 55
Mar. 5.....	do		33 46		
Apr. 5.....	do		85 79		
May 5.....	do		467 88		
do 4.....	do		339 11		
do 14.....	do		43 18		
do 15.....	do		637 85		
do 26.....	do		89 51		
do 29.....	do		842 52		
July 5.....	do		493 55		
			4,068 36		4,068 36

By Woodenware.....
Shoe shop.....
Tailor shop.....
Carpenter shop.....
Machine shop.....
Blacksmith shop.....
Bakery.....
Farm.....

JOHN B. FORSTER,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

No. 19.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DETAILS of Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

<i>Staff Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, John B. Forster	2,400 00	Upper leather, 50 lbs	13 00
Deputy warden, Chas. Ross	1,400 00	Sole do 585½ lbs	109 93
Surgeon, Robert Mitchell	1,200 00	Dominion kip, 65 lbs	28 82
Accountant and schoolmaster, John A. Gray	1,200 00	Red lining skins, 12	9 00
Protestant chaplain, Rev. J. Roy Campbell	600 00	Sides welt leather, 3	16 80
Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. A. D. Cormier	600 00	Shoe thread, 15 lbs	10 05
Storekeeper and steward, John Fraser	920 00	Boot webbing, 3 bolts	1 20
Engineer, James A. Piercy	900 00	Burnishing ink, 12 bottles	3 00
Hospital overseer, Ferd. A. Landry	700 00	Calf skins, 1 doz.	14 40
Carpenter instructor, Charles Miller	700 00	Sheep skins, 1 doz.	4 25
Blacksmith do John Downey	700 00		
Shoemaker do Nathan Tattrie	700 00		
Tailor do Wm. R. Burns	660 00		
Baker do Rich. A. Palmer, 2 months	100 00		
Woodenware do Wm. Hogan	700 00		
do do Henry Godsoe	700 00		
Farmer, A. B. Pipes	700 00		
Keeper, John Johnston	600 00		
Messenger, James McDougall	550 00		
Guards, 12 at \$500	6,000 00		
do 1 at \$490	490 00		
do 1 at \$460, 9 months	344 97		
do 1 at \$430	430 00		
do 3 at \$400	1,200 00		
do 1 at \$400, 2 months	66 66		
Teamster, 1 at \$300	300 00		
Special matron, Mrs. Forster	133 60		
	24,995 23		
			895 09
<i>Gratuity.</i>		<i>Rations.</i>	
Mrs. Richard A. Palmer	150 00	Tea, 783 lbs	133 11
		Sugar, 4,841 lbs	218 07
		Tobacco, 680 lbs	319 60
		Codfish, 63 qtls	283 50
		Fine salt, 830 lbs	7 26
		Coarse salt, 7,353 lbs	36 76
		Flour, 440 brls	1,867 90
		do Graham, 24 brls	108 00
		Corn meal, 12 brls	35 40
		Mess pork, 6 brls	120 00
		Oatmeal, 6,664 lbs	183 26
		Pepper, 137 lbs	20 55
		Onions, 420 lbs	14 70
		Vinegar, 151 galls	30 20
		Beans, 1,720 lbs	55 91
		Potatoes, 176 bush	67 72
		Pilot bread, 1,203 lbs	66 80
		Butter, 718½ lbs	143 79
		Barley, 980 lbs	24 50
		Rice, 1,120 lbs	44 80
		Molasses, 564 galls	197 40
		Lard, 25 lbs	3 75
		Raisins, 230 lbs	13 80
		Baking powder, 5 lbs	2 50
		do 11 cans	3 35
		Spice, 8 lbs	2 00
		Malt, 25 lbs	1 50
		Hops, 15 lbs	7 50
		Apples, 2 brls	7 00
		Beef, 43,992 lbs	2,599 90
			6,620 53
<i>Uniforms.</i>		<i>Convict Clothing.</i>	
Melissa coat, 1	13 00	Gray and black tweed, 277 yds	138 51
Uniform caps, 37	60 00	Red, gray and black tweed, 192½ yds	96 25
Blue cloth, 9 yds	28 58	Gray winter tweed, 220 yds	96 91
Doeskin, 5 yds	10 20	do flannel, 501 yds	200 40
Frieze, 53½ yds	34 78	Yarn, 300 lbs	151 50
Winter serge, 50½ yds. at 70c.	35 35	Cloak, 1	5 50
do 262¾ yds. at 60c.	157 65	Silesia, 179 yds	20 45
Summer serge, 222 yds. at 55c.	122 10	French linen, 122 yds	30 46
Drill, 117¼ yds	9 97	Drilling, 233 yds	19 81
Gray cotton, 126 yds	7 59	Gray cotton, 308½ yds	18 51
Brown holland, 98 yds	12 74	Holland, 146¾ yds	19 08
Buckles, 4 gross	1 00	Canvas, 206¾ yds	40 15
Machine silk, 2 lbs	17 00	Duck, 51 yds	9 69
Twist, 1½ lbs	10 50	Cottonade, 218 yds	36 23
Sewing silk, 1½ lb	11 87	Osaberg, 13 yds	2 08
Reels, 2 gross	6 00	Binding, 60 yds	1 80
Brass coat buttons, 2 gross	12 50	Braid, 5 yds	0 10
do vest do do	6 50		
Ivory coat do do	2 20		
Braid, 1 gross	12 00		
Wadding, 25 doz	5 00		
Beeswax, 4 lbs	2 00		
Paper, 49 lbs	3 19		
Chalk, 2 boxes	0 80		
French fronts, 31 prs	44 02		
Shoe uppers, 29 prs	34 80		
Gaiter tops, 10 prs	23 30		

No. 19—DETAILS of Expenditure, Dorchester Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

<i>Convict Clothing—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Bedding.</i>		\$	cts.
Linen thread, 32 lbs.		62	80	Forfar linen, 547½ yds. at 27c.		147	83
Batting, 6 rolls.		0	48	Blankets, 100 at \$1.80.		180	00
Straw hats, 23½ doz.		28	10				
Handkerchiefs, 27 doz.		36	45			327	83
Pant buttons, 72 gross.		9	12	<i>Chapel.</i>			
Chalk, 2 boxes		0	60	R. C. prayer books, 2 doz.		12	00
Stay tape, 14 ozs.		3	22	Hymns, A. and M., 1½ doz.		9	75
Buckles, 2 doz.		0	25	Chasuble, 1.		12	50
Beeswax, 2 lbs.		1	20	Altar bread, wine and candles.		20	00
Repairs to sewing machines.		0	69	Washing and repairing altar linen.		10	00
Subscription to Art Journals, 1 year.		10	00	do surplices.		1	50
Sole leather, 1,827 lbs.		333	44	Roman Catholic organist, Mrs. LeBlanc		50	00
Upper leather, 452½ lbs.		113	07	Protestant organist, Miss Forster.		50	00
Sheep skins, 6 doz.		21	25			165	75
Calf skins, 3 doz.		83	40	<i>Library.</i>			
Harness leather, 6 sides.		27	50	Kingsford's History, 6 vols.		18	00
Iron nails, 62 lbs.		3	42	Canadian Magazine, 2 copies.		5	00
Hungarian nails, 74 lbs.		8	88	Empire, 1 copy.		6	00
Zinc nails, 49 lbs.		5	15	R. C. library, 18 vols.		17	62
Shoe knives, 1 doz.		2	00			46	62
Welt do 1 doz.		3	50	<i>Escapes.</i>			
Needles, 15 papers.		3	60	Expenses on search for convicts Con-			
Awls, 5 gross.		7	90	nolly, Carter and Griswold.		78	26
Eyelets, 6 boxes.		1	38	<i>Hospital.</i>			
Rasps, 1 doz.		2	00	Double truss, 1.		4	25
Shoe thread, 20 lbs.		13	40	Clinical thermometer, 1.		1	50
Hard ash, 1 lb.		8	00	Catheters, 3.		1	00
Knife straps, 2 doz.		6	00	Towels, 4.		0	80
Pegs, 2 bus.		1	60	Batting, 9 rolls.		1	02
Sewing hafts, 2 doz.		0	72	Biscuits, 10 lbs.		1	00
Peg do 2 doz.		2	30	Granulated sugar, 20 lbs.		1	25
Repairs to knitting machine.		11	52	Eggs, 14 doz.		1	63
		1,702	37	Butter, 27½ lbs.		5	27
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>				Spice, 1 lb.		0	40
Undershirts, 5½ doz.		30	50	Drugs.		264	82
Drawers, 5 doz.		30	00			282	94
Cotton shirts, 5½ doz.		29	48	<i>Heating.</i>			
Braces, 5½ doz.		8	14	Soft coal, 519¾ tons		1,651	26
Ties, 4½ doz.		7	76	Hard coal, 66 tons.		371	28
Twist, ½ doz.		0	75	Firewood, 175 cords.		225	75
Machine thread, ½ doz.		0	70	Stoves, 2.		48	00
Linen reels, ¼ doz.		0	23	Stove, bakery, 1.		14	50
Tweed, 500½ yds.		233	70	Stove, Red Cloud, 1.		11	00
Fancy silesia, 87 yds.		9	14	Grate bars, 14		9	18
Black do 109 yds.		12	81	Stove fittings.		17	47
Gray cotton, 121 yds.		7	28			2,348	44
Drill, 116½ yds.		9	88	<i>Light.</i>			
Italian cloth, 57 yds.		45	60	Kerosene oil, 1,436½ galls.		272	93
Coat buttons, 4 gross.		4	40	Oil, 33 barrels.		19	80
Vest do 4 gross.		3	40	Hand lamps, 6.		1	50
Handkerchiefs, 6 doz.		6	60	Chimneys, 40½ doz.		22	28
Hats, 4 doz.		24	00	Shades, 3.		1	32
Caps, 1 doz.		4	20	Lantern globes, 3 doz.		3	65
		468	57	Lanterns, 6.		3	60
<i>Discharge Allowances.</i>				Bracket lamps, 6.		1	20
1 convict at \$ 5.		5	00	Matches, 10 gross.		3	20
13 do 6.		78	00	Lamp canopy and spring.		2	00
3 do 7.		21	00			331	48
22 do 8.		176	00			427	00
12 do 10.		120	00				
1 do 12.		12	00				
1 do 15.		15	00				
		427	00				

Department of Justice.

No. 19—DETAILS of Expenditure, Dorchester Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Brick, 8,000.....	84 25	Hose and couplings, 75 ft.....	10 45
do fire, 1,000.....	29 50	Hydrant casting, 1.....	17 65
do fire, dimension, 230.....	73 00	Lead pipe, 131 lbs.....	6 55
Fireclay, 31 bags.....	39 85	Babbit metal, 25½ lbs.....	4 08
Lime, 24 casks.....	29 40	Rivets, 38½ lbs.....	8 82
Cement, 16 brls.....	42 80	Russian iron, 57 lbs.....	5 95
Plaster, 2 brls.....	3 00	Reducing ties.....	4 56
Elastic cement, 10 lbs.....	5 00	Varnish, 1 gall.....	4 75
Victoria cement, 2 galls.....	1 00	Umber, 10 lbs.....	1 50
Sand, 43 loads.....	8 60	Bushings, 6.....	0 63
Paint, 125 lbs.....	6 65	Nails, 4 kegs.....	13 50
Red lead, 25 lbs.....	2 00		219 67
Tar, 4 galls.....	11 00	<i>Kitchen.</i>	
Tar, 4 brls.....	16 00	Brooms, 28 doz.....	56 00
Hair, 9 bush.....	3 70	Whisks, 1 doz.....	1 50
Charcoal, 2 bags.....	1 80	Soap, 2,880 lbs.....	129 60
Solder, 30 lbs.....	7 50	do castile, 14 lbs.....	1 68
Rope, 10½ lbs.....	1 74	Sal soda, 448 lbs.....	6 72
Scrub brushes, 12.....	25 20	Cups and saucers, 2 doz.....	2 10
Paint brushes, 6.....	1 62	Plates, 3¼ doz.....	5 90
Iron, 157 lbs.....	3 77	Goblets, 1 doz.....	0 90
Sheet iron, 477 lbs.....	11 46	Tea spoons, 6 doz.....	1 50
Bark screen wire, 53 lbs.....	3 22	Table spoons, 6 doz.....	3 00
Oakum, 1 bale.....	3 13	do forks, 6 doz.....	5 10
Nails, 35 kegs.....	95 68	Tin plates, 12 doz.....	16 80
Spikes, 4 kegs.....	10 30	Stove boiler, 1.....	16 27
Wrench, 1.....	2 00	Sugar bowl, 1.....	0 35
Dusters, 12.....	4 20	Frying pan, 1.....	0 30
Door locks, 12.....	9 85	Vegetable dishes, 2.....	1 40
Sheathing, 993 feet.....	11 92	Enamelled pot, 1.....	0 90
Plank, 2,060 feet.....	16 48	Butter dishes, 2.....	0 30
Trowels, 4.....	4 00	Sauce pan, 1.....	0 90
Glue, 10 5 lbs.....	15 88	do dishes, 2.....	0 50
Varnish, ½ gall.....	2 05	Mustard dishes, 2.....	0 70
Paper, 22 rolls.....	11 00	Cruet stand, 1.....	4 50
Border, 47 yds.....	5 64	Butter knives, 2.....	0 60
Shades, 12.....	16 81	Pot, 1.....	0 85
Curtain chains, rings, &c.....	9 84	Bakepan, 1.....	0 30
Hinges.....	20 12	Iron tea kettle, 1.....	55 00
Screws.....	19 62	Towels, 6.....	1 50
Drawer pulls and hooks.....	3 74	Stove polish, 1 gross.....	7 50
Door knobs.....	4 35	Bath bricks, 2.....	0 45
Glass, 250 feet.....	10 00	Mirrors, 4 doz.....	3 60
Tarred paper, 337 lbs.....	5 90	Razor hone, 1.....	0 85
Zinc, 177 lbs.....	11 51		327 57
Wire rope, 18½ lbs.....	4 65	<i>Stationery.</i>	
Plumbing.....	131 36	From Stationery Office.....	40 13
Whitewash brushes, 4 doz.....	10 03	<i>Queen's Printer.</i>	
Emory flour, 2 lbs.....	0 20	Printing account books, forms, &c.....	43 85
Sash tools, 2 doz.....	3 50	<i>Farm and Stables.</i>	
Lead pipe, 131 lbs.....	5 24	Extension top wagon, 1.....	312 00
	861 06	Light wagon, 1.....	60 00
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		Cornmeal, 24 brls.....	75 90
Belting, 25 ft.....	5 50	Fertilizer, 19 brls.....	87 44
Belt studs, 100.....	0 80	Oats, 2,503½ bush.....	1,000 14
Saw teeth, 500.....	18 00	Barley, 18 bush.....	10 80
Mill files, 16 doz.....	17 30	Buckwheat, 6½ bush.....	4 25
Charcoal, 2 bags.....	1 50	Cutting corn, 2 days.....	8 00
Casting, 12 pcs.....	2 68	Surveying Chapman land.....	5 50
Copper, 3 lbs.....	0 75	Paris green, 35 lbs.....	7 55
Refined iron, 21 lbs.....	0 58	Mowing machine fittings.....	35 51
Glue pot, 1.....	1 80	Rake fittings.....	6 50
Sandpaper, 4 rms.....	17 50	Plough, 1.....	12 00
Waste, 132 lbs.....	14 52	do shares.....	5 40
Lath ties, 111 lbs.....	9 69		
Black oil, 120½ galls.....	27 21		
Sheet iron, 205 lbs.....	9 20		
Manilla rope, 10 lbs.....	1 20		
Comp. cocks, 12.....	13 00		

Department of Justice.

No. 20.

DR. BALANCE SHEET Dorchester Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894. CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Land	28,300	09	By Balance	421,655	89
Buildings	367,000	00			
Armoury	808	50			
Mason department	83	60			
Chapel	1,274	44			
Library	313	50			
Machinery	3,505	20			
Officers' quarters	1,121	25			
School	32	25			
Office furniture	966	25			
Prison do	5,715	73			
Hospital	599	43			
Carpenter shop	695	40			
Blacksmith shop	385	30			
Shoe shop	322	68			
Tailor shop	521	37			
Bakery	89	69			
Farm	5,177	55			
Industries	2,184	95			
Storekeeper	1,443	81			
Steward	345	33			
Sundry customers	769	66			
	421,655	89		421,655	89

No. 21.
RETURN of Officers employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary as on 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Nationality.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.
John B. Forster.	Warden.	2,400	52	Canadian.	Church of England	June 22, 1879
Rev. J. Roy Campbell.	Protestant chaplain.	600	52	Scotch.	do	Oct. 1, 1883
Rev. A. D. Cormier.	Roman Catholic chaplain.	600	40	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 1, 1889
Charles Ross	Deputy warden	1,400	59	Scotch.	Presbyterian.	Nov. 1, 1867
Robert Mitchell	Surgeon.	1,200	59	Canadian.	do	July 1, 1880
John A. Gray	Accountant and schoolmaster.	1,200	41	do	do	Sept. 1, 1880
John Fraser.	Storekeeper and steward.	920	57	do	do	July 1, 1880
James A. Piercy.	Engineer.	900	41	do	Methodist.	May 12, 1885
Ferd. A. Landry.	Hospital overseer.	700	51	do	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 15, 1886
Charles Miller.	Carpenter overseer.	700	46	do	Church of England.	Mar. 1, 1868
John Downey.	Blacksmith do	700	55	do	Baptist.	May 1, 1868
Nathan Tattre	Shoemaker do	700	51	do	Presbyterian.	Sept. 1, 1877
Wm. R. Burns.	Tailor do	660	36	do	Roman Catholic.	May 11, 1891
Wm. Hogan.	Mfg. dept. do	700	54	do	do	Jan. 1, 1869
Henry Godsoe	do do	700	61	do	do	Aug. 1, 1869
A. B. Pipes	Farmer.	700	41	do	Church of England.	June 25, 1890
John Johnston	Keeper	600	52	Irish	do	Mar. 20, 1871
James McDougall.	Messenger.	550	53	Canadian	Presbyterian	Jan. 1, 1873
Wm. Alexander	Guard	500	48	do	Methodist	July 1, 1880
John Corcoran	do	500	46	do	Roman Catholic.	do 1, 1880
Vital Legeré	do	500	49	do	do	do 1, 1880
Patrick Connell.	do	500	43	do	do	do 1, 1880
James A. Lane.	do	500	47	do	do	do 1, 1880
Jude Cormier.	do	500	57	do	do	Nov. 8, 1881
Robert Colborne.	do	500	37	do	do	Aug. 1, 1881
James Luther	do	500	55	English	Methodist	May 9, 1882
Joseph LeBlanc.	do	500	46	do	Roman Catholic	do 1, 1883
Adolphus Allain.	do	500	38	Canadian.	do	July 10, 1883
Henry C. Poole	do	500	50	do	do	May 1, 1884
L. H. Chambers	do	500	40	do	Baptist.	do 1, 1884
Percy Forster.	do	480	21	do	Roman Catholic	do 1, 1889
John McDougall.	do	430	33	do	Church of England.	Sept. 1, 1889
Frank Gillespie.	do	400	21	do	Roman Catholic.	April 5, 1891
N. A. Burden	do	400	31	do	Church of England.	Oct. 18, 1891
A. A. Mc Donald.	do	400	41	do	do	do 1, 1892
A. A. Mc Donald.	do	400	28	do	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 1, 1893
L. S. Hutchinson	do	400	20	do	Church of England.	do 1, 1893
John S. Milton	Teamster	300	40	do	Baptist	May 1, 1894

Department of Justice.

No. 22.

LIBRARY RETURN, Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Number of Convicts who used Books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	565	12	157	7,800
Protestant library	230	6	108	1,300
Roman Catholic library	324	15	52	1,345
	1,119	33	317	10,445

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1894.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st September, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

The movements of convicts during the year have been as follows:—

	Males.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	71
Received since	32
	<hr/>
Discharged since.....	103
	27
	<hr/>
Remaining 30th June, 1894	76
	<hr/> <hr/>

From the accountant's statement submitted, it will be seen that a great saving has been effected :

Net expenditure, 1892-93	\$45,292 87
do 1893-94	41,048 01
	<hr/>
Saving, year 1893-94.....	\$4,244 86
	<hr/> <hr/>

This is a reduction, and a healthy one, too, being brought about, not by one or two heads of expenditure, but by saving in some twenty heads of service, a little here and a little there, making up a most respectable whole. Special attention, however, may be drawn to the savings under rations, heating and escapes.

The accountant's statements, if compared with last year's statements, will verify this.

Where there is an increase there is something tangible to show for the expenditure. The additional expenditure in stables is due to the purchase of four Clyde horses for farm and quarry work. The increase in farm account was brought about by the purchase of a new reaper, new seeder, and other implements, necessary for our enlarged farm acreage. Items "gratuity" and "interments" appear this year by reason of the sad accident which happened to Accountant McGowan. His team ran away in Winnipeg, throwing him out and killing him instantly.

During last winter great care was exercised in the management of the heating throughout the institution—100 tons of soft coal were saved in this way.

Our farm, the most important branch of our penitentiary work, is a most profitable industry to us. The land under crop this year—summer 1894—is as follows:—

	Acres.
Oats	58
Wheat	43
Barley	36
Potatoes.....	10
Turnips.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	148
	<hr/> <hr/>

Department of Justice.

The yield of grain from the above was 3,541 bushels—wheat, 796 bushels; barley, 842 bush.; oats, 1,903 bush., and all of excellent quality. This is a satisfactory crop notwithstanding the exceptionally dry season. At the time of writing, the roots have not been taken up—the dry summer, potato bug, and other garden pests have made havoc amongst the vegetables, but nevertheless there will be sufficient for our own requirements. Last winter we sold 500 bushels of potatoes in Winnipeg for \$200, after supplying the prison and staff; the latter, of course, on repayment.

By referring to former annual reports, it will be noticed that large profits have been anticipated from extended farm operations: the experience of the past year has been sufficient to prove what can be done in that direction.

1. The flour used since January, 1893, to date, has been made from our own wheat, and I do not think we shall have to purchase any more flour in the future.

2. We raised all our own pork, and after supplying the requirements of the prison and staff, sold \$879.39 worth in Winnipeg.

3. We had 500 bushels surplus potatoes, for which we received \$200 in Winnipeg.

The foregoing is based upon the crop of summer of 1893, and I hope to show better results in next year's report, yet much greater improvements cannot be expected, as all our available farm land is now under crop. Could the reserve be extended by purchase of another section of suitable land, it would be possible to raise our own beef. Our beef expenditure last year was \$2,265.27—add beef to flour, potatoes and pork, already supplied by the farm, and we have four articles forming the staple food of the prison and representing a value of some \$7,000 or \$8,000.

I feel I cannot too strongly urge the purchase of more land. In addition to supplying our own needs, it would be possible for us to furnish the Indian Department with flour required for some of the reserves near at hand, if land proposed to be purchased were added to our farm.

Considerable repairs and improvements have been made to buildings. The front offices have been covered with oilcloth, and the walls throughout the prison have been re-kalsomined or painted. Some new floor has been laid where it was much needed. The whole of the quarters have been cleaned and repairs made where required.

The old piggery has been repaired and enlarged at a cost of \$150, and it will now meet our wants for some years. The \$1,000 provided in the last estimates for a new piggery has not been used, and need not appear in the next estimates.

The prison wall is progressing as rapidly as can be expected with the very limited labour available. Instructor Farquhar has to lay every stone himself in addition to instructing the convicts how to cut them. At present a piece of the north wall, now up, shows measurements above the ground as follows: 475 feet long, 4 feet at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at a distance of 5 feet from the ground. Some 187 cubic yards must be added to this as the foundation below the surface. Mr. Farquhar is a thorough master of every detail of his trade, and the work on the wall is being done in the most satisfactory manner.

I am very pleased to be able to state that no escape has taken place since my arrival in November, 1892.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good. They have been most industrious wherever employed, but with the farm and other work on hand we could find employment for many more convicts.

The members of the staff have given me satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,
Warden.

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

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing per capita cost of Convicts for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Daily average, 70½.

Heads of Service.	Cash	Add	Gross	Deduct	Net	Cost
	Expenditure	Stock on	Expenditure	Stock on	Expenditure	
	for 1893-94.	hand,	for 1893-94.	hand,	for 1893-94.	Per capita
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	20,218 34		20,218 34		20,218 34	286 78½
Uniforms	1,002 65	230 08	1,232 73	411 47	821 26	11 65
Rations	5,271 65	180 83	5,451 88	223 14	5,228 74	74 16½
Clothing	916 78	365 29	1,282 07	707 25	574 82	8 15½
Discharge clothing	364 82	92 38	457 20	99 97	357 23	5 07
Bedding	15 81	12 96	28 77	1 61	27 16	0 38½
Travelling and gratuity	820 00		820 00		820 00	11 63
Chapels	174 32	6 20	180 52		180 52	2 56
Hospital	420 02	115 86	535 88	131 71	404 17	5 73½
Library	114 25		114 25		114 25	1 62
Reading room	45 50		45 50		45 50	0 64½
Heating	6,285 63	929 88	7,215 51	1,060 80	6,154 71	87 30
Repairs to buildings	1,886 06	351 79	2,237 85	563 57	1,674 28	23 75
Light	605 89	62 15	668 04	302 13	365 91	5 19
Prison furnishing	328 31	12 82	341 13	56 93	284 20	4 03
Kitchen	339 45	33 10	372 55	120 12	252 43	3 58
Maintenance of machinery	237 82		237 82	199 87	37 95	0 54
Farm	768 84	42 02	810 86	9 50	801 36	11 37
Stables	1,073 59	5 52	1,079 11	61 85	1,017 26	14 43
Piggery	182 69		182 69		182 69	2 59
Armoury	2 52		2 52		2 52	0 04
Quarry	17 05		17 05		17 05	0 24
Boundary wall	213 55		213 55		213 55	3 03
Stationery and Queen's Printer	376 94	84 15	461 09	78 25	382 84	5 43
Postage	86 51		86 51		86 51	1 22½
Telegrams	46 32		46 42		46 42	0 65½
Express	46 35		46 35		46 35	0 66
Freight	225 44		225 44		225 44	3 19½
Telephone	36 12		36 12		36 12	0 51
Advertising	69 46		69 40		69 40	0 98½
Warden's travelling expenses	15 35		15 25		15 35	0 21½
Justice fees	18 00		18 00		18 00	0 25½
Special service	3 25		3 25		3 25	0 04½
General travelling expenses	34 30		34 30		34 30	0 48½
Gratuity	183 33		183 33		183 33	2 60
Interments	104 90		104 90		104 90	1 49
Total	42,551 15	2,525 03	45,066 18	4,028 17	41,048 01	582 24

Net cash expenditure. \$41,048 01
 Per capita cost. \$582 24
 By officers for supplies \$ 3,725 79
 By revenue. 1,735 97
 By boundary wall expenditure. 830 60

6,292 36

Actual cost \$34,755 65

Net cost per annum per capita 492 99

Net cost per convict per diem \$ 1 35

Department of Justice.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 20th July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Protestant prisoners for the year ending 30th June, 1894.

Number on register 1st July, 1893.....	49	
do admitted during the year.....	22	
	—	71
do discharged by expiration of sentence.....	14	
do do pardon	2	
do do death	1	
	—	17
		—
do remaining on register, 30th June.....	54	==

The usual services have been regularly held; the conduct of prisoners in chapel leaves nothing to be desired for reverence of manner and for general attention to all that is said and done. It is very gratifying to myself to be able to express my entire satisfaction, which I have always experienced in my dealings with them individually. Many have expressed themselves as benefited through my ministrations. I earnestly trust that God, who has begun this good work in them, will continue it to their livesend, and that they may henceforth be enabled to walk soberly, uprightly and godly in their path of life.

I am under renewed obligations to the choir and organist for their several services so cheerfully and willingly rendered. Without their aid the service would lose much of its cheerfulness and brightness.

The school continues doing good elementary work among a class of men needing, only too sadly, the benefits of education. Mr. Beaupré and his assistants are most assiduous in their work.

The library is as much sought after as before, and cannot fail to justify the small expenditure as asked for and so readily given.

A Nez Percé Indian died from consumption during the year. Everything that could minister to his comfort during his illness, as well as at his last moments, was done for him. The warden and surgeon were most untiring in their good offices, and I take this opportunity of expressing to them my grateful thanks.

The kindness shown me by all the members of the staff in assisting me in the discharge of my duties, also deserves my thankfulness.

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

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

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

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended yesterday.

There are 22 convicts under my charge now.

I must say that they have given me a good deal of satisfaction.

Of late the convicts are working very much on the farm. This, I think, has been a move in a good direction. It shall bring the institution self-supporting as much as possible, and this western country being a farming country, it gives the men a good deal of experience, and when they go out they shall be more apt to find situations and make a good and honest living.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours truly,

G. CLOUTIER, Ptre.

Chaplain.

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

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I reported last year as one of "an exceptional amount of sickness amongst all classes of the community," this year has surpassed it in every respect.

During December, January and February, all extremely cold months, a genuine epidemic of influenza prevailed. At different times during this period about one-third of the officers and about the same average of convicts were attacked, rendering them either unfit for duty or fit for inside duty only.

It was an anxious time, and I feel gratified that I have no death to report as resulting from it, although there were several severe cases.

The same epidemic went through all the families of the officers. This more than doubled my work. It was also a great strain on the officers, many of them night after night going without any sleep or rest, and going on duty during the day as usual. The warden was very kind in such cases, giving them consideration and relief from duty as he found it possible.

There has been less illness during the latter months of the year.

The sudden accidental death of Mr. McGowan, our accountant, was a painful shock.

Accidents of a minor nature occurred during the year, but nothing of a serious character.

Several operations, two or three of some importance, were performed by me during the year, in each case with a successful result.

The hospital overseer, Mr. Beaupré, gave me valuable assistance. He was always prompt in carrying out my instructions, and personally did much in attending to the relief of the families of the officers.

The warden continues his interest in the well-being of the hospital patients. For this he has my best thanks.

Department of Justice.

In conclusion I desire, by comparison with the figures of last year, to show the increased amount of work done this year.

	1893.	1894.
Number of days officers sick.....	60	201½
do convicts in hospital.....	1,079	1,933
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....	<u>3,252</u>	<u>3,905</u>

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 Deaths in Hospital of Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Date of Death.	Country of Birth.	No. of Days in Hospital.
64	Nez Percé Sam.... (An Indian.)	26	Phthisis	August 26th..	October 1st...	United States..	36

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,

Surgeon.

CASES treated in the Hospital of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Pardoned.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		1	1			
Angina pectoris.....		1	1			
Bronchitis.....		1	1			
Bruise.....		1	1			
Cold.....		1	1			
Catalepsy.....		1	1			
Constipation.....		1	1			
Eczema.....	1		1			
Hepatitis.....		1	1			
Nervous debility.....	1	1	2			
Lumbago.....		2	2			
Phthisis.....	1	1		1	1	
Pemphigus.....		1	1			
Rheumatism.....		3	2			1
Scrofula.....	1	3	1		2	1
Syphilis.....		6	5			1
Whitlow.....		1	1			
	4	26	23	1	3	3

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,

Surgeon.

CASES treated in Cells of the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Acne	1	Hernia	1
Abscess	9	Hemorrhoids	5
Aphasia	2	Headache	2
Angina pectoris	8	Hepatitis	1
Boils	4	Hæmatemesis	1
Bruise	11	Insomnia	15
Billiousness	76	Iritis	1
Bronchitis	2	Influenza	5
Catarrh	20	Lumbago	21
Colds	78	Laryngitis	14
Costiveness	26	Neuralgia	4
Colic	3	Orchitis	1
Congestion of the kidneys	2	Otitis	2
Cyst	1	Ophthalmia	9
Dyspepsia	68	Rheumatism	69
Diarrhoea	11	Sciatica	1
Debility	22	Syphilis	26
Dropsy	1	Sprain	17
Eczema	3	Sycosis	11
Erythema	3	Stricture (urethral)	7
Ecthyma	12	Tooth extracted	13
Epilepsy	4	Tonsillitis	12
Frost-bite	4	Worms	8

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

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,
STONY MOUNTAIN, 3rd August, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you my annual report, as schoolmaster and librarian, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The daily average attendance during the year was 15.75.

Thirty-eight convicts were admitted to school during the year, of whom ten had to learn the alphabet, two were put in the second part of the first book, six have studied grammar and arithmetic, and seven arithmetic only.

Taking into consideration the limited time allowed for school, the majority have made fair progress, and many have learned to read and write with a rapidity which is very creditable to them. Undoubtedly there are some who can not or will not learn, but after a few days they generally ceased to attend it.

The behaviour of convicts at school was very good.

The libraries are in good order, and splendid works (which are very much appreciated by the convicts) have been added to them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,
Schoolmaster.

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

Department of Justice.

No. 7.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

RETURN showing the number of Volumes in the Protestant, Catholic and General Libraries, respectively; the number condemned and added; also the number of Convicts who have used books from each library, and the number issued.

	Protestant.	Catholic.	General.	Total.
Number of volumes at the beginning of the year.....	313	224	*130	667
do added during the year.....	60	30	6	96
do on the 30th June, 1894.....	373	254	*136	763
Number of convicts who have used books.....	69	37	83	189
do volumes issued.....				4,838

*Including the 10 vols. of the officers' library.

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,
Librarian

No. 8.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

MOVEMENTS of Convicts during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Movements.	Convicts.	Total.
Remaining June 30th, 1893	71	103
Received since.....	32	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	21	27
do pardon.....	5	
do death.....	1	
Remaining June 30th, 1894.....		76

No. 9.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

MOVEMENTS of Convicts from June 30th, 1884, to June 30th, 1894.

DATE.	REMAINING AT MIDNIGHT.			ADMITTED.						REMOVED TO KINGSTON.	DISCHARGED.						Total Discharged.	Total Remaining.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Death.		Escape.						
							Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
June 30, 1884	69		69	31		100		20		3		3					28	72	
do 30, 1885	72		160	38		160		27		36		6		2			70	90	
do 30, 1886	90		114	24		114		15		13		2		1			31	83	
do 30, 1887	83		98	15		98		28		2		1		1			31	67	
do 30, 1888	67		85	18		85		14		4				1			19	66	
do 30, 1889	66		100	34		100		23		2		1		1			27	73	
do 30, 1890	73		101	27		101		13		12		1		1			30	71	
do 30, 1891	71		107	34		107		28		1				2			32	75	
do 30, 1892	75		95	20		95		20		1				1			24	71	
do 30, 1893	71		103	32		103		2		9		1		1			27	76	
do 30, 1894	96		remaining.									1		1			27		

*1 female.
 †A female.
 ‡Recaptured a year later and sent to Kingston Penitentiary.
 ††Recaptured 50 days later.

LIST OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN MANITOBA PENITENTIARY DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

Department of Justice.

Number.	Name.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Single.	Married.	Religion.	Crime.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Remarks.
5	Thos. Gaughan	Painter	Irish	1		Catholic	Larceny and previous convictions.	3 years.	July 12, '93.	Winnipeg	
12	Frank Jackson	None	English	1		Protestant	Arson	5 do	do 13, '93	Brandon	
25	Geo. Cherrill	None	do	1		do	Wounding with intent.	2½ do	Aug. 19, '93	Wolseley	
11	Thos. Mitchell	Farmer	Canadian	1		do	Killing cattle	2 do	Sept. 1, '93	Elton	
10	"Crop-ear-wolf"	None	do (Indian)	1		Catholic	Housebreaking and larceny	2 do	Oct. 3, '93	Macleod	
9	"The Dog"	do	do	1		do	Unlawfully wounding	2 do	Sept. 6, '93	do	
15	Geo. Riley	Labourer	do	1		Protestant	Robbing with violence	15 do	Nov. 10, '93	Winnipeg	
35	"Medicine White Horse"	None	do (Indian)	1		do	Cattle killing and jail breaking.	2 do	May 13, '91	Macleod	
36	Wilhelm Karlenzig	Farmer	German	1		do	Wounding with intent.	2 years.	Nov. 18, '93	do	
37	Schollhammer, A.	do	English	1		do	Theft	2 do	do 23, '93	Winnipeg	
39	Joseph LeBlanc	None	Canadian (Fr.ch)	1		Catholic	Murder	15 do	do 11, '93	do	German parents. Death sentence commuted.
51	John McDonald	do	English	1		Protestant	Manslaughter	5 do	Dec. 14, '93	Regina	
43	Paul Bruneau	do	Canadian	1		Catholic	do	10 do	do 10, '93	Calgary	
64	Phillip Hill	do	do	1		Protestant	Murder	Life	do	Brandon	Death sentence commuted to life.
57	James Wallace	do	Irish	1		do	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and burglary	4 years.	Jan. 15, '94	Winnipeg	
59	Geo. Wilson	do	American	1		do	do	5 do	do 15, '94	do	
55	James Bullock	Farmer	Canadian	1		do	Stealing cattle	3 do	do 18, '94	Lethbridge	
8	Hugh Rose Holden	Mason	do	1		do	Forgery	2 do	do 30, '94	Regina	
4	John Smith	Miller	Irish	1		Catholic	Cattle-stealing	2½ do	Mar. 1, '94	Prince Albert	
4	Thos. Purcell	Farmer	American	1		Protestant	Manslaughter	3 do	Feb. 19, '94	Lethbridge	
65	Thos. Collins	Carpenter	English	1		do	Embezzlement	7 do	Mar. 24, '94	Winnipeg	
67	Charles Bates	Barber	American	1		do	Attempted rape	3 do	do 26, '94	do	
68	John Hill	Miner	do	1		do	Theft	2 do	do 26, '94	do	
47	Wm. Lockrage	Engineer	Canadian	1		do	Using and dealing with forged money	3 do	do 12, '94	Brandon	
73	Wm. Fovaise	Labourer	American	1		Catholic	Shopbreaking and larceny	2 do	April 3, '94	Winnipeg	
74	Wm. Devlin	None	Canadian	1		do	Cattle-stealing	3 do	do 7, '94	do	
75	Wm. Fountain alias Morrison	do	do	1		do	do	2 do	do 10, '94	do	
76	Lung Chung	Laundryman	Chinese	1		Protestant	Stealing letter containing money	3 do	May 14, '94	Regina	
86	Antonio Egadio	Farmer	Italian	1		Catholic	Murder	Life	1893	Greenfell	Death commuted to life sentence.
77	Finlay McKay	do	Canadian	1		Protest int.	Theft	2 years	May 25, '94	Winnipeg	
78	Chas. Chamberlin	Speculator	do	1		do	Perjury	3 do	do 24, '94	do	
61	T hos. F. Sheppard	None	American	1		do	Manslaughter	Life	do 17, '94	Edmonton	

No. 11.

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Term.
12	P. Bourassa	Carnally knowing a girl under age.	Regina.	5 years.
15	Red Paint	Killing cattle	Fort McLeod	2 do
57	A. J. Prongua	Cattle-stealing	Battleford	5 do
8	Charles LaCree	Carnally knowing a girl under age.	Saltcoats	5 do
44	Soldier Boy	Rape	Fort McLeod	7 do

No. 12.

RETURN of Recommitments of Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.
9	"The Dog"	1	Unlawfully wounding.
57	James Wallace	1	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
74	Wm. Morrison (alias Devlin)	1	Cattle-stealing.

No. 13.

CRIMES of Convicts confined in the Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Robbing the royal mail	1	Abduction	1
Murder	5	Housebreaking and assault doing bodily harm.	2
Manslaughter	6	Cattle killing	3
Larceny	6	Robbing with violence	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	4	Cattle killing and jail breaking	1
Horse-stealing	10	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2
Arson	4	Cattle-stealing	4
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	Forgery	1
Stealing	6	Embezzlement	1
Housebreaking and cattle-stealing	1	Attempted rape	1
Larceny and previous convictions	4	Using and dealing with forged money	1
Shop-breaking	2	Perjury	1
Carnally knowing under age	2		
Unlawfully wounding	4		
Attempt to murder	1	Total	76

Department of Justice.

No. 14.

TERMS of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

2 years.	2 years and 6 months.	2 years and 2 months.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	7 years.	9 years.	10 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Life.	Total.
17	2	1	14	1	21	5	1	3	2	5	4	76

No. 15.

RACE of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Race.	No.	Race.	No.
White.....	62	Indian.....	6
Black.....	1	Indian Half-breed.....	6
Mongolian.....	1		
		Total.....	76

No. 16.

NATIONALITY of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Nationality.	No.	Nationality.	No.
Canadian.....	33	German.....	3
English.....	13	Jew (German).....	1
Scotch.....	4	Chinese.....	1
Irish.....	8	Italian.....	1
American.....	12		
		Total.....	76

No. 17.

AGES of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Between 14 and 20.	Between 20 and 25.	Between 25 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Total.
8	19	18	17	10	2	2	76

No. 18.

RELIGION of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Religion.	No.	Religion.	No.
Protestant.....	54	Roman Catholic....	22

No. 19.

EDUCATION of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Education.	No.	Education.	No.
Can read and write (English).....	60	Can read and write Italian only.....	1
Can read only (English).....	4	Cannot read nor write.....	8
Can read and write French only.....	1		
Can read and write German only.....	2	Total.....	76

No. 20.

OCCUPATION of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Farmer.....	9	Jeweller.....	3
Bricklayer.....	1	Clerk.....	2
Blacksmith.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Brass-finisher.....	1	Mason.....	1
Cook.....	2	Miller.....	1
Printer.....	1	Carpenter.....	1
Labourer.....	15	Barber.....	1
Fireman.....	2	Miner.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Laundryman.....	1
Engineer.....	2	Speculator.....	1
Book-keeper.....	2	None.....	22
Painter.....	3	Total.....	76
Biscuit maker.....	1		

No. 21.

CIVIL Condition of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Civil Condition.	No.	Civil Condition.	No.
Married.....	16	Widowers.....	3
Single.....	57	Total.....	76

Department of Justice.

No. 22.

PUNISHMENTS inflicted on Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Punishments.	1893.						1894.						Totals.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Reprimanded.....	1	3	2	1	5	4	...	1	4	2	8	2	33
Loss of remission.....	2							2	2				7
Bread and water.....		1		2	4	2			3	1			13
Deprived of privilege of school.....		1											1
Penal cells.....			2	1							1		4
Ball and chain.....			1		1	1					1		4
Deprived of lamp and tobacco.....				1									1
Hard bed.....					3	1							4
Deprived of light.....					1	1					2		4
Bread and water with hard bed.....							5	1	1	2	4		13
Deprived of tobacco.....							1		1		1	1	4
Admonished.....											2		2
Deprived of all privileges.....							1		1		1	1	4
	3	5	5	5	14	9	7	4	13	5	20	4	94

No. 23.

REMISSION lost and earned by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Months.	Earned.	Lost.	Remarks.
1893.			
July.....	392½	4	
August.....	440	*271½	* Convict Brenan for attempt to escape.
September.....	328½	2	
October.....	311		
November.....	426½		
December.....	441½	†84½	† Convict Spence for attempt to escape.
1894.			
January.....	399½		
February.....	400	14	
March.....	407½	11	
April.....	419½		
May.....	416½		
June.....	426		
	4,810	387	

No. 24.

VALUE of Convict Labour in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Employments.	Days.	Rate.		Value.
		Cts.	\$ cts.	
Carpenter shop	1,460	0 25	365 00	
Tailor do	2,055	0 25	513 75	
Shoe do	1,090	0 25	272 50	
Quarry	1,400	0 25	350 00	
Stone cutting	1,850	0 25	462 50	
Kitchen	1,360	0 25	340 00	
Garden	1,065	0 25	266 25	
Stables	606	0 25	151 50	
Farm and root house	2,490	0 25	622 50	
Teating	995	0 25	248 75	
Warden's house	447	0 25	111 75	
Deputy warden's house	447	0 25	111 75	
Accountant's quarters	365	0 25	91 25	
Surgeon's do	60	0 25	15 00	
Chaplain's do	125	0 25	31 25	
Ice cutting and storing	65	0 25	16 25	
Blacksmith shop	350	0 25	87 50	
Haymaking	260	0 25	65 00	
Laundry	635	0 25	158 75	
Painting and kalsoming	380	0 25	95 00	
Piggery	365	0 25	91 25	
Steward's orderlies	634	0 25	158 50	
Basement do	532	0 25	133 00	
Prison do	700	0 25	175 00	
Chapel do	185	0 25	46 25	
Main hall do	732	0 25	183 00	
Hospital do	365	0 25	91 25	
General employ	500	0 25	125 00	
	21,518		5,379 50	

No. 25.

DAILY average of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Months.	Totals.	Daily Average.
1893—July	2,178	
August	2,134	
September	2,042	
October	2,031	
November	1,966	
December	2,161	
1894—January	2,211	
February	1,997	
March	2,121	
April	2,221	
May	2,341	
June	2,307	70·4 daily average.

Department of Justice.

No. 26.

CONVICTS who have died in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ended
30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Term.
64	"Nez Percé Sam" (An Indian.)	Murder	Fort McLeod	Life.

No. 27.

RETURN of Staff as existing at Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Nationality.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.
		\$				
A. G. Irvine	Warden	2,000 00	56	Canadian.	Protestant	Oct. 13, '92
D. D. Bourke	Deputy warden and chief keeper.	900 00	48	Irish.....	Catholic..	do 13, '92
Rev. A. W. Goulding	Protestant chaplain.	800 00	34	English...	Protestant	April 11, '86
Rev. G. Cloutier....	Roman Catholic chaplain ..	600 00	43	Canadian.	Catholic..	do 5, '83
W. R. D. Sutherland	Surgeon	1,200 00	36	do	Protestant	May 1, '83
W. Durden	Warden's clerk	720 00	35	English...	do	Nov. 1, '87
*B. F. Power	Storekeeper	750 00	47	Canadian.	Catholic..	Feb. 18, '92
†John Mustard	Steward	800 00	50	Scotch...	Protestant	July 1, '87
J. O. Beaupré	Hospital overseer and schoolmaster	700 00	35	Canadian.	Catholic..	Nov. 1, '92
John Smith	Engineer and blacksmith	840 00	45	do	Protestant	Dec. 2, '89
Wm. Shead	Trade instructor (tailor)	750 00	48	English...	do	do 1, '86
Eli Lousignan	do (carpenter)	630 00	41	Canadian.	Catholic..	April 1, '92
David Farquhar	do (mason and quarryman)	600 00	44	Scotch...	Protestant	Mar. 16, '93
Wm. Grahame	do (farmer)	600 00	33	Canadian.	do	Oct. 24, '93
John Puigh	Guard	650 00	50	English...	do	April 1, '92
Geo. Addison	do	650 00	56	do	do	Oct. 20, '85
Wm. Eddles	do	650 00	35	do	do	Aug. 19, '85
Edward Freeman	do and messenger	650 00	38	do	do	June 21, '87
Peter McFarlane....	do	600 00	40	Canadian.	do	Feb. 1, '88
Donald G. Sutherland	do	600 00	43	do	do	Dec. 11, '88
Charles Gingras	do	560 00	30	do	Catholic..	Feb. 1, '91
Amédée Manseau	do	560 00	35	do	do	July 1, '91
Edmund Bourke	do	530 00	27	do	Protestant	Sept. 1, '91
Thos. Miller	do	500 00	36	do	do	Nov. 10, '92
Wm. Bourke	do	500 00	31	do	do	Dec. 2, '92
Wm. Abbott	do	500 00	41	do	do	Mar. 16, '93

*Appointed storekeeper and steward, 1st July, 1894.

†Appointed accountant, 1st July, 1894.

No. 28.—REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894. CR.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.		
July 31.	69 10	93 32
Aug. 31.	61 59	83 25
Sept. 31.	103 18	184 61
Oct. 31.	49 72	9 33
Nov. 30.	568 61	803 44
Dec. 31.	85 82	0 75
1894.		
Jan. 31.	89 79	8 42
Feb. 28.	111 17	7 25
March 31.	62 03	
April 30.	125 70	
May 31.	306 79	
June 30.	102 47	
	1,735 97	1,735 97

By Carpenter shop
 Shoe shop
 Tailor shop
 Blacksmith shop.
 Farm
 Stable
 Piggery
 Steward's department
 Convict's earnings

JOHN MUSTARD,
Accountant.

A. G. IRVINE,
Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Rations.</i>	\$ cts.
Lt. Col. A. G. Irvine, warden..	2,000 00	P. P. flour, 90 sacks..	184 50
D. D. Bourke, deputy warden and chief keeper..	900 00	S. B. do 260 do	481 00
Rev. A. W. Goulding, Protestant chaplain..	800 00	Hops, 60 lbs.	10 80
Rev. G. Cloutier, Roman Catholic chaplain..	600 00	Eggs, 160 doz.	25 60
W. R. D. Sutherland, surgeon..	1,200 00	Clay pipes, 1 box..	1 10
P. McGowan, accountant..	1,100 00	Granulated sugar, 50 lbs.	3 32
Wm. Durden warden's clerk..	720 00	Butter, 2,452½ lbs.	490 55
B. F. Power, storekeeper..	750 00	Codfish, 2,140 lbs.	132 10
Jno. Mustard, steward..	800 00	Lard, 740 lbs.	88 80
J. O. Beaupré, hospital overseer and schoolmaster..	700 00	Chewing tobacco, 344 lbs.	175 44
Jno. Smith, engineer and blacksmith instructor..	840 00	Smoking tobacco, 140 lbs.	84 00
Wm. H. Shead, tailor instructor..	750 00	Salt, 14 bbls.	40 71
E. Lusignan, carpenter instructor..	630 00	Vinegar, 120 galls.	36 00
D. Farquhar, mason instructor..	600 00	Molasses, 314½ galls.	176 12
Wm. Grahame, farm instructor, 8 months at \$600..	400 00	Sugar, 5,882 lbs.	333 14
Guards, 4 at \$650..	2,600 00	Raisins, 672 lbs.	47 04
do 2 at \$600..	1,200 00	Pepper, 60 lbs.	11 40
do 2 at \$560..	1,120 00	Beet, 41,361 lbs.	2,138 36
do 1 at \$530..	530 00	Beans, 1,305 lbs.	47 31
do 3 at \$500..	1,500 00	Split peas, 98 lbs.	2 94
Wm. Grahame, guard, 4 m. at \$560..	186 67	Tea, 768 lbs.	172 80
J. L. Salmon, guard, 7 m. at \$500..	291 67	Extract of lemon, 37 bottles.	12 85
	20,218 34	Baking powder, 7 doz.	37 80
		Mustard, 16 lbs.	3 84
		Pot barley, 488 lbs.	14 64
		Oatmeal, 2,383 lbs.	59 58
		Yeast gens, 15 doz.	12 75
		Allspice, 7 lbs.	1 65
		Nutmegs, 2 lbs.	2 88
		Java coffee, 125 lbs.	46 90
		Currants, 190 lbs.	13 78
		Corn starch, 48 lbs.	4 32
		Rice, 250 lbs.	12 50
		Mutton, 262 lbs.	26 20
		Whitefish, 1,866 lbs.	89 89
		Lemon peel, 1 lb.	0 25
		Baking soda, 1 lb.	0 08
		Dried apples, 200 lbs.	16 26
		Green apples, 3 bbls.	18 00
		Soda biscuit, 35½ lbs.	2 75
		Flour sacks (empty), 436.	43 60
		Saltpetre, 3 lbs.	0 30
		Extras, Christmas.	31 24
		Paid for grinding 1,087½ bush. wheat.	135 96
			5,271 05
		<i>Clothing.</i>	
		Canadian calf skins, 2.	4 69
		Gray cotton, 1,237½ yds.	99 02
		Canton flannel, 173½ yds.	24 26
		Kentucky jean, 246½ yds.	51 86
		Brown duck, 131½ yds.	30 28
		Gray flannel, 400½ yds.	160 10
		Duffle, 5 yds.	8 75
		Sewing, darning and machine needles.	4 59
		Rivets and shoe nails, 41 lbs.	9 85
		Buttons, 31½ gross.	10 25
		Tape, 15½ gross.	3 16
		Straw hats, 3½ doz.	2 10
		Tape measures and files.	2 90
		Thread, 43 lbs.	32 04
		Spools, 37½ gross.	3 74
		Woolen yarn, 162 lbs.	60 75
		Cotton yarn, 58 lbs.	18 56
		Bristles, 2 oz.	2 00
		Wax, 52 balls.	2 00
		Oxalic acid, ¼ lb.	0 25
		Shoe blacking, 4 doz.	3 33
		Russet calf skins, 24.	21 00
	1,002 65		
<i>Uniforms.</i>			
French calf skins, 7.	34 22		
Serge, 475 yds.	280 56		
Silesia, 161½ yds.	26 74		
Coat canvas, 242½.	39 93		
Braid, 294 yds.	15 66		
Tweed lining, 111½ yds.	48 33		
Irish frieze, 19 yds.	57 00		
Elastic, 6 yds.	3 45		
Italian cloth, 27¾ yds.	15 05		
Farmers satin, 22¾ yds.	12 30		
Pocketing, 12 yds.	1 50		
Uniform cloth, 87½ yds.	27 57		
Spools, twist, 5.	3 15		
Silk thread, 8½ lbs.	63 04		
Cloth caps, 4.	16 00		
Badges, 4 doz.	51 00		
Eyelets, 10 M.	3 00		
French hooks, 1 box.	1 00		
Uniform clothing, 1 suit.	52 50		
Uniform buttons, 9½ gross.	40 95		
Glycerine dressing, 4 doz.	10 00		
French calf skin uppers, 45 prs.	78 75		
Burnishing ink, 3 gals.	5 00		
Steel shanks, 4 doz.	2 00		
Iron rivets, 30 lbs.	24 00		
Pebbled leather, 54½ lbs.	8 17		
Tanned sheep skins, 12.	10 00		
Cordovan calf skins, 6½ lbs.	4 88		
Parisian paste, 10 lbs.	1 80		
Barrel buttons, 6 doz.	7 20		
Whistles, 2.	1 58		
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross.	0 50		
Persian lamb cap, 1.	7 00		
Mitts, 28 prs.	39 08		
Coon skin caps, 3.	9 75		
	1,002 65		

No. 29.—STATEMENT of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Hospital.</i>	\$ cts.
Pegs, 1 bush	1 25	Brandy, 2 galls	9 00
Steel tacks, 6 packages	1 80	Whisky, 4 galls	12 00
Awl handles, 2 doz	2 50	Vini rect., 5 galls	25 00
Shoe lasts, 25	20 00	Alcohol, 2 galls	5 00
Sole leather, 31 sides	204 99	Cotton, 10 yds	0 80
Welt leather, 56 lbs	22 40	Corks, 5 gross	0 75
Hemp, 2 lbs	1 78	Goggles and spectacles, 15 prs	3 20
Moccasin leather, 200 lbs	100 00	Sponges, 13	3 85
Leather cement, 4 bottles	0 58	Drugs and medicines	280 31
Tailors' irons, 2	5 50	Chilled shot, 25 lbs	1 63
Stencil brushes, 3	0 50	Granulated sugar, 85 lbs	5 64
	916 78	Trusses, 3	5 50
		Graduated glasses, 7	3 00
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>		Flannel, 13 yds	4 00
Silesia, 22½ yds	35 13	Surgical instruments	20 75
Farmers satin, 31½ yds	20 31	Apples and lemons	1 95
Overcoating, 88½ yds	54 75	Clinical thermometers, 2	2 50
Top shirts, 24	19 00	Syringes, 5	2 84
Felt hats, 1 doz	8 00	Tooth brushes, 2	0 50
Under shirts, 3 doz	14 10	Soda biscuits, 17 lbs	1 19
Drawers, 3 doz prs	14 10	Vaccine points, 20	2 00
Handkerchiefs, 2 doz	1 00	Ham, 14 lbs	2 45
Neckties, 2 doz	4 00	Paid Dr. McLeod	25 00
Buttons, 7 gross	5 65	Sundry comforts	1 16
Wadding, ½	2 99		420 02
Boot buttons, 1 gross	0 15	<i>Library.</i>	
Thread, 1 lb	2 40	Cotton, 10 yds	0 65
Braces, 2 doz prs	3 50	Roman Catholic library, 61 vol	52 93
Linen collars, 1 doz	2 25	Protestant library, 61 vol	24 62
Imitation fur caps, 1 doz	10 00	"Canadian Magazine," 24 copies	5 00
Mufflers, 1 doz	7 50	General library, 12 vol	31 05
Canadian calf skins, 81½ lbs	69 27		114 25
Cordovan, 83 ft	16 60	<i>Officers' Reading Room.</i>	
Tweed, 134½ yds	74 12	Magazines and newspapers	45 50
	364 82	<i>Heating.</i>	
<i>Bedding.</i>		Iron pipe, 208 ft	16 64
Duck, 51 yds	15 81	Tools	16 10
<i>Travelling and Gratuity.</i>		Steam fittings and water backs	23 66
7 convicts discharged at \$20	140 00	Axes and handles	13 15
6 do \$15	90 00	Repairs to steam boilers	143 73
6 do \$12	72 00	Stovepipe, 206 lengths	21 53
5 do \$10	50 00	Stove dampers and stovepipe wire	1 90
Railway fares	468 00	Zinc, 167 lbs	11 69
	820 00	Soft coal, 483½ tons	3,677 13
		Hard coal, 39½ tons	382 18
<i>Chapels.</i>		Repairs for stoves	8 50
Boxes floats, 1½ doz	1 57	Coal scuttles, 1 doz	12 00
Olive oil, 6 galls	8 75	Tamarack wood, 321 ⁷ / ₈ cords	1,511 89
Organist, Wm. Durden	50 00	Poplar do 159 ¹ / ₄ do	438 53
do Miss O'Donohoe	50 00	Fire bricks, 100	8 00
Paid for repairs to organ	10 00		6,285 63
do Sisters of Charity, washing and repairs	30 50	<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>	
do Rev. A. W. Goulding, washing and repairs	20 00	Yale locks, 12	11 88
Window blinds	3 50	Kalsomine brushes, 15	7 52
	174 32	Scrub brushes, 5	11 25
		Paid for tools	22 17
		Whitening and plaster of Paris, 8 brls	33 40
		Butts and door hinges, 5½ doz	9 17
		Dry paints	41 75
		Putty, 251 lbs	7 53
		Glass, 1,000 ft	60 00
		Screws, 36 gross	13 78
		White lead, 500 lbs	42 00

Department of Justice.

No. 29—STATEMENT of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Repairs to Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Kitchen.</i>	\$ cts.
Paint oil, 69½ galls.	54 72	Concentrated lye, 12 doz. tins.	7 83
Turpentine, 38 galls.	29 25	Soap, 3,000 lbs.	210 00
Japan, 18 galls.	21 95	Chloride of lime, 36 lbs.	3 60
Shellac, 13½ galls.	25 00	Washing soda, 672 lbs.	15 12
Clothes hooks, 6 doz.	1 20	Corn brooms, 7 doz.	22 75
Locks, 4½ doz.	12 33	Wooden pails, 2 doz.	3 50
Carpet tacks and pencils.	2 75	Banister brushes, 4 doz.	18 00
Nails, 15½ kegs.	61 95	Pepper boxes, 4 doz.	1 60
Laths, 3 M.	12 00	Dust pans, 2 doz.	3 50
Window sash and sash fasteners.	4 35	Toilet soap, 12 doz.	4 80
Hardwood lumber, 1,207 ft.	63 87	Combs, 2½ doz.	3 13
Pine lumber, 30' 869 ft.	1,096 34	Putz pomade, 11½ doz. tins.	4 70
Tar paper, 7 rolls.	8 75	Wash basins, 2 doz.	3 00
Wire screen, 30 yds.	14 75	Razors, ½ doz.	2 81
Ladder poles, 324 ft.	32 40	Towelling, 112 yds.	9 22
Charcoal, 5 bush. ; pitch, 1 brl.	8 00	Clothes baskets, 2.	2 50
Cement, 1 brl.	4 75	Kettles, tin, 7.	12 15
Paint brushes, 2½ doz.	7 00	Corn whisks, 6.	1 00
Bolts, 1 doz.	1 40	Black lead, 1 gross.	1 90
Glue, 115 lbs.	18 50	Tea dishes.	5 40
Door panels and wrenches.	6 80	Bath bricks, 11.	1 15
Furniture polish and plasterer's hair.	1 45	Sundry supplies.	1 79
Filling, 1 gall.	1 25		339 45
Sash cord, 200 ft.	12 75		
Repairs to electric bells.	4 10		
Brass pulls, 1 doz.	1 00		
Shingles, 34 M.	117 09		
	1,886 06		
<i>Light.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Lamp glasses, 14½ doz.	15 35	Boiler inspectors fees.	7 00
Signal oil, 7 galls.	10 25	Boiler rivets, 5 lbs.	0 60
Coal oil, 2,995 galls.	539 19	Packing, 50 lbs.	8 25
Lamp burners, 1½ doz.	1 70	Emery flour, 2 lbs.	0 20
Matches, 20 gross.	8 20	Tallow, 111 lbs.	6 66
Lamp brackets and fonts.	3 20	Circular saw, 1.	12 00
Lanterns, 6.	28 00	Boiler, compound, 1,870 lbs.	168 30
	605 89	Valves and fittings.	10 23
		Taps.	0 40
<i>Prison Furnishing.</i>		Belting, 17 ft.	1 19
Emery cloth, 6 quires.	3 00	Pump, 1.	3 80
Coal scuttles, 4.	2 50	Repairs to tools.	0 45
Toilet paper.	0 60	Repairs to steam boilers.	18 74
Cockroach paste, 1 can.	4 50		237 82
Creton, 5½ yds.	3 30		
Curtain rings and desk lock.	0 85	<i>Farm.</i>	
Flower pots, 3 doz.	3 50	Iron, 1,037 lbs.	29 02
Chair seats, ½ doz.	1 75	Binder twine, 350 lbs.	35 00
G. I. pails and boiler, 4 doz.	15 25	Blacksmiths coal, 4,000 lbs.	26 80
Hair brushes.	1 00	Car bolts, 6 doz.	2 50
Door mats, 4.	7 00	Barbed wire, 456 lbs.	19 38
Flag, 1.	18 00	Binder, 1.	140 00
Clock dials for night guards and re- pairs to clocks.	12 00	Repairs to machinery.	17 85
Felt, 2½ yards.	1 88	Hay forks, ½ doz.	2 19
Wire fasteners.	0 39	Cedar posts, 299.	29 90
Moulding, 108 ft.	3 78	Cedar timber, 825 ft.	107 25
Varnish, 3 galls.	4 50	Paid for threshing grain.	71 46
Linoleum, 205½ yds.	213 26	Paid rent for hay land.	83 40
Paper lining, 250 yds.	12 50	Garden seeds.	33 19
Yale locks, 7.	6 25	Spading forks, ½ doz.	5 50
Drinking tins, 2 doz.	1 50	Hoes.	2 25
Looking glasses, 2 doz.	3 00	Seed wheat, 80 bush.	48 00
Rug for warden's office, 1.	3 00	Seed oats, 125 bush.	50 00
Holland green, 20 yds.	4 00	Seed barley, 52 bush.	26 00
Putz pomade, 2 doz. tins.	1 00	Empty sacks, 55.	5 50
	323 31	Iron harrows, 1 set.	12 60
		Plough, 1.	16 20
		Paid for hoeing horses.	4 85
			768 84

No. 29—STATEMENT of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1864—*Concluded.*

<i>Stables.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Boundary Wall.</i>	\$ cts.
Paid for new harness and repairs.....	95 45	Picks, hammers and handles.....	7 12
Farm horses (Clyde) 4.....	650 00	Paid surveyor, locating wall site.....	12 00
Sundry tools.....	3 94	Stone wagons, 2.....	189 71
Brushes, combs and brooms.....	11 46	Sledges, 4.....	3 84
Carriage bolts and nuts.....	19 81	Mason's lines, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 88
Varnish and copal, 4 galls.....	6 85		213 55
Horse-shoes and nails.....	9 78		
Teaming new wagons from Winnipeg.....	4 50	<i>Stationery and Queen's Printer.</i>	
Soap harness.....	1 00	Stationery.....	8 10
New wagons, 2.....	175 00	do from department.....	118 21
Leather, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	36 45	Queen's Printer.....	250 63
Horse-shoeing.....	20 90		376 94
Grain measures, 3.....	1 90		
Rope, 55 lbs.....	4 55	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Sponge, 1.....	0 40	Postage.....	86 51
Paint, 12 lbs.....	3 00	Telegrams.....	46 32
Service of stallion.....	26 00	Express.....	46 35
Axle grease.....	1 10	Freight.....	225 44
Harness oil, 1 gall.....	1 50	Telephone.....	36 12
	1,073 59	Advertising.....	69 40
<i>Piggery.</i>		Warden's travelling expenses.....	15 35
Bran, 4 tons.....	50 70	Justice fees.....	18 00
Feed, 2 do.....	46 00	Special service.....	3 25
Freight on feed.....	6 00	General travelling expenses.....	34 30
Tar paper.....	1 35	Gratuity.....	183 33
Barley, 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	64 16	Interments.....	104 90
Paid for chopping grain.....	14 48		869 27
	182 69		42,551 15
<i>Armoury.</i>		LESS—Refund, supplies to	
Button brushes, 18.....	0 36	officers.....	\$3,725 79
do sticks, 18.....	2 16	Revenue.....	1,735 97
	2 52	Balance of stock on hand..	1,503 14
<i>Quarry.</i>		Boundary wall expenditure.....	830 60
Drilling hammers, 6.....	5 40		7,795 50
Round iron, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	1 20		
Steel, 70 lbs.....	8 33	Total expenditure.....	34,755 65
Pick and hammer handles, 1 doz.....	2 12		
	17 05		

JOHN MUSTARD,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

No. 30.

BALANCE SHEET, Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

DR.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Buildings, land, &c.....	317,289 52	By Balance	355,033 34
Storekeeper.....	1,965 15		
Steward.....	6,213 53		
Tailor shop.....	1,241 52		
Shoe shop.....	581 49		
Carpenter shop.....	838 57		
Engineer and blacksmith.....	9,379 59		
Farm.....	2,170 00		
Stables.....	4,601 65		
Hospital.....	2,855 81		
Protestant chapel.....	866 51		
Roman Catholic chapel.....	925 77		
Armoury.....	1,334 39		
School.....	224 78		
Library.....	468 46		
Furniture and office furnishing.....	1,954 97		
Officers quarters.....	1,807 50		
Quarry and stone shed.....	314 13		
	355,033 34		355,033 34

JOHN MUSTARD,
Accountant.

No. 31.

STATEMENT of the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm for the Year 1893-94.

	\$ cts.
<i>Farm Products, &c.</i>	
1,139 bush. wheat at 75c.....	854 25
1,800 do oats at 25c.....	450 00
629 do barley at 30c.....	188 70
2,178 do potatoes at 30c.....	653 40
887 do turnips at 20c.....	177 40
59 do onions at \$1.20.....	76 80
129 do beets at 60c.....	77 40
98 do carrots at 60c.....	58 80
121 tons hay at \$2.50.....	302 50
20,240 lbs. cabbage at ½c.....	101 20
1,956 lbs. sundry garden vegetables.....	26 96
321 galls. milk at 20c.....	64 20
2,429 lbs. beef at \$5.17c.....	125 58
15,120 lbs. pork at.....	879 39
Hides.....	10 15
Total.....	4,046 73

JOHN MUSTARD,
Accountant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 26th September, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith reports—financial and statistical—of this penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Department of Justice.

No. 2.

PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for Year 1893-94.

Daily average, 99½.

	Cash Expenditure		Add Material on hand 30th June, 1893.		Total Expenditure 1893-94.		Deduct Material on hand 30th June, 1894.		Net Expenditure		Amount per capita Cost.		
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Salaries.....	21,117	07			21,117	07			21,117	07		212	87
Gratuities.....	100	00			100	00			100	00		1	00
Uniforms.....	798	04	701	82	1,499	86	810	60	689	26		6	95
Rations.....	5,485	42	752	51	6,237	93	240	80	5,997	13		60	45
Clothing.....	2,500	61	3,785	32	6,285	93	3,111	57	3,174	36		32	00
Travelling allowance.....	287	50			287	50			287	50		2	90
Discharge clothing.....	248	64	53	55	302	19	78	56	223	63		2	25
Bedding.....	444	00	58	02	502	02	203	00	299	02		3	03
Chapels.....	143	36	3	00	146	36			146	36		1	48
Libraries.....	129	39			129	39			129	39		1	30
School.....	14	70	12	00	26	70	4	70	22	00		0	23
Escapes.....	23	30	37	50	60	80			60	80		0	61
Hospital.....	936	61	269	67	1,206	28	852	26	354	02		3	57
Officers' mess.....	1,530	15	15	05	1,545	20	98	55	1,446	65		14	58
Heating.....	1,453	66	49	10	1,502	76			1,502	76		15	15
Light.....	1,825	96	43	80	1,869	76	55	22	1,814	54		18	29
Repairs to buildings.....	2,497	73	661	31	3,159	04	228	52	2,930	52		29	54
Armoury.....	127	90	96	24	224	14			224	14		2	26
Kitchen.....	805	94	333	67	1,139	61	565	96	573	65		5	77
Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	395	38	306	50	701	88	240	00	461	88		4	66
Farm.....	194	15	415	25	609	40	59	40	550	00		5	55
Stables.....	1	82	16	56	18	38	8	00	10	38		0	10
Furniture.....	169	26	35	50	204	76	128	55	76	21		0	77
Telegrams.....	153	85			153	85			153	85		1	55
Postage.....	78	38			78	38			78	38		0	79
Freight charges.....	86	31			86	31			86	31		0	87
Express do.....	20	20			20	20			20	20		0	21
Advertising.....	37	70			37	70			37	70		0	38
Telephone.....	94	40			94	40			94	40		0	95
Travelling expenses.....	35	75			35	75			35	75		0	36
Investigation.....	166	00			166	00			166	00		1	67
Magistrates' fees.....	2	50			2	50			2	50		0	03
Industries.....	1,366	18			1,366	18	1,060	74	305	44		3	08
Total.....									43,171	80		435	20

Amount of revenue, 30th June, 1894..... \$ 585 89

Per capita cost on net expenditure..... \$ 435 20

Deduct for revenue..... 5 91

Net per capita cost per annum..... \$ 429 29

Net per capita cost per diem..... \$ 1 17½

W. H. KEARY,
Accountant.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, 18th Sept., 1894.

SIR,—My appointment as Protestant Chaplain in succession to the late lamented Rev. Robert Jamieson only dates from 23rd May, so I can hardly as yet claim any special knowledge of the work which has fallen under my charge.

I have found the convicts attending the Protestant chapel for the most part reverent and devout in their demeanour and apparently glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of religious instruction. While some have had good religious opportunities previous to their conviction, it is easy to see that this has not been the case with the majority.

The school appears to be a means of great usefulness for such as are willing to learn, especially for those who have entered the penitentiary with little or no education.

The library is exceedingly well used, not only in the department of Fiction, but even more noticeably in those of Science, Biography and Theology.

Unfortunately the chapel is too small for the number of convicts, there being only 56 seats for 76 men, and some have therefore to be accommodated in the corridors, but I trust before long either that the number of convicts may decrease, or a new building may be provided.

The Chinese have a separate service in their own language on Wednesday, and appear to appreciate it.

The movements of convicts under the care of the Protestant Chaplain during the year have been as follows:—

Number of convicts under the late Chaplain's care at 30th June, 1893.....	66
Received since	24
do by transfer from R. C. Chapel.....	1
	<hr/>
	91
By transfer to R. C. Chapel	2
Death.....	1
Transfer to Provincial Insane Asylum.....	3
Expiration of sentence.....	7
Escape.....	1
Pardon.....	1
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/>
Leaving under my care at 30th June, 1894.....	76
	<hr/>

This total is inclusive of one female.

Number of volumes in Protestant library, 30th June, 1894.	481
Books added during the year.....	6
Number of convicts using books.....	64
Exchange of books during the year.....	4,500

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

HERBERT H. GOWEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

Department of Justice.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1894.

At this date there are 32 convicts under the charge of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, against 24 last year.

The conduct of the prisoners during the religious services and instructions has been good.

As there is no accommodation for female convicts in this penitentiary, I would strongly recommend that female prisoners be transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary.

I would also strongly advise that something be done to separate young offenders from hardened criminals and especially that Indians and Half-breeds be permitted to associate as little as possible with the white prisoners.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. FAYARD, O.M.I.,
Acting Chaplain.

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

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st July, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

With the increase in our prison population, the number of patients in hospital has increased, as will be seen by the accompanying table. Several patients have suffered from complaints which made their stay in hospital protracted, notably two insane men, one suffering from Bright's disease, and one with a fracture of the leg, caused by a pistol bullet. The total number of days spent in hospital during the year by the 60 patients was 2,123, an average of 35.38 days each.

The number of prescriptions given to convicts not sufficiently ill to go to hospital has also increased, amounting during the year just closed to 1,842.

Three convicts became insane during the year—one, a Chinaman, attempted suicide; another, a French Canadian, became violently maniacal and abusive, while the third, a Swede, developed melancholia. I am glad to be able to state that these three, with two others carried over from last year, have at last been transferred to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum here.

During the year there were two attempts at escape, in both of which one of the convicts making the attempt was shot. The first occurred on the 14th December, 1893, and resulted in a fractured leg. The second happened on the 23rd April, 1894, and resulted in the unfortunate convict losing his life. This was the only death which occurred during the year.

I am glad to be able to state that since my last report was written, the time allowed the guards for dinner has been extended. The change was made about the beginning of October, 1893, and gives the men half an hour for dinner instead of twelve minutes as formerly.

On 17th November, 1893, I made a report to the warden, showing that the culinary arrangements in connection with the place used as a hospital were very

deficient and faulty. I presume as a result of my representations, permission was given to the warden to purchase a stove and the necessary utensils, and this was done, and the stove set up on the 9th of April, 1894. The convenience of this arrangement was very great, and although we had a full complement of patients in the alleged hospital, there never was any difficulty in having their meals served promptly, and as ordered. Unfortunately this happy state of things did not last long, for on the 8th of May, 1894, the stove was taken down, and we were left to depend on such accommodation as could be secured in the general kitchen.

I beg again to call your attention to the facts contained in my report of 17th of November, 1893, viz. :—

All food for sick convicts has to be carried from the kitchen in the basement, to the third floor, the consequences being that the victuals are about cold when they reach the patients. When a poultice is required for a sick convict, the material of which it is made has to be carried from the third floor to the basement, and the poultice then taken from the basement to the third floor again; in this way getting well cooled before being used. I trust, therefore, that in view of these facts you will see the necessity for such an adjunct to the hospital.

At the same time that the stove was purchased, the warden was given authority to purchase four spring beds for the use of the hospital. These were placed in the room now used as a hospital, and have given great comfort to those who have had to use them.

I beg again to call your attention to the unsuitability of the place used as a hospital. My reasons for regarding the place in this light have been so often given in former reports, that it is unnecessary to go into them here.

I append the usual tables and statements showing the movements of patients in hospital; the diseases they suffer from; number of deaths; particulars of accidents which have occurred; and information concerning those convicts who became insane during the year.

I have to thank the warden and other officers for much kindness and assistance during the year, and particularly wish to notice the hospital overseer, Mr. W. J. Carroll, who has done all in his power to assist me in the care of the sick.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Surgeon.

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

Department of Justice.

ANNUAL RETURN of sick treated in Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents		10	10		10		Trifling, such as cuts, sprains and bruises. Transferred to Provincial Asylum.
Dysentery	1		1		1		
Insane	2	3	5		5		
Consumption		1	1		1		
Diarrhœa		2	2		2		
Hydrocele		1	1		1		
Ague		1	1		1		
Asthma		1	1		1		
Bronchitis		1	1		1		
Influenza		17	17		17		
Rheumatism		2	2		2		
Lumbago		1	1		1		
Boils		1	1		1		
Phthisis		4	4		2	2	
Scabies		1	1		1		
Neuralgia		2	2		2		
Brights		1	1			1	
Constipation		2	2		2		
Tonsillitis		1	1		1		
Pistol shot		2	2	1	1		
Alveola abscess		1	1		1		
Choroiditis		1	1			1	
	3	57	60	1	55	4	
Teeth extracted			10				

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

LIST of Convicts who became Insane during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Sentence.	Crime.	Remarks.
320	Ah How	5 years	Assault	Transferred to Provincial Asylum. 27th June, 1894.
350	Peterson	7 do	Rape	
368	Gilbert	3 do	Larceny	

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

ANNUAL Return of deaths in the Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Country.	Days in Hospital.
403	J. McCabe	32	Pistol shot	April 23, 1894.	May 26, 1894.	Canada	34

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

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year 1893-94.

Date.	No.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1893.							
July 19.		Elliott	Carpenter shop	Scalded	While drilling stone.		Not admitted in hospital.
Sept. 16.	379	Herd	Outside gang	Arm cut.	By rock falling		do
Oct. 2.	383	Charley	do	Bruised wrist.	By trying to escape.	188	
Dec. 14.	278	Kennedy	do	Pistol shot.			
1894.							
March 11.		McLean	Convicts' kitchen	Cut finger.	By cutting bread		do
do 12.	417	Lco Yuet	do	do	do		do
April 23.	493	McCabe	Outside gang	Pistol shot.	Shot while attempting to shoot Guard Burr	34	
May 1.	366	Wilson	do	Crushed finger.	By stumps falling	6	
do 14.		Kanaka Joe	Piggery	Sprained foot.	By foot turning under him	3	
June 19.	420	Plante	Convicts' kitchen	Cut finger	By cutting bread		do

W. A. DE WOLF SMITH, M.D.,
Surgeon.

Department of Justice.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1894.

SIR—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

The average daily attendance, 34. Nationalities of those attending: whites, 7; Chinese, 15; Indians, 7; negroes, 3; Kanaka, 1; Japanese, 1. The deportment of the men while at school is excellent.

Since I wrote my last report, the time allowed for teaching has been extended, which I can assure you is appreciated by both scholars and teacher. The new arrangement which was inaugurated in October last, allows the school to commence at 12.30 and close at 1.15, when the men go to work.

The majority of those attending school have made good progress, and all take every opportunity to improve themselves by careful attention while at school, as well as studying in their cells.

The acting warden, Mr. Foster, has allowed for school purposes, the room opposite the rear door of the Roman Catholic chapel, which is large, well lighted and convenient, a vast improvement to one side of the wing, where for several years past school has been taught.

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

W. H. KEARY,
Schoolmaster.

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

No. 7.
List of Convicts Received into the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Number.	Name.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Single.	Married.	Religion.	Crime.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Remarks.
420	Jesse Plante.	Labourer.	Canadian.	1		Catholic	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2 years.	1893.	New West.	
421	James McCann	do	Scotch	1		do	Burglary	3 do	June 26.	do	
422	Chas. M. Ross.	do	Canadian.	1		Protestant	Cattle stealing	4 do	July 11.	do	
423	Andrew Brown	do	do	1		do	do	4 do	do 14.	Clinton	
	do	Farmer	do	1		Catholic.	Intimidation with intent to steal	2 do	do 27.	do	
424	Charles H. Wright.	do	do	1		do	do	2 do	do 27.	do	
425	Charles H. Wright.	Barber	English	1		Protestant	Forgery	2 do	do 27.	do	
426	Jas. H. Starkinan.	Tel. operator	American.	1		do	Uttering	3 do	Sept. 2.	Victoria	
427	Wm. Wilson.	Sailor	West Indian	1		Episcopalian.	Manlaughter	12 do	Oct. 5.	Victoria	
	do	Labourer.	Canadian.	1		Methodist	Housebreaking and larceny	2 do	do 24.	Ashcroft.	
	do	do	do	1		do	Horse stealing	5 do	do 24.	do	
428	Walter Sangster	do	do	1		do	Larceny	2 do	do 24.	do	
429	Ben Kennedy	do	do	1		Episcopalian.	Manlaughter	12 do	Nov. 15.	Vancouver.	
430	Joseph Sweetman.	Carpenter	do	1		Catholic.	do	Life	Dec. 6.	New West.	
431	Henry Bradley	Labourer	Irish	1		Episcopalian.	Theft	5 years.	do 6.	Nanaimo.	
432	George Welsh	Carpenter	English	1		Catholic.	do	5 do	do 6.	do	
433	You Shuck	Miner	Irish	1		do	Theft of gold dust	3 do	do 6.	do	
434	Wm. Walker	Labourer.	Chinese	1	1	None.	Abduction	2 do	do 6.	do	
435	Chas. S. Butler	Bank clerk	English	1		Protestant.	Uttering	2 do	Nov. 8.	New West.	
436	Christian Peterson.	Sailor	Swede.	1		Episcopalian.	Receiving	5 do	Dec. 18.	do	
	do	do	do	1		Protestant.	do	3 do	do 16.	Victoria	
437	Thomas Lewis	Cook	Canadian.		1	Methodist	Larceny and receiving.	3 do	1894.	do	
438	Edward Humphrey	Tinsmith	American.	1		Catholic.	do	3 do	Jan. 8.	New West.	
439	Jno. Lawson.	Machinemaker	do	1		do	Larceny	3 do	do 8.	do	
440	Louis Gosner	Barber, painter	do	1		do	Cutting and wounding	3 do	do 9.	do	
441	Ah Sam.	Farmer	Chinese	1	1	No religion.	Cattle maiming.	2 do	do 15.	New West.	
442	Ah Tong	do	do	1		do	do	2 do	do 15.	do	
443	Pierre.	Fisherman	Canadian.		1	Catholic.	Murder	Life	Nov. 8.	do	
444	Jack	do	do		1	do	do	do	do 8.	do	Sentence of death commuted to life.

No. 8.

RETURN showing Movements of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Movements.	Convicts.	Totals.
Remaining at midnight 30th June, 1893.....	90	129
Received during fiscal year 1893-94.....	39	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	13	21
do escape.....	1	
Removed to Provincial Insane Asylum.....	4	
Discharged by pardon.....	2	
do death.....	1	
Total discharged.....		21
Total remaining at midnight 30th June, 1894.....		108

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Movements of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary for the ten years ending 30th June, 1894.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
On bail by order of Supreme Court.....					1					
Admissions—										
From common jails.....	29	33	20	24	44	18	33	20	38	39
Recaptures.....									1	
Total.....	29	33	20	24	44	18	33	20	39	39
Discharges—										
By Expiration of sentence.....	21	21	32	30	18	25	33	15	20	13
Pardon.....		2	1	6	2	8	2	1	2	2
Having sentence reduced.....	1	1		1						
Death.....	4		3	3			1		1	1
Bail, order of Supreme Court				1						
Sent to Kingston Peniten-				4					1	
tiary.....					2			2		1
Escapes.....										
Transfers to Provincial In-										4
sane Asylum.....										
Totals.....	26	24	36	45	22	33	36	18	24	21
Remaining at midnight 30th June,										
each year.....	96	105	89	68	91	76	73	75	90	108
Average daily.....	92½	101½	94	73½	72½	86½	68½	73	84	99½

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts Pardoned out of British Columbia Penitentiary during Year ended 30th June, 1894.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where convicted.	Sentence.	When pardoned.
390	Schintz Boy, alias Ike.....	Shooting with intent to commit murder.....	Kamloops ..	7 years.....	August 28, 1893.
404	Nancy (an Indian woman).....	Larceny.....	Vernon	2 years.....	March 11, 1894.

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 11.

TABLE of Crimes and Number of Convicts guilty of each crime, at the British Columbia Penitentiary, 30th June, 1894.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manslaughter.....	10		10
Wounding with intent to murder	5		5
Buggery.....	4		4
Burglary.....	5		5
Robbing with violence.....	1		1
Intent to kill and murder.....	1		1
Sodomy.....	1		1
Breaking and entering.....	3		3
Forgery.....	4		4
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years of age.....	1		1
House breaking.....	3		3
Stealing from the person.....	3		3
Larceny.....	9		9
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	1	4
Perjury.....	2		2
Cutting and wounding.....	2		2
Murder.....	4		4
Embezzlement.....	3		3
Larceny and escape.....	1		1
Killing cattle.....	1		1
Forgery and uttering.....	1		1
Assault with intent to murder.....	1		1
Unlawful and malicious wounding.....	3		3
Aggravated assault.....	1		1
Robbery.....	3		3
Kidnapping.....	2		2
Uttering.....	4		4
Horse stealing.....	2		2
House breaking and larceny.....	4		4
Fraudulent bail.....	1		1
Stealing cattle.....	2		2
Intimidation with intent to steal.....	1		1
Theft.....	5		5
Abduction.....	1		1
Larceny and receiving.....	2		2
Cattle maiming.....	2		2
Stealing.....	2		2
Sending threatening letter.....	1		1
Gross indecency.....	2		2
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1		1
Total.....	107	1	108

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 12.

TERMS of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
2 years	24	10 years	4
2 do and 2 months.	1	12 do	3
2½ do	2	13 do	1
3 do	21	14 do	3
4 do	12	15 do	4
5 do	15	Life	8
6 do	1		
7 do	7	Total	108
8 do	2		

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 13.

RACE of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
Whites	68	Chinese	23
Blacks	5		
Indians	12	Total	108

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 14.

NATIONALITY of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
Scotch	7	English	16
Chinese	26	Swiss	1
British Columbians	13	Finlanders	2
Canadian	13	Swede	1
South Sea Islanders	1	West Indian	1
Americans	17	Dane	1
Japanese	1	German	1
Italian	1	Pole	1
Irish	4		
Spanish	1	Total	108

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 15.

AGES of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
From 15 to 20 years.....	9	From 50 to 60 years.....	4
do 20 to 25 do	23	do 60 to 70 do	2
do 25 to 30 do	17		
do 30 to 40 do	42	Total	108
do 40 to 50 do	11		

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 16.

RELIGION of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Religion.	Number.
Protestant	76
Roman Catholic.....	32
Total	108

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of Education of Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Education.	Number.	Education.	Number.
Cannot read or write	16	Can read and write	72
Can read only (English).....	17		
do (Italian)	1	Total	108
Can read and write (Danish).....	2		

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 18.

OCCUPATION of Convicts Confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Sailors	10	Butcher	1
Labourers.....	38	Iron worker	1
Miners.....	3	Plumber.....	1
Cooks.....	11	Fishermen.....	3
Ship carpenter.....	1	Barbers.....	4
Carpenters.....	4	Fresco artist.....	1
Teamsters.....	2	Telegraph operator.....	1
Painter.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Firemen.....	3	Baker.....	1
Machinists.....	2	Moulders.....	2
Farmers.....	5	Book keeper.....	1
Washman.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Painter and carpenter.....	1	Steam and gas fitter.....	1
School teacher.....	1	No occupation.....	1
Civil engineer.....	1		
Clerks.....	3	Total.....	108
Cooper.....	1		

GEO. L. FOSTER, *Acting Warden.*

No. 19.

CIVIL Condition of Convicts Confined in British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Civil Condition.	Number.
Single	81
Married	27
Total.....	108

GEO. L. FOSTER, *Acting Warden.*

No. 20.

PUNISHMENTS inflicted upon Convicts confined in British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Punishment.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Confined in penal dark cells.....	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	18
Loss of remission.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	2	1	19
Admonished.....	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	6	20	48
Bread and water diet.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	19
Flogged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Shackled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7
Deprived of all remission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hard bed.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	16
Deprived of blankets.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	13
Total.....	41	8	5	4	.....	7	12	.....	9	21	11	25	143

GEO. L. FOSTER, *Acting Warden.*

Department of Justice.

No. 21.

STATEMENT of Days Remitted, Lost or Earned by Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Month.	Earned.	Lost.	Month.	Earned.	Lost.
1893.			1894.		
July	445½	5	January	536	10
August	461		February	538½	
September	494½	10	March	565	3
October	513	15	April	547½	50
November	499		May	567	10
December	517½	*22	June	606½	1
			Total	6,291	126

* Includes 17 days lost by one convict for attempt to escape.

No. 22.

RETURN Showing the value of Labour and number of Days' Work, exclusive of Material, done in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Various Department.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Value.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Clearing land	5,327	0 25	1,331 75
Farming	4,316½	0 25	1,079 12½
Tailoring	3,030	0 25	757 50
Shoemaking	2,404	0 25	601 00
Orderlies	1,598	0 25	399 50
Cleaning prison	1,567	0 25	391 75
Cooking	1,155	0 25	288 75
Washing	946	0 25	236 50
Blacksmithing	725	0 25	181 25
Carpentering	633	0 25	158 25
Road making	438½	0 25	109 62½
Baking	417	0 25	104 25
Teaming	374½	0 25	93 62½
Cutting and loading stone	358½	0 25	89 62½
Road repairing	342	0 25	85 50
Attending stables	212	0 25	53 00
Repairing fencing	115	0 25	28 75
Plastering and mason's work	101	0 25	25 25
Firing	94	0 25	23 50
Plumbing	82	0 25	20 50
Wood cutting	63	0 25	15 75
Gardening	39	0 25	9 75
Snow shovelling	35	0 25	8 75
Repairing drainage	15	0 25	3 75
Coal shovelling	8	0 25	2 00
	24,396		6,099 00

W. H. KEABY,
Accountant.

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 23.

LIST of staff of the British Columbia Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1894, giving Salary, Rank, Nationality, Religion, Age and date of Appointment.

Name.	Salary.	Rank.	Nation- ality.	Religion.	Age	Date of Appoint- ment.
	\$					
Arthur H. McBride...	2,250	Warden.....	Ireland...	Presbyterian.....	59	May 16, '78
James Fitzsimmons...	1,400	Deputy warden.....	do	Roman Catholic...	54	Aug. 12, '78
W. A. DeWolf Smith.	600	Surgeon.....	Canada ..	Episcopalian.....	35	Nov. 1, '87
W. H. Keary.....	1,100	Accountant, storekeeper and schoolmaster.....	Ireland ..	Roman Catholic...	37	Mar. 10, '84
Rev. Herbert H. Gowan	600	Protestant chaplain.....	England ..	Episcopalian.....	30	May 21, '94
Rev. F. Guertin, O.M.I	600	R. C. chaplain.....	Canada ..	Roman Catholic...	48	do 15, '89
Thomas A. McInnes...	800	Steward.....	do	Methodist.....	35	do 10, '82
W. J. Carroll.....	690	Hospital overseer.....	U. States.	Roman Catholic...	35	July 23, '86
George McKenzie.....	750	Shoe instructor.....	Scotland.	Presbyterian.....	42	Nov. 1, '83
A. Coultz.....	750	Blacksmith instructor.....	Canada ..	do	44	Oct. 1, '86
James Miller.....	700	Baker do	Scotland	do	58	Sept. 24, '88
C. N. Derrah.....	700	Carpenter do	Canada ..	Episcopalian.....	49	Nov. 1, '88
S. McPherson.....	600	Tailor do	do	Presbyterian.....	41	May 1, '93
T. W. Quilty.....	660	Keeper	do	Roman Catholic...	44	Jan. 18, '82
Hamilton McKee.....	600	Guard	Ireland ..	Presbyterian.....	45	Nov. 7, '84
Finlay Stewart.....	600	do	Canada ..	do	42	April 1, '85
James Doyle.....	600	do	do	Roman Catholic...	34	Oct. 1, '86
Patrick Smyth.....	600	Teamster and guard	Ireland ..	do	51	Feb. 21, '79
R. J. Robertson...	600	Guard	Canada ..	Presbyterian.....	32	Oct. 11, '87
D. C. McGillivray	600	do	do	Roman Catholic...	43	Dec. 26, '87
Adam Jackson.....	600	do	Australia.	Episcopalian.....	46	May 18, '88
Benjamin Burr.....	600	do	Ireland ..	Ref. Episcopalian.	48	Oct. 1, '88
John McNiven.....	600	Messenger and guard	Scotland	Presbyterian.....	38	June 1, '89
Thomas Sampson.....	590	Guard	England	Methodist.....	35	April 1, '90
W. A. Patchell.....	560	do	Canada ..	Episcopalian.....	32	Aug. 18, '90
E. J. Muldoon.....	560	do	do	Roman Catholic...	36	Oct. 1, '90
Daniel McMaster.....	590	do	do	do	29	Feb. 1, '91
R. Atkins.....	530	do	do	Methodist.....	34	Sept. 1, '92
Ralph Dynes.....	500	do	Ireland ..	Roman Catholic...	27	Jan. 1, '94

No. 24.—REVENUE.
Dr. DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894. Cr.

	1893.	1894.	
	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.
1893.			
Aug. 1.....	To deposit to credit of Receiver General.....	97 51	By Shoes shop.....
Sept. 2.....	do do.....	55 45	Tailor shop.....
Nov. 4.....	do do.....	100 13	Carpenter shop.....
			Farm.....
1894.			Fines.....
Jan. 2.....	do do.....	67 80	Blacksmith shop.....
March 5.....	do do.....	52 22	
May 2.....	do do.....	74 34	
June 21.....	do do.....	25 00	
July 4.....	do do.....	113 44	
		585 89	
			585 89

W. H. KEARY,
Accountant.

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Acting Warden.

No. 25.

SUMMARY of Expenditure at British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff</i> :—		
Salaries	21,117 07	
Gratuities on retirement.....	100 00	
Uniforms	798 04	
		22,015 11
<i>Maintenance</i> :—		
Rations.....	5,485 42	
Clothing.....	2,500 61	
Travelling allowance.....	287 50	
Discharge clothing.....	248 64	
Bedding.....	444 00	
Chapels.....	143 36	
Libraries	129 39	
School.....	14 70	
Escapes.....	23 30	
Hospital.....	936 61	
Officers' mess.....	1,530 15	
		11,743 68
<i>Working Expenses</i> :—		
Heating, \$1,661.55; less refund, \$207.89	1,453 66	
Light	1,825 96	
Repairs to buildings.....	2,497 73	
Armoury.....	127 90	
Kitchen.....	805 94	
Stationery Office and Queen's Printer	395 33	
Farm.....	194 15	
Stables.....	1 82	
Furniture.....	169 26	
		7,471 80
<i>Miscellaneous</i> :—		
Telegrams.....	153 85	
Postage.....	78 38	
Freight charges	86 31	
Express charges.....	20 20	
Advertising.....	37 70	
Telephones.....	94 40	
Travelling expenses.....	35 75	
Investigation	166 00	
Magistrates' fees.....	2 50	
		675 09
<i>Industries</i>		1,366 18
		43,271 86

W. H. KEARY,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

No. 26.

DETAILS of Expenditure, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Rations.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, Arthur H. McBride.....	2,250 00	17,567½ lbs. beef, at 9½c.....	1,668 91
Deputy warden, James Fitzsimmons.....	1,400 00	¼ ton bran, at \$25.....	12 50
Surgeon, W. A. DeWolf Smith.....	600 00	3,630 lbs. bread.....	117 97
Accountant, storekeeper and school- teacher, W. H. Keary.....	1,100 00	734 lbs. butter at 30c.....	220 20
Protestant Chaplain—		24 lbs. cod, at 6c.....	1 44
Rev. R. Jamieson, from 30th June to 16th Sept., 1893.....	110 00	4,742 lbs. salmon, at 6c.....	284 52
Rev. E. B. Chestnut from 9th Sept., 1893, to 20th May, 1894.....	417 53	1,067 lbs. halibut, at 7c.....	74 69
Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, from 21st May to 30th June, 1894.....	68 05	304 barrels flour, at \$4.50.....	1,368 00
Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. F. Guertin, O.M.I.....	600 00	15 lbs. hops, at 8c.....	1 20
Steward, Thomas A. McInnes.....	800 00	205 galls. molasses, at 45c.....	92 25
Hospital overseer, W. J. Carroll.....	690 00	60 lbs. pepper, at 5c.....	3 00
Shoe instructor, George McKenzie.....	750 00	1,200 lbs. rice, at 4c.....	48 00
Blacksmith instructor, A. Coutts.....	750 00	1,800 lbs. salt, at 1c.....	18 00
Baker instructor, James Miller.....	700 00	1,200 lbs. soap, at 4c.....	48 00
Carpenter instructor, C. N. Derrah.....	700 00	6 lbs. shaving soap, at 75c.....	4 50
Tailor instructor, S. McPherson.....	600 00	3,710 lbs. sugar, at 6c.....	222 60
Keeper, T. W. Quilty.....	660 00	509 lbs. tea, at 25c.....	127 25
Guards at \$600.....	4,200 00	474 lbs. tobacco, at 55c.....	260 70
do \$590.....	1,180 00	105 galls. vinegar, at 50c.....	52 50
do \$560.....	1,120 00	1 years' supply of water.....	500 00
Guard.....	530 00	300 lbs. oatmeal, at 3c.....	9 00
Messenger.....	600 00	25 lbs. sal. soda, at 5c.....	1 25
Teamster.....	600 00	2 doz. razors, at \$12.....	24 00
Patrick Finnegan, to 20th Nov., 1893, 4 mos. 20 days, at \$590.....	228 96	1 doz. shaving brushes.....	9 00
Ralph Dynes, 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1894, 6 mos., at \$500.....	250 04	4 yeast tubs, at \$3.50.....	14 00
Special guard, A. McNeil, 29th Jan. to 30th June, 1894, 5 m. 3 dys., at \$500.....	212 49	4 prs. shears, at \$1.124.....	4 50
	21,117 07	6 butcher's knives, at 50c.....	3 00
<i>Gratuities on Retirement.</i>		1 butcher's steel.....	1 50
Miss A. Jamieson, on account of Rev. R. Jamieson, deceased.....	100 00	4 thermometers, at 56½c.....	2 25
<i>Uniforms.</i>		12 doz. combs, at \$2.....	24 00
403½ yds. blue serge.....	237 14	6 cans yeast powder, 25c.....	1 50
1 lb. rubber tissue.....	3 75	2½ lbs. allspice, at 12c.....	0 27
25 summer hats.....	37 50	90 lbs. currants, at 8c.....	7 20
26 winter hats.....	104 00	68 lbs. raisins, at 9c.....	6 12
2 caps.....	15 00	15 lbs. mixed peel, at 35c.....	5 25
4½ doz. leather sweat bands.....	7 29	8 boxes green apples, at \$1.75.....	14 00
2½ doz. cap peaks.....	8 13	50 lbs. walnuts, at 20c.....	10 00
54 yds. military binding.....	5 40	50 lbs. almonds, at 20c.....	10 00
43 yds. tweed lining.....	25 80	6 bottles essence of lemon, at 75c.....	4 50
50½ yds. frieze.....	32 66	4½ lbs. mixed spices, at 12c.....	0 54
24½ yds. broadcloth.....	93 97	36 oz. nutmeg, at 6c.....	2 16
144 crowns.....	86 40	6 lbs. corn starch, at 25c.....	1 50
1½ gross military buttons.....	26 66	11 doz. eggs, at 20c.....	2 20
1 gross hooks and eyes.....	3 50	5 qts. brandy, at \$1.35.....	6 75
100 yds. tubular mohair binding.....	16 67	4 doz. whisks, at \$1.....	4 00
4 gross diagonal buttons.....	5 50	2 doz. buckets, at \$4.50.....	9 00
10½ lbs. French calf skin.....	15 37	2 doz. shoe polish, at \$1.25.....	2 50
18 lbs. kip skin.....	22 50	1 doz. barber's combs.....	3 00
1 doz. sheep skins.....	14 00	2 hair brushes, at \$2.50.....	5 00
1 pair uppers.....	2 75	1 stove and fittings.....	13 35
33 ft. Dongola kid.....	18 15	25 lbs. blue, at 10c.....	2 50
2 French kid skins.....	6 70	671 lbs. onions, at 3c.....	20 13
23 lbs. Californian sole leather.....	9 20	2 doz. towels, at \$3.37.....	6 74
	798 04	Barber's utensils.....	28 50
		Insane asylum, cost of lunatic convicts, 20 weeks, at \$5.....	99 98
		<i>Clothing.</i>	5,485 42
		12 doz. pairs braces.....	66 00
		601½ yds. flannel.....	240 70
		163½ yds. drilling.....	16 35
		18 doz. handkerchiefs.....	45 00
		8 doz. straw hats.....	12 00
		18 doz. pairs mittens.....	97 50
		4½ doz. thimbles.....	2 25
		618½ yds. convicts cloth.....	290 45
		3½ doz. spools linen thread.....	6 25

No. 26—DETAILS of Expenditure, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Clothing—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Clothing—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.
7½ lbs. machine silk	62 68	1 bottle Russian tan oil	0 25
7½ lbs. shoe thread	11 62	1 ball machine cord	1 25
171½ yds. towelling	18 84	2 cans sable oil	1 00
168 lbs. yarn	84 00	1 doz. heel shave blades	6 25
3½ boxes sewing silk	11 60	6 prs cork soles	1 50
½ lb. beeswax	0 50	½ gross trimming jacks	0 15
55½ gross buttons	22 95	½ lb. French chalk	0 15
63½ yds. white cotton	7 10	1 lb. machine wax	0 30
267 yds. Forfar linen	66 75	1 chamois skin	1 25
100½ yds. French linen	21 30	2 gross brogan laces	3 00
151 yds. Italian cloth	105 70	1 gross acme laces	2 75
64 yds. hair cloth	25 60	½ lb. black heel ball	0 12
473 yds. unbleached cotton	47 64	½ doz. machine shoe silk	2 71
127 yds. lining	34 26	2 doz. copper tips	2 00
369½ yds. canvas	61 20	56 lbs. brass wire nails	19 60
2 doz. tailor's crayons	1 00	17 lbs heel nails	2 55
408½ yds. silesia	91 58	11 lbs. shoe tacks	3 55
2 hoods (female convicts)	2 25		
1 machine shuttle	1 75		2,500 61
Eyelet machine repaired	2 50		
56½ yds. padding	24 80	<i>Convicts' Travelling Allowance.</i>	
8 prs. hose	2 50	1 convict	40 00
1 ladies jacket	5 00	3 do at \$30	90 00
1 ladies shawl	6 00	1 do	27 50
2 pairs corsets	3 00	1 do	25 00
16 yds. tweed	16 00	2 do at \$20	40 00
1 pair gloves	0 50	3 do at \$15	45 00
1½ galls. benzine	0 30	2 do at \$10	20 00
2 women's vests	3 00		287 50
2 pairs women's drawers	2 00		
42½ yds. bed ticking	5 31	<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>	
½ gall. alcohol	2 00	1½ doz. collars	3 25
½ gall. ammonia	0 48	2½ doz. neckties	4 00
12 yds. print	3 00	1½ doz. hats	38 50
1 yd. muslin	0 25	65½ yds. flannel	21 53
1 pair cutting shears	15 00	167½ yds. tweed	109 04
6 punches	4 50	48½ yds. Italian cloth	33 95
4 doz. tape measures	10 40	1 pr. corsets	1 75
36 doz. tape	9 00	1 pr. gloves	0 70
1 doz. binding	0 25	1 carpet bag	2 00
37½ packages needles	7 81	1 silk tie	1 25
252 lb. upper leather	126 00	9½ ft. French calf	14 62
50 ft. pebble leather	12 50	½ doz. sheepskins	5 00
19 lbs. French kip	23 75	48 ft. pebble leather	12 00
49½ ft. welt leather	17 32	1 spool button hole twist	1 25
188½ ft. Canadian buff	47 07		248 64
70½ ft. cordovan	24 76		
1,402 lbs. sole leather	396 95	<i>Bedding.</i>	
30½ lbs. French calf	46 31	200 prs. blankets	360 00
2 French kid skins	6 70	3½ doz. counterpanes	52 50
13½ lbs. Canadian calf	13 75	108½ yds. sheeting	31 50
4½ doz. sheep skins	47 00		444 00
38½ ft. Dongola kid	21 31		
½ lb. shoe rivets	1 25	<i>Chapels.</i>	
1 lb. shoe eyelets	2 80	1 bottle communion wine	1 00
2 gross buckles	0 80	1 doz. prayer books	4 50
2 lbs shoe wax	1 20	1 Catholic bible	5 00
35 lbs. Hungarian nails	6 30	20 copies Chinese new testament	5 00
31 lbs. iron nails	4 65	Organists' salaries	99 96
½ bush. shoe pegs	0 62	12 Roman Catholic hymnals	9 00
20 lbs. channel nails	7 00	57 Gospel hymn books	18 90
3 oz. bristles	3 00		143 36
2½ galls. shoe dressing	4 37		
6 gross shoe hooks	2 10		
3 gross steel shanks	4 50		
1 gross pegging awls	1 50		
25 prs. assorted lasts	47 50		
2 tins oil blacking	1 00		
2 tins shoe dressing	1 30		
2 bottles cement	0 50		

Department of Justice.

No. 26—DETAILS of Expenditure, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended
30th June, 1894—Continued.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
<i>Libraries.</i>			<i>Officers' Mess—Continued.</i>		
11 books for Catholic library.....	28	74	35 lbs. tapioca.....	3	50
52 do Protestant library.....	83	65	45 lbs. sago.....	4	50
Subscription to "Canadian Magazine" do "Daily Colonist," 12 months at \$1.....	5	00	588 lbs. sugar.....	35	28
	12	00	43 doz. eggs.....	8	60
	129	39	5 doz. Worcestershire sauce.....	45	00
<i>School.</i>			44 ozs. nutmeg.....	2	64
2 boxes slate pencils.....	0	50	24 lbs. mustard.....	8	40
119 slates.....	14	20	50 lbs. dried peaches.....	8	00
	14	70	11 lbs. baking powder.....	5	75
<i>Escapes.</i>			7 brace ducks.....	3	50
Travelling expenses keeper Quilty.....	2	00	28 bottles essence of lemon.....	21	00
do guard Robertson.....	2	00	36 ozs. allspice.....	4	32
do do Finnegan.....	2	00	38 lbs. cornstarch.....	9	50
do do Burr.....	1	00	15 lbs. turkey.....	2	70
15 doz. photo plates.....	15	15	2 tins cayenne pepper.....	0	50
Developing negatives.....	1	15	165 lbs. prunes.....	23	10
	23	30	9 tins sage.....	2	25
<i>Hospital.</i>			9 tins thyme.....	2	25
Drugs.....	653	00	18 bottles curry powder.....	8	25
40 lbs. Castile soap.....	2	80	6 cases canned tomatoes.....	14	40
350 lbs. oatmeal.....	10	50	6 do corn.....	14	40
2 doz. lemons.....	1	00	6 do peas.....	14	40
12 doz. oranges.....	5	20	50 lbs. split peas.....	4	00
31 lbs. beef.....	2	94	1 lb. cloves.....	0	12
4 lbs. mutton.....	0	60	1 lb. cinnamon.....	0	12
43½ doz. eggs.....	8	70	7 lbs. mixed peel.....	2	55
2 lbs. crackers.....	0	20	40 lbs. currants.....	3	20
3 doz. tins cocoa.....	16	80	56 lbs. raisins.....	5	04
6 lbs. cornstarch.....	1	50	125 lbs. soda crackers.....	10	00
1 bottle gin.....	1	00	7 bottles essence of almonds.....	1	75
½ gall. brandy.....	2	50	10 lbs. cornmeal.....	0	40
½ gall. whisky.....	1	50	6 bottles pickles.....	4	20
2 bottles calve's foot jelly.....	1	50	1 tin matches.....	2	25
2 tins oysters.....	2	50	<i>Heating.</i>		
10 yds. calico.....	1	00	1,530 15		
18½ yds. scarlet flannel.....	9	25	237½ tons coal.....	1,588	40
10 lbs. granulated sugar.....	0	60	110 fire bars.....	9	30
½ lb. green tea.....	0	12	James Devlin, expenses.....	63	85
1 range.....	40	00	<i>Light.</i>		
2 sets sweet breads.....	0	20	1,661 55		
1 tin smoked herring.....	0	25	30 galls. coal oil.....	6	60
2 tin cups.....	1	25	1 doz. lanterns.....	10	50
4 iron beds.....	56	00	1 tin matches.....	2	25
1½ in. bed spring.....	6	50	815,900 ft. gas.....	1,806	61
1 pr. pillows.....	3	00	1,825 96		
2 chickens.....	1	20	<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>		
Surgical services of Dr. I. M. McLean.....	70	00	7 paint brushes.....	9	55
do Dr. R. E. Walker.....	35	00	1 doz. varnish brushes.....	16	50
	936	61	½ doz. whitewash brushes.....	10	50
<i>Officers' Mess.</i>			1 doz. kalsomining brushes.....	36	00
3,725½ lbs. beef.....	353	90	19 lbs. blue chalk.....	1	45
1,121 lbs. fish.....	70	35	5 lbs. white chalk.....	0	50
565 lbs. butter.....	169	50	3 boxes glass.....	24	50
150 lbs. coffee.....	46	50	Tools for carpenter's shop.....	27	30
110 lbs. lard.....	11	00	5 galls. boiled oil.....	5	00
73 lbs. beans.....	3	65	1 case nut oil.....	12	00
205½ lbs. bacon.....	33	50	8½ doz. locks.....	39	15
430 lbs. cheese.....	77	40	5½ doz. padlocks.....	109	46
2,691½ lbs. mutton.....	403	73	6 rules.....	4	50
3½ boxes green apples.....	56	75	25½ gr. ss screws.....	26	46
200 lbs. evaporated apples.....	28	00	18 packages tacks.....	1	48
			40 galls. turpentine.....	40	00
			2 galls. turpentine varnish.....	6	00
			1 gall. brown Japan.....	2	00
			Lumber.....	230	77
			2 galls. methylated spirits.....	8	00

No. 26—DETAILS of Expenditure, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended
30th June, 1894—Continued.

<i>Repairs to Buildings—Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Kitchen—Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.
53 lbs. putty		2	65	48 lbs. potash		4	32
34 prs. butts		6	55	2 doz. napkins		5	50
5 lbs. gum shellac		3	75	1 strainer pail		1	00
1 doz. rat traps		12	00	3 flour sieves		1	35
3 doz. mouse traps		8	25				
6½ lbs. wire		1	56			805	94
Paint		305	91				
Nails and spikes		64	31	<i>Queen's Printer and Stationery Office.</i>			
25 lbs. fire clay		1	25	Stationery		171	61
5 barrels cement		25	00	Printing		223	77
9 barrels lime		20	25			395	38
Piping, valves, unions, &c		140	36				
Placing new apparatus and materials used		449	83	<i>Farm.</i>			
Sundry repairs		844	94	20 lbs. manilla rope		3	60
		2,497	73	Shrubs and trees		30	00
<i>Armoury.</i>				17 doz. tool handles		71	50
300 cartridge shells		5	25	3 doz. shovels		19	50
1,500 revolver cartridges		24	45	1 boar pig		8	00
1 lb. powder		1	50	2 lbs. Caribou powder		3	00
Repairs to firearms		28	75	1 case Judson powder		8	50
2 qts. Rangoon oil		1	50	1 box detonators		1	50
1 whistle		0	35	200 ft. fuse		3	00
Gun wads		2	10	20 lbs. castile soap		2	00
2 Martini rifles		40	00	3 doz. wrapping twine		3	75
Caretaking of armoury		24	00	1 lb. sack twine		0	25
		127	90	2 needles		0	10
<i>Kitchen.</i>				6 shingle hatchets		4	50
1 doz. bath bricks		3	00	Veterinary services		10	00
1 do bake pans		10	25	Oil of tar		6	85
5 do brooms		13	75	Seeds		1	40
8 coffee pots		17	00	1 case giant powder		15	00
7 tea pots		9	85	2 yds. oil cloth		1	70
24 doz. galvanized iron buckets		192	00			194	15
3 do wooden buckets		13	50	<i>Stables.</i>			
6 frying pans		5	10	26 lbs. castile soap		1	82
9 doz. scrubbing brushes		69	00	<i>Furniture.</i>			
6 blacking brushes		3	00	2¾ yds. cocoa nut matting		35	25
12 stove brushes		6	00	2 rubber ends		3	00
9 doz. table knives		34	50	2 doz. towels		9	60
3 do forks		13	50	39 blinds		50	01
16 do spoons		27	00	51 yds. linoleum		71	40
48 lbs. lye		4	32			169	26
1 doz. mop handles		4	50	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
25 lbs. sal. soda		1	25	Telegrams		153	85
20 doz. tin cups		47	50	Postage		78	38
10 doz. tin soup dishes		30	00	Freight charges		86	31
34 doz. tin plates		27	75	Express charges		20	20
1 doz. wash boards		5	40	Advertising		37	70
1 wash pan		2	25	Telephone		94	40
6 doz. water tins		21	00	Travelling expenses—			
4 doz. whisks		4	00	Arthur H. McBride, warden		4	00
1,000 lbs. soap		40	00	W. H. Keary, accountant		5	00
10 boilers		48	40	A. Coutts, blacksmith instructor		2	00
4 sieves		1	60	James Devlin		24	75
24 saucepans		29	25	Magistrates fees—			
Crockery for officers' mess room		42	40	Swearing in account		2	50
7 kettles		15	65	Penitentiary investigation; profes- sional services		166	00
1 fish boiler		10	25			675	09
6 dish pans		11	60				
4 basins		3	00				
1 three gal. crock		1	50				
13 glass globes		6	20				
1 pastry brush		0	50				
6 chip baskets		10	50				
6 clothes baskets		7	50				

Department of Justice.

No. 26—DETAILS of Expenditure, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Concluded.*

<i>Industries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Industries—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Coal shed:—Lumber	713 36	1 wrench.....	1 00
Nails and spikes.....	33 18		<hr/>
354½ lbs. steel.....	58 04		1,366 18
1 new Home sewing machine.....	65 00		<hr/>
15 lbs. horse-shoe nails.....	2 25	Total	43,479 75
6,915 lbs. iron.....	288 49	Less—Refund from sundry sales,	
Sundry tools.....	98 04	supplies to officers.....	207 89
6,104 lbs. Cumberland coal.....	106 82	Expenditure for year.....	<hr/> 43,271 86

No. 27.—EXPENDITURE.
DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1894. CR.

Date.	—	Amount.	Total.	Date.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1894.				1893.		
June 30..	To Salaries.....	21,117 07		July 31.	By Salaries, \$1,747 85 Superannuation, \$3.75.	1,751 60
	Gratuities.....	100 00		Aug. 31.	do 1,747 85 do 3.75.	1,751 60
	Uniforms.....	798 04		Sept. 30.	do 1,707 85 do 3.75.	1,711 60
	Rations.....	5,485 42		Oct. 31.	do 1,697 85 do 3.75.	1,701 60
	Clothing.....	2,500 61		Nov. 30.	do 1,681 01 do 3.75.	1,684 76
	Travelling allowances.....	287 50		Dec. 31.	do 1,648 69 do 3.75.	1,652 44
	Discharge clothing.....	248 64		1894.		
	Bedding.....	444 00		Jan. 31.	do 1,690 35 do 3.75.	1,694 10
	Chapels.....	143 36		Feb. 28.	do 1,690 35 do 3.75.	1,694 10
	Libraries.....	129 39		Mar. 31.	do 1,690 35 do 3.75.	1,694 10
	School.....	14 70		April 30.	do 1,690 35 do 3.75.	1,694 10
	Escapes.....	23 30		May 31.	do 1,634 64 do 3.75.	1,638 39
	Hospital.....	986 61		June 30.	do 1,747 33 do 3.75.	1,751 08
	Officers mess.....	1,530 15			Advance Contingent Fund.....	300 00
	Heating.....	1,453 66		1893.		
	Light.....	1,825 96		Sept. 7.	July accounts.....	1,002 23
	Repairs to buildings.....	2,497 73		Oct. 6.	August accounts.....	1,567 30
	Armoury.....	127 90		Nov. 2.	September accounts.....	2,941 75
	Kitchen.....	805 94		do 29.	October accounts.....	1,774 74
	Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	395 38		1894.		
	Farm.....	194 15		Jan. 5.	November accounts.....	1,254 85
	Stables.....	1 82		do 31.	December accounts.....	2,145 68
	Furniture.....	169 26		Mar. 9.	January accounts.....	1,649 71
	Telegrams.....	153 85		April 4.	February accounts.....	866 76
	Postage.....	78 38		do 28.	March accounts.....	2,044 95
	Freight charges.....	86 31		June 4.	April accounts.....	1,616 50
	Express charges.....	20 20		July 5.	May accounts.....	1,620 60
	Advertising.....	37 70		Aug. 31.	June accounts.....	3,910 47
	Telephone.....	94 40			Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	395 38
	Travelling expenses.....	35 75				
	Investigation.....	166 00				
	Magistrates fees.....	2 50				
	Industries.....	1,866 18				
	Balance Contingent Fund refunded.....	30 67				
	Refund from sundry sales to officers.....	207 89				
			43,510 42			43,510 42

W. H. KEARY, Accountant.

GEO. L. FOSTER, Acting Warden.

Department of Justice.

No. 28.

FARM Account, British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1894.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Labour of convicts, 4,316½ days at 25c. per diem	1,079 12	To Potatoes	54 tons..	15 00	810 00
Labour of 3 horses for 95 days at \$1.50 per diem	427 50	Hay	35 “	15 00	525 00
Cost of seeds, implements, &c.	195 97	Straw	7 “	10 00	70 00
		Turnips	18,000 lbs...	0 00¾	135 00
		Beets	2,200 “	0 00¾	16 50
		Carrots	19,000 “	0 01	190 00
		Onions	1,100 “	0 02	22 00
		Oats	9,100 “	0 01½	136 50
		Mangels	19,000 “	0 00¾	142 50
		Cabbage	6,200 heads.	0 02	124 00
		Pork	4,123½ lbs..	0 15	618 49
		Mutton	1,197 “	0 14	167 58
		Peas	1,900 “	0 02	38 00
To Balance	1,427 98	Manure	540 loads.	0 25	135 00
	3,130 57				3,130 57
		By Balance			1,427 98

JAMES FITZSIMMONS.

No. 29.

BALANCE SHEET, British Columbia Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ended
30th June, 1894.

DR.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Buildings.....	166,288 00	By Balance	320,445 80
Land	83,200 00		
Officers' residences	36,550 00		
Fencing	6,620 00		
Tailor's shop	3,371 64		
Maintenance of buildings.....	2,316 00		
Heating	2,216 00		
Store room	2,031 72		
Laundry	2,029 87		
Carpenter's shop	1,874 23		
Lighting	1,405 00		
Stables	1,355 50		
Armoury	1,217 53		
Farm	1,037 07		
Shoemaker's shop	1,001 94		
Chapels	999 58		
Warden's quarters	868 35		
Deputy warden's quarters	856 00		
Hospital	852 26		
Blacksmith's shop	819 01		
Bedding	678 00		
Accountant's office	457 20		
Halls	378 57		
Kitchen	303 24		
Prison	222 40		
School	159 60		
Warden's office	156 00		
Protestant Library	197 15		
Piggery	151 25		
Quarry	150 00		
Photographic studio	128 15		
Roman Catholic library	102 00		
Steward's department	100 66		
Officers' mess room	98 55		
Baker's shop	97 17		
Accountant's quarters	85 00		
Female department	51 16		
Bachelor's quarters	20 00		
	320,445 80		
To Balance	320,445 80		320,445 80

W. H. KEARY,
Accountant.

Department of Justice.

REGINA JAIL.

REPORT OF THE JAILER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

REGINA, N.W.T., 22nd October, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a return showing the number of prisoners admitted and discharged during the last fiscal year, also the daily average for the same period

During the year two deaths occurred, namely, that of prisoner Hugh Smith, aged 74, from general debility and old age, and that of Antonio Luciano, aged 27, who was executed in the jail yard on the 10th of May last, having been convicted of murder before Mr. Justice Wetmore, and sentenced to death.

On the 30th August, 1893, prisoner Alexander McBride, serving a term of three years for post office robbery, was removed to the asylum for the insane at Brandon, Manitoba, by order of His Honour Joseph Royal, Lieutenant-Governor, North-west Territories, he having become insane.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and, in this connection, I am very pleased to state that since the opening of the prison for the reception of prisoners, no fever or other serious malady has appeared.

The assistant jailer, engineer and turnkeys have given every assistance in their respective spheres.

Since my last report, the following permanent work has been done on the premises in addition to the ordinary daily routine work.

Completion of root-house with a building over same as storm protector, workshop and outdoor storehouse. Erection of isolated coal oil storehouse. Erection of shelter over wall at officers' cottages. Pointing prison walls and grading around prison. Refitting cart shed and repairing carts. Repairing drains around prison and officers' cottages. Making a sleigh for prison use. Repairing prisoners' uniforms. Hauling manure for farm purposes. Repairing water pipes of prison. Whitewashing prison. Removing old wooden floor in basement of prison and replacing same with a Portland cement concrete floor. Repairing prison chairs and windows. Cultivating several acres of land for farm purposes, also sundry other pieces of work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LUNAN,
Jailer.

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

Regina Jail.

Number of prisoners admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1893-94, with daily average:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1893.....	14	2	16
Received since do	68	5	73
	—	—	—
	82	7	89
Discharged since 30th June, 1893.....	69	6	75
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1894.....	13	1	14
	==	==	==
Two deaths occurred—daily average.....	19	$\frac{277}{666}$	

DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

Militia and Defence.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, etc., etc., 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 the year ended 30th June, 1894, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. C. PATTERSON,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1895.

Militia and Defence.

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OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Year ended 30th June, 1894.

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Militia and Defence.

PART 1

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1895.

The time having arrived for the usual reports to be prepared for Parliament, I have the honour to lay before you the following documents which relate in detail the operations carried on in the different branches of the service, during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1894.

THE FORCE.

The satisfaction with which the General Officer commanding the Militia speaks of the Force and its progress towards increased efficiency, the value of our Schools of Military Instruction, the success of our Infantry and Artillery Camps, and the praise bestowed by him on the Royal Military College and the admirable topographical work performed by the graduates are pleasing features of his report.

CLOTHING, MILITARY STORES, &c.

The report of the Director of Stores gives a detail of all clothing and Military stores issued to the Force during the year. It also gives a complete return of all Ordnance in possession of the Force and in Dominion store charge as well as small arms, harness and saddlery in charge. A return is also given of all monies collected for rents, ammunition, gunpowder, friction tubes and all other stores issued on repayment during the year.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

All works performed during the same period and charged to the care and maintenance of public properties are given in detail in the report of the Acting Architect.

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

It will be seen by the report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory, that the Factory has been for a time during the year in a state of transition the effect of which will, I have no doubt, be that the new ammunition .303 will be shortly produced and of as good a quality as the Martini-Henry or the Snider ammunition which have heretofore been manufactured.

In presenting to you these papers, I have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and alacrity with which all employees in the Department have performed their respective duties.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following are the Financial Statements of the Department of Militia and Defence for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1893-94.		\$	cts.
Pay of Major General and Adjutant General.....		6,600	00
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances.....		486,261	80
Salaries and wages of civic employees.....		50,000	00
Military properties, works and buildings.....		90,982	93
Warlike and other stores.....		60,373	46
Clothing and necessaries.....		73,982	37
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....		172,665	68
Transport and freight.....		68,391	32
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands.....		34,150	00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		14,986	56
Royal Military College of Canada.....		68,022	22
Dominion Cartridge Factory.....		35,076	56
Military Institute, Toronto—Government grant.....		100	00
Purchase of land for permanent camp, Sussex, N. B.....		7,000	00
Dominion Artillery Association—Government grant.....		900	00
Gratuities to Officers of the Active Militia staff who are placed on the retired list.....		20,473	49
Provision for purchase of modern fire arms.....		16,156	35
Defence of Esquimalt, B. C.:			
Dominion contribution towards capital expenditure for works and buildings.....		53,034	97
Pay of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers.....		25,359	46
Total		1,284,517	17
PENSIONS.		No.	
Rebellion, 1885.....	103	20,081	40
Fenian Raids, &c.....	21	3,038	00
Veterans, war of 1812.....	3	210	00
Upper Canada Militia, war of 1812.....	27	2,080	00
Total		25,409	40
REVENUE, 1893-94.			
Casual revenue.....		80	02
Ammunition.....	\$9,500	12	
Military stores and clothing.....	4,162	64	
Miscellaneous.....	841	58	
Rents.....	5,608	39	
Royal Military College.....		20,112	73
		22,417	36
Total		42,610	11

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. 1

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORES, &c.

STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the Military Stores and Properties under my charge during the year which ended on the 30th June, 1894.

CLOTHING AND MILITARY STORES.

Canadian manufacturers supplied under contract all the clothing and necessaries received for the year. These supplies were carefully inspected by the departmental inspectors and reported to be fully up to the standard fixed by the department.

The issues of clothing for the year were as follows: Cloth, serge and tweed tunics, 9,602; cloth, serge and tweed trousers, 8,651 pairs; cloth riding breeches, 735 pairs; forage caps, 5,686; great coats, 3,906, as shown by the following detailed return:—

ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.		Tunics, Serge.		Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.		Trousers, Serge, Prs.		Forage Caps.		Great Coats		Riding Breeches.		Halifax Tweed Clothing.																																							
379	Cavalry.	1,511	Artillery.	—	Engineers.	4,325	Infantry.	1,096	Rifles.	333	Cavalry.	637	Artillery.	1,030	Infantry.	64	Rifles.	191	Cavalry.	351	Artillery.	492	Infantry.	1,689	Artillery.	4,733	Infantry.	968	Rifles.	315	Cavalry.	1,875	Artillery.	3,469	Infantry.	27	Rifles.	337	Cavalry.	703	Artillery.	2,866	Infantry & Rifles.	539	Cavalry.	196	Artillery.	—	Infantry.	227	Tunics.	247	Trousers.

AMMUNITION.

Free Issues for Practice.

The number of rounds of ammunition issued free to Militia corps for practice during the year was somewhat less than in the preceding one, having been 644,150 rounds of ball and 103,510 rounds of blank, against 684,250 rounds ball and 134,760 rounds blank in 1892-93 (*Vide Appendix A*).

Issues on Repayment.

The issues of ammunition on repayment for the same period were 822,249 rounds, against 693,650 rounds in the previous year, or nearly 130,000 rounds more. A feature of this difference was a decrease of 106,784 rounds in the demand for Snider ball, while there was an increase of 218,221 rounds of Martini-Henry ball; of the latter the issues on repayment last year approached three times those of the year before.

The conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that practice with the Martini-Henry is becoming more general than formerly, irrespective of the impetus given by the Dominion Rifle Association to shooting with that rifle, through its deciding that it shall be exclusively used in competitive firing in the Dominion Rifle Association matches.

The repayment issues were distributed as follows: Snider ball, 447,276 rounds, and blank, 20,000 rounds; Martini-Henry ball, 352,361 rounds; Colts' revolver, 262 rounds; Magazine Lee-Metford, 1,250 rounds; Peabody blank, 100 rounds; and aiming tubes, 1,000, all issued to Militia Corps and Rifle Associations for target practice and prize competitions.

The value of this ammunition, including the price of the powder for the noon gun at Ottawa, amounted to \$9,560.50, against \$10,734.01 for the preceding year, a difference of \$1,173.58, which was mainly caused by the reduction, made early in 1893, of the prices charged for Snider ball and Martini-Henry ball ammunition. (*Vide Appendix B*.)

The regular issues of powder, shot and shell for annual practice and salutes were made to the Field and Garrison Batteries; the issues of gunpowder for these purposes show a considerable falling off—from 21,346 pounds in 1892-93 to 14,254 pounds last year, or 7,092 pounds less. (*Vide Appendix C*.)

The cartridge factory at Quebec has continued to supply all the demands made upon it for the small arm service, and for the Artillery as well; the manufacture for both has given satisfaction.

ORDNANCE.

A return showing the number and description of guns in charge at the various stations is given in Appendix D.

ARMS.

The armourers in those districts where such are employed have been fully occupied in attending to the repairs of arms sent into store from time to time.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In his report last year (p. 58), the Inspector of Artillery stated that no provision had been made up to then for general repairs that could only be effected in store; that in consequence whole sets of part worn harness had been from time to time returned into store as unserviceable and replaced by complete new issues, and that several complete sets of such part worn harness were then in store that could be made available for re-issue.

Since that report was written a repairing shop has been established at Toronto and a competent saddler and harness maker employed.

This step has so far proved of great service, much necessary repairing having already been effected both promptly and economically.

The results of this move warrant me in recommending that a second repairing shop be provided at another of the principal stations for the purpose of repairing har-

Militia and Defence.

ness, saddles, accoutrements, &c., and making any new parts that may be required in carrying out such repairs.

In this connection, I may state that a number of saddles is now being manufactured for the department by a Canadian firm, and I have every reason to hope these will prove satisfactory both as to material and workmanship.

The contractors have evinced a most praiseworthy desire to meet the wish of the department that the saddles shall be, if possible, in every respect up to the standard English one adopted as a pattern. When these saddles have passed the usual inspection it is intended to test a number of them alongside those of Imperial make now in use in Canada.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

Boards of Survey have been held in the different Military Districts as required by Regulations and Orders; the reports show that all the stores in charge of the Superintendents of Stores were duly inspected.

Condemned and obsolete stores were (where recommended by the board) disposed of at sale by public auction in the usual way, and the proceeds of such sales were duly placed to the credit of the Receiver General by deposit receipts.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

The Officers in charge of military properties in the various districts report them to be in a satisfactory condition.

In former reports I directed attention to the urgent necessity which still exists of having suitable buildings erected for the accommodation of the Military Stores at Toronto, Halifax, N. S., and Victoria, B. C. It is hoped that early steps may be taken in this direction.

The following statement shows the number of tenants and the amounts received on account of rentals of military properties held under lease for the year ending 30th June, 1894; the gross amount received, \$5,608.39, exceeded that for the year 1892-93 by \$1,091.15:—

TENANTS and Rental from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
1	Chatham.....	1 00	
3	Niagara.....	132 66	
2	Toronto.....	100 00	
19	Kingston.....	353 92	
2	Ottawa.....	2 00	
4	Montreal.....	531 25	
2	Isle aux Noix.....	84 00	
1	St. Johns, Que.....	137 00	
19	Quebec.....	3,384 95	
25	Lévis.....	643 20	
8	New Brunswick.....	176 25	
12	Nova Scotia.....	57 29	
2	Prince Edward Island.....	4 87	
100	Total number of tenants.....		
	Total amount of rents received.....	5,608 39	

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

As will be seen below, the amounts received during the year by the Stores Branch on account of ammunition and stores issued on repayment and for rents of military properties was \$20,109.73.

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total amounts.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
9,560 50	4,211 40	729 44	5,608 39	20,109 73

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work in connection with the purchase, receipt and inspection of the clothing and stores required by the department, and with the claims therefor, has been steadily increasing till it has now grown to considerable dimensions.

The number of issues, too, has become larger, many more requisitions being received for action in the Store Branch than formerly. Notwithstanding this, it is satisfactory to report that the system under which the receipts into and issues from store are made has been found to work so well that not a single article is received or issued without being accounted for.

The control and care of stores bring with them much responsibility, and in all the duties pertaining thereto I have had the earnest and hearty assistance of the employees in the branch and the Superintendents of Stores at the different out stations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

The Deputy Minister of
Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

[A.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued for Practice from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Districts.	ROUNDS.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1, London	37,440	14,000
do 2, Toronto	72,700	11,300
do 3, Kingston	28,220	8,250
do 4, Ottawa	22,420	4,520
do 5-6, Montreal	76,660	7,360
do 7, Quebec	149,360	26,000
do 8, St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.	15,880	.....
do 9, Halifax, N.S.	69,530	14,160
do 10, Winnipeg	18,940	7,420
do 11, Victoria, B.C.	21,000	10,500
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.	132,000	.....
Total	644,150	103,510

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

Militia and Defence.

[B.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued on repayment from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Military District No. 1, London	42,020	429 00
do 2, Toronto.....	213,918	2,234 91
do - 3, Kingston.....	22,850	255 00
do 4, Ottawa	139,065	2,121 60
do 5-6, Montreal.....	68,300	744 30
do 7, Quebec.....	53,880	487 80
do 8, St. John, N.B. and Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	121,051	1,459 11
do 9, Halifax, N.S.....	75,920	902 36
do 10, Winnipeg.....	38,290	393 67
do 11, Victoria, B.C.....	46,955	532 75
Total.....	822,249	9,560 50
	Rounds.	
Snider—Ball	447,276	
Blank.....	20,000	
Martini-Henry—Ball	352,361	
Revolver—Colt's	262	
Aiming tube.....	1,000	
Magazine Rifle.....	1,250	
Peabody—Blank.....	100	
Total.....	822,249	

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

[C.] RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun-powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	654	900
No. 2....	Toronto.....			
No. 3....	Kingston.....	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	1,257½	2,052
No. 4....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	455	406
Nos. 5 & 6	Montreal.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	568	350
No. 7....	Quebec.....	do do do	5,091½	2,110
No. 8....	St. John, N. B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. }	do do do	768½	471
No. 9....	Halifax, N.S.....	Field and Garrison Artillery.....	4,749½	1,100
No. 10....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	711	400
		Total.....	14,254½	7,789

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

[D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.		STATIONS.		GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																				
				Rifled.						Smooth														
				Wrought iron.			Cast-iron (convrtd)			Bronze.														
				Breech-loading.			Muzzle-loading.																	
				6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-pr.	9-pr.	64-pr.	7-inch.	9-inch.	64-32-pr.	7-in., 68-pr.	8-in., 68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.
1	London No. 1 Co. Rl. Sch. of Infantry																							
	Field Battery							4																
	Store charge																							
	Charge of city																							
	Guelph, 1st Brigade Field Battery							8																
	Goderich																							
	Sarnia																							
	Stratford																							
	Galt																							
	Kincardine																							
	Walkerton																				2			
	Wingham																						1	
	Lucknow																							2
2	Toronto Drill Shed																							
	Field Battery							4																
	Charge of City																							
	Store Charge	2											2		8				3					
	York Pioneers												1											
	Old Fort																							
	Stanley Barracks																							
	Hamilton Field Battery							4																
	Drill Shed																							
	Charge of City																							
	Welland Canal Field Battery							4													2			4
	Lundy's Lane																							
	Muskoka														1									
3	Port Hope, Durham Field Battery							4																
	Drill Shed																							
	Cobourg Garrison Battery																							
	Trenton																							
	Kingston Field Battery							4																
	Royal Canadian Artillery							6																
	Store Charge														2	5					5	4		10
	Charge of City																							
	Tête de Pont Barracks																							1
	Fort Henry							1																12
	Fort Frederick							1														2		
	do Tower																							
	Murney do																							
	Shoal do																							
	East Branch do																					1		
	West do do																					1		
	Cedar Island do																							
	Macdonald Park																					1		3
	Royal Military College	6	1					2			2													
4	Gananoque Field Battery							4																1
	Brockville, Charge of City																							
	Ottawa Field Battery							4																
	Charge of City																							

[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.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-pr.	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., 34 cwt.	12-pr.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.
5 & 6	Ottawa, Store Charge													2	2								6
	Nepean Point.																						
	Time Gun.																1						
5 & 6	Montreal Field Battery																						
	Drill Hall																		1				3
	Côte St. Luc																						
	Charge of City.																						
	Store Charge																						
	Granby, Shefford Field Battery																						
	St. Johns																						1
7	Quebec Field Battery																						
	Citadel:—																						
	King's Bastion																						1 7
	Mann's do																						
	Richmond do																						1
	Diamond do																						
	Dalhousie do																						
	Parade Ground																						
	Field Battery																						
	City lines:—																						
	Upper Casemate																						
	St. Louis Curtain																						
	do Bastion																						
	Ursuline do																						
	St. John's do																						2
	Tower No. 1																						1
	do 2																						2
	do 3																						2
	Drill Shed																						1 1
	Nunnery Battery No. 1																						2
	do do 2																						2
	Montcalm Battery																						
	Hope Gate do																						1
	St. Charles do																						
	Grand do																						
	Assembly do																						
	Prescott Gate do																						
	Wolf's do																						
	Island of Orleans																						
	Levis, No. 1 Fort																						
	No. 2 do																						
	No. 3 do																						
	Quebec, Store Charge																						
	Grosse Isle																						
	Quebec, Charge of City																						
8	Newcastle Field Battery																						
	Woodstock do																						
	Dorchester Penitentiary																						
	St. John, Store Charge																						1

[D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.	STATIONS.	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-pr.	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.
8	St. John, Fort Dufferin.....								5															1
	Carleton Tower.....																							2
	do Drill Shed.....																	2						2
	Fairville.....																							2
	Fort Howe.....																							2
	Red Head.....																							2
	Partridge Island.....																			1				2
	Dorchester Battery.....																							2
	Drill Shed.....																							2
	Chatham.....																							1
St. Andrews.....																							2	
St. George.....																							2	
Fredericton.....																							2	
9	Halifax, N.S., Drill Shed.....															1								
	Point Pleasant.....																							
	Pictou.....																							
	Granville.....																							
	Digby.....																							
	Lunenburg.....																							
	Yarmouth.....																							
	Sydney, C.B.....																							
	Herring Cove.....																							
	Chester.....																							
10	Winnipeg Field Battery.....																							
	Store Charge.....																							
11	Victoria, B.C.....																							
	Finlayson Point.....																							
	Esquimalt, Macaulay Point.....																							
12	Brothers Island.....																							
	New Westminster.....																							
	Prince Edward Island—																							
	Victoria Barracks.....																							
Fort Edward.....																								
Drill Shed.....																								
Georgetown.....																								
	Total.....	6	2	1	6	10	83	6	3	1	25	1	1	2	12	13	24	2	18	17	16	15	26	96

Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. 2

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

REPORT OF THE ACTING ARCHITECT—ENGINEER BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report upon the works and repairs made to the military buildings and fortifications under control of this department from the 30th June, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

LONDON.

The usual general repairs to the barracks were carried out by the men of the company, and the annual amount of lumber for the necessary repairs has been supplied. Extensive repairs were made to the plumbing and heating apparatus, and six windows in the sergeant's mess were enlarged,

The officers' quarters and all outside woodwork is painted.

A fence was built around the barracks and camp ground.

A building in the town was fitted up for a store building and the stores moved from the barracks into it.

ST. THOMAS.

Two armouries in the drill shed here were fitted up.

THEDFORD.

The drill shed here was put in proper repair.

BRANTFORD.

The new drill shed has been completed and the rifle range repaired.

TORONTO.

New cooking ranges were placed in the officers' mess and men's barracks. The staff sergeant's quarters were underpinned and repaired. The west barracks have been fitted up and put in repair for the accommodation of the cavalry; also the old stables have been repaired throughout.

The outside woodwork of all barracks has been painted. The fence at the store building has been repaired, and the foreman's house painted and raised and a new foundation placed under it.

ST. CATHARINES.

The gas fittings in the drill shed were altered and repaired.

NIAGARA.

Extensive repairs were made to Butler's barracks, and the old store magazine at Fort George was repaired.

BINBROOK.

The drill shed roof was re-shingled and the armouries repaired.

HAMILTON.

A new drain was put to the drill shed and the surface drains around the shed were renewed.

KINGSTON.

The old "Blue Block" in Tête de Pont barracks was repaired. This block has several times been condemned and is a constant source of expense to maintain. A large amount of general repairs has been done by the men of the battery.

The old stables at the Artillery Park were re-shingled and fitted for the use of the officers of the battery. A new rifle range was built on Barriefield Common.

At Fort Henry several of the casemates were refitted and repaired for the use of the stores.

The ordinary general repairs were made at the Royal Military College.

GANANOQUE.

The drill shed at this place was repaired and the armouries were refitted.

OSHAWA.

A new armoury was placed to the drill shed here.

PETERBOROUGH.

A new roof covering was placed on the drill shed and a cedar floor laid.

CARLETON PLACE.

Several repairs were made to the drill shed and armoury.

OTTAWA.

The magazine at Nepean Point was pointed and repaired, and the flag staff here was also repaired. The fence on the north side of the point was rebuilt, having fallen during a heavy gale. New roof covering was placed on the old militia store building. In the new store building the ceilings were repaired and new shelving was put in the camp room.

Large alterations were started in the armouries of the drill shed.

The manage was rebuilt and fenced in.

PRESCOTT.

The flagstaff at Fort Wellington, having fallen from old age, was renewed and minor repairs were done in the fort.

Militia and Defence.

MONTREAL.

Several alterations were made in the 5th, 6th and Artillery armouries, and the sanitary arrangements of the shed were remodelled.

Several repairs were made at the rifle range, and also to the store buildings on St. Helen's Island.

ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

The officers' quarters were repaired and painted, and the sergeant-major's quarters were repaired and painted. All the plumbing in the barracks was overhauled and is now in a satisfactory condition.

ISLE AUX NOIX.

The caretaker's quarters at Fort Lennox were repaired.

QUEBEC.

The old military hospital in rear of St. Louis Street was repaired and fitted up for the married men of the battery.

At the cartridge factory the damage caused by the recent fire has been repaired and fire alarms placed here for the better protection of the buildings.

The old cavalry stables on St. Louis Street were altered, on the ground floor, to a gun shed, and the upper portion of this building was fitted up for barrack-rooms, for the use of the field division of "B" battery.

At the Citadel the cells building was remodelled for the purpose of a garrison prison. New W. C's. were placed in the officers' quarters to take the place of the old pit arrangement.

The old stables were converted into and fitted for offices and quartermaster's store, and the offices moved from the hospital building.

Ten casemates were converted and repaired for barrack-rooms.

Extensive repairs were made on the officers' quarters on St. Louis Street, and the officers' quarters generally papered and painted.

The repairing of the Halfmoon battery was completed.

The roof of the riding school was painted and the doors and windows were repaired.

LÉVIS.

The revetments to the ponds in the R. E. camp were renewed and the ponds themselves were cleaned.

Several of the buildings at the camp were repaired and fitted for barrack purposes. The chimneys at No. 2 fort were repaired, as also was most of the flooring.

FREDERICTON.

Officers' quarters were painted and papered, and a new nine-foot range was placed in the cook-house and the cook-house itself altered to receive it.

A large number of general repairs were done by the men of the school with the lumber and hardware supplied.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The store building was painted and the window frames and sashes repaired. The south gable was cement washed to prevent further damage by weather.

Some new fencing has been put up at Fort Dufferin and the store building there enlarged and sheeted with metal.

WINNIPEG.

The new barrack buildings have been taken over from the Public Works Department and are a great improvement on the old huts.

Hot water heating has been placed in the officers' mess and a stone foundation put under this building.

Extensive repairs have been made to the stables and they have been put in perfect order. The several officers' quarters in the barracks here are in a deplorable condition and quite beyond repair except in the most temporary way, which has been done.

A new cooking range has been fitted up in the new quarters.

Many small alterations have been made to the armouries of the drill shed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. W. WHITE,

Acting Architect, M. & D.

To the Deputy Minister
Militia and Defence.

Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. 3

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

QUEBEC, 26th November, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the principal operations of this manufacturing establishment for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

A reduction in the usual annual output has taken place, both of small arm and artillery ammunition, in consequence of the limited appropriation allowed to carry on work, and in view of an impending change in the armament of the Militia Force.

As regards S. A. ammunition, mostly Martini-Henry ball cartridges were manufactured, viz., 1,434,560 rds. out of a total of 1,522,560—the balance being 36,000 Snider ball and 52,000 blank, .577" x .45" bore.

The following number of R. M. L. shells were manufactured and issued to the store department:—

64-pr. common	412
“ shrapnel	395
9-pr. common	1,367

No 9-pr. shrapnel were finished, but some work on a lot was performed. In addition, quite a number of castings were provided from the foundry for new machinery and repairs during the year.

Towards the end of the last fiscal year, alterations were begun on our cartridge plant, to utilize it in manufacturing blank ammunition for .303" bore rifles and carbines.

This manufacture had to be undertaken as no .303" blank cartridges were in store for use with Martini-Metford rifles.

These alterations made our Snider machinery available for making .303" blank and allowed utilizing in this connection an important quantity of powder and metal strips which remained in store after filling orders for .45" and .577" ball and blank, to date, and which, in view of changes in armament, might have become useless.

This rolled brass blank cartridge for .303" rifle, though not strictly adapted for use in magazine arms is quite serviceable in a single loader, such as the Martini-Metford, even in a magazine rifle, when used as a single loader. There is, therefore, no objection whatever to its adoption for the Militia and it is, at the same time, much more economical than other descriptions of blank .303" made from solid drawn brass cases provided with paper bullet, specially intended for use in magazine rifles.

Towards the end of the fiscal year, instructions were given to procure machinery, for the manufacture, in Canada, of .303" service ball ammunition, latest British Government pattern and loaded with "cordite."

The machinery was ordered on estimates I had obtained from one of the most reliable firms in England, and it is expected that, early in 1895, these machines will have

passed inspection and will have been forwarded to Quebec to soon be under work, producing a very modern and efficient type of ammunition for use in a rifle sighted for the greatest velocity and range obtainable therewith, and at the same time of such weight and general construction as to give the greatest satisfaction.

It is a matter for congratulation, that all the older descriptions of rifle ammunition are now in a fair way of being replaced by .303" Lee-Netford cartridges with smokeless powder, giving so much greater range, accuracy and penetration.

In connection with the new machinery ordered, several improvements on previous plants supplied to both government and private establishments abroad were suggested to the manufacturers and adopted by them. These improvements will tend to reduce hand labour to a minimum and make all the machinery automatic. I have also suggested changes in machinery with a view of avoiding loss from scrap metal and especially cupronickel which is expensive. I expect thereby to considerably reduce the cost of .303" ammunition manufactured here.

At an early date, this year, it was brought forward that the reserve of artillery projectiles should be made up to the number, per gun, required by the regulations of the service. This implied a considerable increase in the output of the shell factory worked in connection with this government cartridge factory, unfortunately it was found impossible with the means extant to sufficiently enlarge manufacturing operations here, to meet the demand.

We are now in this part of the works quite stationary, making very little more than enough to supply annual requirements of the militia artillery.

Though all work has been restricted in the shell factory to field artillery ammunition it will take a more than reasonable lapse of time to bring up shell reserves to the required figures. There seems then to be no other alternative but to purchase out of the country, or else, enlarge the shell factory to produce sufficiently to fill up the artillery reserve.

As shells can be produced here as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be imported under present conditions—more so if manufactured in important quantities—I would submit that a manifest advantage exists in the latter alternative, viz., enlarging the shell works sufficiently to make this country entirely self-reliant in this respect. To thus extend our manufacturing capacity would not entail great expense. The shell finishing shop is, even now, too small for our present limited output, it would require to be enlarged. It is so crammed with machinery that when the least accumulation of work takes place, workmen are much hampered. The building could be enlarged to double its present size by rebuilding the front wall further out, replacing the stonework thereof by large windows and raising and enlarging the roof, strengthening also the joists to get additional belt power, utilizing the whole space, so enlarged, exclusively for lathes, drilling and milling machines, the number of which would have to be doubled.

At the same time a larger boiler and engine would have to be got. The present steam power is sufficient to meet all actual demands at the main factory, running, with some management, the cartridge factory, shell shop, foundry and electric light machinery. But nothing more can be added on now, without the risk of breaking down. The steam engine and boiler were intended, at first, to run only the cartridge machinery, and all the shell plant was added to this without a corresponding increase in power. It would be safer to get a new and stronger engine and boiler, properly housed outside of the main factory and connecting the shops by electric power transmissions, instead of line shafts running from one building to another with all their attendant disadvantages.

The manufacture of shells was, when began, quite in the nature of an experiment, in Canada, and the novelty of this kind of work made it advisable to keep this manufacture on a small footing. Now that sufficient experience has been obtained, it may appear that the time has arrived to expand this enterprise if the full benefits to be derived from its maintenance are to be gathered.

The time lost and the obstacles in the way since some years, when order for shells had to be filled in England, need not be recalled. The supply was provided by private manufacturers at their own convenience, so to say, and at high prices. Means are now extant in Canada to provide annual requirements in this respect.

Militia and Defence.

The works only require expansion to become fully efficient.

From year to year as the armament of the Militia Artillery gets more out of date, and even with a new armament, will this factory have increasingly to be depended upon for supplies of artillery projectiles, and it might now be also seriously considered whether in the extension of operations I now advise, the manufacture of fuzes, time and percussion, friction tubes, and other equally essential stores, should not be provided for, as well as for the increase in shell production.

The manufacture of percussion fuzes was begun in a tentative manner at this factory, several years ago, but to produce on a sufficiently large scale requires special machinery, which would have to be procured, as there is nothing of the kind at this factory. In this connection the proposed extension to the shell shop would be useful, as the fuze machinery could be set up in a well lighted upper gallery, under the same supervision as the shells.

With these adjuncts, the shell department, in connection with this factory, could be relied upon to provide ordinary requirements. It is not now sufficiently developed to do so, and if contingencies should arise requiring a sudden increase in output, to meet an emergency, it could not be done.

Even with such extensions as I propose, our manufacturing facilities would remain very far short of meeting emergencies of war, but this establishment so developed as to provide means of manufacturing the more essential and special war material, equipped, as it ought to be, with the most improved machinery and provided with a trained staff of officials, could become a source of valuable information and guidance, if, at any time, it was considered necessary to call upon private manufacturing firms in Canada, to supplement the output of this factory.

There can exist no doubt as to the beneficial effect, in such circumstances, of a trained factory staff assisting with technical advice, based on practical experience, such firms as might be intrusted with government contracts for supplies and exercising, on their manufacturing operations, proper supervision to ensure compliance with the requirements of the service.

In the above would appear to consist a very important object of such an establishment as this Government Factory, which could become a source of information and guidance to private enterprise called upon to increase supplies of war material for certain emergencies.

The beneficial effects of a technical staff, in assisting with their practical experience and in supervising the work of private establishments engaged in contracts of the above nature, are apparent. But in order that such experience be forthcoming when required, the means of developing and increasing it must be provided by varying the description of articles to be produced at this factory, rather than by increasing the production of only a few of the most essential military stores. This policy has no novelty about it elsewhere. In several countries, notably in Great Britain, though arsenals are provided with very extensive plants of machinery for various purposes, still notwithstanding those large accumulated means of production under state control, it is found advisable under certain conditions of supervision, to let out to an extent, contracts to private firms, for the supply of ammunition and other warlike stores, reserving for some natures of material, the performance of finishing processes to Government manufacturing establishments.

But if, on emergent occasions, a similar advantage is to be successfully taken of such private sources of supply as may exist in Canada, in this respect, a judicious expansion of varied means of manufacturing must take place at this factory, more especially in connection with artillery stores.

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

OSC. PRÉVOST,
Superintendent, G.C.F.

The Deputy Minister of
Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

Militia and Defence.

PART 2.

REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING

To the Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Forces under my command.

THE PERMANENT FORCE.

The Royal Regiments, forming the Permanent Force of the Dominion, have maintained a steady progress towards increased efficiency. This progress is to be ascribed mainly to improved organization, which allots to every grade its definite sphere of action, and corresponding responsibility. There is, however, much yet to be done in this direction, which, as I have pointed out in former Reports, can only be accomplished by the more thorough education of Officers in their professional duties.

The practice initiated last year, of sending some Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, of these regiments, to England for instruction, has been productive of excellent results. The Dominion is to be congratulated, not only on the manner in which all these Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, have taken advantage, of the opportunity afforded them for improvement, but likewise on the ability they have since shown, in communicating, to those around them, the effect of their own experience. In pursuance of the same intention, three Officers this year have been sent to England. It is pleasing further to record, in this connection, that all, who have thus been associated with the Imperial Forces in England, have earned for themselves an excellent reputation, from the Officers under whom they served. I trust that the system will be continued, and that in the coming year, the necessity for the thorough instruction of Non-Commissioned Officers, as well as of Officers, will not be overlooked.

Appendices "A" and "B" deal with the personnel of these Regiments in the same manner as in my former reports. The number of recruits, enlisted during the year, has been greater, and of a better class, than in former years. The returns of Courts-martial show a notable decrease in military crime. It is especially gratifying to note a marked diminution of drunkenness, in many of the units, and of the offences which are the invariable result of such excess. Generally speaking, if these Regiments have not yet attained the full degree of efficiency, which I should wish to see, they constitute nevertheless a very valuable force, of which Canada may feel justly proud

In view of incorrect statements which have been made, with a certain appearance of authoritative importance, as to the cost to the country of the Permanent Force, as compared with that of the Active Militia, it is my duty to draw your attention to the following facts. As shown by the details of the estimates, submitted to Parliament for the past year, 1893-4, a sum of \$223,000 represents the emoluments of the Permanent Force, in full of all pay and allowances, while the appropriations, which pass directly into the pockets of the Active Militia, in the form of pay and allowances for the same period amount to \$343,800.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The Return of Certificates (Appendix "C"), granted at the Royal Schools of Military Instruction, shows a slight decrease in the total, as compared with the numbers last year, but there is an increase in the number of those certificates, which are granted after a longer and more thorough course of instruction. The decrease in the total is fully explained by the fact that, for ten months of the year reported on, there were no courses of instruction for the Militia at Victoria, B.C. Now, however, a school of instruction has been established, in connection with the Royal Marine Artillery at that station, under Lt.-Col. Rawstorne, R.M.A. In accordance with the suggestion, contained in my Report last year, Schools of Instruction, for Infantry and Artillery of the Active Militia, have likewise been established in connection with the Imperial Forces at Halifax, N.S. Every endeavour is thus being made to bring military instruction within easy reach of all, while, at the same time, not reducing the standard of instruction, requisite for securing a certificate, to too low a level.

The numbers of the Active Militia trained in the year 1893-4 are as follows:—

Performed 12 days' Training.			Performed less than 12 days.		
Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.
1,467	17,107	2,308	60	713	11

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The total performing 12 days' training shows an increase, on the preceding year, of 112 Officers, 1,600 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and 832 horses.

Further details are furnished in Appendices "E" and "F."

The quality of the drill, done by the Rural Militia in Camps of Instruction, has improved, in consequence of the pursuance of a clearly defined system, by which no more is demanded of the men than can be acquired within the very short period allowed for instruction. In consequence of my absence in England last year, I was present only at the Camp of Instruction in No. 9 District. There, however, I had means of judging of the progress which had taken place, since my first inspection of the same Battalions, in 1891. The work that was done at Aldershot, N.S., on the fourth day after the assembly in camp, was distinctly better than that which I had seen previously, at the

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conclusion of a twelve days' course. The increased energy, shown by all ranks, was to be attributed to their knowing exactly what was required of them, and to the elimination of many useless practices, upon which, formerly, a great deal of time was wasted. There can be no doubt that, with systematic training, the men of the Rural Militia are capable of acquiring a very considerable proficiency, in military exercises.

I cannot refrain from an expression of regret, that circumstances should have rendered it impossible, to call out any part of the Rural Militia for training during the current financial year. No one appreciates more fully than I, the value of the men of these corps, as an element of the defensive strength of Canada, and though the time allotted for their instruction is inadequate, the assembling of these corps periodically serves to maintain a military spirit in the country, which cannot be too highly valued.

In Appendix "J" I have reproduced the report submitted to you on a Camp of Instruction, held this year at Point Lévis, one of the objects of which was to facilitate the obtaining of certificates of military qualification, by provisionally appointed Officers, and by Non-Commissioned Officers of the Rural Militia. This Camp was inexpensive, for, though extended over six weeks, the cost did not exceed that, usually incurred in each Military District, for a 12 days' Camp of the Active Militia. It cannot fail to be productive of excellent results, in consequence of the training it afforded to the most important elements of a military organization, viz., the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

A similar new departure was made, with a view of obtaining increased efficiency, in the Field Batteries of the Active Militia. The remarks of the Inspector of Artillery, on this subject, are deserving of special attention. Small detachments, consisting of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from these Batteries, were assembled at Laprairie, Que., where, attached to "A" Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, they underwent a special training, in connection with the Annual Gun Practice. The effect, that can be produced by the fire of Field Artillery, depends entirely on the system, by which that fire is directed and controlled. Such a system necessitates a more accurate training of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunlayers than has hitherto been given in the Canadian Militia. The success, which attended this Camp, was due mainly to the experience obtained last year by Major Drury, Royal Canadian Artillery, when attached to the Royal Artillery, and likewise to the administrative ability displayed by Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Royal Canadian Artillery, in performing the duties as Commandant of the Camp. The report of the latter officer is appended. (Appendix "K.")

A further development, in the practical training of the Garrison Artillery of Nova Scotia, has been dealt with by the Inspector of Artillery (Appendix "L"). The defence of that province centres in the Imperial fortress of Halifax. It is most necessary, therefore, that the training of the Militia of Nova Scotia should be such, as to fit it to perform the duties allotted to it, in the general scheme of defence, and should be carried out in close connection with the Imperial Garrison.

I beg to draw your attention to my previous reports of 1891, 1892 and 1893, in which I have indicated changes in organization, which would contribute considerably, in my opinion, to the efficiency of the City Militia. These corps, which partake far more of the character of the Volunteer organization in England, than of the Militia as

contemplated by the Canadian Militia Act, would, undoubtedly, if relieved of some of the restrictions of that Act, develop a far higher standard of efficiency, than they have yet attained. I alluded so fully to this subject in my Report of 1891 (page 4), that I consider it hardly necessary to recapitulate what I then brought forward.

SMALL ARMS.

During the past year, 1,000 rifles, on the Martini-Metford principle, have been received, of which 730 have been issued on trial. The reports received show it to be an admirable weapon. It differs, however, in many points, from any weapon which has been hitherto used by the Militia Force, and it will only be after some practice and experience, that the full advantage of it will be realized. The ammunition issued with the rifle has not been satisfactory. This defect, however, will be remedied by the decision, which has been arrived at, to adopt the Cordite ammunition, in use in the Imperial Service, and to manufacture the same at the Dominion Cartridge Factory at Quebec.

Two hundred Martini-Metford carbines have been issued to the Cavalry, with Cordite ammunition, the results proving fully satisfactory. The absence of recoil, of smoke, and of fouling are all that could be desired.

RIFLE RANGES.

The general adoption of a modern rifle will undoubtedly necessitate the closing of many rifle ranges, included in the return of Rifle Ranges (Appendix "I"). The ranges at London, Ont., and Fredericton, N.B., have been altered to meet the new conditions, and a range, suitable for practice up to 1,000 yards, has been secured at Vancouver, B.C. The necessity for rifle ranges, throughout the country, will be felt more and more, and must undoubtedly render necessary special appropriations, to meet this requirement. Musketry practice of the Militia in Canada must, for a long time to come, be almost entirely voluntary, and for this purpose a range should be readily available, for every Company in the rural districts.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

As regards the clothing and equipment of the Militia, I commend my former reports, and the remarks in those reports on the system of issue, to your earnest attention. The question is a large one, but it is so intimately connected with the efficiency of the Militia, that I must be excused for again bringing it forward.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at Victoria, B.C., have, since my last report, been handed over to the Imperial authorities, as part of the Canadian contribution towards the defence of that port. They are now occupied by a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, furnished by the Imperial Government, under the agreement entered into in 1893.

The inadequacy of Barrack accommodation in the Dominion is seriously felt. At present, it is impossible to accommodate more than a very small proportion, of the men of the Active Militia, who annually volunteer to attend the schools of instruction. Upon the higher instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active

Militia and Defence.

Militia, in such establishments, depends so materially the efficiency of the whole Force, that I earnestly hope funds may be available, for increasing the accommodation at our various Permanent Military Stations. The Barracks at Kingston, Ont., and at Fredericton, N.B., are neither healthy nor adapted to modern requirements. Some of the old buildings, still in occupation as married quarters, at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, are likewise in a deplorable condition, and quite unfit for occupation.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

In the report of the Commandant, of the Royal Military College, will be observed a reference to the employment, of some of the graduates of that establishment in topographical work, connected with this Department. The work done by these gentlemen, under the special supervision of Captain Lee, R.A., and under the direction of the Quarter Master General, has been admirably performed. It will, I believe, prove an undertaking of permanent value to Canada, from the civil, as well as the military point of view. The value of the technical military training, given at the Royal Military College, has been thus proved to be of a character, which in the event of any serious emergency, would be of inestimable value to the Dominion. The practical nature, of the general educational training, has been so frequently enlarged upon by the Commandant, that it needs no more than a word of admiration from me. I would, however, draw attention to the great advantage, that would accrue to the Service were a larger number of graduates, of the Royal Military College, appointed to the Permanent Force of Canada. The want of early military technical training is a deficiency which cannot easily be remedied. A knowledge of drill alone does not make a man an officer, and the scientific knowledge of his profession, which is essential to an officer in the present day, cannot be attained unless his educational acquirements are of a suitable character.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF.

I have, in former reports, urged the necessity of systematic organization, throughout the Militia Service. Especially is it necessary, that such organization should be directed towards the Staff, upon whose energy, technical knowledge, and practical experience, depends the working of any military machine, whether of the Regular or of the Militia type. I again urge this question upon your careful consideration.

It is impossible for any person, however little acquainted with military matters, to view the events, which are actually occurring, in one of the largest Empires in the world, without realizing that personal bravery, and the riches and resources of a large Empire are powerless, for the defence of a country, unless they have, by organization, been made readily available in time of need. The same events show us how a comparatively small, but highly organized, force can overcome the greatest difficulties, and lay at its feet an Empire, hitherto regarded as unassailable.

From the knowledge I have acquired, in the course of four years of intimate acquaintance with the Canadian Militia, I will venture to assert that no body exists, in which there is a stronger feeling of patriotism and loyalty, than in that which I have the honour to command. The sacrifices made annually, by all ranks, should be a sufficient proof of this fact, even for those who have not had the advantage, that I have

enjoyed, of an intimate personal acquaintance with all ranks. It is in view of the endeavours, so generously made, to safeguard this important part of the Empire, that I can again venture, to urge the adoption of a systematic organization, by which alone can the security of any country be assured.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR HERBERT, Major-General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1894.

Militia and Defence.

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending 30th June, 1894.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1893.	Strength on June 30, 1894.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.					Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.				Serving with pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Pursue.	Discharged Unserviceable.	Discharged Invalided.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Detachment.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	148	117	145	17	3	5	22	28	1	4	80	87	7	2	12	108	72	26	24	23	1
Royal Canadian Artillery ...	403	350	364	36	13	3	64	64	2	1	183	178	1	2	16	197	146	51	48	119	7
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry...	404	353	395	32	2	6	50	65	3	17	175	172	11	15	19	217	170	68	45	112	13
Total ..	955	820	904	85	18	14	136	157	6	22	488	487	19	19	47	522	388	145	117	254	21
Increase in 1893-94..	.....	.....	84	11	2	3	3	3	.....	18	40	175	.....	13	7	143	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1893-94..	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	45	7

M. AYLMEYER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX B.)

PERMANENT REGIMENTS.

RETURN of Convictions by Court Martial from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

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.	Remarks.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons	" A " Troop.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	8	} 33	
	" B " Troop.....	2	9	1	.....	13	25		
Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery	" A " Fd. Battery.....	3	9	.....	.....	3	15	} 53	
	" B " Fd. Battery.....	} 5	10	2	1	20	38			
	No. 1 Company.....									
	No. 2 Company.....									
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry	No. 1 Company.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	8	} 44	
	No. 2 Company.....	.....	6	2	.....	6	14		
	No. 3 Company.....	4	3	4	5		16	
	No. 4 Company.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	6		
Total Crimes .....	.....	16	45	11	1	57	130	.....	
Total Crimes, 1892-93. ....	.....	14	44	20	8	90	176	.....	
Increase.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	33	46	.....	

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Militia and Defence.

(APPENDIX C.)

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N. C. Officers and Men of the Active Militia
in the year ending 30th June, 1894.

Arm and Station.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special Course.				Total.	Remarks.
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.			
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		
Cavalry, Toronto.....	1				3	3	2	5	1	†2			17	†Equitation 1.
do Winnipeg.....					*1		7			*5			13	*Infantry 6.
Artillery, Kingston.....					2	3	8	3	1				17	
do Quebec.....	1		3		2	2	14	11	4	1			38	||At Victoria, B.C.
Infantry, London.....		1	1		4	3	2	18		8			37	
do Toronto.....			1		6	14	4	19	8	30			82	
do St. Johns, Que.....			3	1	2	5	8	25	5				49	
do Fredericton.....					13	7	10	52	3	9			94	
Total.....	2	1	8	1	33	37	55	133	22	55			347	
Increase, 1893-94....		1	2			12	5			9			29	
Decrease, 1893-94....				1	1			6	39		1	1	49	
Net decrease, 1893-94													20	

M. AYLNER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX D.)

RETURN showing numbers of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the year 1893-94 in District Camps.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 Days' Training.			Received under 12 Days' Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.
No. I	167	1,781	281	125	1,350	250	3	45	.....	39	386	31
II	182	1,871	292	118	1,468	272	14	10	.....	50	393	20
III	138	1,418	416	90	991	376	7	99	1	41	328	39
IV	87	871	41	50	603	40	4	16	.....	33	252	1
V	132	1,328	246	84	952	204	2	20	.....	46	356	42
VI	74	717	222	55	511	208	.....	17	.....	19	189	14
VII	133	1,332	48	99	1,012	46	.....	.....	.....	34	320	2
VIII	101	1,109	360	92	1,043	353	.....	2	.....	9	64	7
IX	119	1,257	55	106	1,219	52	2	32	1	11	6	2
X .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,133	11,684	1,961	819	9,149	1,801	32	241	2	282	2,294	158

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Militia and Defence.

(APPENDIX E.)

RETURN showing the numbers of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the year 1893-94 at Local Headquarters.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 Days' Training.			Received under 12 Days' Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.
No. I.....	44	420	7	25	241	7	7	71	.....	12	108	.....
II.....	191	2,011	223	157	1,897	207	1	34	4	33	80	12
III.....	78	798	12	54	794	10	6	40	2	18	6	.....
IV.....	34	452	71	26	309	67	2	51	3	6	92	1
V.....	173	1,608	20	116	1,389	20	11	150	.....	36	69	.....
VI.....	18	168	3	15	140	.....	.....	15	.....	3	13	3
VII.....	78	787	93	56	778	85	.....	.....	.....	22	9	8
VIII.....	76	756	4	64	692	4	1	56	.....	11	8	.....
IX.....	102	1,230	37	91	1,090	36	.....	49	.....	10	97	1
X.....	41	444	71	31	439	71	10	5
XI.....	21	210	...	13	189	6	8	15
Total . . .	856	8,884	541	648	7,958	507	28	472	9	169	502	25

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(APPENDIX F.)

RETURN, by Districts, showing numbers present at Inspection, 1893-94.

Military District.	Establishment.		Numbers present at Inspection.					Wanted to complete.	
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.				Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.
				Staff and other Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Buglers, &c.	Corporals and Privates.	Total.		
No. I	211	2,201	153	192	164	1,424	1,680	58	521
II	373	3,882	276	332	510	2,781	3,623	97	259
III	216	2,216	158	171	162	1,501	1,834	58	382
IV	121	1,323	82	100	88	728	916	39	407
V	289	2,863	203	271	370	1,805	2,446	86	417
VI	72	706	54	55	30	397	482	18	224
VII	237	2,371	173	182	135	1,697	2,014	64	357
VIII	179	1,865	150	153	140	1,478	1,771	29	94
IX	221	2,487	190	168	174	1,951	2,293	31	194
X	41	444	31	35	34	367	436	10	8
XI	34	536	12	15	1	175	191	22	345

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Col.,
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Militia and Defence.

(APPENDIX G.)

MILITIA TRAINING, 1893-94.

RETURN showing the strength of Units of Active Militia in District Camps.

Military District.	Place.	Date of Assembly.	Corps.	Strength.	
				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
1893.					
I.....	London, Ont.....	June 19..	1st Hussars	15	157
	do	do 19..	London Field Battery	5	65
	do	do 19..	26th Battalion.....	23	258
	do	do 19..	28th do	24	194
	do	do 19..	30th do	24	379
	do	do 19..	33rd do	25	207
Total				116	1,260
II.....	Niagara, Ont.....	June 13..	2nd Dragoons.....	20	207
	do	do 12..	Hamilton Field Battery.....	4	73
	do	do 12..	Toronto do	4	69
	do	do 13..	19th Battalion.....	17	194
	do	do 13..	20th do	18	190
	do	do 13..	31st do	24	294
	do	do 13..	39th do	26	291
do	do 13..	44th do	18	160	
Total				131	1,478
III.....	Kingston, Ont.....	June 27..	4th Hussars.....	16	161
	do	do 27..	16th Battalion.....	21	149
	do	do 27..	47th do	18	169
	do	do 13..	3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dra- goons	16	164
	do	do 13..	Kingston Field Battery.....	5	52
do	do 13..	45th Battalion.....	20	258	
Total				96	953
IV.....	Kingston, Ont.....	June 13..	Gananoque Field Battery.....	5	55
	do	do 27..	41st Battalion.....	15	104
	do	do 13..	42nd do	17	228
	do	do 13..	59th do	20	226
Total				57	613
V.....	Laprairie, Que....	June 27..	6th D. of C. R. C. Dragoons.....	13	135
	do	do 27..	Montreal Field Battery.....	3	52
	do	do 27..	11th Battalion.....	24	274
	do	do 27..	50th do	11	126
	do	do 27..	51st do	12	89
	do	do 27..	85th do	18	243
Total				81	919

RETURN showing the strength of Units of Active Militia in District Camps—*Con.*

Military District.	Place.	Date of Assembly.	Corps.	Strength.	
				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
1893.					
VI.....	Compton, Que	June 20..	5th Dragoons	21	199
	Laprairie, Que	do 20..	Shefford Field Battery	5	50
	St. Johns, Que	do 20..	84th Battalion	16	88
	Total			42	337
VII.....	Levis, Que	July 3..	Quebec Field Battery.....	6	66
	do	do 3..	17th Battalion	24	222
	do	do 3..	81st do	17	149
	do	do 3..	87th do	23	204
	do	do 3..	88th do	19	226
	do	do 3..	92nd do	10	145
	St. Johns, Que	June 27..	55th do	18	224
Total.....			117	1,236	
VIII....	Sussex, N.B.....	June 26..	8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars	27	290
	do	do 26..	Newcastle Field Battery.....	5	74
	do	do 26..	Woodstock da	5	73
	do	do 26..	67th Battalion	27	358
	do	do 26..	71st do	25	265
	Charlottetown, P.E.I..	July 10..	Prince Edward Island Battalion Garrison Artillery	16	202
Total.....			105	1,252	
IX.....	Aldershot, N.S	Sept. 5..	King's Canadian Hussars	2	39
	do	do 5..	68th Battalion	28	374
	do	do 5..	69th do	34	370
	do	do 5..	75th do	20	242
	do	do 5..	93rd do	20	211
Total.....			104	1,236	

M. AYLMEY, Lt.-Colonel,
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(APPENDIX H.)

RETURN of Musketry in District Camps, 1893-94.

Military District and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of merit.	Rank and Name of Best Shot.	Score.	Remarks.
No. 1 London.	1st Hussars.....	18·62	Trooper H. Kellet.....	55	Best shot in camp. Equal.
	26th Battalion.....	25·67	Colour Sergeant Allen.....	71	
	28th do.....	30·02	{ Colour Sergt. Marchant... } { Sergeant Follis..... }	69	
	30th do.....	25·86	Sergeant Sanders.....	63	
	33rd do.....	27·43	Sergeant Corrick.....	62	
No. 2 Niagara.	2nd Dragoons.....		Trooper C. Secord.....	47	Best shot in camp.
	19th Battalion.....		Private W. Singer.....	50	
	20th do.....		Sergeant Armstrong.....	51	
	31st do.....		Sergeant Beemer.....	48	
	39th do.....		Private T. Haywood.....	52	
Nos. 3 and 4 Kingston.	44th do.....		Colour Sergeant Greenwood.....	45	
	3rd Dragoons.....				
	4th Hussars.....				
	16th Battalion.....				
	41st do.....				
No. 5 Laprairie.	42nd do.....				Best shot in camp.
	45th do.....				
	47th do.....				
	59th do.....				
	6th Duke of Connaught's Hussars.....	40·21	Corporal Stuart.....	61	
No. 6 St. Jonns.	11th Battalion.....	29·00	Sergeant Major Bromby.....	68	Best shot in camp.
	50th do.....	29·89	Sergeant I. McCracken.....	64	
	51st do.....	35·59	Private A. McNaughton.....	67	
	85th do.....	16·33	Private S. Beaudoin.....	56	
	5th Dragoons.....	30·37			
No. 7 Levis.	55th Battalion.....	27·88	Bandsman Paradis.....	69	Best shot in camp.
	84th do.....	10·32	Private Lajeunesse.....	57	
	17th do.....	5·39	Sergeant Major Richard.....	62	
	81st do.....	5·27	Private Lacasse.....	52	
	87th do.....	5·44	Private Huot.....	62	
No. 8 Sussex, N B.	88th do.....	5·14	Private Julien.....	54	Serg. Maj. Richard and Pte. Huot tie for best shot in camp; 62 each.
	92nd do.....	5·37	Sergeant Larachel.....	55	
	8th Hussars.....	16·39	Sergeant W. Parler.....	62	
	67th Battalion.....	20·59	Sergeant P. Appleby.....	77	
	71st do.....	26·28	Corporal H. Gregory.....	77	
No. 9 Aldershot.	King's Troop Hussars.....	46·89	Trooper C. F. Miller.....	64	Best shot in camp.
	68th Battalion.....	29·06	Sergeant Carry.....	70	
	69th do.....	35·37	Sergeant Miller.....	72	
	75th do.....	35·40	Private Veno.....	70	
	93rd do.....	41·12	Sergeant Baird.....	72	

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Colonel,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX

LIST of Rifle Ranges

Military District.	Locality.	Corps by whom used.	Greatest Range in use under existing circumstances.	Approximate length and breadth of Range Ground.	Number of Targets available at various distances.	Extent of ground behind the Butts, comprised in the Range Ground.
No. I.	London.	7th Batt. and Rifle Association.	600 yards.	980 x 100 yds	4 targets, 200 and 300 yds.; 5 targets, 400 to 600 yds.	100 yards..
do ..	do	No. 1 R.D., R.R.C.I. & Troops in Camp.	1,000 do	1,000 x 200 yds.	8 at all distances.	30 do ..
do ..	Windsor.....	21st Batt., Nos. 1 and 5 Cos.	600 do	1,000 x 50 yds	2 do ..	None.....
do ..	Leamington	21st Batt., No. 2 Co.	860 do	800 x 20 yds.	3 do ..	.....
do ..	Essex	do No. 3 Co.	900 do	900 x 80 yds.	3 do ..	.....
do ..	Woodstock.....	22nd Batt., Nos. 1 and 6 Cos.	600 do	600 x 100 yds	2 do ..	.....
do ..	Embro	22nd Batt., No. 2 Co.	600 do	600 x 200 yds	1 do ..	.....
do ..	Princeton.....	do No. 3 Co.	600 do	600 x 40 yds.	2 do ..	.....
do ..	Norwich.....	do No. 5 Co.	500 do	500 x 100 yds	1 do ..	.....
do ..	Thamesford.....	do No. 8 Co.	500 do	500 x 300 yds	1 do ..	.....
do ..	Sarnia.....	27th Batt., No. 1 Co.	600 do	600 x 50 yds.	5 do ..	None
do ..	Theford	do No. 2 Co.	600 do	.....	2 do ..	do
do ..	Hespeler.. ..	29th Batt., No. 5 Co. and Hespeler Rifle Association.	1,000 do	1,200 x 200 yds.	4 at 200 yds., 2 at 400 and 600 yds., 1 at 600 to 1,000 yds.	150 yards..
do ..	Berlin.....	29th Batt., No. 1 and 6 Cos., and Berlin Rifle Association.	500 do	500 x 100 yds	4 at 200 yds., 1 at 400 and 500 yds.	50 do ..
do ..	Guelph.....	1st Brigade Field Art. and 30th Batt.	600 do	1,000 x 700 yds.	4 at all distances.	350 do ..
do ..	Seaforth.....	33rd Batt.....	600 do	900 x 75 yds.	4 do ..	75 do ..
do ..	Clinton	do	600 do	650 x 25 yds.	2 do ..	50 do ..
No. II.	Brantford	38th Batt.	600 do	900 x 100 yds	4 up to 500 yds., 2 at 600 yds.	None.....
do ..	Georgetown	20th Batt., Nos. 2, 3 and 6 Cos.	600 do	600 x 100 yds	1 at all distances.	do
do ..	Hamilton.....	13th Batt.	1,000 do	1,100 x 35 yds	7 up to 600 yds.; 2, 700 to 1,000 yds.	75 yards..
do ..	Milton	20th Batt., Nos. 1, 4 5 and 7 Cos.	600 do	700 x 50 yds.	2 each, 100 to 600 yds.	60 do ..
do ..	Niagara	Troops in Camp....	600 do	650 x 250 yds	3 up to 300 yds., 6, 400 to 600 yds.	30 do ..
do ..	Owen Sound.....	31st Batt.....	700 do	800 x 200 yds	3 to 300 yds.; 2, 400 to 600 yds.	100 do ..
do ..	Simcoe.....	39th Batt.....	900 do	1,100 x 50 yds	1 at all distances.	50 do ..
do ..	Toronto	"A" Troop, R.C.D., No. 2 R.D., R.R.C.I., G. G. Body Guard, Toronto Field Battery, 2nd Batt. Q. O. R., 10th Batt. R. Grens., 48th Highlanders.	1,000 do	1,000 x 300 yds.	12 at 200 yds.; 10, 300 to 600 yds.; 4, 700 to 1,000 yds.	.....

Militia and Defence.

I.)

by Military Districts.

Nature of country behind Butts, whether unused, or occupied and requiring to be closed when firing is going on.	Whether ever reported unsafe.	By whom is Range owned, Government or Private Property.	If Rented, Amount of Rent, and by whom paid.	Direction of Range from Firing Point to Butts.
Hill 45 ft. high; occupied; need not be closed.	No.....	Private; leased to Western Rifle Association.	\$65 per annum; Western Rifle Association.	W.
High steep cliff; occupied; need not be closed.	do	Private.....	\$160 per annum; Government.	S.
Level land, has had clearing; must be closed for firing.	do	do	\$18 per annum; 21st Batt. and Windsor Rifle As.	S.E.
Lake Erie	do	do	\$15 per annum; captain of company.	S.
Farm land; closed for firing.	do	do	\$20 per annum; Government.	N.E.
Rapidly rising ground; occupied; closed for firing.	do	do	No rent	N.W.
Bank 100 ft. high	do	do	do	S.E.
Level.....	do	do	do	E.
Bank 30 ft. high; country occupied; closed for firing.	do	do	do	S.W.
Rising ground; occupied; closed for firing.	do	do	do	W.
Occupied; must be closed for firing.	No complaint, but is dangerous.	do	\$25 per annum; Capt. McKenzie.	N.E.
Farm land; not closed for firing.	No.....	do	No rent	N.
Hill; farm land; not closed for firing.	do	do	\$25 per annum; Hespeler Rifle Association.	N.
Pasture land; not closed for firing.	do	do	\$10 for season; Berlin Rifle Association.	N.N.W.
Cultivated; notice given to owner before practice.	do	do leased to Guelph Rifle Association.	\$35 per annum; Government.	S.
Gravel hill, used occasionally, then closed for firing.	do	Private.....	\$20 per annum; 33rd Batt. Rifle Association.	E.N.E.
River bank	do	do	No rent	W.
Grand River opposite bank 80 ft. high.	do	do	Nominal rent.....	S.S.W.
High ground; farm land; not closed for firing.	do	do	\$11 per annum; 20th Batt. Rifle Association.	N. by W.
Mountain ridge; farm land; closed for firing.	Complaints have been made.	do	Victoria Rifle Club allow free use of range to the battalion.	N.
Rocky precipice, 75 yds. in rear; not closed for firing.	No.....	do	Milton Rifle Club and 20th Battalion.	S. W.
Lake Ontario.....	do	Government.....	.....	N.
Rising ground; cultivated; closed for firing.	No; but only safe for Snider.	Partly private, partly Government.	\$30 per annum; Government.	N.
Wooded, hilly ground; not closed for firing.	No.....	Private.....	\$15 per annum; 39th Batt. Rifle Association.	S.E.
Lake Ontario.....	do	Government.....	.....	S.

List of Rifle Ranges

Military District.	Locality.	Corps by whom used.	Greatest Range in use under existing circumstances.	Approximate length and breadth of Range Ground.	Number of Targets available at various distances.	Extent of ground behind the Butts, comprised in the Range Ground.
No. II.	York.....	37th Batt.....	800 yards.	800 x 30 yds.	2 at all distances.	.....
do	Collingwood.....	No. 2 Co., 35th Batt.	600 do	600 x 50 yds.	1.....	Unlimited
do	Thornbury.....	No. 7 Co., 31st Batt.	500 do	500 x 100 yds	1.....	40 yards..
No. III	Barriefield.....	R. M. C., "A" Batt., R. C. A., 14th Batt. and Troops in Camp.	600 do	800 x 200 yds.	6 at all ranges up to 600 yds.	200 yards.
do	Campbellford.....	3 Companies 40th Batt.	600 do	1,000 x 50 y.	2 do	None....
do	Bowmanville.....	Right Wing, 45th Batt.	600 do	Length 1,200 yds.; width 100 yds.	2 at each distance up to 600 yards.	do....
do	Lindsay.....	Left Wing, 45th Batt.	600 do	700 x 22 yds.	2 at each distance	.....
do	Peterborough.....	57th Batt., "C" Troop 3rd Dragoons and Durham Fd. Batt.	800 do	800 x 50 yds.	4 do	None....
do	Port Hope.....	46th Batt., Durham Field Battery.	600 do	900 x 200 yds	4 do	300 yards.
do	Cobourg.....	40th Batt. and Cobourg Art. Co.	800 do	800 x 33 yds.	4 do	None....
do	Hastings.....	No. 9 Compy. 40th Batt.	600 do	1,900 x 300 y.	There is room for 6 targets up to 600 yds., only 1 is provided.	1,200 yds..
No. IV.	Ottawa (Rideau Rifle Range).....	P. L. D. Guards, O. F. Battery, G. G. Ft. Gds. and 43rd Batt.	900 do	600 x 220 yds and 900 x 60 yds.	2 each at 800 and 900 y.; 41 at all others up to 600 yds.	200 yards.
do	Prescott.....	"D" Troop, 4th Hussars, Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Cos., 56th Batt.	600 do	750 x 100 yds	4 at all distances	50 do.
do	Brockville.....	Part of 41st and 42nd Batts.	800 do	800 x 50 yds.	4 do	.....
do	Perth.....	No. 3 Co., 42nd Batt.	600 do	600 x 100 yds	1 do	.....
do	Renfrew.....	No. 5 Co. do	1,100 do	1,100 x 100 y.	2 do	None....
do	Pembroke.....	No. 6 Co. do	900 do	1,500 x 50 y.	1 do	100 yards.
do	Carleton Place.....	No. 5 Co., 41st Batt.	600 do	1,760 x 1,300 yds.	2 do	.....
do	Metcalfe.....	No. 7 Co., 56th Batt.	600 do	900 x 800 yds	3 do	.....
do	Spencerville.....	No. 6 Co. do	400 do	1,000 y. long	2 do	100 acres of bush.
do	Kemptville.....	No. 4 Co. do	600 do	600 x 100 yds	1 do	.....
do	Gananoque.....	Gananoque Field Battery and No. 2 Co., 41st Batt.	600 do	1,320 x 800 y.	2 do	.....
do	Cornwall.....	59th Batt.....	600 do	800 x 50 yds.	3 do	.....
No. V.	Côte St. Luc.....	6th Cav., M.F. Bat'y, M. Gar. Art., 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 65th and 85th Batts.	900 do	1,860 x 224 y.	20 targets 100 to 600 yards; 2 from 700 to 900 yds.	About 750 x 198 yds. behind 1st class Butt and 1,150 x 224 yds. behind others.

Militia and Defence.

by Military Districts—*Continued.*

Nature of Country behind Butts, whether unused or occupied and requiring to be closed when firing is going on.	Whether ever reported unsafe.	By whom is Range owned, Government or Private Property.	If Rented, Amount of Rent, and by whom paid.	Direction of Range from Firing Point to Butts.
Rising ground; cultivated...	Complaint made once about 10 years ago.	Private.....	\$15 per annum by Gov- ernment; \$7.50 by bat- talion.	E.
Nottawasaga Bay.....	No.....	do	Nominal rent.....	E. by S.
Georgian Bay.....	do	do	do	S.E.
Falling, used as pasture be- yond the 500 yards men- tioned.	No.....	Government.....	.....	E.
Hill 40 to 50 feet high imme- diately behind butts; un- occupied.	do	Private.....	Rented by 40th Batt ...	S.
Hill in rear of butts; unoc- cupied.	do	Private property...	Rent \$40 per annum; Government.	S. S. E. and S. W.
Large abutment in rear; river Scugog about 1,000 yards.	do	Township of Ops...	Free of rent.....	N. W.
Steep hill; unoccupied.....	do	Private property...	\$45 per annum; Govern- ment.	E.
Lake Ontario.....	do	do	\$20 per annum; Govern- ment.	S. E.
do	do	do	\$15 per annum; Cobourg Rifle Association.	S.
Hill 45 feet high, heavily tim- bered butt; beyond which is a river nearly a mile wide.	do	do	No rent.....	N.
Fairly level arable and grazing ground; closed for firing.	do	do	\$500 per annum; Govern- ment.	S. S. E.
Sand ridges and undulating pasture; closed for firing.	do	do	\$50 per annum; Govern- ment.	N. W.
Stony and wooded; occupied.	do	do	do	N.
Marsh and bush.....	do	do	\$10 paid by Perth Rifle Association.	N.
Hill 75 feet high	do	do	No rent	N. E.
Wooded hills and river.....	do	do	\$12 per annum; Capt. Irving.	E.
High butt; bush at back; not used.	do	Clergy lands.....	\$25 per annum; Carleton Rifle Association.	W.
Swamp; not closed when firing	do	Private property...	No rent.....	N.
Solid bush do ..	do	do	do	N.
Thick bush do ..	do	do	do	N. E.
High hill.	do	do	\$25 per annum; Ganano- que R. A.	N.
Farm land; not closed; thick bush behind butts.	do	do	\$50 per annum; Govern- ment.	N. W.
Bush; unoccupied; not neces- sary to close the bush when firing is going on.	do	do	Leased by Government for 15 years at \$900 per annum.	W.

LIST of Rifle Ranges

Military District.	Locality.	Corps by whom used.	Greatest Range, in use under existing circumstances.	Approximate length and breadth of Range Ground.	Number of Targets available at various distances.	Extent of ground behind the Butts, comprised in the Range Ground.
No. V.	Laprairie.....	Troops in Camp.....	600 yards.	1,000 x 500 y.	4 at all distances	50 to 100 y.
do ..	Three Rivers.....	86th Batt.....	600 do	600 x 50 yds.	2 do	None ..
No. VI.	Sherbrooke.....	53rd Batt.....	600 do	600 x 50 yds.	2 at each distance	About 50 y
do	St. Johns, Que.....	No. 3 R.D., R.R.C.I.	600 do	750 x 50 yds.	1 butt; no more targets.	150 yards.
do	do	No. 3 R.D., R.R.C.I. and for District Camp.	600 yards flat, could have 900 to 1,000 from barracks.	750 x 50 yds.	2 butts; 4 targets in line.	100 yards.
do	Richmond	54th Batt.....	600 yards.	750 x 150 yds	3 up to 200 yds., 2 to 600 yds.	About 150 yds.
do	Clarenceville.....	60th Batt., No. 4 Tp., 6th Cavalry.	800 do	1,000 x 200 y.	4 from 100 to 600 yds.	.....
do	Waterloo.....	79th Batt.....	600 do	600 x 200 yds	2 from 100 to 600 yds.	.....
do	Sweetsburg.....	Shefford F'd. Battery, 52nd Batt.	600 do	1,200 x 800 y.	2 from 100 to 600 yds.	400 yds...
do	Cookshire.....	5th Dragoons and 58th Batt.	600 do	700 x 250 yds	3 from 100 to 600 yds.	100 do ..
do	Sutton.....	No. 5 Troop, 5th Dragoons, 52nd Batt.	600 do	800 x 350 yds	2 from 100 to 600 yds.	200 do
do	Compton	Troops in Camp.....	600 do	600 x 100 yds	5 from 100 to 600 yds.	.....
No. VII	Lévis	R. C. Artillery, Q. O. Can. Hussars, Lévis G. A. 8th, 9th and 17th Batts.	600 do	600 x 58 yds. average.	12 targets.....	.....
do	Beauport Flats.....	Q. O. Can. Hussars, 8th, 9th and 87th Batts.	600 do	.....	2 at each distance	Tidal b'ch water s'vl miles. 200 yds.
do	Inverness Corner...	55th Batt. and Megantic Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	800 x 50 yds.	4 targets .....	.....
do	Ste. Geneviève.....	70th Batt. and Champlain Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	600 x 120 yds	5 do	None
do	Rivière du Loup (<i>en bas</i>).	89th Batt. and Témiscouata Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	800 x 60 yds.	5 do	200 yds...
do	Rimouski.....	89th Batt. and Rimouski Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	1,000 x 72 y.	2 do	200 yds...
do	Ancienne Lorette...	87th Batt. and Co. Quebec Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	600 yards...	2 do	.....
do	Somerset, P.Q.....	No. 5 Co., 55th Batt., and Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	600 do	2 do	.....
No. VIII	Fredericton	No. 4 R.D., R.R.C.I. and 71st Batt.	700 do	800 x 30 yds.	3 at each distance	100 yds...
do	St. John, N.B	N.B. Batt. Gar. Art., 6 2nd Batt., St. John Rifle Co.	600 do	700 x 100 yds	4 do do	None
do	Sussex	All Militia Corps in District.	600 do	1,000 x 100 y.	12 do do	400 yds...
do	Woodstock	Woodstock Fd. By., Brighton Engineers and 67th Batt.	700 do	800 x 200 yds	2 do do	None

Militia and Defence.

by Military Districts—*Continued.*

Nature of Country behind Butts, whether unused, or occupied and requiring to be closed when firing is going on.	Whether ever reported unsafe.	By whom is Range owned, Government or Private Property.	If Rented, Amount of Rent, and by whom paid.	Direction of Range from Firing Point to Butts.
Public road from village; closed and turned while firing; Laprairie Bay.	No.	Private property.	No rent.	N. W.
St. Lawrence River; not closed.	do	do	do	S.
Side of hill; wooded; not occupied.	do	Private	\$25 per annum; Government.	W.
Flat, with light bush behind the butt.	Reported unsafe, Jan. 1, 1891; disused.	do	\$50 per annum; Government.	E. to W.
High bush.	Protested by L. H u o t, before present lease.	do	\$100 per annum, paid by the Town of St. Johns; leased for 5 years, June 21, 1892.	E. to W.
Hilly; wooded; closed while firing.	No.	do	Rent free.	N. W.
Swampy; wooded; ground occupied as pasture sometimes, but so far has never required to be closed.	do	do	do	E. S. E.
Mostly wooded; requires to be closed.	do	do	do	N.
High hill; crowned with timber; not closed.	do	do	do	N.
Hilly; lightly wooded; unoccupied during firing.	do	do	\$5 to \$10; paid by Rifle Association.	N. E.
High hill; timber land; unused.	do	do	Rent free.	E.
Wood; unoccupied.	do	do	Rent of camping ground covers rent of range.	W.
Hilly	do	Government .....	.....	S. S. E.
Tidal beach and water when tide is high.	do	Private	No rent charged	S. W.
Woods, and clearance, occupied.	do	do	\$4 per annum; Megantic Rifle Association.	W.
Wooded; unoccupied.	do	do	\$8 per annum; Champlain Rifle Association.	S. W.
Hilly; about 150 ft.; wooded; unoccupied.	do	do	\$7 per annum; Association	N. W.
Hilly; 60 ft. wooded; not closed.	do	do	\$10 do do ..	S. E.
Hill behind butts 60 ft. high, 100 y. from targets; wooded.	do	do	\$15 do do ..	N.
Woods; occupied for hay.	do	do	Entrance fee by members of Association.	W.
Rough and hilly; unused.	Not since stop-but built.	do	\$62 per annum; Government.	S. W.
Steep hill thickly wooded; not closed.	No.	do	\$250 per annum; Government.	W.
Bush; unused; not closed ..	do	do	N. B. Prov. Rifle Association pays \$100 per annum and charges Government \$25 per annum.	S.
A very high hill; unoccupied; not closed.	do	do	\$30 per annum; Government.	E.

LIST of Rifle Ranges

Military District.	Locality.	Corps by whom used.	Greatest Range in use under existing circumstances.	Approximate length and breadth of Range Ground.	Number of Targets available at various distances.	Extent of ground behind the Butts, comprised in the Range Ground.
No. VIII	Baker Brook	No. 7 Co., 67th Batt.	600 yards.	600 x 200 yds	2 at each distance	200 yds...
do	St. Stephen	No. 6 Co., 71st Batt.	600 do	650 x 137 yds	2 do do	.....
do	Moncton	74th Batt.	600 do	700 x 150 yds	5 do do	30 do ..
do	Chatham	No. 2 Co., 73rd Batt.	600 do	700 x 50 yds.	2 do do	.....
do	Charlottetown, P. E. Island.	P. E. I. Gar. Art., Charlett'n Engineer Co. and 82nd Batt.	600 do	700 x 200 yds	4 do do	None.....
do	Little York, P.E.I.	No. 4 Co., 82nd Batt.	600 do	900 x 650 yds	2 do do	300 yds...
do	Fortune Cove, P.E.I.	No. 7 Co., 82nd Batt.	600 do	600 x 200 yds	2 do do	.....
No. IX.	Bedford, N.S.	Hal. Gar. Art., 63rd 66th Batt. & P.R.A.	900 do	2,000 x 450 y.	18 targets.	About 1,200 yds.
do	Aldershot, N.S.	Troops in Camp. ...	700 do	Not fixed, say 1,600 x 200 yards.	8 do	About 1,000 yds.
do	Paradise West, Annapolis Co., N.S.	6 Cos. 69th Batt	600 do	1,000 x 40 yds	3 do	Nil
do	Kentville, Kings Co., N.S.	69th Batt. and Kings Co. Hussars.	600 do	900 x 200 yds.	10 do	do
do	Canning, Kings Co., N.S.	Nos. 2 and 6 Cos. 68th Batt.	600 do	1,000 x 400 y.	6 do	do
do	Pictou, N.S.	Pictou Co. of Gar. Artillery.	600 do	800 x 150 yds	2 do	do
do	Bear River, Digby Co., N.S.	3 Cos. of 69th Batt..	600 do	600 x 40 yds.	2 do	do
do	W Innot, Annapolis Co., N.S.	72nd Batt	600 do	1,000 x 100 y.	2 do	20 yds....
do	Digby, N.S.	Digby Gar. Artillery	600 do	600 x 100 yds	1 do	Nil
do	Truro	78th Batt.	600 do	800 x 200 yds	2 do	20 to 40 yds.
do	Windsor ..	No. 4 Co., 78th Batt.	600 do	1,000 x 200 y.	2 do .....	.....
do	Millbrook.	No. 5 do ..	600 do	No return ..	1 do .....	.....
do	Mount Thom.....	No. 6 do ..	600 do	do ..	1 do .....	.....
do	West River	No. 7 do ..	600 do	do ..	1 do .....	.....
do	Amherst	93rd Batt. and County Rifle Ass'n.	600 do	700 x 400 yds	3 do	100 yds.
do	Spring Hill Mines ..	No. 2 Co., 93rd Batt.	600 do	700 x 25 yds.	1 do	None
do	Mapleton	No. 4 do ..	600 do	600 x 25 yds.	1 do	50 yds....
do	Martin's River	No. 5 Co., 75th Batt.	600 do	900 x 20 yds.	1 do	200 yards..
do	Mahone Bay	Co. Gar. Artillery..	600 do	700 x 250 yds	4 do	100 yds...
No. X.	Winnipeg.	90th Batt.	900 do	2 miles by 88 yards.	3 tar. up to 600; 1 do 900.	About 1½ miles.
do	Port Arthur	96th Batt.	1,000 do	1,000 x 20 yds	2 targets.....	None.....
do	Portage la Prairie..	"B" Troop, Man. Dragoons.	About 800 yards.	1,000 x 200 y.	2 at all ranges up to 800 yds.	About 200 yds.
do	Brandon	Co. of Infantry	900 yards.	1,250 x 20 y.	2 targets....	About 200 yds.
do	Virden.	"A" Troop Man. Dragoons.	800 do	850 x 33 yds.	2 targets at each range.	.....
No. XI.	Goldstream, B.C.	B. C. Batt. Gar. Art. and B. C. Rifle Ass.	600 do	1,000 x 150 y.	7 targets.....	None.....
do	Glover Point.....	B. C. Batt. Gar. Art.	600 do	1,000 yards..	4 do	The sea ..

Militia and Defence.

by Military Districts—*Concluded.*

Nature of Country behind Butts, whether unused, or occupied and requiring to be closed when firing is going on.	Whether ever reported unsafe.	By whom is Range owned, Government, or Private Property.	If Rented, Amount of Rent, and by whom paid.	Direction of Range from Firing Point to Butts.
Wooded.....	No.....	Private.....	\$10 per annum; Government.	N. W.
Wood land; unoccupied; not closed.	do.....	do.....	\$5 by County Rifle Association; \$20 per annum by Government.	N. E.
Wooded; unused; not closed.	do.....	do.....	\$20 per annum.....	N.
Thin woods and barrens; unoccupied.	do.....	do.....	\$24 do.....	S.
Inlet of river; not closed.....	do.....	do.....	\$150 per annum; Government.	N. E.
Wooded swamp; steep hill 400 yds. across swamp; unused.	do.....	do.....	No rent.....	E.
Wooded.....	do.....	do.....	\$20 per annum; Government.	N. E.
Hilly; thinly wooded; unoccupied.	do.....	Government.....		N. N. W.
Level swamp; unused; only required to be closed in cranberry season.	do.....	Private property.....	\$12 per annum; Government.	E. S. E.
Hill high behind butts; pasture; closed.	do.....	do.....	Leased by Government for \$200 for 25 years.	S. E.
100 feet hill behind butts; unoccupied.	do.....	do.....	King's Co. Rifle Ass'n. pays \$13 per annum.	Due S.
Hill 75 feet behind butts; unoccupied; not closed.	do.....	do.....	\$10 per annum; Canning Rifle Association.	Due E.
Unoccupied; heavy bush; not closed.	do.....	do.....	No rent.....	N.
High ground; heavily wooded; not closed.	do.....	do.....	do.....	S. W.
Sand hill; not required to be closed during practice.	do.....	do.....	do.....	S. W.
High sand bank; not required to be closed during practice.	do.....	do.....	do.....	W.
High bank; not closed.....	do.....	Part Prov. Gov. part private property.	do.....	E.
do do.....	do.....	Private property.....	do.....	N. W.
Wooded hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	S. W.
do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	E.
do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	E.
Small trees; closed when firing.	do.....	do.....	do.....	E.
Heavy wooded land; not closed	do.....	do.....	do.....	N.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	E.
Wood land; not closed.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	N. W.
High hill; pasture; closed..	do.....	do.....	do.....	N. N. W.
Flat; fence on each side range; not closed.	do.....	Winnipeg R. Range Company.	90th Battalion pays \$100 per annum for 3 targets.	W.
Forest; high hill about 1½ miles; not closed.	do.....	Private property.....	Rent free.....	N.
Plain; not closed for firing..	do.....	do.....	do.....	E.
Hill 100 feet high.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	N.
Ravine with high bank on far side and 1 mile cultivated.	do.....	do.....	do.....	W.
Hill; rough ground of no use; not occupied; not closed when firing.	do.....	do.....	\$50 per annum; B. C. Rifle Association.	E.
No danger except to boats....	do.....	do.....	do.....	S.

(APPENDIX J.)

REPORT ON THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT LÉVIS.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—

1. I have the honour to submit the following report on the Camp of Instruction, recently held at Point Lévis, Quebec.

2. I think it desirable to preface my remarks, by mentioning the objects which I had in view, when I submitted for your approval a scheme, which constitutes an entirely new departure, in the system of instruction of the Militia.

These objects were—

1st. To provide a means, whereby a larger number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Active Militia, than can be ordinarily accommodated in the barracks at my disposal, could acquire a sound and practical training, in the subjects wherein they are required to pass an examination, before attaining to commissioned rank in the Militia Service.

2nd. To introduce, into the hitherto scattered units of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, an uniform system of drill, and regimental administration.

3rd. To provide practical instruction in tactics, for all ranks of the Permanent Force, whereby they should acquire, not merely the forms of drill, but learn by practical experience the true application, and the reason for, such forms.

3. Recognizing that the imitative faculty, which is inherent in every human being, may be largely utilized in instruction, and that the force, exercised on men's minds by example, is considerable, I was inclined to believe, that the close affiliation, of a considerable number of men of the Active Militia, with a thoroughly organized permanent Battalion, must infallibly be productive of good results on the former.

4. My expectations, based upon these considerations were fully realized. It was impossible to one who carefully followed, as I did, every detail of the instruction, not to observe that there was, constantly at work, a desire, on the part of the attached men of the Active Militia, to emulate, and imitate, the military bearing and regularity of their comrades of the Permanent Force.

5. There were present in Camp 162 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and privates from various Battalions, of the Active Militia throughout the Dominion, who had volunteered to go to Camp, for the purpose of obtaining instruction. The undefinable influence of emulation made itself felt, in another manner, by the fact that men from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, found themselves side by side, competing to maintain the credit, of their respective corps and province. The result was most satisfactory. Of the above number 96 took certificates of various classes.

6. The system adopted for their instruction was as follows. Two companies of about 80 men each were formed, each under the command of a selected officer of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, who was assisted in his duties by Non-Commissioned Officers of the same Regiment. Thenceforth these two Companies were known, and existed, as No. 5 and No. 6 Company, respectively, of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. They paraded with the Regiment, from the very first day, in order that the object lesson should be constantly before their eyes, and everything was done to make the men feel, that they were placed on an absolute equality, with their more thoroughly trained comrades. Realizing the influence, which externals have upon men's minds, I caused all the attached men, of whatever rank, to be clothed in new regulation serge clothing, thus giving them an appearance perfectly in harmony with that of the men of the Royal Regiment. It would have been impossible to expect men clothed in old, ill-fitting uniforms, of various colours and forms, to feel themselves on a footing of equality, with men differently arrayed. In the first days of the course, the most promising men were promoted to non-commissioned rank, and placed in charge of the sections of their

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companies, under the superintendence of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Regiment. In this capacity, they performed all the duties, devolving upon Non-Commissioned Officers in a regularly organized company, and were gradually relieved of supervision, as they acquired a knowledge of their duties.

7. It is unnecessary for me, in a report of this kind, to enter into every detail of the course of six weeks' training. It is sufficient to say, that the aim was to make the instruction thoroughly practical, both in the administrative system of a regiment, and in drill. Being, as it were, absorbed into a regular military organization, the men unconsciously became impregnated, with the order and regularity existing therein, and learnt their duties, because those duties were a part of the daily life surrounding them. In like manner, in addition to their own elementary drill-training, they were able, by their constant close connection with the Permanent unit, to form an idea of the nature of the higher tactical training, that is given to soldiers. Towards the close of the period of instruction, a short course of musketry was gone through, with the new Martini-Metford rifle. Thus all the attached men acquired an intimate acquaintance with the weapon, with which they will eventually be armed.

8. After some experience, in different countries, of what can be done in the instruction of young soldiers, I can confidently assert, that I have rarely seen better results produced in the time allotted. I attribute this mainly to the fact, that the men had their heart in the work. They had come to learn, and they did their best, to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to them. The same results, however, could not have been obtained, even with the good-will of all concerned, had it not been for two essential conditions, viz. :—

1st. With very few exceptions, all the men from the Active Militia were quartered in permanent buildings. Thus the lax discipline, which results from placing untrained men under canvas, was avoided, and the men had more of the comfort, to which they are accustomed in their homes. The men were well housed, well fed, and led a healthy life, in which there was plenty of work, varied with a reasonable amount of social and other enjoyment.

2nd. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, specially selected for the command and instruction, of the attached companies, showed themselves fully qualified for their work. I cannot speak in too high terms of the patience and care exhibited by Lt.-Col. Smith, and Captains Hemming and Wadmore, as well as by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, in every detail of their duties. They abundantly proved the immense value, of a permanent regimental organization, which can train Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for the performance, in so admirable a manner, of a very difficult duty.

9. The training, of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry itself, was an important feature of the Camp at Levis. On its first arrival in Camp, though each company was, no doubt, trained and organized according to the standard of its commander, it was very apparent, that, inasmuch as those standards varied from one another, so also did the degree of efficiency of the companies vary. It was necessary to assimilate their instruction, and to infuse into all ranks a definite idea, as to the standard of efficiency which must be aimed at. The systems of administration, in the different companies, varied considerably, for the Officers, responsible for them, had not been themselves trained in the school of a regiment, and, therefore, could not, from mere theoretical study, evolve, each one, the same model of administration. By degrees, in the course of six weeks, the four companies were moulded into a more homogeneous whole. The less efficient, being removed from their habitual surroundings, and brought into contact with other companies, could not fail to become conscious of their shortcomings, in a way that could not be brought home to them, in their separate stations. Being all for a time under one control, and under constant supervision, the misinterpretation of orders which, from various causes, is liable to occur in widely scattered stations, became impossible. All ranks were thus brought under an uniform system of administration, the principles of which, being now engrafted in the regimental system, will form a basis for the uniform instruction of the Active Militia in administrative duties. The beneficial result, which must accrue, to the bulk of the Militia throughout the Dominion, can hardly be

over-estimated, since it is evident, that where formerly a Permanent Company maintained a low standard of efficiency, the instruction of the Active Militia, for which that Company furnished a school, would bear the impress of its inferior standard.

10. I do not propose to enter upon a detailed account, of the tactical instruction, of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. It was of the character, which marks the modern system of military instruction, in Her Majesty's Army. Broadly speaking, it consisted of a graduated series of tactical problems, which had to be solved by the Officers in the field, under conditions assimilated, as nearly as possible, to those of active service. All ranks showed the keenest interest in this training, which was entirely new to them. The ideas on military training, which have been handed down traditionally in Canada, are those of a bygone age, antecedent even to the introduction of the breech-loader, and though the more recent changes, in certain forms of drill, have been adopted, the tactical requirements, on which these changes are based, have been ignored. It is only by the practical exemplification of tactical problems, that Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers can be taught their duty, as leaders of tactical units. By practical instruction alone, can they be brought to realize the importance of those details, in the daily routine of a soldier's life, which, for want of proper knowledge, they are apt to regard as mere forms, and to carry out in a perfunctory manner.

11. For the purpose of a practical training of the character I have indicated, it was necessary to have available, a considerable extent of government ground, presenting various natural features, suitable for the illustration of a variety of tactical problems. This condition was admirably fulfilled at Lévis, and the important strategic position of Quebec, being ever present, introduced an element of realism, which added largely to the interest of the instruction.

12. Valuable practical experience of another kind, was offered to those of the Permanent Force, who attended the camp at Lévis, and to the Officers commanding the dépôts of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, by a study of the arrangements for the concentration of the various units. These arrangements were most carefully worked out, in great detail, by Col. Lake, Quarter Master-General, and were of such a nature, as to afford to the officers who studied them, an idea of the careful work which is required from an Officer of the General Staff of the Army.

13. The highest praise is due to Lt.-Col. Otter, for the tact which he displayed, in endeavouring gradually to remove the many imperfections, which were observed in the regiment temporarily placed under his command, while at the same time giving encouragement to all ranks. He was assisted by a zealous adjutant in Capt. McDougall, an indefatigable Quartermaster in Capt. Denison, and by a first rate Sergeant-Major.

14. I cannot close this report without a word of acknowledgment of the assistance given by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., No. 7 District, by Lt.-Col. Forrest, Superintendent of Stores, and by all the Officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery, quartered at Quebec. They all, in their various spheres, did their utmost, to contribute to the comfort, and social enjoyment, of all ranks.

15. Personally, I must express myself well satisfied, not because I consider that the highest point of efficiency has been attained, but because a very considerable step has been made, towards a fair degree of efficiency. I appreciate the zeal that was displayed by all ranks, the desire they showed for improvement, and I feel that they returned to the regular duty of their several stations, with their minds enlarged to the really wide scope of their military duties. I earnestly hope that the system so successfully begun, may be continued year by year.

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

IVOR HERBERT, Major General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, 30th October, 1894.

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(APPENDIX K.)

From Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R. C. Artillery, to the Inspector of Artillery.

FIELD ARTILLERY PRACTICE,

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 20th November, 1894.

SIR,—1. I have the honour to report that, in accordance with G. O. (69), dated 11th August, 1894, I proceeded to Montreal on the 11th September, en route to Laprairie, to take over command of the Artillery practice camp. I was accompanied by Captain O. E. Pelletier, R.C.A.

2. At 7.30 a.m., on 12th September, I met the advance party of "A" Field Battery, R. C. A., at the Bonaventure Station, Montreal. Strength of party, 1 N. C. Officer, 6 gunners. With this party I proceeded to Laprairie at 12 o'clock mid-day on 12th September, and pitched the camp on the ground previously selected by the Inspector of Artillery.

3. "A" Field Battery, R.C.A., under Major C. W. Drury, R.C.A., strength, 60 Officers, N. C. O's. and men, and 33 horses, reported at Laprairie at 6.30 o'clock a.m. on the 13th September.

4. Surgeon-Major F. W. Campbell, R. R. C. I., reported at Laprairie at 12.30 o'clock p.m. on the 13th September, and assumed medical charge of the camp.

5. A draft from the R. C. A., Quebec, strength, 1 N. C. Officer, 12 gunners, 1 trumpeter, reported at Laprairie at 2.30 p.m. on the 16th September.

6. The Secretary of the D. A. A. reported at Laprairie at 9.30 o'clock a.m. on 17th September. This officer attended the gun practice as the statistical officer for the Dominion Artillery Association.

7. The gun practice began at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th September, under the direction of Major C. W. Drury, R.C.A., as Umpire-in-Chief, assisted by Capt. C. H. Ogilvie, R.C.A., and Lieut. H. E. Bursall, R.C.A.

8. Detachments from Field Batteries arrived, fired and departed, as follows :—

Detachment.	Arrived.	Fired.	Departed.
Montreal	17th Sept., 7.10 a.m.	Sept. 18.	18th Sept., 5.45 p.m.
Quebec	17th do 12 noon	do 19.	19th do 3 p.m.
Shefford	18th do 8 a.m.	do 19.	19th do 6.45 p.m.
Welland Canal	18th do 12 noon	do 20.	20th do 3.30 p.m.
London	19th do 7.30 a.m. do	do 20.	20th do 6.40 p.m.
Ottawa	19th do 5.30 p.m. do	do 21.	21st do 2.30 p.m.
Durham	20th do 7.30 a.m. do	do 21.	21st do 3 p.m.
1st Brigade	21st do 12 noon	do 22.	22nd do 3.30 p.m.
Toronto	21st do 3.30 p.m. do	do 24.	24th do 3.15 p.m.
Hamilton	21st do 3.30 p.m. do	do 24.	24th do 3.15 p.m.
Gananoque	24th do 7.30 a.m. do	do 25.	25th do 3.30 p.m.
Kingston	24th do 7.30 a.m. do	do 25.	25th do 3.30 p.m.

The report on the gun practice, from the Umpire-in-Chief, is forwarded herewith.

9. The detachment from the London Field Battery was disqualified by the Umpire-in-Chief, whose report on this matter has already been forwarded under separate cover.

10. The conduct of the troops in camp was excellent.

11. The health of the troops and horses was excellent. No casualties of any kind occurred.

12. The draft from the R. C. A., Quebec, under Captain O. C. Pelletier, R. C. A., left Laprairie at 3.30 p.m., on the 26th September and returned to Quebec.

13. "A" Field Battery, R. C. A., under Major C. W. Drury, R. C. A., left Laprairie at 6.30 p.m. on the 26th September and returned to Kingston.

14. The N. C. officers composing the staff of the camp were insufficient in number in proportion to the work to be performed. The N. C. Officer acting as Q. M. Sergeant had charge of the supply and issue of all ammunition, and had charge of and was responsible for all rations issued to the troops and horses. The number of detachments arriving and departing daily entailed very close attention to the issue of rations. The daily routine work of the Q. M. Sergeant in camp was, in consequence, not carried out as it should have been. The want of an Orderly Room Clerk was experienced.

15. I was obliged to ask for an additional number of N. C. O's. and men, than had been allowed, as I found it was impossible to supply the necessary daily details with the men at my disposal. It was to supply this requirement that the draft was sent from R. C. A., Quebec.

16. The guns, limbers and two wagons, for the artillery practice, were supplied from the Montreal Field Battery. Several advantages would result from the Permanent Unit being, on future occasions, furnished with its own material, and if the number of guns was increased to six some delay would be obviated, as while one detachment was carrying on its gun practice in the field, another detachment, waiting in camp, might be examined in gun laying and fuze boring. This arrangement would entail the services of one additional Officer and one additional N. C. Officer.

17. The rates charged by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company for transporting guns, horses, &c., were excessive, and the ferry service was uncertain and unsatisfactory owing to constant fogs on the river, lowness of water and prevailing high winds.

18. The camp equipment was supplied from Military District No. 5. The stores supplied were of good material, and I heard no complaints. The tents, manufacture of 1885, and in use for the first time, stood the test of two severe rainstorms without admitting any water. The stores were returned in good order and there were no deficiencies.

19. The rations supplied by the different contractors were satisfactory in every detail.

20. Of the projectiles used at gun practice, the common shells were manufactured at the cartridge factory, Quebec; the shrapnel were the zinc studded projectiles (1872) imported from England.

21. The ground was suitable, so far as the practice of "ranging" was concerned, offering facilities for long water ranges, and land ranges of shorter distances. The disadvantages of the place, as connected with the particular requirements of the camp itself, were that all the water for the troops had to be drawn from the river in barrels; the ground is of a hard clay soil, which does not shed the water.

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22. The order of dress of the troops on parade was not uniform. In many cases the badges of rank worn were incorrect, and the tracing lace and braiding of jackets not in accordance with regulations. It might be deemed worthy of consideration to give an extra credit, added to points for gun practice, for the general turn-out of a detachment on parade.

23. Owing to the numerous annual autumn fairs being held at this season of the year throughout the country, it would be advisable, if possible, to hold this camp of instruction at an earlier date.

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

J. F. WILSON,
Major and Lieut.-Col., R.C.A.,
Camp Commandant.

(APPENDIX

RESULTS of Battery service and Competitive practice

Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Number of Series.	Time from Action to				Rate of fire per Round.	Rate of Ordinary fire.	Range in Yards.
			1st Gun.	1st Shrapnel.	Ordinary Fire.	End of Series.			
Welland Canal...	Lt.-Col. Frank King..	I	1 10	9 00	11 20	16 51	50.5	17.5	1950
		II	1 30	9 02	18 23	19 01	1 03.4	13	1325
		III	2 06	8 00	11 45	14 20	47.7	16.57	1125
Toronto	Major Mead.....	I	2 05	8 45	11 40	13 40	41	12	2000
		II	1 20	7 30	10 30	13 15	44.2	19	1350
		III	2 30	7 30	10 05	12 30	41.7	19	1200
Ottawa.....	Major Bliss.....	I	1 30	7 45	16 34	17 40	53	12	1900
		II	45	7 08	13 34	15 05	50.3	14	1250
		III	55	7 25	11 25	13 20	45	15	.....
Hamilton.....	Lt.-Col. Van Wagner..	I	2 55	10 40	16 40	18 25	55.3	20	1975
		II	1 50	8 25	15 00	16 50	56.1	12	1300
		III	1 50	6 35	9 40	11 00	36.7	19	1150
Quebec	Major Boulanger.....	I	1 48	9 15	15 20	18 03	54.2	.....	1950
		II	1 22	7 18	11 10	14 45	49.2	29.7	1300
		III	1 55	7 41	10 30	13 15	44.2	21.4	1150
Montreal.....	Major Hon. J. S. Hall, jun	I	1 24	6 00	.....	20 00	1 00	.....	2200
		II	1 40	7 15	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1200
		III	50	6 00	12 00	14 00	46.7	.....	1050
Shefford.....	Lt.-Col. Amyrauld...	I	1 28	8 50	13 36	18 30	55.5	25.6	1950
		II	2 05	7 30	12 00	16 25	54.7	25	1225
		III	1 27	7 09	16 58	17 47	59.3	15	1075
Gananoque.....	Lt.-Col. McKenzie....	I	1 40	9 29	10 50	16 45	50.2	20	2275
		II	1 30	9 40	18 20	19 00	1 33	20	1275
		III	1 50	8 30	12 50	14 40	48.9	14	1175
Kingston.....	Major Drennan..	I	2 30	14 15	17 15	19 40	59	17	2100
		II	1 15	5 30	9 30	11 40	38.9	23	1300
		III	1 30	6 00	9 15	11 15	37.5	15	1150
Durham.....	Lt.-Col. McLean.....	I	1 50	7 15	9 20	16 40	50	18	1925
		II	1 28	7 45	12 48	16 40	55.5	27	1250
		III	1 45	6 05	12 14	14 35	48.6	14	1075
No. 2, 1st Brigade	Major Davidson	I	2 29	13 55	25 45	27 40	1 23	25	2075
		II	1 35	7 35	.....	15 35	51.9	.....	1150
		III	2 25	7 45	11 50	14 00	46.7	25	1125
No. 1, 1st Brigade	Lt.-Col. Nicoll	I	1 40	8 00	15 04	16 55	50.7	14	1950
		II	1 10	9 10	14 58	17 20	57.8	18	1200
		III	1 30	6 15	8 50	12 30	41.7	22	1125
London	Lt.-Col. Peters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average Time.....	I	1 52 $\frac{4}{12}$	9 25 $\frac{9}{12}$	14 51 $\frac{3}{12}$	19 14 $\frac{1}{12}$
		II	1 18 $\frac{3}{12}$	7 49 $\frac{1}{12}$	12 44 $\frac{1}{12}$	15 57 $\frac{3}{12}$
		III	1 42 $\frac{2}{12}$	7 04 $\frac{7}{12}$	11 26 $\frac{2}{12}$	12 36 $\frac{2}{12}$

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K—Inclosure.)

at Laprairie, Quebec, from 17th to 25th September, 1894.

No. of Rounds fired.		Target.	Effect.		Average No. of		Credits for Hits.			*50 p.c. Allowance.	Fire Discipline.		*Total Credits.	Remarks.	
Ranging Com. Shell.	Shrapnel.		Total Hits.	Men Hit.	Hits per Shell.	Men Hit per Shell.	1st Series.	2nd Series.	3rd Series.		Points lost for errors, &c.	*Credits Awarded.			
8	12	No. 1 Series— 4 barrels representing 4 guns advancing. 2 " 4 dummy guns in action and 4 dummies as No. 1. 3 " 45 dummies in line representing a company of infantry.	7		.87						7				
6	12		20		1.11							5			
6	12		42	20	2.33	1.11	14	40	84	69	6	82	151		
8	12		3		.15							7			
6	12		7		1.39							7			
6	12		43	19	2.39	1.06	6	14	*87	53.5	2	84	137.5	*1 dummy knocked down	
8	12		2		.10							4			
6	12		19		1.05							8			
6	12		24	15	1.33	.83	4	38	48	45	7	81	126		
8	12		1		.05							18			
6	12		29		2.16							11			
6	12		24	11	1.33	.61	2	58	*50	55	9	62	117	* 2 dummies do	
8	12		1		.05							17			
6	12		13		2.72							12			
6	12		38	21	2.11	1.17	2	26	76	52	9	62	114		
8	12											9			
6	12		8		1.44							7			
3	12		25	7	1.60	.47		16	50	33	10	74	107		
8	12											8			
6	12		2		.11							4			
6	12		15	13	.83	.72		4	30	17	5	83	100		
8	12		1		.05							11			
6	12		13		1.72							13			
6	12		13	16	1.67	.89	2	26	*26	27.5	4	72	99.5	* 1 dummy down.	
8	12		2		.10							15			
6	12		7		1.39							7			
6	12		15	11	.83	.61	4	14	30	24	5	73	97		
8	12		4		.20							14			
6	12		7		1.39							9			
6	12		5	3	.28	.17	8	14	*10	18	7	70	88	* 4 dummies down.	
8	12										13				
6	12	5	2	.28							9				
6	12	9	7	.50	.39		10	18	14	12	66	80			
8	12	2		.10							13				
6	12	1		.05							15				
6	12	6	6	.33	.28	4	2	12	9	7	65	74			

J. F. WILSON, Major and Lt.-Col., R.C.A.,
Camp Commandant, Laprairie.

From Major C. W. Drury, R.C.A., Umpire-in-Chief Field Artillery Practice, Laprairie, to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A., Commanding Field Artillery Practice Camp, Laprairie.

KINGSTON, 14th January, 1895.

SIR,—As umpire-in-chief, I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Field Artillery Practice held at Laprairie in September last.

Objects of the Practice.

The object of the practice at Laprairie was to obtain effective fire from the field batteries of the Active Militia, and to test the capabilities of the several officers in command, while providing instruction for all ranks by daily criticism of the work performed by them.

Fire Discipline.

The first condition for effective fire is "fire discipline." Fire discipline has been defined as "that condition of training and discipline which gives the commander complete control of the fire of the battery under all the changing circumstances of battle."

The control of fire is dependent on the Commanding Officer, and before a battery can produce the maximum effect of fire, it must be perfectly drilled and disciplined, or, in other words, the ordinary training of the soldier is the foundation, on which fire discipline, and the consequent fire effect, must be built up. The results of the recent practice showed that the batteries which obtained most credits for fire discipline, as a rule, secured the highest proportion of hits. Consequently, the success of a battery at the targets greatly depends upon the power of the commander to direct its fire.

Time.

Time is a most important factor in determining the effect produced by a battery in action.

I would suggest that every Commanding Officer make a careful study and comparison of the several records of time taken at the Laprairie practice.

The average time for twelve batteries taken for each series, taken from the word "action" to "first gun," was as follows: 1st series, $1' 52\frac{5}{12}''$; 2nd, $1' 18\frac{1}{3}''$; 3rd, $1' 42\frac{3}{4}''$. This was very fair for muzzle-loading guns, but as the conditions and view of the targets were the same for all, the variation between the maximum and minimum in each series seems altogether too great.

The serious consequences which might occur from a battery being silent after the guns are brought into action is a matter that cannot be too forcibly impressed upon all ranks.

The "deliberate method" of coming into action gives ample time for preparation; therefore, there is no excuse for delay in firing the first gun.

The firing in both natures of fire was slow. Unnecessary delays, for various reasons, occurred when changing from common to shrapnel. In no case did a battery approach the time limits allowed for the series, *i.e.*, two rounds per minute. It was deemed advisable not to enforce the penalty in the time limit rule this year, owing to the conditions of the practice being so new to all; next year, however, I would recommend its being rigidly observed and the battery deprived of any rounds it may not have fired within the time allowed.

Occupation of Position.

It is much to be regretted that the nature of the ground did not permit of testing the capacity of the several Commanding Officers in reconnoitring and selecting positions or in the choice of method of coming into action; since the uniformity of Laprairie Common was such that it precluded the possibility of such test. The umpires, therefore, besides pointing out the general alignment of the battery, directed that the

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"deliberate method" should be followed in the first and second series and the "direct" in the third. In connection with this subject I would remark that the employment of the "deliberate method" under the conditions existing at Laprairie, in the second series, is hardly in accordance with the spirit of the instructions. As the target was plainly visible and the range comparatively short, there was nothing to be gained by adopting the "deliberate method," yet for the sake of instruction and for testing of the knowledge of the Commanding Officers in this method, it proved useful.

Series III. "The Direct Method."

Although it was evident that one or two Commanding Officers thoroughly understood what was required, the situation was not grasped by the section commanders and gun layers, clearly demonstrating the want of training in their duties.

Ranging.

The ranging with common shell was good, but in most cases the corrections for "fuze finding" with shrapnel were quite wrong. As a rule, the ranging at the infantry target was very slow. This was especially the case when "fuze finding." When a battery is exposed to infantry fire it is evident that the rate of fire of a battery must be the highest possible, if an effect is to be produced.

A frequent cause of delay was that battery commanders waited to see the result of the first pair of shrapnel before giving out the next length of fuze, whereas it would have been quite within the instructions to give out a length for each section, one of which at the short range would, no doubt, have been correct.

Observation of Fire.

Observation of fire is a matter requiring anxious thought and long practice. Its difficulties are not always appreciated by those who criticize the fire effects of artillery.

The observation of fire was not particularly good; commanders did not make use of observers to assist them. In many cases, section commanders were noticed watching the results of the shots, consequently neglecting the supervision of their detachments.

Concentration and Distribution of Fire.

In series II. the target was "Artillery" placed at short range.

In series III. it represented an attack of infantry.

As a rule, concentrated fire was maintained throughout the practice at both these targets.

Only one Commander thought of distributing his fire. So marked was the concentration that in one instance in series III., during "ranging," several dummies were knocked down in the centre of the line of infantry, but the fire was maintained at the gap, leaving the dummies on the flanks untouched.

A study of clause III., page 97, Field Artillery Drill, respecting distribution, would be desirable.

Suggestions.

It is to be hoped that the practice of next year will include a series to fire from behind cover. This is now a most important feature of artillery warfare. It could be admirably carried out at Laprairie by using the railway embankment as cover.

I would also recommend that a longer period be allowed for the camp. The pressure of work this year was too great for the time allotted to it.

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

C. W. DRURY, Major, R. C. A.,
Umpire-in-Chief.

(APPENDIX L.)

From the Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection reports of the Field Batteries, Battalions and Companies of Artillery which have performed their annual drill for 1893-94, and further to report as follows, viz. :—

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The following batteries assembled for training in camp at the places and on the dates specified :—

Military District.	Battery.	Place.	Date.
			1894.
No. I.....	London 1st Brigade (2 batteries).....	London..... Berlin.....	June 12. Sept. 17.
No. II.....	Hamilton..... Toronto Welland Canal	Hamilton Toronto St. Catharines	June 5. do 5. do 12.
No. III.....	Durham..... Kingston.....	Port Hope..... Kingston.....	June 12. do 12.
No. IV.....	Gananoque Ottawa	Gananoque..... Ottawa.....	June 12. do 12.
No. V.....	Montreal.....	Montreal.....	June 23.
No. VI.....	Shefford.....	Granby.....	Aug. 27.
No. VII.....	Quebec.....	Point Lévis.....	July 2.
No. VIII.....	Newcastle..... Woodstock.....	Newcastle..... Woodstock.....	Aug. 7. July 3.
No. IX.....	Sydney.....	Sydney.....	July 17.
No. X.....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg.....	June 18.

2. The modern system of Field Artillery training involves the unaided handling of a battery in action by its own officers, and the technical administration of its fire by the Officer Commanding, who is responsible for the carrying out of those principles involved in the Fire Discipline of the unit.

Militia and Defence.

In order to carry the above system into effect, and with a view to bringing the Field Batteries of the Canadian Militia into accordance with the above stated requirements of modern tactics, the following special instruction was authorized :—

3. Classes for the instruction of the Officers Commanding Field Batteries in Ontario and Quebec were formed, as provided in General Orders 26, 1894, under Major Drury, R. C. A., at the Tête de Pont Barracks, Kingston. The courses of instruction were from the 29th May to 1st June, and from the 7th to 10th August.

With the same object in view, an extra day's drill was allowed to the Field Batteries in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and an Officer of the R. C. A. was detailed to act as an instructor to each during their annual drill.

The Kingston and Quebec Field Batteries were attached during their annual drill to "A" and "B" Field Batteries, R. C. A., respectively, for discipline, instruction and subsistence.

The practice of bringing Field Batteries of the Active Militia into this close connection with Permanent Units has been found of great advantage.

4. *Range Finding.*—Instructional practice in this system formed part of the annual training of all except the London and 1st Brigade Field Batteries, for which no safe range was available. The practice was carried out under the superintendence of the Inspecting Officer and in accordance with Imperial regulations. Owing, however, to the insufficient number of horses allowed to Field Batteries, practical instruction in the system of supplying ammunition from wagons had to be omitted.

5. *Annual Gun Practice.*—Detachments from the thirteen Field Batteries in Ontario and Quebec carried out their annual competitive gun practice in camp at La-prairie, near Montreal, in accordance with General Orders 69, 1894.

The Officers, N. C. Officers and men were attached to "A" Battery, R. C. A., for discipline, instruction and subsistence. A special syllabus of instruction based upon the Rules for Practice, as carried out by the Royal Artillery at Okehampton, was issued. The competition included fuze boring, gun laying, fire discipline and gun practice; the latter was carried out at three targets, representing artillery at distant and medium ranges, and infantry at close range.

Each detachment remained in camp for two days.

The following table shows the strength and composition of each detachment :—

Batteries.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Ser- geant.	Sergeant.	N. C. or Gunners.
Montreal	1	1	1	2	3	1
Quebec	1	1	1	1	3	2
Shefford	1	1	2	2	3	1
Welland Canal	1	1	1	2	3	1
London	1	1	1	2	3	4
Ottawa	1	1	2	2	4	2
Durham	1	1	1	2	3	1
1st Battalion. (No. 1.	1	1	2	2	4	2
(No. 2.	1	1	1	2	3	3
Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	4
Toronto	1	1	1	2	3	1
Kingston	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gananoque	1	1	1	2	2	2

6. The reports of Lieut.-Col. Wilson and Major Drury, R. C. A., who were in charge of the camp and practice respectively have been forwarded to you.

7. It will be noted that only two Officers and six N. C. Officers of each battery were authorized to attend this instructional camp, the service of the guns, &c., being undertaken by "A" Battery, and the efficiency of the former only was tested. The practical training of a battery in field manoeuvres, choice and occupation of a position and range finding must therefore be accomplished during its annual drill, and to ensure efficiency it

is very evident that not only should the Officers and N. C. Officers receive a practical training by being attached for a course of instruction to a permanent Battery of Field Artillery, but that recruits should receive their preliminary instruction by attendance at voluntary drills before going into camp.

8. Gun practice was carried out at local headquarters by the Winnipeg, Sydney, Newcastle and Woodstock Field Batteries during their annual drill. No marks were allotted for fire discipline, the hits on the targets only being noted and credits awarded according to the "Rules for Marking," published for the Canadian Artillery, 1893. No relative standard can, therefore, be established between the results obtained by these batteries and by those which fired at Laprairie.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

9. All the Battalions and Companies called out for training for 1894-95 performed their drill at local headquarters.

10. The annual drill and gun practice of the Garrison Artillery in Military District, No. 9, Nova Scotia, was arranged for with a view to insuring a more thorough and practical training than has hitherto been found possible. The modern system of artillery defence, involving a suitable division of duties among the *personnel* of a fortress, and a perfect artillery organization and fire control, can evidently only be effectively taught by actual training in the works, and with the guns to which the troops would be detailed on mobilization.

11. Arrangements were accordingly made, with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, for the formation of a camp of instruction for the Militia Garrison Artillery at Ives Point, MacNab's Island, Halifax. The camp was under the command of the Inspector of Artillery, who was assisted by an instructional staff of one Officer and four N. C. Officers from the Royal Artillery.

From the 20th to the 31st August the camp was attended by detachments from the four companies of the Halifax Battalion, with an average daily strength, exclusive of staff, of six Officers and sixty N. C. Officers and men. From the 3rd to the 9th September the camp was attended by detachments of two Officers and twenty N. C. Officers from the Digby, Yarmouth, Mahone Bay and Pictou Companies respectively.

12. The routine of instruction was as follows, viz.: Early morning parade, squad and marching drills under Company Officers, morning and afternoon parade, gun drill, gun laying, group drill and fort manning details under instructors. All officers were instructed in the use of the Depression Range Finder.

The gun drills, &c., were carried on with the guns of the armament of Ives Point Fort, which is in close proximity to the camp.

13. *Practice.*—This was carried out, under authority from the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, from two 9-inch guns mounted on the defences at York Redoubt, and was under the general superintendence of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery.

Each detachment, after having gone through three days' preliminary instruction, fired from five to eight rounds plugged shell, at a target towed by a steamer at from five to six knots an hour, and at ranges varying from 1,850 to 2,500 yards.

The organization of the tactical unit, in this case represented by a group of two guns, was completed by the officers and men under instruction, and the duties of fire commander, group officer, range finders and ammunition supply officer were taken in rotation by the officers on duty with their detachments.

In so far as regards direction and elevation, the practice was extremely good, but the time taken was somewhat slow, owing to the inexperience of the officers in ascertaining and predicting ranges.

There was no competition in connection with this practice, but should a similar instructional camp be authorized in 1895, it will be desirable to introduce the element of competition into the practice.

Militia and Defence.

14. The annual gun practice of company detachments from the Garrison Artillery in Military Districts 3, 7 and 8 was carried out in accordance with General Order 53, 22nd June, 1894.

The competitions at the Island of Orleans, Quebec, Fort Dufferin, St. John, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, were under the superintendence of the Inspecting Officers and in accordance with the modern system of drill.

The results of fire were marked in accordance with the rules for practice for Canadian Artillery, 1893.

I forward herewith a summarized statement of the scores made by detachments of Field and Garrison Artillery at the several localities where gun practice was carried out.

15. *Material.*—There have been no changes in field artillery material during the year, the stores and equipments have been maintained in a serviceable condition. No arrangements have yet been made for repair in store of part worn harness and saddlery.

The Garrison Artillery material at Quebec has been increased by the receipt on loan from the Imperial Government, for instructional purposes, of one 9-inch 12-ton R. M. L. gun and one 6-in. B. L. gun, both guns being complete with carriages and mountings. The guns have been mounted in the Drill Shed, Quebec.

A 40-pounder R. B. L. gun, with carriage and wagon, was transferred from Kingston to Quebec.

The issue of the stores necessary to complete "A" and "B" Batteries, R. C. A., on mobilization is being proceeded with.

Ammunition.—The ammunition reserve for the armaments of Quebec and Kingston is reported to be complete and in a serviceable condition.

The supply of 9-pr. R. M. L. ammunition from the cartridge factory, Quebec, has not been sufficient to meet the annual expenditure of shrapnel shell; therefore it has been necessary to draw on the small reserve existing. 20,000 shrapnel shell and 3,600 common shell are required to complete the necessary reserve of projectiles for the Field Artillery.

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

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery.

(Inclosure I in Report of Acting Adjutant General for Artillery.)

RESULT OF ANNUAL GUN PRACTICE.

FIELD ARTILLERY—CLASS I.

Field Battery detachment at Laprairie Camp.

Battery.	Number of Rounds.	Fire Discipline	Result of Fire.	Total.	Remarks.
Welland Canal.....	26 common shell, 86 shrapnel shell, in three series at different ranges.	82	69	151	1st prize, Dom. Art. Association.
Toronto.....		84	53·5	137·5	2nd do do
Ottawa.....		81	45	126	3rd do do
Hamilton.....		62	55	117	Credits awarded in accordance with special syllabus of instruction.
Quebec.....		62	52	114	
Montreal.....		74	33	107	
Shefford.....		83	17	100	
Gananoque.....		72	27·5	99·5	
Kingston.....		73	24	97	
Durham.....		70	18	88	
1st Brigade. { No. 1.....		66	14	80	
{ No. 2.....		65	9	74	
London.....					

CLASS II.

Field Batteries at Local Headquarters.

Battery.	Number of Rounds.	Results of Fire.	Remarks.
Woodstock.....	32 common shell, 16 shrapnel shell at 2 targets and different ranges.	321	1st prize, Dominion Artillery Association.
Sydney.....		207	2nd do do
Winnipeg.....		189	Credits awarded in accordance with Rules for Practice, 1893.
Newcastle.....		187	

GARRISON ARTILLERY—CLASS I.

Company detachments at York Redoubt, Halifax.

Detachments.	Range.	Number of Rounds	Results of Fire.	Remarks.
	Yds.	9-in. R. M. L.		
Halifax Batt., No. 1. { No. 1.....	1750 to 2050	6	2 9-in. R. M. L. guns, moving targets. Results of fire awarded in accordance with Imperial regulations. No competition in connection with this practice.	
{ No. 2.....	1850 to 2450	3		
do No. 2. { No. 1.....	1850 to 2100	8		
{ No. 2.....	1750 to 2050	6		
do No. 3. { No. 1.....	1800 to 2000	8		
{ No. 2.....	1800 to 2000	8		
do No. 4. { No. 1.....	1850 to 2150	8		
{ No. 2.....	1850 to 2450	3		
Digby Company.....	1750 to 2150	5		100
Yarmouth Company.....	1750 to 2150	5		90
Mahone Bay Company.....	1750 to 2150	5		60
Pictou Company.....	1750 to 2150	5		80

Militia and Defence.

CLASS II.

Company detachments at Isle of Orleans, Quebec.

Detachments.	Range.	Number of Rounds.	Results of Fire.		Remarks.
			64-pr.	40-pr.	
Montreal Batt., No. 1 { No. 1	2,250 yds., 64-pr., R.M.L., 2,000 yds., 40-pr., R.M.L.	12 common shell, 3 shrapnel shell, 64-pr., R.M.L., 9 common shell, 40-pr., R.B.L.	52	40	1st prize, 64-pr. 2nd prize, 40-pr.
do 2 { No. 2			56	37	
do 2 { No. 1			65	47	
do 2 { No. 2			24	6	
do 3 { No. 1			55	38	
do 3 { No. 2			71	44	
Quebec			38	48	
do 3 { No. 1			45	39	
Lévis			33	34	
do 3 { No. 2			64	45	
Cobourg Company			64	46	

Rules for Practice, 1893. Land Ranges.

Company detachments at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Company.	Range.	Number of Rounds.	Results of Fire.	Remarks.
P. E. I. Batt. { No. 1. } { No. 2. }	1,550 yds..	{ 12 common shell, 3 shrapnel shell, 40-pr., R.B.L. }	82 56	Credits awarded in accordance with Rules for Practice, 1893. Land ranges.

Company detachments at Fort Dufferin, St. John.

Company.	Range.	Number of Rounds.	Number of Fire.	Remarks.
New Brunswick Batt— No. 1	1,800 to 2,100 yards.	12 common shell, 3 shrapnel shell, 64-pr. R.M.L.	31.5	Credits awarded in accordance with Rules for Practice, 1893. Sea ranges.
No. 2			22	
No. 3			5	
No. 4			23	
No. 5			32	

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Asst. Adjt. General for Artillery.

(APPENDIX M.)

REPORT ON THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA FOR THE
YEAR 1893-94.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
KINGSTON, 29th September, 1894.

The President
Royal Military College
of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the work of the Royal Military College for the term 1893-94.

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

D. R. CAMERON,
Commandant.

The progress made in studies has been highly satisfactory.

At the close of June, 1893, a comparison of the marks gained in each class with the marks gained in the preceding year by the same classes, showed that in all but the 4th class—the last joined—there had been decided improvement.

The falling off in the 4th class was attributable to—or at least attributed to—deficiency of average attainments on joining the college.

The same cause appears to be operative still with the members of that class.

On the other hand, all the other classes have increased their scores by very large numbers of marks—not merely in excess of what was accomplished in 1891-92, but in excess of the far higher marks gained in 1892-93.

Years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
1893-94.....	18,307	15,177	8,240	4,315
1892-93.....	15,203	10,685	9,260	3,693
Difference.....	+ 3,104	+ 4,492	—1,020	+ 622

Comparing the work of the graduating class of this year with the work of the graduating class of last year, it is found that the average for the whole four years' course is largely in favour of this year's graduates.

The class of 1894 gained an average of 41,618, that of 1893 gained 37,915.

During the fourteen years in which the college has passed graduates—on only two occasions, one in 1882 and the other in 1892—has a graduate succeeded in gaining more marks than, this year, are taken by Sergt. Geo. F. Folger Osborne and by Sergt. Vernon Lemuel Beer.

Militia and Defence.

It has been very gratifying to the professors, graduates, and present students of the Royal Military College, that His Excellency the Governor General—when recently in Kingston—was pleased to remark in appreciative terms, on the reputation for efficient and important work gained by the college.

Expressing regret that he could not at that time visit the institution, His Excellency intimated his intention to do so later on, and, since then, has graciously presented a gold medal, a silver and a bronze medal for the most distinguished eligible graduates of this year, with authority for announcing that similar evidence of His Excellency's most highly valued interest in our work will be annually repeated during his term of office.

As a fresh indication of growing appreciation of the value of the College curriculum—it gives me great satisfaction to state that the Law Society of Upper Canada now accept the passing of our obligatory and voluntary entrance examinations and the college course first year examinations—as equivalent to law students' matriculation.

Again, the experiment made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in employing graduates of the Royal Military College, has, I am glad to believe, proved very satisfactory up to the present time, and promises to be of the greatest advantage to the college. It is for those who have secured the appointments to remember their Alma Mater, and that her interests are in their keeping.

Our congratulations upon the success which has hitherto attended them may be all the more heartily given, for the department with which they are connected is reputed to be most strictly supervised and intolerant of inefficiency.

The General Officer commanding the Militia has decided to employ a professor of the college and a large number of this year's graduates during the vacation, in modernizing the military topography of the country.

I need hardly say that all connected with the college hail with delight this mark of the General Officer's appreciation of the capabilities of our graduates; and, while warmly congratulating those selected for the work, we feel assured they will do their utmost in return for the opportunities thus given to them to prove their worth and to increase the reputation of their college.

There is all but an unanimous opinion amongst the parents of Royal Military College graduates, that the result of the education and training here has been very highly satisfactory.

Amongst the graduates themselves, too, there is an ever growing appreciation of the advantage they have had in passing through our course of studies, and from the exceptional social organization of our college life. Homing here together for four years at an age when character is assuming its permanent form, the students imperceptibly subject one another to the mastering influence of honourable ambition, and high principles, and form lasting and intimate friendships upon which depend social happiness. In no institution at which the attendants are merely class room-mates, or called together for some frolic or game, is a comparable result attainable.

Yet those who present themselves for admission to the Royal Military College are insignificantly few in number; very many fewer than is desirable, and very many fewer than can be accounted for otherwise than by a general absence of knowledge of the education and training imparted here.

Of this education and training, Lord Derby, speaking last year with the experience of a British Public-school boy, an university man, a military officer, a Secretary of State for War and a Governor General of Canada, stated his opinion to be that for preparation for civil life and for military life they—the education and training—were not excelled in any British or Continental School.

It is true that the number of students who can be received here is very small, but it does not adequately meet the aims of this National College, to attract merely enough competitors to ensure securing a sufficiency of candidates to occupy all available accommodation.

The aim is to prepare men for the public service, and the selection of these should not be limited to a group of thirty or forty candidates, for the larger the number of competitors the higher will be the average standard of ability and attainments in those selected.

Before dismissing the subject of class work, it is desirable to note that in addition to every endeavour being made by the professors generally to keep up with the rapid advance being made in these days in all lines of thought, and to steady and marked progress in our mathematical course, special attention is being paid to recent development in the study of electricity, the importance of which in the future progress of the world it would be difficult to over-estimate. Even now it would be almost as unreasonable to imagine civilization without electricity as to attempt to realize civilization without mechanism.

The correlation of electric, mechanical, and chemical forces, with their application to railways, navigation, manufactures, lighting, transmission of thought and other innumerable purposes in man's service, is so wide a field that here no more can be done than to impart such a theoretical and practical knowledge of the principles governing these relations as may put our graduates in a position to easily pursue special lines of study with success.

Our professor, however, now devotes special attention to what concerns the transmission of power by electricity, electric lighting, telegraphy and telephoning. That the professor's pupils have the advantage of having put before them advanced modern views in these subjects may be gathered from the circumstance that a part of the course of their instruction has found its way, in the form of a strikingly lucid article on Electrolysis, into the columns of the last issue of the *Electrician*, the leading British periodical devoted to electricity.

The physical condition of the cadets is all that could be desired and affords satisfactory evidence of the healthful character of the conditions of their living here. There has been no case of serious illness, nor of serious injury during the term.

The graduating class, 15 in number, increased $412\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight during their residence here, making the average increase $27\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The average increase in height has been $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and the average increase in chest measurement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No prize is assigned to this important department in college training. I may therefore here mention that had a prize been available it would have been won by a most distinguished competitor for he has added to his chest girth, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, to his weight 69 lbs., and to his stature, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

It is noteworthy that while the highest classman lost most weight, $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. during the final examination, only 3 lbs. were wasted in the efforts of the junior graduate.

It is my pleasant duty to direct attention to the remarkably high opinion formed by all the professors of the college, of the application and conduct of the present 1st class since they have joined the college.

Now the seniors, they will have still more influence than they have hitherto had, and I look forward to their stay with us during the current session as promising a most happy result.

I congratulate very warmly the gentlemen of the class who are now about to receive their diplomas of graduation, and it will afford me a double pleasure to hear of their success in the future, the pleasure due to personal regard and the satisfaction of feeling that they do credit to their College.

I am specially indebted to them for the beneficial effect of their influence in promoting and maintaining a manly view of the requirements of discipline and of the just supremacy of the sense of duty.

The remarkably distinguished position taken by Sergeants Osborne and Beer is a source of pride to all of us; their own satisfaction at their success cannot exceed ours at the promise they give of adding to the reputation of the Royal Military College of Canada.

To Battalion Sergeant-Major Heneker is due my special recognition of his uniform exemplary conduct, his important share in maintaining discipline, and his marked firmness and tact in support of authority.

He has earned the esteem of all, cadets and professors, and, parting with him with regret, we wish him every success.

Annexed to these remarks will be found a list of names of cadets brought under my notice, by the professors, for the special aptitude and application they displayed.

Militia and Defence.

To these gentlemen is due, in the largest measure, recognition of merits which have served to secure a satisfactory average of progress during the past term.

The discharge of their duties by the gentlemen on the College Staff continues to be marked by zeal in the interests of the institution.

The subordinate Military Staff, and the subordinate Civil Staff deserve approbation for meritorious application to the tasks assigned to them.

Appended to this report are :

- A. List of cadets specially noted for aptitude and application.
- B. Annual class prize list.
- C. " subject prize list.
- D. Subject prize list for the entire course.
- E. Aberdeen medalists.
- F. Diploma Pass List.
- G. Diploma Honour List.
- H. List of cadets recommended for commissions in H.M. Regular Forces.

D. R. CAMERON,
Commandant,
Royal Military College.

30th June, 1894.

(A.)

List of gentlemen cadets deserving mention for special aptitude and application in various subjects.

Mathematics.

- 4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet W. Anderson.
 " " C. Doucet.
 " " W. Moore.
 " " F. Harris.
 " " J. A. Cantlie.
 " " J. Bogart.
 " " R. Cassels.
 " " F. Courtney.
 " " G. Brown.

Hard workers.

- 3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet H. M. Kirkpatrick.
 " " A. S. Evans.
 " " F. Gordon.
 " " W. Cantlie.
 " " D. Weatherbe.
 " " A. Russel.

2nd Class.—This class individually and collectively have shown the highest attainments within the professor's experience here.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Corporal G. S. Wilkes. | } | Have displayed quite unusual capacity for success in scientific departments of learning. |
| Gentleman Cadet G. Cory. | | |
| Corporal N. Ridout | | |
| " G. Inksetter. | | |
| " G. Frith. | | |
| " J. Osborne. | | |
| " R. J. F. Hayter. | } | Abilities scarcely inferior. |
| Gentleman Cadet A. Brown. | | |

- 1st Class.—Sergeant V. L. Beer. } The professor cannot express too
 “ G. Osborne. } highly his appreciation of the abil-
 “ H. B. Muckleston. } ities possessed by these gentlemen
 and hopes that when they leave their Alma Mater they will do
 justice to their intellects which have so brilliantly shown them-
 selves in their first efforts here.
 Sergeant F. Osler.
 “ H. D. L. Gordon.
 “ J. D. Doull.

Military Engineering.

Very Satisfactory.

- 4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet C. Doucet.
 “ “ F. Harris.
 “ “ F. Armstrong.
 “ “ J. Stairs.
 “ “ J. Bogart.
 “ “ H. Syer.
 “ “ G. Brown.
- 3rd Class.—Satisfactory latterly.
 Gentleman Cadet C. Stephens.
 “ “ W. Cantlie.
 “ “ G. Hardie.
- 2nd Class.—Worked extremely well.
 Corporal G. Wilkes.
 “ N. Ridout.
 “ R. Hayter.
 “ G. Frith.
- 1st Class.—Satisfactory.
 Sergeant V. L. Beer. } The high marks gained by these gentlemen
 “ G. Osborne. } have not been exceeded in recent years.
 “ F. Osler.
 Com. Sergt. Major R. McGee,
 Sergeant J. Doull.

Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.

- 4th Class.—Very satisfactory.
 Gentleman Cadet C. Doucet.
 “ “ G. Brown.
 “ “ J. Stairs.
 “ “ F. Armstrong.
 “ “ J. Bogart.
 “ “ F. Harris.
 “ “ H. Syer.
- 3rd Class.—Fair.
 Gentleman Cadet C. Stephen.
 “ “ A. Evans.
 “ “ F. Leach.
 “ “ G. Hardie.
 “ “ W. Cantlie.
 “ “ G. Kirkpatrick.
 “ “ F. Gordon.

Militia and Defence.

2nd Class.—All the class but one have passed with distinction.

Corporal G. Firth.
“ R. Hayter.
“ G. Wilkes.
“ G. Inksetter.
Gentleman Cadet G. Cory.
Corporal W. J. Osborne.
“ Ridout.

Artillery—Theoretical.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet F. M. Lockhart Gordon.

“ “ A. S. Evans.
“ “ Charles C. Wood.
“ “ Darcy Weatherbe.

2nd Class.—Entirely satisfactory. All the classes have attained to distinction.

Corporal Ross J. F. Hayter.
“ George Sidney Wilkes.

Artillery—Practical.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet F. Delamere Lafferty.

“ “ C. C. Wood.
“ “ C. M. Stephen.
“ “ Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick.
“ “ H. N. Cantlie.

2nd Class.—Gentleman Cadet E. P. Brown.

Corporal George S. Wilkes.
“ G. R. Frith.
“ George Gordon Inksetter.
Gentleman Cadet George Norton Cory.

Military Law.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick.

“ “ C. C. Wood.
“ “ F. M. Lockhart Gordon.

Peace Administration.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet F. M. L. Gordon.

“ “ G. H. Kirkpatrick.
“ “ A. S. Evans.
“ “ C. C. Wood.
“ “ J. C. Holden.
“ “ D. Weatherbe.

Strategy and Tactics.

3rd Class.—Very satisfactory.

Gentleman Cadet A. S. Evans.
“ “ C. C. Wood.
“ “ W. Cantlie.

2nd Class.—All the class unusually excellent.

Corporal G. R. Frith.

“ G. S. Wilkes.

“ R. J. F. Hayter.

Gentleman Cadet G. N. Cory.

Corporal N. S. Ridout.

“ G. A. Inksetter.

“ J. W. Osborne.

Gentleman Cadet E. P. Brown.

1st Class.—Very satisfactory in all respects.

Sergeant V. L. Beer.

Com. Sergeant-Major R. E. Tyrwhitt.

Sergeant G. Osborne.

War Administration.

1st Class.—Sergeant V. L. Beer.

“ G. Osborne.

“ J. Doull.

Com. Sergeant-Major R. E. Tyrwhitt.

Reconnaissance.

2nd Class.—Satisfactory.

Corporal G. N. Cory.

“ G. Frith.

1st Class.—Satisfactory.

Sergeant V. L. Beer.

“ G. Osborne.

Batt. Sergeant-Major F. C. Heneker.

Surveying and Military Topography.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. H. Kirkpatrick, gained over 80 per cent of full marks.

Gentleman Cadet F. Leach.

“ “ A. S. Evans.

2nd Class.—This class has been uniformly able and diligent.

Corporal G. N. Cory, exceptionally meritorious.

“ S. Wilkes.

1st Class.—Very satisfactory.

—Sergeant G. Osborne.

“ V. Beer.

Com. Sergt.-Major R. E. Tyrwhitt.

Batt. Sergt.-Major F. C. Heneker.

Sergeant P. Thacker.

“ H. B. Muckleston.

French.

4th Class.—Gentlemen Cadet C. Doucet.

“ “ W. Anderson.

“ “ F. Armstrong.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet A. S. Evans.

“ “ G. H. Kirkpatrick.

2nd Class.—This class is one of the best that has ever joined the College.

1st Class.—Corporal A. G. T. Lefevre.

Sergeant V. L. Beer.

“ J. D. Doull.

Batt. Sergt.-Major F. C. Heneker.

Sergeant G. Osborne.

Militia and Defence.

English Literature.

Average much higher than formerly.

- 4th Class.—Very good.
Gentleman Cadet C. Doucet.
“ “ W. Moore.
“ “ J. Bogart.
“ “ C. Harris.
“ “ J. Stairs.
“ “ H. Syer.
“ “ F. Armstrong.
- 3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet A. S. Evans.
“ “ G. H. Kirkpatrick.
“ “ F. M. L. Gordon.
“ “ W. H. N. Cantlie.
“ “ G. E. Hardie.
“ “ A. C. Caldwell.
- 2nd Class.—This class is exceptionally intelligent and industrious.
Corporal R. J. F. Hayter.
“ J Osborne.
- 1st Class.—Sergeant F. B. Osler.
“ J. D. Doull.
Com. Sergt.-Major R. E. Tyrwhitt.
Sergeant V. L. Beer.

Chemistry.

- 2nd Class.—This is an eminently hard working class.
Gentleman Cadet G. N. Cory.
“ “ E. P. Brown.
Corporal R. J. F. Hayter.
- 1st Class.—Satisfactory.
Sergeant G. F. H. Osborne.
“ V. L. Beer.

Physics.

- 2nd Class.—The class is of exceptional merit.
Corporal G. A. Inksetter.
“ R. J. F. Hayter.
“ G. R. Frith.
- 1st Class.—Very Good,
Sergeant G. E. F. Osborne.
“ H. B. Muckleston.

Geology and Mineralogy.

- 1st Class.—All of the class have qualified, a result not previously attained.
Sergeant F. B. Osler.
“ G. F. H. Osborne.
“ G. H. R. Harris.

Freehand Drawing and Painting.

- 4th Class.—Very Satisfactory.
Gentleman Cadet C. Doucet.
“ “ J. Bogart.
“ “ C. Harris.
“ “ J. Stairs.

- 3rd. Class.—Very satisfactory.
 Gentleman Cadet C. M. Stephen.
 “ “ R. C. F. Alexander.
 “ “ A. S. Evans.
- 2nd Class.—Satisfactory.
 Gentleman Cadet E. P. Brown.
 Corporal R. J. F. Hayter.
 “ J. W. Osborne.
 “ N. S. Ridout.
 “ G. R. Frith.
- 1st Class.—Sergeant V. L. Beer.
 “ G. F. H. Osborne.
 Com. Sergeant-Major R. H. B. Magee.

Civil Engineering.

- 1st Class.—Unprecedented as uniform hard workers.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Sergt. G. F. H. Osborne. | } Are practically equal in engineering capacity and capable of distinguishing themselves in the profession. |
| “ F. B. Osler. | |
| “ V. L. Beer. | |
| “ F. N. Gibbs. | } Have shown great application, quickness of apprehension and firmness. Batt. Sergt.-Major Heneker in particular has shown qualities of perseverance which are sure to command high appreciation in any profession. |
| “ H. B. Muckleston. | |
| Batt. Sergt.-Major F. C. Heneker. | |

Drills and Exercises.

- Batt. Sergt.-Major F. C. Heneker.
 Sergt. V. L. Beer.
 “ H. B. Muckleston.
 Com. Sergt.-Major R. W. Brigstock.
 “ “ R. H. B. Magee.
 Sergeant F. B. Osler.
 “ G. H. Osborne.
 Com. Sergt.-Major J. E. Beatty.
 Sergeant H. D. L. Gordon.
 Corporal F. N. Gibbs.

GENERAL PRIZE LIST.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, JUNE, 1894.

Annual Class Prizes.—Highest Proficiency.—Appendix B.

- 4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet Louis Claud de Brigny Doucet, St. Louis College, Montreal.
 3rd “ “ “ Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College, Toronto.
 2nd “ Corporal Geo. Sidney Wilkes, Trinity College School, Port Hope
 1st “ Sergt. Geo. Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Militia and Defence.

Annual Subject Prizes.—Appendix C.

Dominion Artillery Association Prizes—

3rd Class—Artillery, Theoretical. . . Gentleman Cadet F. M. L. Gordon, Toronto Church School.

2nd “ “ “ . . . Corporal George Sidney Wiikes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Ontario Artillery Association Cup—

3rd Class—Artillery Practice. . . . Gentleman Cadet F. Delamure Lafferty, private tuition.

Subject Prizes.—Entire Course.—Appendix D.

Mathematics and Mechanics Sergeant George Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Practical Geometry and Engineering

Drawing Corporal Gilbert Robertson Frith, Upper Canada College.

Military Engineering Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Surveying and Military Topography. Sergeant Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Reconnaissance Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Artillery (theory and construction of) Corpl. Ross J. Finnis Hayter, Upper Canada College.

Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administra'n and Law. Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

French Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

English Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Chemistry Sergeant Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Physics Sergeant Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Geology and Mineralogy. Sergeant Featherston Britton Osler, Upper Canada College.

Freehand Drawing and Painting. . . Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Civil Engineering Sergeant Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Drill and Exercise and N. C. O.

Drill Instruction (combined) . . . Batt. S. M. Fred. Christian Heneker, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

Conduct and N. C. O. Discipline. . . Batt. S. M. Fred. Christian Heneker, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

The "Aberdeen" Medals.—Appendix E.

(For the highest aggregate of marks for the whole course.)

Gold Medal.—Sergt. Geo. Fred Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Ont.

Silver Medal.—Sergt. Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Bronze Medal.—Sergt. Hugh Burritt Muckleston, Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

Diplomas.—Pass List.—Appendix F.

NAMES.	DISTINGUISHED IN
Sergt. Percival Edward Thacker.	Civil Engineering.
“ George Henry Ronald Harris.	Geology and Mineralogy.
Co. Sergt. Major James Edward Beatty.	Civil Engineering, Drills and Exercises.
Corporal Alfred G. Tully Le Fevre.	Civil Engineering.
“ Frank Nicholson Gibbs.	Civil Engineering.
Co. Sergt. Major Robert Whish Briggs- tocke.	} Drill and Exercises.
Batt. Sergt. Major Frederick Christian Heneker.	
Co. Sergt. Major Robert Henry Boyd Ma- gee.	} Civil Engineering, Drills and Exercises.
Co. Sergt. Major Richard Edmund Tyr- whitt.	
Sergt. John Doull Doull.	French and Civil Engineering.
Sergt. Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon.	Civil Engineering, Drills and Exercises.
Sergt. Featherston Britton Osler.	} Military Engineering, Theory and construc- tion of Artillery, Geology and Mineral- ogy, Civil Engineering, Drills and Exer- cises.
Sergt. Hugh Burritt Muckleston.	
	} Mathematics and Mechanics, Theory and Construction of Artillery, Civil Engineer- ing, Drills and Exercises.

Diplomas—Honour List—Appendix G.

NAMES.	DISTINGUISHED IN
Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer.	} Mathematics and Mechanics, Military Engineering, Theory and Construction of Artillery, Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law, Military Topography, Reconnaissance and Civil Surveying, Practical Ge- ometry, and Engineering Drawing, French and English, Freehand Drawing and Painting, Chemistry, Civil Engineer- ing, Drills and Exercises, N. C. Officer's Discipline.
Sergeant George Frederick Folger Osborne.	
	} Mathematics and Mechanics, Military En- gineering, Theory and Construction of Artillery, Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law, Military Topography, Reconnaissance and Civil Surveying, Practical Ge- ometry and Engineering Drawing, Chem- istry, Geology and Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Drills and Exercises.

Militia and Defence.

Recommended for Commissions in H. M. Regular Forces.—Appendix H.

Sergeant George Fred. Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston, } Royal Engineers.

Sergeant Vernon Lemuel Beer, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I. } Royal Artillery.

Sergeant John Doull Doull, Arnold School, Halifax. }
Co. Sergt. Major Robert Henry Boyd Magee, Trinity College School, Port Hope. } Infantry.
Batt. Sergt. Major Frederick Christian Heneker, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. }

(APPEN

INSPECTION REPORT of 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.	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.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.									
1st Hussars		Lt.-Col. Gartshore, London	18	174	6	6			12 days.	Camp.	81	Rail.	London, 29th June.
	A	Capt. Weld, St. Thomas			2	4	1	37					
	B	Capt. Stothers, London			2	4	1	31					
	C	Maj. Stewart, Court-right			3	4	1	37					
	D	Capt. King, Kingsville			2	4		27					
		Total			15	22	3	132					
26th Battalion.		Lt.-Col. Irwin, London	32	336	7	6			12	Camp.	13	Wagon, Rail and March.	London, Ont., 28th June.
	1	Capt. Garnett, Delaware			2	3		38					
	2	Capt. Marsh, Delaware Station			2	3		37					
	3	Capt. Stuart, Glencoe			3	3		30					
	4	Capt. Dreaaney, Dreaaney's Corners			2	2		32					
	5	Capt. Bryant, Lucan			1	2		24					
	6	Capt. McRoberts, Park Hill			2	3		22					
	7	Capt. Matthews, Strathroy			2	2		24					
	8	Capt. Robson, Ilderton			2	2		25					
	Total			23	26		232						
28th Battalion.		Lt.-Col. McKnight, Stratford	26	252	8	7			12	Camp.	Rail.	London, 29th June.	
	1	Capt. Johnson, Stratford			3	3	1	22					
	2	Capt. Cooke, Stratford			2	3	1	37					
	3	Capt. Moscrip, St. Mary's			3	3	1	28					
	4	Capt. Hamilton, St. Mary's			2	3		23					
	5	Capt. Morphy, Listowel			3	3	1	27					
	Capt. Guy, Stratford			3	3	1	27						
	Total			24	25	5	164						

Militia and Defence.

DIX N.)

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94.

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.
13c.	Good.	None.	No.	Good.	None.	Nil.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	18' 62	14' 66 19' 13 16' 80 23' 90	29th June.	30th June.	A good corps, well commanded and looked after.
13c.	do	do	Yes; 24 musicians; fair.	Fair.	do	7 4 7 9 14 4 14 13	do	25' 67	20' 63 26' 62 27' 77 14' 88 32' 49 38' 28 27' 16 27' 50	27th, 28th and 29th June.	do	This corps has shown a marked improvement since 1891.
13c.	do	do	Yes; 18 musicians; fair.	do	do	3 8 13 8 10 12	do	30' 02	..... 34' 90 37' 43 35' 13 27' 00 24' 60 31' 06	do	do	This corps has shown a decided improvement since 1891.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—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.				
30th Battalion..		Lieut.-Col. White, Guelph	38	420	8	8	28						
	1	Capt. Laidlaw, Harrison			2	2		33			73		
	2	Capt. Schultz, Guelph			1	3		36			89		
	3	Capt. Craig, Fergus.			2	3		36			86		
	4	Capt. Moir, Elora			1	3		36					
	5	Capt. Coyne, Mount Forest			1	3		25	12	Camp.	86		
	6	Capt. Johnson, Ermosa			1	3		36			73		Rail.
	7	Capt. McDowell, Erin			2	3		29			99		
	8	Capt. Jamieson, Palmerston			2	3		33			70		
	9	Capt. Booth, Moorefield			1	3		23			78		
	10	Capt. Robson, Arthur			3	3		27			101		
		Total			24	37	28	314					London, 19th June, 1893.
33rd Battalion..		Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Goderich	35	378	6	7							
	1	Capt. Holmes, Goderich			2	3		25			62		
	2	Capt. Williams, Wingham			2	3		30			74		
	3	Capt. Wilson, Seaforth			3	3		23			57		
	4	Capt. Combe, Clinton			3	3		23	12	Camp.	49		
	5	Capt. Hays, Brussels			2	2	1	20			85		
	6	Capt. Andrews, Exeter											
	7	Capt. McDonald, Porter's Hill			1	2		12			62		
	8	Capt. Kaines, Gorrie			3	2		17			87		
	9	Capt. Young, Duggannon			3	3		28			62		
		Total			25	28	1	178					do

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

13c.	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.							Battalion.	Company.					
	Ranges.													
13c.	do	do	Good.		Yes ; 30 musicians ; fair.		None.	15 23 23 23 4	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	25 86	22 12 31 00 18 77 25 30 19 22 29 68	27th, 28th and 29th June, 1893.	30th June, 1893.	A good corps, well commanded and looked after.
13c.	do	do	Fair.		Yes ; 25 musicians ; fair.		do	4 6 2 3 17 2 2 5	do	27 43	22 54 25 18 35 05 30 08 25 10 27 10 27 40 26 65	do	do	Though it is weak in numbers, there is much <i>esprit de corps</i> in this battalion. The officers are all uniformed with the new regulation service jacket.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1— <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.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.								
7th Battalion...		Lieut.-Col. Payne, London.....	8	6	5	5			12 days.	Drill performed at Drill Shed.	Nil.	Nil.
	A	Capt. Graham, London.....	3	41	1	2	2	35				
	B	Lieut. Thomas, London.....	3	41	2	3	6	28				
	C	Capt. Moore, London.....	3	41	2	2		29				
	D	Capt. Booker, London.....	3	41	....	3		37			
	E	Capt. Kingsmill, London.....	3	41	3	3		21				
	F	Capt. Dawson, London.....	3	41	2	1		25				
		Total	26	252	15	19	8	175				
25th Battalion...		Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, St. Thomas.....	6	6	4	5	12		From 3 to 12 days.	do	do	do
	A	Capt. Andrews, St. Thomas.....	3	40	2	1	1	12				
	B	Lieut. Stacey, St. Thomas.....	3	40	2	1		10				
	C	Capt. Ponsford, St. Thomas.....	3	41	1	1	1	14				
	D	Capt. McLachlin, St. Thomas.....	3	41	1	2	1	19				
	Total	18	168	10	10	15	55					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.		
do	Nil.	Very good.	Nil.	26	Good.	Nil.	7	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	32 ³		23rd November, 1893.	
do							8		21 12	53 23		
do							8		19 22			
14 musicians; fair proficiency.							7		39 41			
do									33 95			
do									28 45			
No return.											23rd November, 1893.	
No return.											23rd November, 1893.	
No return.												
No return.												
3rd November, 1893.												
3rd November, 1893.												
												This regiment, recently reorganized as a city corps, is, as the report shows, weak in numbers, but the physique is good, the men all of the prescribed military age, active, intelligent and well-behaved. The Commanding Officer has wisely gone on the principle of hastening slowly, and has now the nucleus, rapidly increasing and of a well organized and well disciplined body.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2. Lieut.-Col. W. H. OTTER, Dep. Adj.-Gen.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps has to proceed to muster, and mode of transit.		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.									
2nd Dragoons.		Lieut.-Col. Buchner, St. Catharines			6			12 days.	Camp, Niagara.	12	March and Railway.	Niagara, 17th June, 1893.	
	A	Capt. Gregory, St. Catharines			3	5	1						36
	B	Capt. Burch, St. Anns			2	4	1						36
	C	Capt. Jones, Burford			3	7	1						34
	D	Capt. Servos, Queens- ton			3	5	1						36
	E	Capt. Fergusson, Welland			3	5	1						34
		Total		22	213	20	26						5	176
G. G. By. Gd.		Lieut.-Col. Denison, Toronto			5			6 days.	Camp at Toronto.		Toronto, 30th June, 1893.		
	A	Capt. & Bvt. Major Denison, Toronto.			2	5	4						31
	B	Capt. & Bvt. Lt.-Col. Dunn, Toronto.			2	5	4						33
	C	Capt. Flemming, Toronto			2	5	4						29
	D	Capt. Batton, To- ronto.			2	4	4						33
	Total		19	174	13	19	16	126					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
									Figure of Merit.				
	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	Very good.	None.	Good Band of 15.	Clothing very good ; arms, accoutrements and saddlery worn out.	None.	1 9 6 4	100, 200 and 300 yds. ; 15 rds.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 22	23rd June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique very good ; rank almost full ; horses good. An improvement in drill, &c., over last year, but regimental organization still weak. Instructors from the Cavalry School are much required by this corps.
		Very good.	None.	Good band of 12 ; mounted.	Clothing and Arms very good ; accoutrements fair ; saddlery, except 1 troop, bad.	None.	10 1 5 6	200 and 400 yards ; 20 rds.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	30th June, 1893.	30th June, 1893.	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique very good ; ranks almost full ; horses good ; officers and men generally smart and enthusiastic. As five days drill is practically all that is done by the corps, the result in that time is satisfactory, but the period should be lengthened.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—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.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.									
19th Battalion..		Lt.-Col. Carlisle, St. Catharines			7				12 days.	Camp at Niagara.	1 24 24 37 24 4	Rail and March.	Niagara, 17th June, 1893.
	1	Capt. Millory, Niagara			2	2	4	22					
	2	Capt. Campbell, St. Catharines			2	3	4	32					
	3	Capt. Moors, St. Catharines			1	4	4	35					
	4	Capt. Vosburgh, Beamsville			2	3	4	21					
	5	Capt. Wilson, St. Catharines			2	3	4	20					
	6	Capt. Hiscott, Virgil			1	2	4	23					
		Total	26	252	17	17	24	153					
20th Battalion..		Lt.-Col. Kerns, Burlington			7				do do	do do	50 63 66 59 40 51	By Railway to Burlington and Steamer to Niagara.	do
	1	Capt. Cullingworth, Oakville			2	3	4	24					
	2	Lt. Noble, Stewarttown			1	4	4	7					
	3	Capt. Moors, Georgetown			2	5	4	32					
	4	Capt. Beatie, Campbellville			2	2	4	26					
	5	Lt. Galloway, Burlington			2	2	4	32					
	6	Acton			2	2	4	27					
		Total	29	294	18	18	24	148					
31st Battalion..		Lieut.-Col. Brodie, Owen Sound			7				do do	do do	157 151 157 153 144 121 143	Railway to Toronto and Steamer to Niagara.	Niagara, 19th June, 1893.
	1	Capt. Spencer, Owen Sound			2	3	4	35					
	2	Capt. Cleland, Meaford			3	4	4	34					
	3	Capt. McKnight, Owen Sound			2	4	4	34					
	4	Capt. McGirr, Durham			3	4	4	34					
	5	Lt. Bennett, Chatsworth			3	4	4	34					
	6	Capt. Sproule, Flesherton			2	2	4	36					
		Total	29	294	24	24	28	242					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

1894	do	One man; injury to eye while marking at rifle practice.	Good band of 20.	Clothing fair; Arms and Accoutrements worn out and unserviceable.	None.	12	9	5	15	7	17	3	100, 200 and 300 yds.; 15 rods.	24	23	23½	26	27	27½	23rd June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	Remarks.
1893	do	do	do	do	do	3	7	9	12	6	100, 200 and 300 yds.; 15 rods.	27½	26	23	33	27	27½	26	23rd June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique fair; about one-fifth under strength. The County of Lincoln is required to furnish a larger quota than it can give, and the establishment of the Battalion should be reduced. The officers are very zealous, but handicapped by indifferent support.	
1893	do	do	do	do	do	3	7	9	13	8	do	28	27	23	30	31	27	23	27	do	do	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique good, but one-third under establishment; two companies practically being absent. The Battalion is a very steady one, and with a little reorganization can be made most efficient.
1893	do	do	do	do	do	12	9	5	15	7	17	24	23	23½	26	25	25	25	23	22nd June, 1893.	do	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique excellent, and complete in numbers. Always a good, steady and reliable corps, but not as smart and clean as usual; can do much better. The county (Grey) can easily furnish another company equal in numbers and physique to those now composing the corps.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	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.	Handsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.						
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.						Mode.			
39th Battalion..		Lieut.-Col. Coombs, Simcoe			6			12 days.	Camp at Niagara.	Rail and Wagon.	Niagara, 19th June, 1893.		
	1	Capt. Curtis, Simcoe			3	3	4					33	90
	2	Capt. Pettit, Hartford			3	3	4					30	105
	3	Capt. Price, Port Rowan			2	3	4					25	107
	4	Capt. Matthews, Kingslake			3	3	4					35	132
	5	Capt. Langs, Waterford			2	3	4					28	80
	6	Capt. Renton, Simcoe			2	3	4					32	90
	7	Capt. Bailey, Walsingham Centre			3	3	4					28	100
	8	Capt. Rossell, Fredericksburg			2	3	4					24	100
			Total	32	336	26	24					32	235
44th Battalion..		Lieut.-Col. Morin, Niagara Falls			6			do do	Rail.	Niagara, 19th June, 1893.			
	1	Capt. Vandersling, Niagara Falls			1	7	4				9	14	
	2	Capt. Monro, Thorold			Not in camp.								
	3	Capt. Greenwood, Chippewa			2	2	4				14	19	
	4	Capt. Cruckshank, Fort Erie			1	3	4				24	25	
	5	Capt. Cohoe, Welland			3	3	4				21	25	
	6	Capt. McMicking, Niagara Falls			2	2	4				19	14	
	7	Capt. Edgeworth, Stevensville			2	2	4				10	34	
	8	Capt. Barwell, Wellandport			1	2	4				14	34	
		Total	32	336	18	21	28	111					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.
19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Very good.		Good Band of 24.			20		22		22nd June, 1894.	24th June, 1893.	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique fair ; some forty under the establishment. A great improvement this drill over the last, and if more officers were qualified the corps is capable of attaining the same efficiency which characterized it many years ago. Winners of the "Gzowski" challenge cup for 1893-94.
	None.			do	do	5		24				
				do		7		23 $\frac{1}{2}$				
				do		9		29 $\frac{1}{2}$				
				do		3	do	28 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						4		34				
						2		34				
						2		27 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						2		32				
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	do	Fair Band of 20.			12		23 $\frac{1}{2}$		23rd June, 1893.	do	Inspected by D. A. G. Physique fair, but very weak in numbers, both of officers and men ; not half the establishment in camp. This Battalion should be reduced to at least six companies, as military enthusiasm is very latent in its county (Welland).
				do		9		25 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						13	do	21 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						6		24 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						7		20				
						4		21				
						10		20 $\frac{1}{2}$				

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—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.	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.				
Queen's Own Rifles.....		Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Toronto	8	6	7	6						
	A	Capt. Thompson, Toronto	3	42	2	4	9	43				
	B	Capt. Pellatt, Toronto	3	41	3	4	9	47				
	C	Capt. Knifton, Toronto	3	41	2	4	9	38				
	D	Capt. Mason, Toronto	3	42	2	4	9	47				
	E	Capt. Mutton, Toronto	3	41	2	4	9	38				
	F	Capt. McGee, Toronto	3	42	2	4	9	50	12 days.			
	G	Capt. Bennett, Toronto	3	41	3	4	9	38				
	H	Capt. Gunther, Toronto	3	42	3	4	9	55		Local Head Quarters.		
	I	Capt. Murray, Toronto	3	41	3	4	9	43				
	K	Capt. Rennie, Toronto	3	41	3	4	9	40				
		Total	38	420	32	46	90	439				
Royal Grenadiers.....		Lt.-Col. Dawson, Toronto	8	6	7	6						
	A	Capt. Irving, Toronto	3	42	2	3	8	36				
	B	Capt. Cameron, Toronto	3	41	2	4	8	29				
	C	Capt. Caston, Toronto	3	42	1	3	8	40				
	D	Capt. Gibson, Toronto	3	41	2	3	8	29				
	E	Capt. Gosling, Toronto	3	41	2	3	8	27	do	do		
	F	Capt. Heward, Toronto	3	42	1	3	8	32				
	G	Capt. MacKay, Toronto	3	41	2	3	8	27				
	H	Capt. Trotter, Toronto	3	42	1	4	8	40				
	I	Capt. Greville Harston, Toronto	3	41	2	3	8	24				
	K	Lieut. Chadwick, Toronto	3	41	1	3	8	30				
		Total	38	420	23	38	80	314				
											Toronto, 15th November, 1893.	
											Toronto, 16th November, 1893.	

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—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 and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.								
13th Battalion.		Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Hamilton.....	8	6	7	6	12	Local Head Quarters.		Hamilton, 17th November, 1893.
	A	Capt. Stoneman, Hamilton.....	3	42	3	4	9	38				
	B	Capt. Domville, Hamilton.....	3	42	3	3	9	38				
	C	Capt. Zealand, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	3	9	36				
	D	Capt. Ross, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	3	9	41				
	E	Capt. Osborne, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	4	9	38				
	F	Capt. Tidswell, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	4	9	33				
	G	Capt. Mewburn, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	4	9	38				
	H	Capt. Moore, Hamilton.....	3	41	3	4	9	39				
		Total.....	32	336	31	35	72	301				
38th Battalion.		Lieut.-Col. Jones, Brantford.....	8	6	7	6	12	do		Brantford, 20th November 1893.
	A	Capt. Fuller, Brantford.....	3	41	2	2	6	27				
	B	Capt. Ruddy, Brantford.....	3	41	2	2	6	24				
	C	Capt. Leonard, Brantford.....	3	41	2	2	6	22				
	D	Capt. Robertson, Brantford.....	3	41	2	2	6	20				
	E	Capt. Curtis, Brantford.....	3	41	2	2	6	20				
	F	Capt. Nelles, Brantford.....	3	41	3	1	6	29				
	Total.....	26	252	20	17	36	142					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
	Very good.	None.	Excellent Brass and Reed Band of 35. Very good Bugle Band of 20.	Very good.	None.		200, 400 and 500 yds. (15 rds), individual.		23rd November, 1893.	23rd November, 1893.	<p>Inspected by D. A. G. on 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. by companies. Drill, arms, &c., very good. Answers to questions excellent. Took part in a "field day" at Toronto (paying its own transport) at which advance guards and the attack were practised, afterwards inspected by the Major General Commanding. The Battalion is in excellent order and very enthusiastic; complete in officers and over strength in men. In this Corps a most efficient system of target practice exists.</p>
do			Good Brass Band of 24. Good Bugle Band of 10.	Good.	do	14		42	20th November, 1893.	20th November, 1893.	<p>Inspected by D. A. G. on 20th Nov. in company and battalion drill, in neither of which did the Corps appear to advantage. The new drill shed has just been taken possession of, and it is hoped that a great improvement will be apparent in the Battalion next year. Below strength both in officers and men.</p>
do					do	12		39			
					do	18		37½			
					do	15		32			
					do	11		38			
					do	10		27½			
					22			24			
						20		24½			
						23		24½			
						23					
						25					
						16					

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—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.	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.				
48th Battalion..	Lt.-Col. Davidson, Toronto	8	7	6	7			12	Local Head Quarters.			Toronto, 17th November, 1893.
	A	Capt. Robertson, Toronto	3	41	2	2	7	33					
	B	Capt. Donald, Toronto	3	41	2	2	7	29					
	C	Capt. Currie, Toronto	3	41	2	2	7	26					
	D	Capt. Michie, Toronto	3	41	1	2	7	32					
	E	Capt. Cassels, Toronto	3	41	2	2	7	25					
	F	Capt. Hendrie, Toronto	3	41	3	2	7	28					
	G	Capt. Hunter, Toronto	3	41	2	2	7	26					
	H	Capt. and Bt. Maj. Henderson, Toronto	3	42	2	3	7	36					
		Total	32	336	22	24	56	235					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

Cost of Rations 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.
	Very good.											
	None.											
	Very good Brass Band of 30. 9 pipers.				20		30					
	Very good.				22		28					
	None.				5		43 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	None.				15		30					
					9	37	27					
					26		28					
					..		43 $\frac{1}{2}$					
					14		56					
								23rd November, 1893.				
								23rd November, 1893.		Inspected by D. A. G. on 27th Oct. and 3rd Nov. by companies. Drill good and improving rapidly. Answers to questions fair. Took part in a "field day" at which advanced guards and the attack were practised, afterwards inspected by the Major General Commanding. Complete in N.-C. O. and men of excellent physique, rather short in officers. This Battalion is steadily and surely gaining ground, a noticeable improvement since last year.		

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3, Lieut.-Col. B. VAN STRAUBENZIE, Dep. Adjt. Gen.			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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
3rd P. W. C. Dragoons...	4	Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Cobourg											
A Troop.....		Capt. W. Brown, Cobourg	3	42	3	3	.....	36			80		
B do		Capt. D. Sutton, Millbrook	3	42	2	3	1	37	12	Camp.	119		
C do		Capt. H. C. Rogers, Peterborough	3	42	3	3	2	33			115		
D do		Capt. H. McCullough, Picton	3	42	2	3	1	36			45	Rail and Boat.	
		Staff	6	6	6	6	.....	.....			
		Total	18	174	16	18	4	142					
4th Hussars....	4	Lieut.-Col. Duff, Kingston											
A Troop.....		Capt. Knight, Kingston	3	42	3	4	1	38					
B do		Capt. Griffith, Napanee	3	42	1	4	.....	31	12	do	26		
C do		Capt. Burnett, Loughborough	3	42	3	4	.....	34			16	March and Rail.	
D do		Capt. Raney, Prescott	3	42	3	4	.....	35			63		
		Staff	6	6	6	6	.....	.....			
		Total	18	174	16	22	1	138					Kingston, 27th June, 1893.
45th Battalion of Infantry	6	Lieut.-Col. Cubitt, Bowmanville											
No. 1 Company		Capt. Rowe, Bowmanville	3	42	2	3	3	36			121		
No. 2 do		Capt. Hunter, Fenelon Falls	3	42	3	3	3	39			163		
No. 3 do		Capt. Brown, Burtonville	3	42	1	3	3	41	12	do	130		
No. 4 do		Capt. Wallace, Lindsay	3	42	2	3	3	37			155		
No. 5 do		Capt. Evans, Oneamee	3	42	3	3	2	34			134	Rail and Wagon.	
No. 6 do		Capt. Holtorf, Lindsay	3	42	2	3	1	37			155		
		Staff	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....					Kingston, 13th June, 1893.
		Total	26	252	20	19	15	224					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.					
15-32	Good.	1 horse injured and shot.	None.	Average; fair order.	None.				22nd June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G. The Regiment turned out strong and fairly well horsed. 1 horse injured in camp and shot on recommendation of a board. Equipment clean. "A" Troop coming out first with 75 points. Two men rejected as unfit for service and sent home. Cost of forage ration 23 cents. Rifle range not handed over for target practice.	
15-32	do	None.	do	Clothing in fair order; arms and accoutrements only fairly clean.	do	14	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	24-87	31-93 21-00 25-00 21-58	6th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	This Regiment turned out well and made good progress throughout the camp. "A" Troop was decidedly the best, and "B" Troop the worst. The latter troop marched to camp, a distance of 26 miles. 5 men from this corps were sent to their homes as unfit for service.
15-32	do	do	Yes; 17; very good.	Average fair.	do				20th June, 1893.	20th June, 1893.	Inspected and mustered by Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G. This regiment turned out over strength, and physically were the finest infantry corps on the ground. No. 1 company obtained the highest number of marks of any company in camp, the regiment coming out second in efficiency with average of 52.5 points. The camp of the Battalion was reported to be the cleanest on the ground. The companies were strong and squad and company drills almost always performed in two ranks. 5 men were rejected as unfit for service and sent home.	

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. 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.	Bandmen, Drummers and Baglers, 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.			Bandmen, Drummers and Baglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.		Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Date and Place of Muster.
14th Battalion..	6	Lieut.-Col. Smith, Kingston.....	25	252	17	22	36	206	12					Kingston.
15th Battalion..	.....	Lieut.-Col. Lazier, Belleville												
	1	Capt. Ponton, Belleville	3	42	1	2	6	32						
	2	Capt. Donald, Belleville	3	42	2	2	4	32						
	3	Lieut. Clapp, Belleville	3	42	1	2	4	28						
	4	Capt. Dunlop, Belleville	3	42	2	2	3	35	12	do				
	5	Capt. Weese, Belleville	3	42	2	2	3	35						
	6	Capt. Halliwell, Belleville	3	42	3	2	4	35						
		Staff	7	6	6	6	.....	.....				
		Total	25	252	17	18	24	197						Belleville.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—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.		
do	Good.	None.	Yes; 24; very good.	In fair order.	None.	Not yet rendered.	Not yet rendered.	Not yet rendered.	Not yet rendered.	9th June, 1893.	<p>This Battalion drilled over strength, and was inspected on the 9th June. Inspection on the whole very satisfactory. Field Officers and Adjutant called out to drill Battalion, and all Company Officers to drill their respective companies. The rifles were not as clean as I could wish to see them, but this was in a great measure due to the leaky condition of the armouries, which has been brought to notice on several occasions. The Battalion has not yet been able to perform target practice, the new rifle ranges being yet under construction. This alone reduces the average. In the absence of Captain Caruthers, Lieut. Walkem commanded No. 6 Company.</p>
do										9th June, 1893.	
do											
Clothing good; accoutrements fair; arms very bad.										6th October, 1893.	
do										26th October, 1893.	
do											
do											
do											
do											
do											

INSPECTION REPORT of 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.	Corps.		Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.		
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.
57th Battalion, Peterborough Rangers.....	1	Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Peterborough.....										Local Head Quarters.	Peterborough.
		Capt. Dennistoun, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	9	33					
		Capt. Schofield, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	7	35					
		Capt. Hill, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	5	35	12				
		Capt. Lech, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	5	38					
		Capt. Miller, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	3	40					
		Capt. Brennan, Peterborough.....	3	42	2	3	5	33					
		Staff.....	7		7								
		Total.....	25	252	19	18	34	214					
16th Battalion of Infantry..	6	Lieut.-Col. Bog, Picton.....										Camp.	Kingston, 27th June, 1893.
		No.1 Company.....	3	42	3	2	4	26		93			
		No. 2 do.....	3	42	2	3	4	15		102			
		No. 3 do.....	3	42	2	3	4	15	12	57			
		No. 4 do.....	3	42	3	3	4	20		93			
		No. 5 do.....	3	42	2	3	4	17		62			
		No. 6 do.....	3	42	3	3	3	16		76			
				Staff.....	8		6						
		Total.....	26	252	21	17	23	109					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.
15.32	Nil.											
do	Good.											
Pte. Morgan, loss of one eye.	None.											
Yes; 18; good.	Yes; 30; good.											
Clothing fair; arms and accoutrements fairly clean.	Good.											
do	None.											
19			4	6	7	4						
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.			100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.									
26.61	33.1											
26.71	31.7											
32.2	35.7											
29.82	39.3											
25.00	37.1											
28.36	33.7											
17.60	31.4											
4th July, 1893.	23rd November, 1893.											
8th July, 1893.	23rd November, 1893.											
<p>This Battalion assembled much under strength, and 20 men had to be sent home as unfit for service. There appears to be some difficulty in keeping up an infantry corps in Prince Edward county. The regiment improved in drill and appearance during camp.</p>												

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—Concluded.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	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.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Mode.					
47th Battalion..	10	Lieut. Col. Hunter, Kingston.....							12	Camp.			Kingston, 27th June, 1893.
No.1 Company		Capt. Hewton, Milburn.....	3	42	1	3	4	11			16		
No. 2 do		Capt. Furguson, Inverary.....	3	42	2	3	4	15			11		
No. 3 do		Capt. Irvine, Sydenham.....	3	42	2	2	3	21			22		
No. 4 do		Capt. Kelly, Portsmouth..	3	42									
No. 5 do		Capt. Byrne, Barriefield.....	3	42	1	2	2	16					
No. 6 do		Capt. Smith, Napanee.....	3	42	1	2	3	24			29		
No. 7 do		Capt. Joyner, Harrowsmith.....	3	42	2	2	2	8			19		
No. 8 do		Capt. Cox, Tamworth.....	3	42	1	2	2	18			41		
No. 9 do		Capt. Finley, Amherst Island..	3	42	2	2	3	15			13		
No. 10 do		Capt. Mabee, Odessa Staff.....	3	42									
		Total.....	38	420	18	18	23	128					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

Cost of Rations 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.				
15.32	Good.	None.	Yes; 18; fair.	Clothing in fair order; arms and accoutrements fair.	None.						
					6						
						100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.					
						21.52		22.95			
								24.6			
								28.9			
										
						20.29		20.72			
								35.41			
								27.09			
								35.25			
								6th July, 1893.			
								8th July, 1893.			
											<p>This Battalion assembled upwards of 200 men under strength. Nos. 4 and 10 companies failing to turn out. 19 men had to be sent to their homes as unfit for service. It appears to be impossible to keep up a 10 company Battalion in this county, and a reduction of 3 or 4 companies will have to be made. The equipment of No. 4 company has already been ordered into stores, and I shall be prepared to recommend further reductions later on. The regiment improved in appearance and drill towards the termination of the camp.</p>

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4. Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. AYLMER, Commanding.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps has to proceed to muster, and mode of transit.		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.									
P. L. D. Guards	1	Capt. Gourdeau, Ottawa	3	35	2	4	25	12	Local Head Quarters.			Ottawa, 12th July, 1893.	
G. G. F. Guards	6	Lieut.-Col. Toller, Ottawa	25	344	2	5	28	12	do	Nil.	Nil.	Ottawa, 1st November, 1893.	
No. 1 Company		Capt. Jarvis, Ottawa			3	4	20						
No. 2 do		Capt. Brumell, Ottawa			1	5	12						
No. 3 do		Lieut. Gallway, Ottawa			3	5	22						
No. 4 do		Capt. Roper, Ottawa			1	3	29						
No. 5 do		Capt. Waters, Ottawa			2	4	39						
No. 6 do		Capt. Taylor, Ottawa			7								
		Total	25	344	19	26	40	150					
41st Batt. Rifles.	6	Lieut.-Col. Cole, Brockville	3	42	2	3	1	18	12	Camp.	60	Rail.	Kingston, 27th June, 1893
No. 1 Company		Capt. Cook, Brockville											
No. 2 do		Capt. Beaumont, Brockville											
No. 3 do		Capt. Day, Delta											
No. 4 do		Capt. Starr, Brockville											
No. 5 do		Capt. McKay, Carleton Place											
No. 6 do		Capt. Garvin, Goulburn											
		Staff	8	12	6								
		Total	26	252	15	13	4	87					

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
15 32	Nil.	Good.										
do	do	Nil.										
None.	do											
Nil.	Excellent Band ; 30 musicians.											
	Clothing in good order ; arms and accoutrements clean.											
None.	Arms and clothing good ; accoutrements obsolete and out of repair.											
11	None.	Nil.										
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	No return.											
17 30	No return.											
20 75	No return.											
24 15	No return.											
24 00	No return.											
36 74	No return.											
4th July, 1893.	1st November, 1893.								12th July, 1893.			
8th July, 1893.	1st November, 1893.								1st July, 1893.			
	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, A.A.G. The postponement of the inspection to 1st November, 1893, militated seriously against a full muster, as well as against what otherwise might have proved a most satisfactory inspection. There are two other causes that must lessen the efficiency of this regiment, namely: the funding of pay for other than the purpose for which it is given; and the annual military picnic.											This troop turned out well ; horses good ; equipment not as clean as it should be, considering it is in charge of a paid caretaker, who, in my opinion, fails to do his duty. The carbines are very dirty, and the saddlery not properly turned out. Mounted drill good, also sword exercise. The troop marched to Carleton Place on reconnaissance duty and were absent a few days, the march steadying both horses and men, and was much appreciated by all. Strength at inspection of all ranks, 31 ; at muster, 35 ; absent, 1 officer and 2 men.
	This Battalion assembled much under strength ; Nos. 4 and 5 companies only turning out fairly strong and well equipped. Nos. 3 and 6 failed to turn out, and officers commanding have been called upon to report cause. Attention was paid by all ranks to drill and duties, and a marked improvement was observable on termination of the camp. 4 men from this Battalion were rejected as unfit for service.											

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—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.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.								
42nd Battalion of Infantry	6	Lt.-Col. Matheson, Perth											
No.1 Company		Capt. Williams, Almonte	3	42	2	3	4	34			142		
No. 2 do		Capt. McLean, Brockville	3	42	2	3	3	28			50		
No. 3 do		Capt. Kellock, Perth	3	42	1	3	4	29	12	Camp.	76		
No. 4 do		Capt. Bowen, Lansdowne	3	42	2	3	4	32			28		
No. 5 do		Capt. Craig, Renfrew	3	42	2	3	3	34			107		
No. 6 do		Capt. Irving, Pembroke	3	42	2	3	2	33			141		
		Staff	8		6								
		Total	26	252	17	18	20	190					
59th Battalion of Infantry	7	Lieut.-Col. Bredin, Cornwall											
No.1 Company		Capt. Wood, Cornwall	3	42							108		
No. 2 do		Capt. Smith do	3	42	3	4	4	30			161		
No. 3 do		Capt. Macdonell, Alexandria	3	42	2	4	2	35			153		
No. 4 do		Capt. Maonaughton, Finch	3	42	2	4	1	38			94		
No. 5 do		Capt. Morgan, Farran's Point	3	42	2	4	6	25	12	do	104		
No. 6 do		Capt. Tinkess, Lunenburg	3	42	2	4	8	23			116		
No. 7 do		Capt. Trousdale, Roxborough	3	42	2	4	1	20					
		Staff	8		7								
		Total	29	294	20	24	22	180					
												Kingston, 13th June, 1893.	
												do	

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
15 32	Good.		1 Private; dislocation of elbow.	Yes; 17; good.	No. 5 company new issue; remainder, average fair.	None.		19th, 20th and 21st June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	<p>Inspected and mustered by Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G. The regiment turned out well and presented a very clean appearance on the termination of the camp, and from strict attention to drill and orders, headed the efficiency list of the three corps in camp, coming out first with an average of 56.7 points. No target practice, the ranges not being ready. I consider this Battalion one of the best under my command. 4 men were rejected and sent home.</p>
15 32	do	None.	Yes; 18; fair.	do	do			19th June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	<p>Inspected and mustered by Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G. This corps improved very much during camp, and were most attentive at drill and on all duties. No. 1 company failed to turn out, reducing the average very much. 6 men were rejected and sent home. With the exception of the bread for one day, and which was replaced, the rations have been very good. The regulations in reference to officers and men sleeping in camp have been carried out.</p>

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, Lieut.-Col. C. F. HOUGHTON, Dep. Adj. Gen.		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.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.		Corporals and Privates.
6th Reg't, Duke of Connaught's E. C. H.	4	Lt.-Col. McArthur, Montreal										
No. 1 Troop		Capt. A. F. Clark, Montreal	3	44	1	6	1	17				
No. 2 do		Major Wanless, St. Andrews	3	44	3	6	1	30	12	Camp	60	Boat and March.
No. 3 do		Capt. Barr, Havelock	3	43	3	6		32			45	
No. 4 do		Capt. McFie, Clarenceville	3	43	3	5	1	36			40	
		Staff	6		3							
		Total	18	174	13	23	3	109				
11th Batt., Argen-teuil Rangers	8	Lieut.-Col. Cushing, St. Andrews										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Weightman, St. Andrews	3	42	2	4	3	31			60	
No. 2 do		Capt. Good, West Gore	3	42	2	2	3	34			64	
No. 3 do		Capt. Jakill, Morin Flats	3	42	3	3	3	28			62	
No. 4 do		Capt. Walker, Lachute	3	42	2	3	3	15	12	do	53	Boat and March.
No. 5 do		Capt. Rogers, East Gore	3	42	2	3	3	24			68	
No. 6 do		Capt. Pollock, Mille Isles	3	42	2	3	3	30			73	Rail and Boat.
No. 7 do		Capt. Hodgson, Carillon	3	42	2	3	2	30			60	
No. 8 do		Capt. Earle, Chatham	3	42	2	3	2	36			66	
		Staff	8		7							
		Total	32	336	24	24	22	228				
50th Battalion, Huntingdon Borderers	4	Lt.-Col. McLaren, Huntingdon										
No. 1 Company		Major Gardner, Huntingdon	3	42	2	4	1	29			42	Rail and Wagon.
No. 2 do		Capt. Gilbert, Orms-town	3	42	1	3	1	27	12	do	38	
No. 3 do		Capt. Henderson, Rockburn	3	42	1	2	1	25			50	Rail and Wagon.
No. 4 do		Capt. McGinnis, Athlestan	3	42	2	3		30			48	
		Staff	6		5							
		Total	18	168	11	12	3	111				

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
18½	Good.	Nil.	No.	Good.	Nil.	15	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	40 00	37 81	6th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G.
					9	42 00						
					7	46 19						
					1	34 00						
18½	do	do	Yes; brass; fair; 16 performers.	do	do	8	do	29 00	25 00	7th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G.
					1	32 60						
					6	31 56						
					22	31 95						
					17	19 88						
					10	27 75						
					9	26 10						
					2	33 95						
18½	do	do	No.	do	do	6	do	29 89	24 30	6th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G.
					11	21 98						
					12	46 68						
					11	28 02						

INSPECTION REPORT of 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. 5—Continued.			Corps.		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.				
51st Batt., Hemingford Rangers	6	Lieut.-Col. Lucas, Hemingford									
No. 1 Company		Capt. S. Orr, Havelock	3	42	2	3		21		45	
No. 2 do		Capt. Waters, Lacolle	3	42							
No. 4 do		Capt. McKay, Hemingford	3	42	3	4		37		31	
No. 5 do		Capt. Hoyle, Roxham	3	42	1	4		20	12	39	Camp.
No. 7 do		Capt. Stewart, St. Jean Chrysostome.	3	42							
No. 8 do		Capt. Ste. Marie, St. Remi	3	42							
		Staff	8		6						
		Total	26	252	12	11		78			
85th Battalion of Infantry	6	Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, Montreal									
No. 1 Company		Capt. Carriere, St. Jerome	3	42	2	4	4	33		42	
No. 2 do		Capt. Taschereau, Montreal	3	42	2	3	4	32		9	
No. 3 do		2nd Lieut. Tellier, Laprairie	3	42	2	3	4	32	12	do	
No. 4 do		2nd Lt. Rosenvinge, Laprairie	3	42	1	2	4	36			
No. 5 do		Capt. Patterson, Montreal	3	42	2	3	4	36		9	Rail and Boat.
No. 6 do		Lieut. Vincent, Longueuil	3	42	1	3	4	32		12	
		Staff	8		8						
		Total	26	252	18	18	24	101			
1st P. of W. Regt.	6	Lieut.-Col. Butler, Montreal									
No. 1 Company		Capt. J. Hood, Montreal	3	42	3	5	9	35			
No. 2 do		Capt. E. T. Bartlett, Montreal	3	42	2	4	9	34			
No. 3 do		Capt. J. Finlayson, Montreal	3	42	1	5	9	34			
No. 4 do		Capt. T. F. Dobbin, Montreal	3	42	1	4	9	32	12		
No. 5 do		Capt. F. Scott, Montreal	3	42	2	4	10	25			
No. 6 do		Capt. J. Porteous, Montreal	3	42	3	5	9	37			
		Staff	8		8						
		Total	26	252	20	27	55	197			

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—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.
184	Good.	Nil.	No.	Good.	Nil.	15						
						19	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	35.59	34.02 36.60	37.37		
									6th July, 1893.			
									8th July, 1893.			Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G. Two companies absent without leave.
184	do	do	Yes; 18; fair musicians.	do	do	8						
						13						
						11		16.33	18.08	15.73		
						2			17.49	13.93		
						7			16.57	18.08		
									7th July, 1893.			
									8th July, 1893.			Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G.
	do	do	Yes; 24; good.	do	do	40						
						8						
						14		35.53	47.39	65.		
						6			32.19	30.09		
						11			39.87	47.39		
									30.29	30.29		
									14th October, 1893.			
									14th October, 1893.			
												By direction of the G. O. C. I made an inspection, by groups of two companies, of this regiment each evening immediately before the day of my inspection of the whole regiment, which proved most satisfactory. At the several inspections I found all ranks zealous; keen at their work; arms clean; accoutrements and clothing clean and well fitted. An excellent brass and fife and drum band. The company and battalion drill and movements were smartly and steadily done and the mustering at the close of the inspection was perfect. M. Aylmer, Lt.-Col., A. A. G.

INSPECTION REPORT of 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.		
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff, 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.	Staff, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandmen, 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.
3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada.....	5	Lieut.-Col. G. R. Starke, Montreal.												
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Stewart, Montreal.	4	54	3	6	10	33						
No. 2 do.....		Capt. Badgley, Montreal.	3	42	3	5	10	33						
No. 3 do.....		Capt. Meakins, Montreal.	3	42	3	5	10	33	12					
No. 4 do.....		Capt. Rodden, Montreal.	3	42	2	5	10	32						
No. 5 do.....		Capt. Guy, Montreal.	3	42	2	5	10	32						
No. 6 do.....		Capt. Ogilvie, Montreal.	3	42	3	5	10	32						
		Staff.....	8		8	7								
		Total.....	27	264	24	38	60	195						Montreal, 16th January, 1893.
5th Royal Scots of Canada.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Strathey, Montreal.												
No. 1 Company.....			3	42	3	5	11	27						
No. 2 do.....			3	42	2	5	10	28						
No. 3 do.....			3	42	3	5	11	27						
No. 4 do.....			3	42	2	5	11	28	12	do				
No. 5 do.....			3	42	3	5	11	28						
No. 6 do.....			3	42	2	4	11	28						
		Staff.....	8		7									Montreal.
		Total.....	26	252	22	29	65	166						
6th Fusiliers.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Burland, Montreal.												
No. 1 Company.....			3	42	2	6	10	29						
No. 2 do.....			3	42	2	6	10	29						
No. 3 do.....			3	42	3	5	10	29						
No. 4 do.....			3	42	2	5	10	29	12	do				
No. 5 do.....			3	42	3	5	11	29						
No. 6 do.....			3	42	5	5	11	29						
		Staff.....	8		7									
		Total.....	26	252	21	32	62	174						Battalion Head Quarters, Montreal, 24th June, 1893.

INSPECTION REPORT of 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.	Miles. 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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.					
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.							
65th Mount Royal Rifles.....		8 Lieut.-Col. Prévost, Montreal										
No. 1 Company			3	42	2	3	6	12				
No. 2 do			3	42	1	4	6	21				
No. 3 do			3	42	2	3	6	17				
No. 4 do			3	42	1	3	6	9				
No. 5 do			3	42	1	4	5	15	12			
No. 6 do			3	42	3	5	5	19				
No. 7 do			3	42	1	4	5	9				
No. 8 do			3	42	2	4	5	24				
		Staff	8		7							
		Total	32	336	20	30	44	126				
										Local Head Quarters.		
											Montreal, 29th March.	

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.		
	Good.									
	Nil.									
	Yes ; Brass and Bugle and Drumm.									
	Good.									
	Nil.									
	Not completed.									
	Not completed.									
	Not completed.									
	Not completed.									
	1st July, 1893.									
	1st July, 1893.									
	The target practice—annual training—is not yet completed by this corps. The returns will be forwarded to headquarters, together with those of all the other city corps of No. 5 Military District, on or before the 15th October, 1893. <i>Vide</i> authority A. G. O. No. 45407.									

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6. Lieut.-Col. G. D. O. D'ORSENNENS, Commanding.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps has to proceed to muster, and mode of transit.		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.		
5th Canadian Dragoons.....		Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Cookshire						12	Camp.	16	March and Rail.	Compton, 20th June, 1893.	
		1 Capt. Farnsworth, Cookshire	3	42	3	4	1						37
		2 Capt. Morkhill, Sherbrooke	3	42	2	5	1						36
		3 Capt. Clark, Apple Grove	3	42	3	6	.....						33
		4 Capt. Pomeroy, Compton	3	42	3	4	.....						38
		5 Capt. Billings, Sutton	3	42	3	6	.....						28
		Staff	7	3	7	.....	.....						.....
		Total	22	213	21	25	2						172
53rd Battalion....		Lt.-Col. Morehouse, Sherbrooke						20½ days; 2 full days.	At Head Quarters.		None.	10th June, 1893.	
		1 Lieut. Spearing, Sherbrooke	3	41	1	2	4						30
		2 Capt. Sommers, Sherbrooke	3	40	3	.....	4						30
		3 Capt. Farwell, Sherbrooke	3	40	1	1	4						26
		4 Capt. Rawson, Sherbrooke	3	41	1	2	3						33
		Staff	6	6	6	6	.....						.....
	Total	18	168	12	11	15	119						
84th Battalion....		Lt.-Col. Denis, St. Hyacinthe						12	Camp.	42	Rail and Boat.	St. John, Que., 27th June, 1893.	
		1 Lieut. Côté, St. Hyacinthe	3	41	2	1	2						9
		2 Capt. Morin, St. Pie	3	41	2	1	3						9
		3 Capt. Rousseau, St. Simon	3	41	2	1	3						8
		4 Capt. Johnston, Sorel	3	41	3	2	1						11
		5 Capt. Maranda, St. Hyacinthe	3	41	2	3	3						27
		6 Capt. Gauvin, Acton Vale	3	41	.....	.....	.....						.....
	Staff	8	6	5	4	.....	.....				
	Total	26	252	16	12	12	64						

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

	Received money allowance.	None.	Cost of Rations per head per item at Encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	Target Practice.	Remarks.								
20 442½cts.	Good.	do	Good.	If any, and what casualties.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Number of Not-exercised Men, if any.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Figure of Merit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ranges.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Battalion.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Number of Not-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.	Ranges.		Battalion.		Company.		
Number of Not-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.													
Ranges.														
Battalion.														
Company.														
No casualty.	None.	None.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.											
Brass Band ; 13 musicians in camp ; good.	Brass Band ; 16 ; very good.	None.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.										
Fair.	Very good uniforms, new.	Good.												
None.	do	None.												
24	do	None.												
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	None.												
10 32	40 12	30 3½												
These companies having been formed into three companies the figure of merit cannot be ascertained in the distribution.	45 18 33 32 37 32 42 37	25 3¼ 28 3¼ 35 27 35 5/7												
7th July, 1893.	10th June, 1893.	20th June, 1893.												
Completed on the 7th ; the 8th was employed to return home.	10th June, 1893.	30th June and 1st July, 1893.												
Physique bad. Officers, with very few exceptions, unable to command their companies. Owing to the small number of men the Battalion was formed into three companies with two officers only per company. The rest of the officers were formed into a special squad for drill purposes. No. 4 company received new uniforms but no knapsacks. No. 6 company, Capt. Gauvin's wife having died a few days before camp, this officer could not recruit his company and obtained leave.	Inspected by the D. A. G. commanding the district on the 10th June. The Battalion looked very clean but did not turn out in marching order as ordered. Their drill was very fair. Their books in accordance with regulations but not kept in the proper manner. Some officers answered very well to the questions. 3 officers, 8 privates, 1 sergeant and 1 bandsman on sick leave.	Mustered the 2nd day in camp by the D. A. G., acting District Paymaster, and inspected by Lt.-Col. Pope, Brigade Major, on the 29th June. Lt.-Col. Pope reported very favourably on the regiment. No. 4 troop went into camp 19th June. Capt. Lessard of the Royal Canadian Dragoons acted as instructor during the annual training.												

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7 Lieut.-Col. T. J. DUCHESNAY Dep. Adj. Gen.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. 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.	Buglers, Drummers and Bandmen, Pioneers and Ambulance.					Corporals and Privates.
Queen's Own Can. Hussars.....	2	Major Brown, Quebec									
Troop A		Capt. Breakey, Quebec	3	37	2	5	1	29	12	Local Head Quarters.	Quebec, 13th June, 1894
do B		Lieut. Lawrence, Quebec	3	36	1	5	1	28			
		Staff	6		5						
		Total	12	73	8	10	2	57			
8th Royal Rifles..	6	Lieut.-Col. White, Quebec									
A Company		Capt. Wood, Quebec	3	42	2	3	5	34			
B do		Capt. Wurtele, Quebec	3	42	1	3	5	34			
C do		Capt. Richardson, Quebec	3	42	2	3	5	33	12	do	3rd May, 1894.
D do		Capt. Ray, Quebec	3	42	3	3	5	34			
E do		Capt. Dunn, Quebec	3	42	2	3	5	33			
F do		Capt. Peters, Quebec	3	42	1	3	5	32			
		Staff	7		7						
		Total	25	252	18	18	30	200			
9th Voltigeurs de Québec	8	Lieut.-Col. Roy, Quebec									
A Company		Capt. LeBel, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			Quebec, 3rd May, 1894.
B do		Capt. Chabot, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			
C do		Capt. Trudel, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			
D do		Capt. Stein, Quebec	3	42	1	3	4	35			
E do		Capt. Pennee, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	34			
F do		Capt. Evanturel, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			
G do		Capt. Pinault, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			
H do		Capt. Routier, Quebec	3	42	2	3	4	35			
		Staff	3		7						
		Total	32	336	22	24	32	279			

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.
			Yes; 24 musicians	Very good.		20	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds	9 73	9 73	13th June, 1894.	13th June, 1894.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay D. A. G., No. 7 Military District. Establishment number of horses of "A" Troop is 40, and of "B" Troop, 36; staff, 5; total, 85. Actual number of horses present at inspection of "A" Troop was 37, and of "B" Troop, 35; staff, 5; total, 77.
			d	None.	19	12	do	33 45	32 67 27 87 27 33 52 28 22 20 38 32	3rd May, 1894.	3rd May, 1894.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.
			Yes; 24 musicians; good.	do	2	2	do	20 88	13 43 33 21 22 55 13 00 26 92 17 12 19 12 21 71	3rd May, 1894.	3rd May, 1894.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—Concluded.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. 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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.				
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.						
17th Battalion...	8	Lt.-Col. Desjardins, Lévis.									
No. 1 Company		Major Bourget, Lévis	3	42	2	3		18			
No. 2 do		Major Lefrançois, Lévis	3	42	2	3		19			
No. 3 do		Capt. Begin, Lévis.	3	42	3	3		23			
No. 4 do		Capt. Demers, Lévis.	3	42	2	3		28	12	Camp.	
No. 5 do		Capt. Guenet, Lévis.	3	42	2	3		21			
No. 6 do		Capt. Gagne, Lévis.	3	42	1	3		19			
No. 7 do		Capt. Bolduc, Lévis.	3	42	3	3		34			
No. 8 do		Capt. Morin, Lévis.	3	42	3	3		36			
		Staff	8								
		Total	32	336	24	24		198		Lévis, 13th July, 1893.	
81st Battalion...	6	Lieut.-Col. Dussault, Point Rouge									
No. 1 Company		Capt. Rochon, Pointe aux Trembles	3	42	3	3		20			
No. 2 do		Capt. Frenette, St. Raymond	3	42	1	3		29			
No. 3 do		Capt. Paré, St. Raymond	3	42	2	3		27	12	do	
No. 4 do		Capt. Paquin, Deschambault	3	42	1	3		35		do	
No. 5 do		Capt. Frenet, Cap Sante	3	42	2	3		2			
No. 6 do		Capt. Courteau, Lotbinière	3	42	2	3		18			
		Staff	7		6						
		Total	25	252	17	18		151			
87th Battalion...	6	Lieut.-Col. Laurin, L'Ancienne Lorette									
No. 1 Company		Capt. Fréchette, Charlesbourg	3	42	3	3		22			
No. 2 do		Capt. Pageot, L'Ancienne Lorette	3	42	3	3		37			
No. 3 do		Capt. Blondeau, St. Ambroise	3	42	2	3		31	12	do	
No. 4 do		Lieut. O'Farrell, Ste. Foye	3	42	3	3		32			
No. 5 do		Capt. Guay, Beauport	3	42	2	3		29			
No. 6 do		Capt. Blouin, St. Famille d'Orleans	3	42	2	3		35			
		Staff	8		8						
		Total	26	252	23	18		186			

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.
16 ⁷ / ₈	Very good.	None.	None.	Very good.	None.	None.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	5 39	4 88 5 69 6 26 7 44 8 56 9 08 3 33 3 89	14th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.
16 ⁷ / ₈	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	5 27	6 39 4 85 5 72 6 36 3 33 5 02	14th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.
16 ⁷ / ₈	do	do	Yes; 15 musicians; good.	do	do	do	do	5 14	7 27 7 05 7 08 3 69 2 59 4 99	14th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—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.
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.									
88th Battalion...	6	Lieut.-Col. Fraser, Riviere Ouelle											
No. 1 Company		Capt. Potvin, Ste. Anne	3	42	2	3		35					
No. 2 do		Capt. Chaboult, St. Paul's Bay	3	42	2	3		27					
No. 3 do		Capt. Rosignol, Manouraska	3	42	2	3		35					
No. 4 do		Capt. Bosse, St. Pacôme	3	42	1	3		39	12	Camp.			
No. 5 do		Capt. Dechènes, St. Denis	3	42	3	3		39					
No 6 do		Capt. Cimon, Baie St. Paul	3	42	2	3		33					
		Staff	8		7								
		Total	26	252	19	18		208					Lévis, 13th July, 1893.
92nd Battalion...	4	Major Chabot, St. Isidore											
No. 1 Company		Capt. Fortier, St. Claire	3	42	2	3		32					
No. 2 do		Capt. Turgeon, St. Isidore	3	42	1	3		28	12	do			do
No. 3 do		Capt. Turgeon, St. Isidore	3	42	1	3		32					
No. 4 do		Capt. Mercier, St. Justine	3	42	2	3		38					
		Staff	6		4								
		Total	18	167	10	12		133					
55th Battalion...		Lt.-Col. Ward, Inverness											
1		Capt. Lipsey, Kinnear's Mills	3	41	2	3	4	30			93		
2		Lieut. Austin, Inverness	3	41	2	3	4	32			149		
3		Capt. Briggs, New Ireland	3	41	2	3	4	31	12	do	159		
4		Capt. Watkins, Maple Hill	3	41	1	3	3	30			164		
5		Capt. Pelletier, St. Julie	3	41	3	3	4	23			137		
6		Capt. Carroll, St. Sylvester	3	41	2	3	1	34			172		
		Staff	8	6	6	6							
		Total	26	252	18	24	20	180					do

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—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.
20 442 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts.	do	do	Brass Band ; 14 musicians in camp ; good.	Clothing good ; accoutrements incomplete.	do	17	do	27 88	20 14 29 15 25 88 26 05 14 15 28 06	7th July, 1893.	Completed on the 7th July, 1893, and the 8th was employed to return home.	Physique good. Men alert and steady in the ranks. The field officers not up to their work. Two captains over age. The St. Julie company deficient of accoutrements, the captain reported that the armoury was burnt some time ago and nothing replaced since. To centralize to St. Johns or Lévis this Battalion must divide into two on account of railway transport. I respectfully suggest that the companies be renumbered, those concentrating at St. Julie, Nos. 2, 3 and 5, to become Nos. 1, 2 and 3, those concentrating at Robertson, Nos. 1, 4 and 6, to be Nos. 4, 5 and 6, thus dividing naturally the Battalion into wings or half Battalion.
16 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	do	do	Yes ; 18 musicians ; good.	do	do	do	do	5 77	3 59 5 56 5 34 6 66	14th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.
16 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	Very good.	None.	Yes ; 16 musicians ; good.	Good.	None.	None.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	5 14	4 82 5 55 3 68 5 01 5 28 6 50	14th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., No. 7 Military District.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8 Lieut.-Col. G. J. MAUNSELL, Dep. Adj. Gen.		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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.							
8th Princess Louise, N. B., Hussars	7	Lieut.-Col. Domville, Rothesay										
A Troop		Capt. Whelpley, Hampton			3	3	1	37		20		
B do		Lieut. Markham, Sussex			3	3	1	34				
C do		Maj. Campbell, Aponahqui			3	4	1	36	12	5		
D do		Major D. Fowler, Hammond			3	4	1	36		20		
E do		Maj. E. L. Wedderburn, Johnston			3	4	1	36		20		
F do		Maj. Maunsell, Shediac			3	4	1	36		76		
G do		Major McRobbie, Springfield			3	4	1	36		20		
		Staff			6	6						
		Total	28	291	27	32	7	251				
Charlottetown Engineers	1	Capt. W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown	3	42	3	4	1	33	12			
										Local Head Quarters.		
62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers	6	Lieut.-Col. Tucker, St. John										
A Company		Capt. Fraser, St. John	3	42	2	4	4	34				
B do		Capt. Lordly, St. John	3	42	2	3	7	32				
C do		Capt. Manning, St. John	3	42	2	4	8	26	12	do		
D do		Major Magee, St. John	3	42	1	4	7	29				
E do		Capt. Edwards, St. John	3	42	1	4	5	28				
F do		Capt. Churchill, St. John	3	42	2	4	7	26				
		Staff	8		7							
		Total	26	252	17	23	38	175				

Sussex, 6th July, 1893.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., 4th November, 1893.

St. Stephen, N.B., 20th September, 1893.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

	13 cents per man and 24 cents per horse.		Cost of Rations per head per diem at Encampment.				
do	Good.	Very good.	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.
None.	Nil.	2 men kicked by horses but not seriously injured.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Target Practice.		
Yes; 24; very efficient.	No.	No Band; 7 Trumpeters; efficient.	Battalion.	Figure of Merit.			
Good; equipment incomplete.	Good.	Very good.	Company.				
None.	Nil.	None.	Date of Inspection.				
No report.	Nil.	4	Date when Drill was completed.				
No report.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	Remarks.				
No report.	25 90	27 33 31 31 22 62 24 77 29 26 18 64 27 40					
No report.	4th November, 1893.	5th and 6th July, 1893.					
20th September, 1893.	4th November, 1893.	7th July, 1893.					

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8—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.	Miles.	Mode.	Date and Place of Muster.
St. John Rifle Company.....	1	Capt. E. Smith, St. John.....	3	42	3	3	1	41	12	do			18th August, 1893.
67th Battalion....	9	Lieut.-Col. Baird, Woodstock.....											
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Bourne, Woodstock.....			2	3	1	32			178		
No. 2 do		Capt. Adams, Centreville.....			3	3	1	34			202		
No. 3 do		Capt. Kirkpatrick, Debec.....			1	2	1	34			169		
No. 4 do		Capt. Harding, Brighton.....			3	2	1	34			190		
No. 5 do		Capt. Carvell, Waterville.....			2	3	1	31	12		178		
No. 6 do		Capt. Kupkey, Andover.....			3	2	1	36		In Camp at Sussex.	228		
No. 7 do		Capt. Baker, Baker Brook.....			1	3	1	34			289		
No. 8 do		Capt. Perkins, Centreville.....			3	3	1	38			202		
No. 9 do		Capt. Williams, Wilmot.....			2	2	1	31			202		
		Staff and band.....			7	5	17						
		Total.....	34	378	27	28	26	304					6th July, 1893.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8— <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.				
71st Battalion...	7	Lieut.-Col. Marsh, Fredericton											
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Boone, St. Mary's			3	2	1	30			109		
No. 2 do		Capt. Burt, McKeen's Corners			2	3	1	35			126		
No. 3 do		Capt. Howe, Stanley			2	2	1	34			129		
No. 4 do		Capt. Pinder, Fredericton			3	2	1	22	12		109		
No. 5 do		Capt. Hartt, Blissville			3	2	1	26		In Camp.	89		
No. 6 do		Capt. Stevenson, St. Stephen			2	2	1	31			160		
No. 7 do		Bvt. Major Cropley, Fredericton			3	2	1	35			109		
		Band and staff			7	6	14						
		Total	29	294	25	21	21	213					6th July, 1893.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.											
13 cents per man.	Very good.	None.	Yes; efficient.	Good; equipment incomplete.	None.	38	37·00	35·79	33·06	54·21	41·24	60·06	33·24						
<p><i>In Quarters.</i>—The arms, accoutrements and clothing of Nos. 1, 4 and 7 companies are kept in Government armouries in drill hall, Fredericton, and it is expected should be well cared for. There is room for improvement in the armouries of Nos. 2 and 5 companies. No. 3 company, Capt. Howe, has an efficient armoury. Company books are well kept.</p> <p><i>On the Field.</i>—Captains vied with each other to secure the efficiency prize, won by No. 6 company—Stephen—who made high scores in target practice, but in general efficiency this company was closely followed by Nos. 1, 3 and 7 companies. Special credit is due to this Battalion for uniformity of dress.</p>																			

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9. Lieut.-Col. J. D. IRVING, Dept. Adj.-Gen.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps has to proceed to muster, and mode of transit.		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.	Officers.								
King's Canadian Hussars.....	1	Capt. and Bt. Major J. W. Ryan, Kentville, N.S.....	3	39	2	4	.....	35	12	Camp.	22	March.	Aldershot, 5th September, 1893.
63rd Halifax Battalion of Rifles.	6	Lieut.-Col. Egan, Halifax.....											
No. 1 Company...		Capt. James, Halifax.....	3	42	2	4	4	31					
No. 2 do		Capt. Hechler, Halifax.....	3	42	1	2	6	30					
No. 3 do		Lieut. Dixon, Halifax.....	3	42	3	4	5	29	12	do			
No. 4 do		Capt. Gunning, Halifax.....	3	42	3	3	5	30					
No. 5 do		Capt. Sircom, Halifax.....	3	42	3	3	5	30					
No. 6 do		Capt. Twining, Halifax.....	3	42	2	3	5	34					
		Staff	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	26	252	22	19	30	188					Halifax, N.S., 28th September, 1893.
66th Battalion P. L. Fusiliers...	8	Lt.-Col. Humphrey, Halifax.....											
A Company.....		Capt. Whitman, Halifax.....	3	42	2	2	8	29					
B do		Capt. Chipman, Halifax.....	3	42	2	2	1	39					
C do		Capt. Hole, Halifax.....	3	42	2	4	1	34					
D do		Capt. Ritchie, Halifax.....	3	42	1	4	16	20	12				
E do		Capt. Mackinley, Halifax.....	3	42	3	4	1	37					
F do		Capt. King, Halifax.....	3	42	3	3	1	40					
G do		Capt. Brown, Halifax.....	3	42	3	3	1	38					
H do		Capt. Davison, Halifax.....	3	42	3	2	1	39					
		Staff	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	32	336	27	24	30	276					Halifax, N.S., 24th October, 1893.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—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 and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.					Officers.	Staff-Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.
68th Battalion...	9	Lieut.-Col. Chipman, Kentville.....											
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Dodge, Kentville.....	3	42	3	3	3	36			22		
No. 2 do...		Bt. Major Beckwith, Sheffield's Mills...	3	42	2	3	3	35			29		
No. 3 do...		Capt. Redden, Kentville.....	3	42	2	2	2	38			22		
No. 4 do...		Capt. Steadman, Billtown.....	3	42	2	3	2	37			29		
No. 5 do...		Capt. Roscoe, Hall's Harbour.....	3	42	1	3	1	37	12	Camp.	39		
No. 6 do...		Bt. Major Borden, Canning.....	3	42	2	2	3	37			33		
No. 7 do...		Capt. West, Aylesford.....	3	42	3	3	2	36			7		
No. 8 do...		Capt. Cassidy, Aylesford.....	3	42	3	2	4	35			6		
No. 10 do...		Bt. Major Ross, Buckley's Corners.....	3	42	2	3	3	36			14		
		Staff.....	8		8								
		Total.....	35	378	28	24	23	327					
69th Battalion...	9	Lieut.-Col. Starratt, Paradise.....											
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Elliott, Paradise.....	3	42	3	3	2	35			22		
No. 2 do...		Bt. Major Morse, Paradise.....	3	42	3	3	3	35			22		
No. 3 do...		Bt. Major Wade, Granville.....	3	42	3	3	3	35			45		
No. 4 do...		Bt. Major Charlton, Port Williams.....	3	42	3	3	3	36			40		
No. 5 do...		Bt. Major LeCain, Roundhill.....	3	42	3	3	3	34	12	do	39	do	do
No. 6 do...		Bt. Major Buckley, Bridgetown.....	3	42	3	3	3	36			58		
No. 7 do...		Capt. Kelly, Bear River.....	3	42	3	3	3	35			58		
No. 8 do...		Capt. Miller, Bear River.....	3	42	3	3	3	35			58		
No. 9 do...		Capt. Purdy, Clementsport.....	3	42	3	3	1	38			53		
		Staff.....	8		7								
		Total.....	35	378	34	27	24	319					

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—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.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Date and Place of Muster.
75th Battalion....	6	Lt.-Col. Kaulbach, Lunenburg														
No. 1 Company...		Capt. King, Lunenburg.....	3	42	3	3	4	35			83					
No. 2 do		Lieut. Smith, Lunenburg.....	3	42	2	3	4	27			83					
No. 3 do		Lieut. Dawson, Bridgetown.....	3	42	2	3	4	37			65					
No. 4 do		Capt. Hamm, Mahone Bay.....	3	42	2	3	3	35	12	Camp.	76					
No. 5 do		Capt. Langille, Mahone Bay.....	3	42	2	3	4	34			73					
No. 6 do		Capt. Ross, New Ross.....	3	42	3	3	3	36			104					
		Staff.....	7		6											
		Total.....	25	252	20	18	22	202								
93rd Battalion...	5	Lieut.-Col. Harrison, Maccan.....														
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Black, Salem.....	3	42	3	3	4	35			213					
No. 2 do		Capt. Letcher, Springhill.....	3	42	3	1	3	38			188					
No. 3 do		Capt. Harrison, Maccan.....	3	42	2	3	4	36	12	do	198	do	do			
No. 4 do		Capt. Mills, Maccan Mount.....	3	42	3	5	2	35			200					
No. 5 do		Capt. Oxley, Oxford Staff.....	3	42	3	3	3	36			176					
		Staff.....	6		6											
		Total.....	21	210	20	15	16	180								

Aldershot, 5th September, 1893.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.																				
do	Including fuel, 16½ cents.	Good.	None.	Yes; 17 musicians; very good.	Very good.	None.	5	6	7	9	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	35	40	37	29	33	71	30	91	44	90	36	38	31	58	13th September, 1893.	16th September, 1893.	The physique of this Battalion is poor. No. 2 company consists of weakly boys unfit to bear arms or stand exposure. There is no administrative system, and it is found necessary to borrow a Sergt.-Major from another battalion.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	11	4	1	3	41	12	40	94	44	95	52	64	37	65	25	22	13th September, 1893.	16th September, 1893.	This Battalion showed a marked improvement over its appearance and drill in 1891.		

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10, Lieut.-Col. T. G. HOLMES, Dep. Adj. Gen.			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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.								
Winnipeg Troop Dragoons.....	1	Capt. Knight, Winnipeg.....	3	35	3	4	1	30	12	Troop Head Quarters.			Winnipeg, 7th July, 1893.
90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles.....	8	Lieut.-Col. Boswell, Winnipeg.....	32	336	22	24	32	275	12	Battalion Head Quarters.			Winnipeg, 29th June, 1893.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.		
Very good.	Very good.	None.	No.	Good.	None.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	7th July, 1893.	Squadron and troop drill, sword exercise. Inspected armoury, clothing, equipment, troops books, found everything very satisfactory.
Yes; 24 musicians; very good. Clothing and Accoutrements good; Arms worn out.	None.	None.	Good.	None.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	7th July, 1893.	
None.	None.	None.	No.	Good.	None.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	29th June, 1893.	Squad and company drill by the company officers; manual and firing by Major Ruttan; battalion drill by Major Arnold; formation for attack, company squares, by Capt. Billman. Armouries in good order; clothing good; arms clean but obsolete. Inspected regimental books. On account of there being no government rifle range there is a delay in completing rifle practice and forwarding same.
Yes; 24 musicians; very good. Clothing and Accoutrements good; Arms worn out.	None.	None.	Good.	None.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	Not completed.	29th June, 1893.	

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11, Lieut.-Col. J. PETERS, Act. Dept.-Adj. Gen.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. 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 Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.				
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.						
Nanaimo Infantry Company		Capt. E. A. Preager, Nanaimo, B.C.....	3	42	1	3	1	25	12	Head Quarters.	Nanaimo, B.C. 7th October, 1893.

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*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.			
	Good.	None.	No Band.	Good.	None.					
						100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.				
							58.06			
								7th October, 1893.		
									7th October, 1893.	This company was under strength both as regards officers and men, otherwise it is in good condition. The physique is excellent. A good drill instructor is greatly needed, also a building of some kind for drill and parade. Formerly a stable was used for this purpose, at present an old church is the only cover available. A drill hall is an absolute necessity, also an armoury, the present room being quite unfit for the purpose. Lieut. Bryant of this company was absent without leave on the day of inspection; he was reported to me also as having only put in a few drills. He has since forwarded me his resignation.

INSPECTION REPORT of Garrison Artillery which have

GARRISON ARTILLERY.		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.	
Brigade or Battery.	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.	Miles.			Mode.	
Montreal	Lt.-Col. Cole, Montreal											
No. 1	Lt. Taylor do ..	3	42	1	3	5	33	12	Head Quarters.			
No. 2	Capt. McEwen do ..	3	41	2	2	5	28					
No. 3	Lt. Ogilvie do ..	3	41	1	2	5	30					
No. 4	Lt. King do ..	3	41	1	2	5	29					
No. 5	Lt. Featherstone do ..	3	41	1	2	5	29					
No. 6	Lt. Wynne do ..	3	41	1	2	5	29					
	Staff	8	5	7	5							
		26	252	14	18	30	178					
New Brunswick	Lt.-Col. Armstrong, St. John											
No. 1	Capt. Crawford, St. John	3	41	3	2	5	34	12	Head Quarters.	1	M rch	
No. 2	Capt. Baxter, Carleton	3	41	3	2	5	32					
No. 3	Capt. Harrison, Portland	3	41	3	2	5	34					
No. 4	Capt. Jones, St. John	3	41	3	2	5	32					
No. 5	Capt. Steeves, Fairville	3	41	3	2	5	31					
	Staff	7	5	7	5							
		22	210	22	15	25	163							2	do
Halifax	Lt.-Col. Curren, Halifax											
No. 1	Maj. Garrison do ..	5	99	4	4	7	52	12	Head Quarters.			
No. 2	Maj. Oxley do ..	5	99	5	4	7	64					
No. 3	Maj. Maxwell do ..	5	99	4	4	7	77					
No. 4	Maj. Stewart do ..	5	99	3	4	7	57					
	Staff	6	5	5	5							
		26	401	21	21	28	250					
P. E. I. Battalion	Lt.-Col. Moore, Charlottetown											
No. 1	Capt. Davidson, Charlottetown	3	41	3	2	3	35	12	Head Quarters.	62	Rail ..	
No. 2	Capt. Moore, Charlottetown	3	41	3	2	4	33					
No. 3	Capt. Owen, Georgetown	3	41	2	2	4	33					
No. 4	Capt. Brennan, Souris	3	41	2	2	4	34					
No. 5	Lt. Fraser, Montague	3	41	2	2	4	33					
	Staff	7	5	4	5							
		22	210	16	15	19	168							60	do ..

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94.

Date and Place of Muster.	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, 64-pr. Gun.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
							Number of Competitors.	Score.			
Charlottetown, 20th July, 1893.		Very good.	Nil.	Yes; 16; efficient.	Very good.	Nil.	7	13	19th and 20th July, 1893.	21st July, 1893.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Asst. Insp. Artillery. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 companies drilled in camp at Charlottetown, Major Rutherford, R. C. A., and a Drill Instructor, R. C. A., acting as instructors. The whole Battalion were inspected together.
Halifax.		Good.	Nil.	Yes; 24; very good.	Good.	Nil.	14 14 14 14	148 89 131 144	20th and 23rd September, 1893.	23rd October, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin. Very creditable turn out, considering the difficulties entailed by new organization. The strength present at muster parade, 23rd October, 1893, shows a deficiency of only 50 non-commissioned officers and men required to complete.
St. John, 28th July, 1893.		Good.	Nil.	Yes; 20; very good.	Good.	Nil.	7 7 7 7	17 15 48 41 76	26th and 28th July, 1893.	28th July, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin. Battalion in a highly efficient condition. Officers all present.
Montreal, 9th June, 1893.		Good.	Nil.	Yes; 24; very good.	Fair.	Nil.	7 7 7 7	65 49 64 35 34 71	8th and 9th June, 1893.	9th June, 1893.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin. Three captains and 4 lieutenants below establishment. Battalion improved in efficiency as an Artillery corps.

INSPECTION REPORT of Garrison Artillery which have

GARRISON ARTILLERY.		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.	
Brigade or Battery.	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.			Miles.	Mode.
								B. C. Battalion	Lt.-Col. Prior, Victoria		
No. 1	Lt. Sargison do	5	98	3	2		31				
No. 2	Capt. Quinlan do	5	98	2	3		37				
No. 3	Capt. Smallfield do										
No. 4	Capt. Townley, New Westminster	5	98	2	3		40	1	Head Quarters.		
No. 5	Maj. Townley, Vancouver	5	97	5	4		66	12	Head Quarters.		
	Staff	6	5	2	2						
		31	494	16	16		216				
Cobourg	Capt. McNaughton, Cobourg	3	42	3	3	1	35	12	Head Quarters.		
Digby	Maj. Daley, Digby	3	42	3	2	1	28	12	Head Quarters.		
Yarmouth	Maj. Jolly, Yarmouth	3	42	3	2		18	12	Head Quarters.		
Mahone Bay	Capt. Ernst, Mahone Bay	3	42	2	3	1	38	12	Head Quarters.		

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Continued.*

Date and Place of Muster.	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 Competitors.	Target Practice, 64-pr. Gun.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
19th September.		Good	Fair.	Very good.	Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, 9th June, 1894. 21st Oct., 1893. 14th Oct., 1893.						
18th September.		Good.	Fair.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
18th Sept., 1893.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
18th Sept., 1893.		Good.	Bad.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
18th Sept., 1893.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
18th Sept., 1893.		Nil.	7	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
18th Sept., 1893.			90							
19th Sept., 1893.		18th Sept., 1893.	16th Sept., 1893.	1st July, 1893.	9th June, 1894.	21st October, 1893.	14th October, 1893.				
19th Sept., 1893.		18th Sept., 1893.	16th Sept., 1893.	1st July, 1893.	9th June, 1894.	21st October, 1893.	14th October, 1893.				
19th Sept., 1893.		Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Montizambert.							Inspected by Lt.-Col. Peters, D.A.G. New drill hall at New Westminster urgently required. Range reported as not available for gun practice. No guns available for drill purposes at Vancouver or New Westminster.
19th Sept., 1893.		Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin. One lieutenant below establishment.									

INSPECTION REPORT of Garrison Artillery which have

GARRISON ARTILLERY.		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.	
Brigade or Battery.	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.	Miles.			Mode.	
Pictou	Capt. Craig, Pictou....	3	42	3	3	1	17	12	Head Quarters.	.....	.....
No. 1, Lévis.....	Capt. Martineau, Lévis.	3	42	3	3	1	38	12	Head Quarters.	.....	.....
No. 2, Lévis	Maj. Vien, Lévis	3	42	3	3	1	38	12	Head Quarters.	.....	.....
No. 2, Quebec.....	Maj. Boulanger, Quebec	3	42	2	3	1	38	12	Head Quarters.	.....	.....

Militia and Defence.

performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Concluded.*

Date and Place of Muster.	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 Competitors.	Target Practice, 64-pr. Gun.	Score.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
4th October.	8th August.	25th September.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	7	36	7	25th September.	25th September.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Good.	(Good.)	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	7	75	7	8th August.	8th August.	Inspected by Capt. Fages, R.C.A.
Very fair.	(Good.)	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	7	78	7	8th August.	8th August.	Inspected by Capt. Fages, R.C.A.
Good.	(Good.)	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	7	68	7	8th August.	8th August.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Montizambert.

INSPECTION REPORT of Field Artillery which

FIELD ARTILLERY.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	
Battery.	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.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Hamilton	Lt.-Col. Van Wagner, Hamilton.	6	73	4	7	1	65	12	Camp ..	15 March .. 33 Rail	
Toronto	Major Mead, Toronto ..	6	73	5	7	1	61	12	do ..	40 Steamer ..	
1st Brigade {	No. 1. Lt.-Col. Nicol, Guelph.	4	73	4	7	1	62	12	do ..	14 March	
	No. 2. Major Davidson do .	4	73	4	7	1	59	12	do ..	14 do	
	Staff. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Guelph.	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 do
		12	148	12	16	2	121				
London	Lt.-Col. Peters, London	6	73	5	6	1	55	12	do ..	.....
Newcastle	Lt.-Col. Call, Newcastle	6	73	5	7	1	65	12	do ..	123 Rail	
Woodstock	Lt.-Col. Dibblee, Woodstock.	6	73	5	7	1	65	12	do ..	179 do	
Sydney	Major McLeod, Sydney.	6	73	5	7	1	63	12	do ..	.....
Winnipeg	Major Coutlee, Winnipeg.	6	73	6	7	1	56	12	do ..	.....
Gananoque	Lt.-Col. McKenzie, Gananoque.	6	73	5	8	1	46	12	do ..	18 March	
Kingston	Major Drennan, Kingston.	6	73	5	8	.....	45	12	do ..	1 do

Militia and Defence.

have performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94.

Date and Place of Muster.	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.	Gun Practice, 9-pr.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
							Range finding.	Score.			
Niagara, 13th June, 1893.	19½c.	Very good.	.....	Nil.	Very good.	Nil.	Yes...	59·5	22nd June, 1893.	23rd June, 1893.	1 Lieutenant and 1 Veterinary Surgeon absent with leave. Batteries brigaded under command of Inspector of Artillery.
Niagara, 13th June, 1893.	19½c.	do	.....	do	do	do	do	50·5	22nd June, 1893.	23rd June, 1893.	1 Veterinary Surgeon absent.
Galt, 19th June, 1893.	25c.	do	.....	do	do	do	No...	33·9 53·2	28th June, 1893.	30th June, 1893.	No artillery range available at Galt or Guelph.
London...	3c.	do	.....	do	do	do	Yes...	24·2	30th June, 1893.	1st July, 1893.	Battery marched 27 miles to Port Stanley for range finding practice. 1 Lieutenant absent.
Sussex, 27th June, 1893.	13c.	do	.....	do	do	do	do	66	6th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	Surgeon absent on leave.
Sussex, 27th June, 1893.	13c.	do	.....	do	do	do	do	51·9	6th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	1 Veterinary Surgeon below establishment.
Sydney...	25c.	do	..	do	Bad	do	do	.....	28th July, 1893.	29th July, 1893.	No suitable artillery land range available; horses very inferior; 1 Captain absent with leave. D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col., <i>Insp. of Artillery.</i>
19th June,	25c.	do	.....	.....	.....	do	do	49·7	29th June, 1893.	30th June, 1893.	
Kingston, 13th June, 1893.	15·32c	do	*	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	do	51·9	24th June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	* 1 horse injured and subsequently shot. Captain absent with leave. Brigade under command of Assistant Inspector of Artillery.
Kingston, 13th June, 1893.	15·32c	do	Nil...	do	Fair.	do	do	23·9	24th June, 1893.	24th June, 1893.	Captain absent with leave.

INSPECTION REPORT of Field Artillery which

FIELD ARTILLERY— <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.	
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Handsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.	
Battery.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.											
Ottawa.....	Lt.-Col. Stewart, Ottawa	6	73	4	7	1	50	12	Camp..	7	March....	
Welland Canal....	Lieut.-Col. King, St. Catharines.	6	73	4	7	1	51	12	do ..	24	March by 1 section	
Durham.....	Lt.-Col. McLean, Port Hope.	6	73	6	8	1	64	12	do ..			
Shefford.....	Lt.-Col. Amyrauld, Granby.	6	73	5	7	1	41	12	do ..	50	Rail.....	
Montreal.....	Lt.-Col. Hall, Montreal.	6	73	3	9	2	43	12	Head Quarters and Camp.	5	Steamer..	
Quebec.....	Lt.-Col. Lindsay, Quebec.	6	73	5	6	1	57	12	Camp..	4	March....	

Militia and Defence.

have performed the Annual Drill for 1893-94—*Concluded.*

Date and Place of Muster.	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.	Gun Practice, 9-pr.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
							Range finding.	Score.			
Britannia, 18th Sept., 1893.	25c.	Good.	Nil...	Nil.	Very good	Nil.	Yes...	54·6	27th Sept., 1893.	29th Sept., 1893.	1 Captain absent ; 1 Lieutenant on leave.
St. Catharines, 11th Sept., 1893.	25c.	do	*	do	Good.	do	do ..	55·7	21st Sept., 1893.	22nd Sept., 1893.	* 1 horse injured by kick. 2 Lieutenants below strength. Drill not quite satisfactory. Equipment not well turned out. New saddlery required. W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col., <i>Asst. Insp. of Artillery.</i>
Port Hope, 20th June, 1893.	25c.	Very good.	Nil...	do	In-different.	do	do ..	58·7	29th June, 1893.	30th June, 1893.	
Laprairie, 26th June, 1893.	18½c.	do	do ..	do	Very good.	do	.....	54·6	7th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	1 Lieutenant absent, resigned.
Montreal, 28th June, 1893.	18½c.	do	do ..	do	do	d	...	66·3	8th July, 1893.	8th July, 1893.	Major, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon absent with leave. The Battery joined Laprairie camp for 5 days.
Lévis, 13th July, 1893.	16½c.	do	do ..	do	do	do	.....	59·5	13th July, 1893.	14th July, 1893.	Major absent on sick list. C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lt.-Col., <i>Asst. Insp. of Artillery.</i>

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 20.)

A. 1895

PAPERS

IN REFERENCE TO THE

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE

Presented to Parliament

DURING THE

SESSION OF 1895

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1895

Manitoba School Case.

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MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE (1894)

THE

JUDGMENT

OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE (IMPERIAL)
PRIVY COUNCIL

TOGETHER WITH THE

IMPERIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL

AND THE

REMEDIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL



OTTAWA

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

1895

Manitoba School Case.

JUDGMENT

[*Copy, Canada, No. 48.*]

DOWNING STREET, 19th February, 1895.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of your government, copies of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Brophy and others and the Attorney General of Manitoba, from the Supreme Court of Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed),

R. H. MEADE,

For the Secy. of State.

JUDGMENT of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Brophy and others v. the Attorney General of Manitoba, from the Supreme Court of Canada, delivered 29th January, 1895.

PRESENT :

The LORD CHANCELLOR,

LORD MACNAUGHTEN,

LORD WATSON,

LORD SHAND.

(Delivered by the Lord Chancellor).

In the year 1890, two Acts were passed by the legislature of Manitoba relating to education. One of these created a Department of Education and an "Advisory Board." The Board was to consist of seven members, four of whom were to be appointed by the Department of Education, two to be elected by the Public and High School teachers of the province, and one to be appointed by the University Council. The Advisory Board were empowered (amongst other things) to authorize text books for the use of pupils, and to prescribe the form of religious exercises to be used in schools.

The other Act, which was termed "The Public Schools Act," established a system of public education "entirely non-sectarian," no religious exercises being allowed except those conducted according to the regulations of the "Advisory Board." It will be necessary hereafter to refer somewhat more in detail to the provisions of this Act.

The Act came into force on the 1st of May, 1890. By virtue of its provisions, by-laws were made by the municipal corporation of Winnipeg, under which a rate was to be levied upon Protestant and Roman Catholic ratepayers alike for school purposes. An application was thereupon made to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba to quash these by-laws on the ground that the Public Schools Act, 1890, was *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, inasmuch as it prejudicially affected a right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province at the union. The court of Queen's Bench refused the application, being of opinion that the act was *intra vires*. The Supreme Court of Canada took a different

view, but upon appeal this Board reversed their decision, and restored the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Memorials and petitions were afterwards presented to the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba by way of appeal against the Education Acts of 1890. These memorials and petitions having been taken into consideration, a case in relation thereto was in pursuance of the provisions of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act referred by the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada. The questions referred for hearing and consideration were the following:—

“(1) Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3, Canada?

“(2) Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to or either of them?

“(3) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg* dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the Union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

“(4) Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

“(5) Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

“(6) Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority ‘a right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools, within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867; if said section 93 be found applicable to Manitoba; and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council?”

The learned judges of the Supreme Court were divided in opinion upon each of the questions submitted. They were all, however, by a majority of three judges out of five answered in the negative.

The Appeal to the Governor General in Council was founded upon the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, 1870, and the 93rd section of the British North America Act, 1867. By the former of these statutes (which was confirmed and declared to be valid and effectual by an Imperial Statute) Manitoba was created a province of the Dominion.

The 2nd section of the Manitoba Act enacts that after the prescribed day the British North America Act shall “except those parts thereof which are in the terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.” It cannot be questioned therefore that section 93 of the British North America Act (save such parts of it as are specially applicable to some only of the provinces of which the Dominion was in 1870 composed) is made applicable to the province of Manitoba, except in so far as it is varied by the Manitoba Act. The 22nd section of that Statute deals with the same subject-matter as section 93 of the British North America Act. The 2nd subsection of this latter section

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may be discarded from consideration, as it is manifestly applicable only to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The remaining provisions closely correspond with those of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. The only difference between the introductory part and the 1st subsection of the two sections, is that in the Manitoba Act the words "or practice" are added after the word "law" in the 1st subsection.

The 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is identical with the 4th subsection of section 93 of the British North America Act. The 2nd and 3rd subsections respectively are the same, except that in the 2nd subsection of the Manitoba Act, the words "of the legislature of the province or" are inserted before the words "any provincial authority," and that the 3rd subsection of the British North America Act commences with the words: "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province." In view of this comparison, it appears to their Lordships impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act was intended to be a substitute for the 93rd section of the British North America Act. Obviously all that was intended to be identical has been repeated, and in so far as the provisions of the Manitoba Act differ from those of the earlier statute, they must be regarded as indicating the variations from those provisions intended to be introduced in the province of Manitoba.

In their Lordship's opinion, therefore, it is the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, which has to be construed in the present case, though it is of course legitimate to consider the terms of the earlier Act, and to take advantage of any assistance they may afford in the construction of enactments with which they so closely correspond and which have been substituted for them.

Before entering upon a critical examination of the important section of the Manitoba Act, it will be convenient to state the circumstances under which that Act was passed, and also the exact scope of the decision of this Board in the case of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, which seems to have given rise to some misapprehension. In 1867, the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took place. Among the obstacles which had to be overcome in order to bring about that union, none perhaps presented greater difficulty than the differences of opinion which existed with regard to the question of education. It had been the subject of much controversy in Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada, a general system of undenominational education had been established, but with provision for separate schools to supply the wants of the Catholic inhabitants of that province. The 2nd subsection of section 93 of the British North America Act extended all the powers, privileges and duties which were then by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that province to the dissentient schools of the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec. There can be no doubt that the views of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec and Ontario, with regard to education, were shared by the members of the same communion in the territory which afterwards became the province of Manitoba. They regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in accordance with the teachings of their church, and consider that such an education could not be obtained in public schools designed for all the members of the community alike, whatever their creed, but could only be secured in schools conducted under the influence and guidance of the authorities of their church. At the time, when the province of Manitoba became part of the Dominion of Canada, the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations in the province were about equal in number. Prior to that time, there did not exist in the territory then incorporated any public system of education. The several religious denominations had established such schools as they thought fit, and maintained them by means of funds voluntarily contributed by the members of their own communion. None of them received any State aid.

The terms upon which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were matter of negotiation between representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and of the Dominion Government. The terms agreed upon, so far as education was concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the 22nd section of the Act of 1870. Their Lordships do not think that anything is to be gained by the inquiry how far the provisions of this

section placed the province of Manitoba in a different position from the other provinces, or whether it was one more or less advantageous. There can be no presumption as to the extent to which a variation was intended. This can only be determined by construing the words of the section according to their natural signification.

Among the very first measures passed by the Legislature of Manitoba was an Act to establish a system of education in the province. The provisions of that Act will require examination. It is sufficient for the present to say that the system established was distinctly denominational. This system, with some modifications, of the original scheme, the fruit of later legislation, remained in force until it was put an end to by the Acts which have given rise to the present controversy.

In Barrett's case the sole question raised was whether the Public Schools Act of 1890 prejudicially affected any right or privilege which the Roman Catholics by law or practice had in the province at the Union. Their Lordships arrived at the conclusion that this question must be answered in the negative. The only right or privilege which the Roman Catholics then possessed, either by law or in practice, was the right or privilege of establishing and maintaining for the use of members of their own church such schools as they pleased. It appeared to their Lordships that this right or privilege remained untouched, and therefore could not be said to be affected by the legislation of 1890. It was not doubted that the object of the first subsection of section 22 was to afford protection to denominational schools, or that it was proper to have regard to the intent of the legislature and the surrounding circumstances in interpreting the enactment. But the question which had to be determined was the true construction of the language used. The function of a tribunal is limited to construing the words employed: it is not justified in forcing into them a meaning which they cannot reasonably bear. Its duty is to interpret, not to enact. It is true that the construction put by this board upon the first subsection reduced within very narrow limits the protection afforded by that subsection in respect of denominational schools. It may be that those who were acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic community in Manitoba, and those who either framed or assented to the wording of that enactment, were under the impression that its scope was wider, and that it afforded protection greater than their Lordships held to be the case. But such considerations cannot properly influence the judgment of those who have judicially to interpret a statute. The question is, not what may be supposed to have been intended, but what has been said. More complete effect might in some cases be given to the intentions of the legislature, if violence were done to the language in which their legislation has taken shape, but such a course would on the whole be quite as likely to defeat as to further the object which was in view. Whilst, however, it is necessary to resist any temptation to deviate from sound rules of construction in the hope of more completely satisfying the intention of the legislature, it is quite legitimate where more than one construction of a statute is possible, to select that one which will best carry out what appears from the general scope of the legislation and the surrounding circumstances to have been its intention.

With these preliminary observations, their Lordships proceed to consider the terms of the 2nd and 3rd subsections of section 22 of the Act of 1870, upon the construction of which the questions submitted chiefly depend. For the reasons which have been given, their Lordships concur with the majority of the Supreme Court in thinking that the main issues are not in any way concluded either by the decision in Barrett's case or by any principles involved in that decision.

At the outset this question presents itself. Are the 2nd and 3rd subsections, as contended by the respondent, and affirmed by some of the judges of the Supreme Court, designed only to enforce the prohibition contained in the 1st subsection? The arguments against this contention appear to their Lordships conclusive. In the first place that subsection needs no further provision to enforce it. It imposes a limitation on the legislative powers conferred. Any enactment contravening its provisions is beyond the competency of the Provincial Legislature, and therefore null and void. It was so decided by this board in Barrett's case. A doubt was there suggested whether that appeal was competent, in consequence of the provisions of the 2nd subsection, but their Lordships were satisfied that the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 did not

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“operate to withdraw such a question as that involved in the case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals of the country.” It is hardly necessary to point out how improbable it is that it should have been intended to give a concurrent remedy by appeal to the Governor General in Council. The inconveniences and difficulties likely to arise, if this double remedy were open, are obvious. If, for example, the Supreme Court of Canada, and this committee on appeal, declared an enactment of the legislature of Manitoba relating to education to be *intra vires*, and the Governor General in Council on an appeal to him considered it *ultra vires*, what would happen? If the Provincial Legislature declined to yield to his view, as would almost certainly and most naturally be the case, recourse could only be had to the Parliament of the Dominion. But the Parliament of Canada is only empowered to legislate as far as the circumstances of the case require “for the due execution of the provisions” of the 22nd section. If it were to legislate in such a case as has been supposed, its legislation would necessarily be declared *ultra vires* by the courts which had decided that the provisions of the section had not been violated by the legislature of the province. If, on the other hand, the Governor General declared a provincial law to be *intra vires*, it would be an ineffectual declaration. It could only be made effectual by the action of the courts, which would have for themselves to determine the question which he decided, and if they arrived at a different conclusion and pronounced the enactment *ultra vires*, it would be nonetheless null and void, because the Governor General in Council had declared it *intra vires*. These considerations are of themselves most cogent to show that the 2nd subsection ought not to be construed as giving to parties aggrieved an appeal to the Governor General in Council concurrently with the right to resort to the courts in case the provisions of the 1st subsection are contravened, unless no other construction of the subsections be reasonably possible. The nature of the remedy, too, which the 3rd subsection provides, for enforcing the decision of the Governor General, strongly confirms this view. That remedy is either a provincial law or a law passed by the Parliament of Canada. What would be the utility of passing a law for the purpose merely of annulling an enactment which the ordinary tribunals would without legislation declare to be null, and to which they would refuse to give effect? Such legislation would indeed be futile.

So far the matter has been dealt with apart from an examination of the terms of the 2nd subsection itself. The considerations adverted to would seem to justify any possible construction of that subsection which would avoid the consequences pointed out. But when its language is examined, so far from presenting any difficulties, it greatly strengthens the conclusion suggested by the other parts of the section. The first subsection is confined to a right or privilege of a “class of persons” with respect to denominational education “at the union,” the 2nd subsection applies to laws affecting a right or privilege “of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority” in relation to education. If the object of the 2nd subsection had been that contended for by the respondent, the natural and obvious mode of expressing such intention would have been to authorize an appeal from any Act of the Provincial Legislature affecting “any such right or privilege as aforesaid.” The limiting words “at the Union” are, however, omitted, for the expression “any class of persons” there is substituted “the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects,” and instead of the words “with respect to denominational schools,” the wider term “in relation to education” is used.

The 1st subsection invalidates a law affecting prejudicially the right or privilege of “any class” of persons, the 2nd subsection gives an appeal only where the right or privilege affected is that of the “Protestant or Roman Catholic minority.” Any class of the majority is clearly within the purview of the 1st subsection, but it seems equally clear that no class of the Protestant or Catholic majority would have a *locus standi* to appeal under the 2nd subsection, because its rights or privileges had been affected. Moreover, to bring a case within that subsection it would be essential to show that a right or privilege had been “affected.” Could this be said to be the case because a void law had been passed which purported to do something but was wholly ineffectual? To prohibit a particular enactment and render it *ultra vires*, surely prevents its affecting any rights.

It would do violence to sound canons of construction if the same meaning were to be attributed to the very different language employed in the two subsections.

In their Lordships' opinion the 2nd subsection is a substantive enactment, and is not designed merely as a means of enforcing the provision which precedes it. The question then arises, does the subsection extend to rights and privileges acquired by legislation subsequent to the union? It extends in terms to "any" right or privileges of the minority affected by an Act passed by the legislature, and would therefore seem to embrace all rights and privileges existing at the time when such Act was passed. Their lordships see no justification for putting a limitation on language thus unlimited. There is nothing in the surrounding circumstances, or in the apparent intention of the legislature, to warrant any such limitation. Quite the contrary. It was urged that it would be strange if an appeal lay to the Governor General in Council against an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature, because in abrogated rights conferred by previous legislation, whilst if there had been no previous legislation, the Acts complained of would not only have been *intra vires*, but could not have afforded any ground for any appeal. There is no doubt force in this argument, but it admits, their Lordships think, of an answer.

Those who were stipulating for the provisions of section 22 as a condition of the union, and those who gave their legislative assent to the act by which it was brought about, had in view the perils then apprehended. The immediate adoption by the legislature of an educational system obnoxious either to Catholics or Protestants would not be contemplated as possible. As has been already stated, the Roman Catholics and Protestants in the province were about equal in number. It was impossible at that time for either party to obtain legislative sanction to a scheme of education obnoxious to the other. The establishment of a system of public education in which both parties would concur was probably then in immediate prospect. The legislature of Manitoba first met on the 15th of March, 1871. On the 3rd of May following, the Education Act of 1871 received the royal assent. But the future was uncertain. Either Roman Catholics or Protestants might become the preponderating power in the legislature, and it might under such conditions be impossible for the minority to prevent the creation at the public cost of schools which, though acceptable to the majority, could only be taken advantage of by the minority on the terms of sacrificing their cherished convictions. The change to a Roman Catholic system of public schools would have been regarded with as much distaste by the Protestants of the province as the change to an unsectarian system was by the Catholics.

Whether this explanation be the correct one or not, their Lordships do not think that the difficulty suggested is a sufficient warrant for departing from the plain meaning of the words of the enactment, or for refusing to adopt the construction which apart from this objection would seem to be the right one.

Their Lordships being of opinion that the enactment which governs the present case is the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, it is unnecessary to refer at any length to the arguments derived from the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act. But in so far as they throw light on the matter, they do not in their Lordships' opinion weaken, but rather strengthen the views derived from a study of the later enactment. It is admitted that the 3rd and 4th subsections of section 93 (the latter of which is, as has been observed, identical with subsection 3, of section 22 of the Manitoba Act) were not intended to have effect merely when a provincial legislature had exceeded the limit imposed on its powers by subsection 1, for subsection 3 gives an appeal to the Governor General, not only where a system of separate or dissentient schools existed in a province at the time of the union, but also where in any province such a system was "thereafter established by the legislature of the province." It is manifest that this relates to a state of things created by post-union legislation. It was said it refers only to acts or decisions of a "provincial authority," and not to acts of a provincial legislature. It is unnecessary to determine this point, but their Lordships must express their dissent from the argument that the insertion of the words "of the legislature of the province" in the Manitoba Act, show that in the British North America Act it could not have been intended to comprehend the legislatures under the words "any provin-

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cial authority." Whether they be so comprehended or not, has no bearing on the point immediately under discussion.

It was argued that the omission from the 2nd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act of any reference to a system of separate or dissentient schools "thereafter established by the legislature of the province" was unfavourable to the contention of the appellants. This argument met with some favour in the court below. If the words with which the 3rd subsection of section 93 commences had been found in subsection 2, of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, the omission of the following words would no doubt have been important. But the reason for the difference between the subsections is manifest. At the time the Dominion Act was passed a system of denominational schools adapted to the demands of the minority existed in some provinces, in others it might thereafter be established by legislation, whilst in Manitoba, in 1870, no such system was in operation, and it could only come into existence by being "thereafter established." The words which preface the right of appeal in the Act creating the Dominion would therefore have been quite inappropriate in the Act by which Manitoba became a province of the Dominion. But the terms of the critical subsection of that Act, are, as has been shown, quite general, and not made subject to any condition or limitation.

Before leaving this part of the case, it may be well to notice the argument urged by the respondent that the construction which their Lordships have put upon the 2nd and 3rd subsections of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is inconsistent with the power conferred upon the legislature of the province to "exclusively make laws in relation to education." The argument is fallacious. The power conferred is not absolute but limited. It is exercisable only "subject and according to the following provisions." The subsections which follow, therefore, whatever be their true construction, define the conditions under which alone the Provincial Legislature may legislate in relations to education, and indicate the limitations imposed on, and the exceptions from their power of exclusive legislation. Their right to legislate is not indeed, properly speaking, exclusive, for in the case specified in subsection 3, the Parliament of Canada is authorized to legislate on the same subject. There is, therefore, no such inconsistency as was suggested.

The learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was much pressed by the consideration that there is an inherent right in a legislature to repeal its own legislative Acts and that "every presumption must be made in favour of the constitutional right of a legislative body to repeal the laws which it has itself enacted." He returns to this point more than once in the course of his judgment, and lays down as a maxim of constitutional construction that an inherent right to do so cannot be deemed to be withheld from a legislative body having its origin in a written constitution, unless the constitution in express words takes away the right, and he states it as his opinion that in construing the Manitoba Act, the court ought to proceed on this principle, and to hold the legislature of that province to have absolute powers over its own legislation, untrammelled by any appeal to federal authority, unless it could find some restriction of its rights in that respect in express terms in the Constitutional Act.

Their Lordships are unable to concur in the view that there is any presumption which ought to influence the mind one way or the other. It must be remembered that the Provincial Legislature is not in all respects supreme within the province. Its legislative power is strictly limited. It can deal only with matters declared to be within its cognizance by the British North America Act, as varied by the Manitoba Act. In all other cases, legislative authority rests with the Dominion Parliament. In relation to the subjects specified in section 92 of the British North America Act, and not falling within those set forth in section 91, the exclusive power of the Provincial Legislature may be said to be absolute. But this is not so as regards education, which is separately dealt with, and has its own code, both in the British North America Act and in the Manitoba Act. It may be said, to be anomalous, that such a restriction as that in question should be imposed on the free action of a legislature, but is it more anomalous than to grant to a minority who are aggrieved by legislation an appeal from the legislature to the executive authority? And, yet, this right is expressly and beyond all

controversy conferred. If, upon the natural construction of the language used, it should appear that an appeal was permitted under circumstances involving a fetter upon the power of a provincial legislature to repeal its own enactments, their Lordships see no justification for a leaning against that construction, nor do they think it makes any difference whether the fetter is imposed by express words or by necessary implication.

In truth, however, to determine that, an appeal lies to the Governor General in Council in such a case as the present, does not involve the proposition that the Provincial Legislature was unable to repeal the laws which it had passed. The validity of the repealing Act is not now in question, nor that it was effectual. If the decision be favourable to the appellants, the consequence, as will be pointed out presently, will by no means necessarily be the repeal of the Acts of 1890, or the re-enactment of the prior legislation.

Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their Lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province with limited powers it should have been thought expedient, in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority as the case might be.

Taking it then to be established that the 2nd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act extends to rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority acquired by legislation in the province after the union, the next question is, whether any such right or privilege has been affected by the Acts of 1890? In order to answer this question, it will be necessary to examine somewhat more closely than has hitherto been done the system established by the earlier legislation, as well as the change effected by those Acts.

The Manitoba School Act of 1871, provided for a Board of Education of not less than 10 nor more than 14 members, of whom one-half were to be Protestants and the other half Catholics. The two sections of the Board might meet at any time separately. Each section was to choose a chairman, and to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. One of the Protestant members was to be appointed superintendent of the Protestant schools, and one of the Catholic members superintendent of the Catholic schools, and these two were to be the joint secretaries of the Board, which was to select the books to be used in the schools, except those having reference to religion or morals which were to be prescribed by the sections respectively. The legislative grant for common school education was to be appropriated, one moiety to support the Protestant, the other moiety the Catholic schools. Certain districts in which the population was mainly Catholic were to be considered Catholic school districts, and certain other districts where the population was mainly Protestant were to be considered Protestant school districts. Every year a meeting of the male inhabitants of each district, summoned by the superintendent of the section to which the district belonged, was to appoint trustees, and to decide whether their contributions to the support of the school were to be raised by subscription, by a collection of a rate per scholar, or by assessment on the property of the district. They might also decide to erect a school-house, and that the cost of it should be raised by assessment. In case the father or guardian of a school child was a Protestant in a Catholic district or *vice versa*, he might send the child to the school of the nearest district of the other section, and in case he contributed to the school the child attended, a sum equal to what he would have been bound to pay if he had belonged to that district, he was exempt from payment to the school of the district in which he lived.

Acts amending the education law in some respects were passed in subsequent years, but it is not necessary to refer to them, as in 1881 the Act of 1871 and these amending Acts were repealed. The Manitoba School Act, 1881, followed the same general lines as that of 1871. The number of the Board of Education was fixed at not more than 21, of whom 12 were to be Protestants and 9 Catholics. If a less number were appointed the same relative proportion was to be observed. The Board, as before, was to resolve itself into two sections, Protestant and Catholic, each of which was to have the control

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of the schools of its section, and all the books to be used in the schools under its control were now to be selected by each section. There were to be, as before, a Protestant and a Catholic superintendent. It was provided that the establishment of a school district of one denomination should not prevent the establishment of a school district of the other denomination in the same place, and that a Protestant and Catholic district might include the same territory in whole or in part. The sum appropriated by the legislature for common school purposes was to be divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the Board in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen residing in the various Protestant and Roman Catholic school districts in the province where schools were in operation. With regard to local assessments for school purposes it was provided that the ratepayers of a school district should pay their respective assessments to the schools of their respective denominations, and in no case was a Protestant ratepayer to be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school.

The scheme embodied in this Act was modified in some of its details by later Acts of the legislature, but they did not affect in substance the main features, to which attention has been called. While traces of the increase of the Protestant relatively to the Catholic population may be seen in the course which legislation took, the position of the Catholic and Protestant portions of the community in relation to education was not substantially altered, though the State aid, which at the outset was divided equally between them, had of course to be adjusted and made proportionate to the school population which each supplied.

Their Lordships pass now to the Department of Education and Public Schools Act, 1890, which certainly brought a great change. Under the former these Roman Catholics were not entitled as such to any representation on the Board of Education or on the Advisory Board, which was to authorize text books for the use of pupils and to prescribe the forms of religious exercises to be used in schools. All Protestant and Catholic school districts were to be subject to the provisions of the Public Schools Act. The public schools were all to be free, and to be entirely non-sectarian. No religious exercises were to be allowed unless conducted according to the regulations of the Advisory Board, and with the authority of the school trustees for the district. It was made the duty of the trustees to take possession of all public school property which had been acquired or given for public school purposes in the district. The municipal council of every city, town and village, was directed to levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality such sums as might be required by the public school trustees for school purposes. No municipal council was to have the right to exempt any property whatever from school taxation. And it was expressly enacted that any school not conducted according to all the provisions of the Act, or the regulations of the Department of Education, or the Advisory Board, should not be deemed a public school within the meaning of the law, and that such school should not participate in the legislative grant.

With the policy of these Acts their Lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the population of the province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be so or not is immaterial. The sole question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the Acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools, of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics, who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teaching. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only towards the support of Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, con-

ducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the Statute fall alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctively Protestant in their character.

In view of this comparison, it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have not been affected.

Mr. Justice Taschereau says that the legislation of 1890, having been irrevocably held to be *intra vires*, cannot have "illegally" affected any of the rights or privileges of the Catholic minority. But the word "illegally" has no place in the subsection in question. The appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected.

It is true that the religious exercises prescribed for public schools are not to be distinctively Protestant, for they are to be "non-sectarian," and any parent may withdraw his child from them. There may be many too, who share the view expressed in one of the affidavits in Barrett's case, that there should not be any conscientious objections on the part of Roman Catholics to attend such schools, if adequate means be provided elsewhere of giving such moral and religious training as may be desired. But all this is not to the purpose. As a matter of fact, the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the Act of 1890 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read.

For the reasons which have been given, their Lordships are of opinion that the 2nd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is the governing enactment, and that the appeal to the Governor General in Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment on the grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Acts of 1890 affected rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection. The further question is submitted whether the Governor General in Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

It is certainly not essential that the Statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these Statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions.

Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that the questions submitted should be answered in the manner indicated by the views which they have expressed.

There will be no costs of this appeal.

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IMPERIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL

[L.S.]

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight,
The 2nd day of February, 1895.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,

Lord Kensington,

Marquess of Ripon,

Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

Lord Chamberlain,

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 29th January, 1895, in the words following, viz. :—

“ Your Majesty having been pleased by Your General Order in Council of the 23rd November, 1893, to refer unto this Committee the matter of an Appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, between Gerald F. Brophy, Noé Chevrier, Henry Napoléon Boire, Roger Goulet, Patrick O'Connor, Francis McPhillips, Frank J. Clark, Joseph Lecomte, Michael Hughes, Henry Brownrigg, Frank Brownrigg, Theophilus Tessier, L. Arthur Leveque, Edmond Trudel, Joseph Honoré Octavien Lambert, Jean Baptiste Poirier, George Couture, J. Ernest Cyr, François Jean David Dussault, Charles Edouard Masse, François Hardis, Joseph Buron, Louis Fournier, Phileas Trudeau, Edouard Guilbault, Romuald Gilbeault, Alphonse Phaneuf, W. Cleophas German, Edward R. Lloyd, Louis Laventure and Louis J. Collin, all of the province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, on behalf of themselves, and of all other persons forming the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the said province, appellants, and the Attorney General of Manitoba, respondent, and likewise the humble petition of the above named appellants, setting forth that this is an appeal from certain opinions pronounced by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, on the 20th February, 1894 : that the case in reference to which such opinions were rendered, was on the 7th July, 1893, referred by the Governor General of Canada in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration pursuant to the provisions of an Act intituled “ An Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts ” (Revised Statutes of Canada, Cap. 135) as amended by an Act of Canada, passed in 1891 (54-55 Vic. cap. 25) : that the questions involved in the case, and in this appeal turn upon the construction of certain sections of “ The British North America Act, 1867 ” and of “ The Manitoba Act 1870 ” and upon the effect of certain statutes of the province of Manitoba, in relation to education in that province ; that the following questions were by the said case submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court :—

“ (1) Is the appeal referred to in the said Memorials and Petitions, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3, of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria (1870), Cap. 3, Canada ? ”

“(2) Are the grounds set forth in the Petitions and Memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to, or either of them?”

“(3) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg*, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the Union under the statutes of the Province, have been interfered with by the two Statutes of 1890, complained of in the said Petitions and Memorials?”

“(4) Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?”

“(5) Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said Memorials and Petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?”

“(6) Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the Session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a ‘right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba; and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council?’ that Counsel for the Appellants and for other Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty in the province of Manitoba and Counsel for the province of Manitoba appeared before the Supreme Court as did also the Solicitor General for Canada who appeared to submit the case on behalf of Her Majesty’s Crown: that the counsel for the province of Manitoba not desiring to be heard, the Supreme Court pursuant to section 4 of the Act of 1891, hereinbefore referred to, requested counsel to argue the case in the interest of the said province and counsel thereupon appeared and argued the case for the said province as did also counsel for the appellants and other Roman Catholics as aforesaid, but the Solicitor General for Canada did not desire to be heard: that the case came on for argument before five judges of the Supreme Court who on the 20th February, 1894, delivered their opinions thereon in the manner provided by the statute: that in the result the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court showed a majority of three judges out of five for a negative answer to all the six questions submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court: that the appellants feeling aggrieved by the said opinions presented a petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for special leave to appeal therefrom to Your Majesty in Council and by Your Majesty’s Order in Council of the 27th June, 1894, leave to appeal was granted accordingly upon the condition that the appellants should deposit the sum of £300 sterling in the registry of the Privy Council, as security for costs: that the said sum was deposited accordingly and humbly praying that Your Majesty in Council, will be pleased to take their said appeal into consideration and that the said opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada of the 20th February, 1894, may be reversed or varied or for other relief in the premises.”

“The Lords of the committee in obedience to Your Majesty’s said general order of reference, have taken the said humble petition and appeal into consideration, and having heard counsel for the parties on both sides, their lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion that the said questions hereinbefore set forth ought to be answered as follows:—

“(1) In answer to the first question:—That the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby is such an appeal as is admissible under subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vict. (1870), c. 3, Canada.

“(2) In answer to the second question:—That grounds are set forth in the petitions and memorials, such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsection of the Manitoba Act immediately above referred to.

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“(3) In answer to the third question :—That the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett v. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan v. The City of Winnipeg* does not dispose of, or conclude, the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the Union under the Statutes of the Province, have been interfered with by the two Statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and Memorials.

“(4) In answer to the fourth question :—That subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, does not apply to Manitoba.

“(5) In answer to the fifth question :—That the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and the appeal is well founded, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the Statute; that the general character of the steps to be taken is sufficiently defined by subsection 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 1870.

“(6) In answer to the sixth question :—That the Acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890 did confer on the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which alone applies; that the two Acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council.

“And in case Your Majesty should be pleased to approve of this report, then their Lordships do direct that the parties do bear their own costs of this appeal, and that the sum of £300 sterling so deposited by the appellants as aforesaid, be repaid to them.”

Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into effect in each and every particular. Whereof the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

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REMEDIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL

833.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1895.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have the honour to report that by the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter three, intituled:

"An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba (commonly called and hereinafter cited as the Manitoba Act") which Act was confirmed by "The British North America Act, 1871" (34-35 Vic., cap. 28, Imp.) it is provided that:

"In and for the Province of Manitoba the said Legislature of the province 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 in the province at the Union.

2. "An Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

3. "In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

That by certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba passed after the Union, and by an Act passed by the said Legislature in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act" and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said Statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's reign two statutes were passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, relating to education, which Statutes came into force on the first day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

That the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba considered that by the two Statutes last mentioned the aforesaid rights and privileges were affected, and that such minority was thereby deprived of said right and privileges. That the said Roman Catholic minority thereupon appealed from the said two Statutes

last mentioned to the Governor General in Council and by a petition presented on the 26th day of November, 1892, after setting out the facts of the case, prayed as follows:—

“That His Excellency the Governor General in Council might entertain the appeal and might consider the same and might make such provision and give such directions for the hearing and consideration of the said appeal as might be thought proper.

2. “That it might be declared that the said Acts (53 Victoria, chapters 37 and 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools, which Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province at the Union.

3. “That it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts do affect the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.

4. “That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, it seems requisite that the provisions of the Statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support these schools in the manner provided for by the said Statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools, or that the said Act of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to affect such purposes.

5. “And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council might, under the circumstances, seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said province as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council might seem meet.”

That the said petition was referred by the Governor General in Council to a sub-committee of Council. The sub-committee sat on the 26th day of November, 1892, when Mr. Ewart, Q.C., on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority, presented the said petition and stated reasons in support of the right of appeal. That the report of the sub-committee thereon was approved by Order of His Excellency in Council on the 29th day of December, 1892, and the 21st day of January, 1893, was then fixed as the day on which the parties concerned should be heard, with regard to the appeal. In the said report of the sub-committee, it is stated as follows:—

As to the request which the petitioners make in the second paragraph of their prayer, viz.:—“That it may be declared that the said Acts (53 Vic., chapters 37 and 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the union,” the sub-committee are of opinion that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is conclusive as to the rights with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had at the time of the union, and as to the bearing thereon of the Statutes complained of, and Your Excellency is not, therefore, in the opinion of the sub-committee, properly called upon to hear an appeal based on those grounds. That judgment is as binding on Your Excellency as it is on any of the parties to the litigation, and, therefore, if redress is sought on account of the state of affairs existing in the Province at the time of the union, it must be sought elsewhere and by other means than by way of appeal under the sections of the British North America Act and of the Manitoba Act, which are relied on by the petitioners as sustaining this appeal.

The two Acts of 1890, which are complained of, must, according to the opinion of the sub-committee, be regarded as within the powers of the Legislature of Manitoba, but it remains to be considered whether the appeal should be entertained and heard as an appeal against Statutes which are alleged to have encroached on rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which were acquired by any class of persons in Manitoba, not at the time of the union, but after the union.

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The sub-committee were addressed by counsel for the petitioners as to the right to have the appeal heard, and from his argument, as well as from the documents, it would seem that the following are the grounds of the appeal.

A complete system of separate and denominational schools, *i.e.*, a system providing for public schools and for separate Catholic schools, was, it is alleged, established by Statute of Manitoba in 1871 and by a series of subsequent Acts. That system was in operation until the two Acts of 1890 (chapters 37 and 38) were passed.

The 93rd section of the British North America Act, in conferring power on the provincial legislatures, exclusively, to make laws in relation to education, imposed on that power certain restrictions, one of which was (subsection 1) to preserve the right with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law in the province at the union. As to this restriction it seems to impose a condition on the validity of any Act relating to education, and the sub-committee have already observed that no question, it seems to them, can arise, since the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The third subsection, however, is as follows:—

“Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council, from any Act or decision of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

The Manitoba Act passed in 1870, by which the Province of Manitoba was constituted, contains the following provisions, as regards that province:—

By section 22 the power is conferred on the legislature, exclusively, to make laws in relation to education, but subject to the following restrictions:

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, in the province, at the union.”

This restriction, the sub-committee again observe, has been dealt with by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Then follows:—

2. “An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

It will be observed that the restriction contained in subsection 3 is not identical with the restriction of subsection 3 of the 93rd section of the British North America Act, and questions are suggested, in view of this difference, as to whether subsection 3, of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba Act and if not whether subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is sufficient to sustain the case of the appellants; or, in other words, whether in regard to Manitoba, the minority has the same protection against laws which the Legislature of the Province has power to pass as the minorities in other provinces have under the subsection before quoted from the British North America Act, as to separate or denominational schools established after the union.

The argument presented by counsel on behalf of the petitioners was, that the present appeal comes before Your Excellency in Canada, not as a request to review the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but as a logical consequence and result of that decision, inasmuch as the remedy now sought is provided by the British North America Act, and the Manitoba Act, not as a remedy to the minority against statutes which interfere with the rights which the minority had at the time of the union, but as a remedy against statutes which interfere with rights acquired by the minority after the union. The remedy, therefore, which is sought, is against Acts which are *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. His argument is also that the appeal does not ask Your Excellency to interfere with any rights or powers of the Legislature of Manitoba, inasmuch as the power to legislate on the subject of education has only been conferred on that legislature with the distinct reservation that Your

Excellency in Council shall have power to make remedial orders against any such legislation which infringes on rights acquired after the union by any Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to separate or dissentient schools.

Upon the various questions which arise on these petitions the sub-committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion, and so far as they are aware, no opinion has been expressed on any previous occasion in this case or any other of a like kind, by Your Excellency's Government or any other Government of Canada. Indeed, no application of a parallel character has been made since the establishment of the Dominion.

The application comes before Your Excellency in a manner differing from applications which are ordinarily made, under the constitution, to Your Excellency-in-Council. In the opinion of the sub-committee, the application is not to be dealt with at present as a matter of a political character or involving political action on the part of Your Excellency's advisers. It is to be dealt with by Your Excellency-in-Council, regardless of the personal views which Your Excellency's advisers may hold with regard to denominational schools and without the political action of any of the members of Your Excellency's Council being considered as pledged by the fact of the appeal being entertained and heard. If the contention of the petitioners be correct, that such an appeal can be sustained, the inquiry will be rather of a judicial than a political character. The sub-committee have so treated it in hearing counsel, and in permitting their only meeting to be open to the public. It is apparent that several other questions will arise, in addition to those which were discussed by counsel at that meeting, and the sub-committee advise that a date be fixed, at which the petitioners, or their counsel, may be heard with regard to the appeal, according to their first request.

The sub-committee think it proper that the Government of Manitoba should have an opportunity to be represented at the hearing, and they further recommend, with that view, that if this report should be approved, a copy of any minute approving it, and of any minute fixing the date of the hearing with regard to the appeal, be forwarded, together with copies of all the petitions referred to, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for the information of His Honour's advisers.

In the opinion of the sub-committee, the attention of any person who may attend on behalf of the petitioners, or on behalf of the Provincial Government, should be called to certain preliminary questions which seem to arise with regard to the appeal.

Among the questions which the sub-committee regard as preliminary are the following:—

(1.) Whether this appeal is such an appeal as is contemplated by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

(2.) Whether the grounds set forth in the petitions are such as may be the subject of appeal under either of the sub-sections above referred to.

(3.) Whether the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in any way bears on the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 before referred to.

(4.) Whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba.

(5.) Whether Your Excellency in Council has power to grant such orders as are asked for by the petitioner, assuming the material facts to be as stated in the petition.

(6.) Whether the Acts of Manitoba, passed before the session of 1890, conferred on the minority a "right or privilege with respect to education," within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or established "a system of separate or dissentient schools," within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, and if so, whether the two Acts of 1890, complained of, affect "the right or privilege" of the minority in such a manner as to warrant the present appeal.

Other questions of a like character may be suggested at the hearing, and it may be desirable that arguments should be heard upon such preliminary points before any hearing shall take place on the merits of the appeal.

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That such appeal accordingly came on for hearing before the Governor General in Council on the 21st day of January, 1893, in the presence of counsel for the Roman Catholic minority, the Province of Manitoba, though duly notified, not appearing and when after hearing what was alleged on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority, it was considered that certain questions of law arising upon the appeal should be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration pursuant to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135) as amended by the Act of 1891 (54-55 Victoria, cap. 25), and that the further hearing should be adjourned until the advice of the court had been obtained thereon.

That pursuant to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Acts as so amended, the following questions were therefore referred to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Governor General in Council, namely :—

(1.) “ Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ or by subsection 2 of section 22 of ‘The Manitoba Act,’ 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3 of Canada ?

(2.) “ Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to, or either of them ?”

(3.) “ Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The city of Winnipeg*, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union, under the Statutes of the province, has been interfered with by the two Statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials.

(4.) “ Does the subsection 3 of section 93 of ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ apply to Manitoba ?”

(5.) “ Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises ?

(6.) “ Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a “right or privilege in relation to education” within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of ‘The Manitoba Act,’ or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba ; and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them affect any right or privilege of the minority in such manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council ?”

That upon the hearing of the said reference before the Supreme Court of Canada, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty’s subjects in the Province of Manitoba, and counsel for the Province of Manitoba appeared before the Supreme Court, as did also the Solicitor General for Canada, who appeared to submit the case on behalf of Her Majesty’s Crown ; that the Counsel for the Province of Manitoba not desiring to be heard, the Supreme Court pursuant to section 4 of the Act of 1891, hereinbefore referred to, requested counsel to argue the case in the interest of the said province, and counsel thereupon appeared and argued the case for the said province as did also counsel for the Roman Catholic minority as aforesaid. That the case came on for argument before five judges of the Supreme Court, who, on the 20th February, 1894, delivered their opinions thereon in the manner provided by the Statutes : That in the result the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court showed a majority of three judges out of five for a negative answer to all the six questions submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court : That the Roman Catholic minority feeling aggrieved by the said opinions, presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, praying for special leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council and by Her Majesty’s Order in Council of the 27th June, 1894, leave to appeal was granted accordingly.

That such appeal to Her Majesty in Council was duly perfected and was heard before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on 11th, 12th and 13th days of December, 1894, counsel being then heard both on behalf of the appellants and the province of Manitoba, and on the 29th day of January following the Lords of the Judicial Committee delivered judgment allowing the appeal and reversing the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, their Lordships stating that they were unable to see how the question as to whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed had been affected by the legislation of 1890 could receive any but an affirmative answer and added :

" Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the Acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teachings. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for those purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only towards the support of Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctly Protestant in their character.

" In view of this comparison, it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1890 have not been affected."

Their Lordships also stated :—

" As a matter of fact the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the Act of 1890 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of "The Manitoba Act" of 1870, which was in truth a Parliamentary compact, must be read."

And in conclusion their Lordships added :—

" For the reasons which have been given, their Lordships are of opinion that the 2nd subsection of 22 of "The Manitoba Act" is the governing enactment and that appeal to the Governor General in Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment, on the grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Acts of 1890 affected rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection. The further question is submitted whether the Governor General in Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities, to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of "The Manitoba Act."

" It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re enacted or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and

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adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

The Lords of the Committee thereupon reported to Her Majesty that the said questions hereinbefore set forth ought to be answered as follows:—

1. "In answer to the first question: That the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby is such an appeal as is admissible under subsection 2 of section 22 of "The Manitoba Act," 33 Victoria (1870) Chapter 3, Canada.

2. "In answer to the second question: That grounds are set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsection of "The Manitoba Act" above referred to.

3. "In answer to the third question: That the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg* and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg*, does not dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union under the Statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petition and memorials.

4. "In answer to the 4th question: That subsection 3 of section 93 of 'The British North America Act 1867,' did not apply to Manitoba.

5. "In answer to the 5th question: That the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and the Appeal is well founded but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the Statute; that the general character of the steps to be taken is sufficiently defined by subsection 3 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act' of 1870.

6. "In answer to the 6th question: That the Acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890, did confer on the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act' which alone applies; that the two Acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council."

And Her Majesty at the Court at Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, on the 2nd day of February, 1895, after taking the said report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council to approve of the said report of the Lords of the Committee and to order that "the recommendation and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular, whereof the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

That after the determination of the said questions by Her Majesty in Council as aforesaid the said appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba from the two Statutes of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba hereinbefore mentioned came on for further hearing before Your Excellency in Council on the 26th day of February, and the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of Counsel both for the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba and for the said province and the committee having heard and considered what was alleged by Counsel on both sides as well as the judgment of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is of opinion that effect should be given to the said appeal and that the said appeal should be allowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the Province of Manitoba passed subsequently to the union of the Province with the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee therefore recommend that the said appeal be allowed and that Your Excellency in Council do adjudge and decide that by the two Acts passed the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on the 1st day of May 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and an Act respecting the Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province

in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz. :

(a.) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said Statutes, which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And the Committee also recommend that Your Excellency in Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of "The Manitoba Act," it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid should be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid and which would modify the said Acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereinbefore mentioned.

The Committee desire to add that : Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee state in their judgment :—

" Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to Their Lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority as the case might be."

In the opinion of the Committee "The Manitoba Act" as construed with regard to the present case by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, so clearly points to a duty devolving upon Your Excellency in Council that no course is open consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the constitution other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the constitution of Canada, but in truth such a course might involve the declaration on the part of Your Excellency in Council that this provision of the constitution for the protection of the rights of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba should not in any case be acted upon ; and further the Committee do not perceive upon what principle consistently with a declaration that effect is not to be given to this appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could invoke the corresponding provision of section 93 of "The British North America Act" in case of any Provincial Act or decision affecting their rights or privileges.

If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, the Committee desire to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the Legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation which to Your Excellency in Council seems requisite will confer upon Parliament authority to pass such a law. In this connection, it was urged by Counsel on behalf of the province that should Parliament legislate under these circumstances its enactment would be absolute and irrevocable so far as both Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are concerned.

The Committee, without necessarily adopting this view, observe that section 22 of "The Manitoba Act" may admit of that construction. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Provincial Legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency in Council should be permitted to be such as while refusing to redress a grievance which the highest court in the Empire has declared to exist, may compel Parliament to give the relief of which under the constitution the Provincial Legislature is the proper and primary source, thereby according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority and so establishing in the province an educational system which no matter what changes may take place in

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the circumstances of the country or the views of the people, cannot be altered or repealed by any legislative body in Canada.

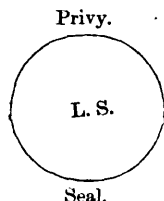
The Committee, further and for the reasons hereinbefore stated, recommend that if Your Excellency in Council should be pleased to approve of this report, Your Excellency in Council do make an Order in the premises in the form and to the effect as set forth hereunto submitted, and that a certified copy of this Minute and of the said Order be transmitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for his information and that of his government and Provincial Legislature, also that a certified copy of this Minute and of the said Order be transmitted to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, as representing the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

(Sd) ABERDEEN.



834.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1895

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.	The Honourable J. A. Ouimet.
Sir Adolphe P. Caron.	T. Mayne Daly.
John Costigan.	A. R. Angers.
George E. Foster.	W. B. Ives.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.	A. R. Dickey.
John Haggart.	W. H. Montague.

In Council.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal under the provision of section 22 of chapter 3 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba (commonly called 'The Manitoba Act') and confirmed by "The British North America Act of 1871," was presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council, by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects, in the province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the legislature of the province of Manitoba, passed after the union, and by an Act passed by the said legislature in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act" and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church, as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools, from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently, in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, two statutes were passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, relating to education, which Statutes came into force on the first day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools," and that the effect of the two last named statutes was to repeal the previous Acts of the province of Manitoba in relation to education, and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes; and by the said petition, the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things:—

That it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education:—

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That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor General in Council it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far, at least, as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said Province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church, as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools, from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that the said Acts of 1890, should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes:—

And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council should, under the circumstances, seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made, and all things done in the premises, for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said Province, as to His Excellency in Council might seem meet.

And whereas the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard on that day, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of counsel for the Petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the province of Manitoba) and as well for the province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said appeal be, and the same is hereby allowed, in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that province with the Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared that by the two Acts passed by the Legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the first day of May, 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province, in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which, previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz. :—

(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools, in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c) The right of exception of such Roman Catholics, as contribute to Roman Catholic schools, from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And His Excellency the Governor General in Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said Acts of 1890, so far and so far only as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Manitoba for the time being, and the legislature of the said province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

IN HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

ARGUMENT *RE* SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA

OTTAWA, 26th February, 1895.

The Privy Council met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present :—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Patterson, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Ives, Hon. Mr. Daly, Hon. Mr. Angers, Hon. Mr. Dickey, and Hon. Mr. Montague.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—We are prepared to hear the continuation of the argument of Mr. Ewart on this matter. It will be remembered that he spoke at a previous meeting of the Council, and he will now go on.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Privy Council, I appear here for the province of Manitoba, and before the argument is entered upon, I desire to state on behalf of the Government of Manitoba that they have had no opportunity of making any preparation for this argument, that the notice of this meeting was only received by them by telegraph on Saturday week. As you know, the Provincial Government are now busily engaged in the work of conducting the session; under the circumstances they say that there is no possibility for them to prepare an argument, or to give that attention to the matter which its importance demands. I am desired, therefore by the Attorney General "to protest," to use his own language, "and most vigorously, against the absolutely short notice which has been given." I do that now respectfully, before the argument is entered upon, as of course it would not be fair to my learned friend, who appears for the minority, to allow him make his argument, and then for me to make this statement.

Mr. EWART.—On behalf of the Roman Catholic minority, we will not object to any reasonable postponement my learned friend may ask for the purpose of preparing his case.

But as he has not indicated the length of the postponement he desires, I am unable to say whether we will oppose his request or not. If it is a reasonably short postponement for the purpose of preparation, I will not object.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I was going to ask you, Mr. McCarthy, what time would you require to prepare your argument?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—It is not so much for myself I am speaking as for the Attorney General; and what I rather gathered from him, though he has not said so in words, was that he desired to have been here himself. It is a matter which involves the educational system of the province, a question which, of course, has attracted a great deal of attention in Manitoba, and has been a subject of discussion in more than one session. I think what he would like is such a postponement as would enable him to go on with the work of the session and to come here after the session. You are aware, of course, that Mr. Greenway, the First Minister, is ill, and the leadership of the House, I suppose, devolves upon Mr. Sifton, the Attorney General. He instructed me that he telegraphed to this effect on Saturday, to the Secretary of State.

Mr. EWART.—I would object most strenuously to any postponement over the present session of the legislature. You are aware that there has already been very great delay in reaching a solution of this case, and that the difficulties that the minority in Manitoba have been labouring under, have been almost insurmountable, extending so far as that they have been unable to maintain a great many of their schools, and consequently the children go without that education which my clients believe they ought to have. If the postponement goes over this session, it will be impossible to make much progress with the case until the local legislature meets again a year from now; because, as you are all aware, if this government decides, as I hope it will, to make a request to the Manitoba Government, the first step is to submit to them some law which it is proposed they should pass; for after that submission took place the Dominion Parliament could do nothing until a refusal came from the Local Government. The delay, therefore, which my learned friend asks for, is not merely for a few days or a few weeks, it is a delay for one year. I think, therefore, that the circumstances mentioned by my learned friend are not such as to recommend his proposition to you. Indeed, we have in the Queen's Speech, in opening the Local Legislature a few days ago, this statement:

"Whether or not a demand will be made by the Federal Government that that Act shall be modified, is not yet known to my government; but it is not the intention of my government in any way to recede from its determination to uphold the present public school system which, if left to its own operation, would in all probability, soon become universal throughout the province."

I think those who are responsible for that statement cannot urge as a reason for postponing this case twelve months, that they have not had time to consider their position, for they have had time to consider their position.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That is not our ground.

Mr. EWART.—Nor can they urge, I think, that it is necessary for a proper presentation of their case that the Attorney General should be here. They have told you in advance what they intend to do, and surely my learned friend need not repeat that. I do not think it can be urged that they have had no opportunity for preparation. It is extraordinary that they have had no time to prepare themselves when this question has been before them for the last four years; and my learned friend has certainly had plenty of time to consider it, for he has been instructing the people of Canada upon this subject for the last two years; he is therefore perfectly qualified, I should think, to make such an argument as can be made on behalf of the Manitoba Government.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Have you any idea, Mr. McCarthy, as to the length of the session?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—My learned friend can say better than I with regard to that.

Mr. EWART.—It is not expected to be very long this time.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Have they intimated to you the probable length of the session?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—No.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—If it is put off until after the session, it will delay action for a year, whatever that may be.

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Mr. McCARTHY.—That will undoubtedly be the effect of it. What I desire to say is that the Attorney General did not ask for any particular postponement, but the tenor of his letter is that he desires to present the case himself. He looks upon it as a matter of great importance—not exactly with the same view as my learned friend has presented. He does not want, of course, a conflict with the Dominion. Although it is plain enough that the province does not intend to obey any remedial order that may be made, at the same time it is desirable there should be no conflict, and consequently, in order that I may show to this Council, if possible, that the Council ought not to interfere, I require to have a minuter knowledge of the old school system and of the practical working of the present system, than I am able to afford now, and it was impossible for me, with the time at my disposal, to have mastered the subject. I am not going to answer the personal observations of my learned friend; I hope personalities will be kept out of the contest. I appear here as counsel for the Manitoba Government, I do not appear as a public man; and I desire to present the case without regard to any other considerations than those affecting the province. It is a matter affecting the province only, and I have not yet been able to acquaint myself sufficiently with the practical working of the late system as contrasted with the working of the present system.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Might I ask, in case the adjournment is not made as you suggest, would a short adjournment be of any particular advantage? If not, you might as well go on now as to go on a week from now.

Mr. McCARTHY.—The only advantage of a short adjournment would be to enable me to communicate with the Attorney General and get specific instructions on matters as to which I may say I have no information, and I do not know where I can get it. I only received a lot of papers on Saturday at mid-day; and I find that by some oversight, papers which ought to have been included in the parcel were not included. The object of an adjournment would be to enable me to consult with the Manitoba Government, in other words, to receive instructions. I have got some instructions here, three or four sheets of paper, merely saying that they inclose me so many papers, and that they have not had time to make any special preparation for the argument.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I may say that the Manitoba Government has had precisely the same notice as the minority, having been notified by telegraph, anxious as we were to be in a position to take action one way or the other. What length of time, the shortest time, would you think it necessary to enable you to have a consultation with the Attorney General of Manitoba?

Mr. McCARTHY.—It seems to me it would probably be necessary for some person to come from there here, or for some person to go from here there, in case the Council thought fit to allow an adjournment of sufficient length. I may say that when I saw in the press this morning that there was a possibility that the matter might be postponed, I telegraphed at once to Mr. Sifton to know whether he would care for any shorter postponement than a postponement till after the session. I would be better able to answer when I get that reply.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—A letter leaving here to-morrow morning will reach Winnipeg at 10 o'clock on Friday.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Mr. Ewart says two or three days. Then, of course, they would want two or three days for preparation, to get the papers together, and another two or three days for the papers to come back.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I may say on behalf of the Council that we could not think for a moment of consenting to an adjournment till after the session. Any reasonable adjournment, such as Mr. Ewart has agreed to, we would be quite willing to accede to. The Council will consult upon the length of the adjournment, and give our decision at three o'clock this afternoon.

At 3 o'clock p.m. the Privy Council met again.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Mr. McCarthy, will you kindly inform us of the nature of the reply you have received from the Manitoba Government?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I have received a communication from the Attorney General in which he says: "Postponement of sufficient length to be of assistance in the preparation of the argument, accepted. Otherwise, proceed." I think that, taking three days to communicate with them and three days to get a reply, allowing a day or two to spare, probably Thursday next would be a convenient time, a time that would be of some service. That would be eight days.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Could you not telegraph them to send the Superintendent of Education down here, or any one connected with this matter?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I am not able to say as to that. In a draft communication I have prepared, I make the suggestion that some official from the Educational Department should come. The 7th would do in a sense, but some accident might occur to cause delay.

Mr. EWART.—I am afraid that would be too long. If we could be sure that the Legislature would remain in session a sufficient time after that to enable them to consider anything that might go to them from this Government, I would make no objection at all. But, as I was informed before I came away that the session would be extremely short, I am afraid that if there is a delay now of even a week, it will defeat our purpose. It seems to me my learned friend might act upon the suggestion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and send a telegram to bring down the Superintendent of Education with the papers required, and he could be here in three days. Then, giving Mr. McCarthy a day to consult with him, we might get on this week.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Would not Monday next be a reasonable time?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—It could not be earlier than Monday.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Would Monday suit you?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I am not speaking personally at all. Of course, I want to meet the views of the Council as far as I possibly can.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—We will adjourn till Monday at 11 a.m.

OTTAWA, 4th March, 1895.

The Privy Council met at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons.

Present:—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. Daly, Hon. Mr. Angers, Hon. Mr. Ives, Hon. Mr. Dickey, and Hon. Mr. Montague.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Mr. Ewart, we are ready to hear your argument.

Mr. EWART.—Hon. gentlemen of the Privy Council: Prior to the union with Canada of Rupert's Land and the North-west Territories in 1870, there were in the vicinity of the Red River about 12,000 settlers, of whom half were Roman Catholics and the other half Protestants. These people and their fathers had for many years lived happily and contentedly together under the paternal control of the Hudson's Bay Company. This era was, however, to come to a close, and by union with Canada the territory was to undergo a complete transformation. Railways, immigration, and the doubtful blessings of a written constitution were to take the place of hunting, isolation and patriarchal government. It was a great and momentous change, and the settlers naturally desired to know beforehand what was to be the exact nature of it; what was to be their position with reference to the ownership of the land; what compensation was to be given to them for the extinction of the Indian title; what sort of government they were to have; and what constitutional guarantees were to be provided with reference to those subjects of legislation which both English and French, Protestant and Roman Catholic, had always thought it proper to

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provide safeguards. With almost inconceivable folly no satisfaction of any kind was given to the settlers, indeed no communication was had with them upon any of the subjects. In Colonel Wolseley's language : "No attempt was made by the Ottawa Government to conciliate their newly acquired subjects. * * * No explanations were made as to what was to be the policy of Canada in its dealings with Rupert's Land. * * * Unfortunately the arrangement entered into had an air of purchase about it, and a cry resounded throughout the North-west that its inhabitants were being bought and sold like so many cattle."

So far from conciliating the settlers or explaining matters to them, the Canadian Government sent forward surveyors to plot out the country into townships, and they and some other Canadians staked out farms for themselves, "which they declared they meant to claim as soon as the new Governor had arrived"—so Lord Wolseley tells us. This was more than the settlers could stand. They accordingly stopped the surveys, and proceeded in the most formal manner, and with the sanction of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to form a Legislative Assembly. This Assembly did not consist of a few illiterate half-breeds as has been so often said. One-half of it was composed of English-speaking settlers, and among them were some of the most notable men of the locality—the present Senator Sutherland was one of them.

Eventually retracing her steps, Canada sent to Red River three commissioners, who prevailed upon the people to send delegates to Ottawa, to negotiate as to the terms upon which the union should be accomplished. These delegates were Judge Black, Mr. Alfred Scott, and the Rev. Father Ritchot, and they took with them a list or bill of rights containing the demands of the people. The seventh clause of this bill of rights was as follows :—

"7. That the schools be separate, and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different religious denominations in proportion to their respective population according to the system of the province of Quebec."

This demand was made as much on behalf of the Protestants as of the Roman Catholics, for it was not then known which denomination would be in the majority in years to come. There was consequently no objection to it. After the negotiations had proceeded at Ottawa for a few days, the government prepared a draft of a bill framing a constitution for the new province, and sent a copy to each of the delegates for their comments. The nineteenth clause of this draft made provision for separate schools upon the lines of the British North America Act. This was quite satisfactory to the delegates, and the Rev. Father Ritchot wrote as his comment upon the clause (and sent it to the government) these words :—

"This clause being the same as the British North America Act confers, as I interpret it, as a fundamental principle, the privilege of separate schools to the fullest extent, and in that is in conformity with article 7 of our instructions."

The bill which was introduced into the House by Sir John A. Macdonald on the 2nd May, 1870, contained the same provisions as to education as are now found in the Statute. The only objection made to these provisions in the House (see Hansard of 1870, p. 1546) was that it appeared to give the minority more security than was accorded to the other provinces by the British North America Act. For that reason an amendment was proposed, having for its object to strike out the clauses ; and thus to leave as applicable the provisions of the British North America Act only. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 81 to 34 ; and the greater safeguard provided by the bill was thus given, as it was thought, to the future minority.

The bill having been passed, and become the Manitoba Act, it was taken back to Red River by one of the delegates. After it had been read and explained to the Legislative Assembly the following resolution was, amid much cheering, unanimously passed :—

"That the Legislative Assembly of this country do now, in the name of the people, accept the Manitoba Act, and decide on entering the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed in the Confederation Act."

This compact thus entered into was made under the express direction and authority of the Imperial authorities. The Canadian Government had applied for the assistance of the British troops to put down the outbreak, but were met with the repeated injunc-

tion to come to terms. On the 5th March Earl Granville telegraphed to the Governor General:—

“Her Majesty’s Government will give proposed military assistance provided reasonable terms are granted to the Red River settlers.”

On the 22nd of March Earl Granville directed that: “Troops should not be employed in forcing the sovereignty of Canada on the population of Red River, should they refuse to admit it.”

On the 23rd of April Earl Granville again telegraphed:

“Canadian Government to accept decision of Her Majesty’s Government on all portions of the settlers’ bill of rights.”

On the 3rd of May the Governor General was able to telegraph: “Negotiations with delegates closed satisfactorily.”

And to this Earl Granville replied:—

“I take this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which I have learned from your telegram of the 3rd inst that the Canadian Government and the delegates have come to an understanding as to the terms on which the settlement on the Red River should be admitted into the Union.”

Finally the Imperial Parliament by statute ratified and confirmed the compact so entered into and embodied in the Manitoba Act.

While the Imperial authorities were thus determined to see for themselves that reasonable terms were granted to the settlers, the Canadian Government and the Governor General were profuse in their promises of liberal treatment. By their instructions the Canadian commissioners who were sent to the Red River were directed to say:

“That no administration could confront the enlightened public sentiment of this country which attempted to act in the North-west upon principles more restricted and less liberal than those which are fairly established here.

“The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious denominations. In declaring the desire and determination of Her Majesty’s Cabinet you may safely use the terms of the ancient formula ‘Right shall be done in all cases.’”

About the same time the Governor General wrote to the Governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company:—

“And the inhabitants of Rupert’s Land, of all classes and persuasions, may rest assured that Her Majesty’s Government has no intention of interfering with, or setting aside or allowing others to interfere with, the religions, the rights, or the franchises hitherto enjoyed, or to which they may hereafter prove themselves equal.”

The Canadian Secretary of State, too, wrote to Mr. McDougall:—“You will be in a position to assure the residents of the North-west Territories:—

“1. That all their civil and religious liberties will be sacredly respected:—

“7. That the country will be governed as in the past by British law, and according to the spirit of British justice.”

In order that these assurances might have all the weight of the name of Her Majesty the Queen, the Governor General issued a proclamation (6th December, 1869) in which is the following:—

“By Her Majesty’s authority I therefore assure you that on the union with Canada all your civil and religious rights and privileges will be respected, your properties secured to you; and that your country will be governed as in the past under British laws, and in the spirit of British justice.”

I have shown that in the belief of one of the negotiators (on the part of the settlers) of the Manitoba Act separate schools were provided for. I now desire to add proof that the chief negotiator on the part of the Dominion was of the same opinion, and thus that all parties so understood. From Mr. Pope’s very interesting “Life of Sir John A. Macdonald” I extract the following:—

“In 1870 he secured, or thought he had secured, like privileges to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. We are not left in doubt as to his view of what was intended by the operation of the Manitoba Act. In the very beginning of the present agitation

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in that province, he thus addressed a member of the local legislature, who had applied to him for counsel :—

“ You ask me for advice as to the course you should take upon the vexed question of separate schools in your province. There is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba Act, the provisions of the British North America Act (sec. 93) respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed ; for by the Imperial Act confirming the establishment of the new provinces, 34 and 35 Vict., c. 33, sec. 6, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba Act in so far as it relates to the province of Manitoba. Obviously therefore the separate school system in Manitoba, is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament.”

“ It is true that the highest legal tribunal in the empire has put a different interpretation on the Manitoba Act. But with the merits of this question we are in no wise concerned here, my object is merely to show what were the views of him who had by far the greatest share in the framing of this piece of legislation, as to its scope and effects.”

All the facts to which I have referred are undisputed, with the exception of the statement that the bill of rights contained a demand for separate schools. To my mind it is unimportant whether the suggestion of protection for the minority came from Red River or Ottawa ; for whichever be the case there is no room to doubt that the education clauses were agreed to by the negotiators, and formed part of the arrangement for the union with Canada, which was finally adopted both by the Dominion Parliament and by the Red River Legislative Assembly.

But for those who deem the point important, I am in a position to prove the fact that the separate schools provision emanated from the settlers. I produce now an affidavit made by one of the delegates—the Rev. Father Ritchot—which, not only because of the oath of the venerable priest, but because of the circumstances to which he refers, leaves no room for further doubt.

(Affidavit read. Exhibit A.)

It will be observed from this affidavit that the original bill of rights was filed in court upon the trial of Lepine. It has in some way been lost, but I am in position to prove a copy of it. In accordance with the usual practice in capital cases, the prothonotary of the court, immediately after the trial, sent to the Department of Justice a copy of all the proceedings, and among these a copy of the bill of rights. I now produce from the Department of Justice a certified copy of this document. (Copy produced. Exhibit B.)

The relation of these facts ought to be sufficient to prove that there was a solemn agreement entered into by the Dominion of Canada with the Red River settlers that the future minority should be entitled to separate schools. But for those who retain any doubt upon the question I quote the language of the recent judgment of the Imperial Privy Council :

“ The terms upon which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were matters of negotiation between representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and the Dominion Government. . . . Those who were stipulating for the provisions of section 22 as—

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is not in the judgment.

Mr. EWART.—I think you will find it there.

Hon. Mr. QUIMET.—If what you are quoting is to be found in the case as edited for the Canadian Government by the appellant's solicitors in London, will you please give us the page ?

Mr. EWART.—What I am quoting will be found at the top of page 272.

“ —a condition of the union, and those who gave their legislative assent to the Act by which it was brought about, had in view the perils then apprehended. . . . It was notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between the Catholics and Protestants in the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870 which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read.”

It may be argued that in their first judgment the Judicial Committee held that the Manitoba Act did not guarantee separate schools. I am aware of the language used, but its effect (as explained in the second judgment) is merely that the words which occur in the statute were not sufficient to accomplish the purpose intended—that is, that the drafting of the statute was defective. A perusal of the second judgment makes it clear that in their Lordships' opinion it was intended to guarantee separate schools, and that that guarantee was a matter of agreement and "compact" between the Dominion of Canada and the people of the Red River.

This then is my first argument: The people of Canada made a solemn agreement that in Manitoba the schools should be separate. If the minority there now were Protestant, and Catholics desired to ignore this agreement, we would hear much of the supposed Catholic principles of "No faith with heretics," "The end justifies the means," &c., but it is the Catholics that are in the minority, and what excuses do Protestants allege for breach of faith and violation of solemn pledges? The excuse of the vast majority, so far, may well be that they were not aware of the facts. I have placed these facts in the very forefront of my argument to-day, with the hope that they may be widely circulated by the press, and thus that no Protestant shall any longer be unaware of what is being done in his name in the province of Manitoba.

One of the guarantees afforded by the Manitoba Act for the preservation of the rights of the minority was the Provincial Senate. Six years' experience proved to Manitoba that, apart from its functions as a guarantee, the Senate was little more than an item of expense; and the Protestants then in the majority, and feeling confident of their own rectitude, proposed to abolish it. The Catholics naturally hesitated, but their apprehensions were removed by profuse promises. The premier (Mr. Davis) in the debate said:—

"It may be said that the Council is a safeguard to the minority. He could assure the minority that their rights would never be trampled upon in this province. There would always be sufficient English-speaking members in this House, who would insist on giving their French fellow subjects their rights, to protect them."

Mr. Luxton (then and still a very influential journalist) said:—

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Was Mr. Luxton a member of the legislature?

Mr. EWART.—Yes, and this was said in the course of debate:

"There were some questions of sentiment which lay close to the hearts of the French people; and he could assure them that the English-speaking members would not ruthlessly deal with these, if the French representatives were sufficiently patriotic to support the measure before the House. They would recognize their generosity and not forget it."

Mr. Frank Cornish (then a prominent lawyer) said he "believed the old settlers and the French would make common cause if their rights were infringed upon; and he could assure them that when the Canadian (that is the English speaking) party became the great majority it would not be found oppressive." In accepting these promises on the part of the French and Roman Catholics, Mr. Royal said:—

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—Are you using that merely as a matter of history, or as bearing on the right that was acquired then?

Mr. EWART.—I am showing that these promises were made to the Roman Catholics at a very important juncture in the history of the province, and I am appealing to the Protestants who made these promises to see that they are carried out. Mr. Royal said: "But there was something else for himself, which had not been guaranteed by any act; he found it yesterday in the remarks of the Hon. Messrs. Davis and Norquay, in the applause given by Mr. Brown to the sentiments of Mr. Luxton, and in the expressions of Mr. Cornish."

And Mr. McKay added:—

"He was very much pleased to hear the generous and just remarks of the Hon. Premier, the Hon. Prov. Secretary, and also that of the hon. member for Rockwood, which gave the minority in the House that confidence which the members of this House, and by their vote on this bill would express, the security they felt in the hands of that majority."

This is my second argument. My first was based upon an agreement entered into by the Dominion of Canada, with the settlers at Red River. I now present the

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assurances of the Protestants of Manitoba to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba,—assurances that their “rights would never be trampled upon in this province;” that the “Protestants would recognize their generosity and not forget it;” that “the great majority would not be found oppressive,” etc. Again I say let the Protestants of Canada know what has been done in their name.

My third argument is based upon further promises, and this time the promises made by the Liberal party in Manitoba, which enabled them to defeat the Harrison Government, in St. François Xavier, and themselves to acquire power. The facts may best be stated by reading the following affidavits:—

Mr. Fisher, the President of the Liberal Association; Mr. A. F. Martin, the Liberal Organizer in St. François Xavier, Mr. Francis, the Liberal candidate in St. François Xavier; Mr. Burke, the Conservative candidate in St. François Xavier, and also those of Messrs. Joseph Hogue, William Hogue, J. P. McDougall, Francis Walsh, G. Todd and N. Todd, electors in St. François Xavier.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I suppose there is no object in making any objection; I suppose that everything is regular.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—What would the nature of the objection be?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not suppose that a promise given by an organizer or by a gentleman running as candidate in a constituency can be held as binding upon the province?

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—These may be witnesses to some promise made by persons in authority.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I suppose that everything is regular.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—We can hardly know what these affidavits are, until they are read.

(The affidavits were read by Hon. Senator Bernier, Exhibits C, D, E, F, G.)

Mr. EWART.—The affidavits of the other five electors are almost identical with the last read, and I suppose they may be taken as read.

(Affidavits put in, Exhibits H, I, J, K, L.)

My fourth argument is nearly allied to the third. It is based upon promises made by the Greenway Government (after its accession to office,) to His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface and to various other persons, in order to enable him to obtain for his cabinet a representative of the Roman Catholics and to carry the general elections of 1888. In support of this I read the affidavits of the Reverend Vicar-General Allard, and Mr. W. F. Alloway. (Affidavits read by Hon. Senator Bernier—Exhibits M. and N.)

The promises proved by these affidavits, given at these four periods of the history of Manitoba have all been violated by the passage of the School Act of 1890. I have endeavoured to think of language which would fittingly characterise the utter degradation and complete abnegation of all truth and honour exhibited by the recital of the conduct which it has been my painful duty to lay before this Honourable Council; but I acknowledge myself utterly unable to find adequate expression. I do not suppose that it would be possible in the political record in any civilized country to find anything so utterly and indefensibly base, cowardly and heartless. My first four arguments, then, are founded upon agreements and promises:—First, the compact made by the Dominion of Canada; second, the promises made by the Protestants of Manitoba; third, the promises made by the Liberal party in Manitoba; and fourth, the promises made by the Greenway Government. All these agreements and promises have been violated—those of the Greenway Government; those of the branch of the Liberal party in Manitoba (and I say it with bowed head, for to that party I once belonged); those of the Protestants of Manitoba (and I feel the shame of it, for in that faith was I born and nurtured); and those, too, of the people of Canada. For this violation, however, the Liberal party of Canada, the Protestants of Canada, and the people of Canada have not yet made themselves responsible; and to them I lift my eyes with confidence, that when the facts are known, then that which has been done will by them be repudiated, and all injustice remedied. With a full sense of my responsibility for the statement, I add that in my humble judgment Canada would not be a fit place for an honest man to live in, were its inhabitants to remain unaroused to indignant action by the relation of such shamefully perfidious action.

I pass on now to argue, as a fifth point, that even had we no agreements or promises to urge, yet that relief should be given to us. But upon this subject I will not be expected to present all the arguments which may be advanced in favour of separate schools. I shall not do more than indicate the more salient of them.

First and ever first upon this subject must stand the principle of individual liberty. There are three kinds of schools :—The purely secular ; the secular, plus a little religious teaching ; and the secular plus some more religious teaching. Many of the supporters of the first urge that all religion must be excluded from all the schools ; but I need not stop to argue with them, because Manitobans will have none of such a system. Many of the supporters of secular schools plus a little religion want to have all the schools conducted according to their particular views. They argue to their own satisfaction that “Godless schools” are an abomination ; that a certain particular quantity of religion is the proper allowance for all schools ; and that any more than that is an interference with the principle of separation of church and state—something to be violently declaimed against. These gentlemen never stop to tell us why it is that if their modicum of religion may be admitted without breach of everlasting principle, some other person’s modicum must be excluded because of the same principle. If we determine that the schools are to be in some sense religious, then the question arises : How much is there to be ? Now that question may be answered by Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin and others, skilled in theology, by adopting some one or other of the thousand conflicting opinions which are held upon the subject. For example, they might adopt the opinion of one of the most influential of the Winnipeg Protestant theologians, and say that the “Being, character and moral government of God,” but not the higher graces due to the operation of the Holy Ghost, should be taught—that the schools ought not to be Godless (it seems), but may very well be Ghostless—and these politicians might probably think it advisable to prepare a model lecture or two upon the subjects prescribed. But the better way, as it appears to me, to answer a question as to the amount of religion to be admitted in the schools, is to say that the people shall be permitted, so far as possible, to answer it for themselves—better to allow freedom of opinion upon a matter of that kind than resort to the old-fashioned method of endeavouring to make everyone think and act alike.

But I shall be told that such a course is not practicable—that Government must regulate the supply of religion in the schools, or we shall have no public schools at all. To such persons I say : Look around you. Broadly speaking, there are the three great divisions or opinions already referred to, and no difficulty has been felt in arranging so as to let all three have their own way. I do not say that there are not individuals who are not within any of three classes ; but I do say that no one of the three great classes is to be deprived of liberty because it is found impossible to give a like complete liberty to every individual. Extend liberty as widely as possible. That you cannot attain the ideal is no reason for not doing the best you can. Because you cannot convict all criminals, furnishes no argument for the abolition of the administration of justice. How then are we to give liberty of action in this matter to the three great classes in the community ? The answer is, that the system in force in Manitoba prior to 1890 secured that end. It gave to Protestants complete control of their schools, and that body (including as it does the first two classes of persons) could arrange for their religious modicums, and the absence from attendance of those who desired purely secular education, as they pleased. The third class of persons, forming the Roman Catholic body, were entrusted with the control of their schools, and they introduced into them the religious instructions which they thought proper. All classes, therefore, had their way, and were quite content till informed in 1890 that they were not.

Now what are the objections raised to that system ? The most usual one is that thereby public money is used to propagate denominational teaching. But this is a very easily answered mistake. In England public money is distributed among the denominational schools, but does the State pay the money for propagation of religious teaching ? Not at all. Upon the contrary it is specially provided (33 and 34 V., c. 65, s. 97) :—
“Such grants shall not be made in respect of any instruction of religious subjects” ;
and no inspection takes place upon religious subjects.

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The State pays for the secular work accomplished and does not prohibit people from teaching, or being taught religion:—that is all; nor does it attempt to cut off a religious portion and prescribe that for every body. When the city of Toronto makes large grants to charitable institutions, many of them under denominational control, it pays nothing for propagating religious doctrines, but only for the good work done to the bodies of the needy. Surely, if the Government paid for certain road work done by Roman Catholics in industrial schools it could not be charged with propagating Roman Catholic doctrine; and if it pays the same institution for educating in secular subjects some of its youthful citizens, how can a similar charge be made? It may be as well said that I paid money for extending the Roman Catholic religion did I send my washing to a Roman Catholic house of industry. I pay for the washing, not for the prayers which may be said over it, about the advantage of which I might have my own opinion.

The truth is that the general principle invoked by our opponents is, as so often happens, one made for the occasion. They are opposed to anything savouring of the Roman Catholic religion appearing in the schools, but are in favour of some portion of their own religion being there. They, therefore, have to manufacture a principle which fits their wishes, and then from such principle they triumphantly argue. They cannot assert that Church and State being separate, there ought to be no religion in the schools, for that would exclude their own, so the formula they hit upon is that there ought to be no kind of religion there which could be recognized as belonging particularly to anybody. They say to the Catholics: We both believe this much; let therefore, this much be taught in the schools. The Catholics answer: Those items which you pick out, standing apart from other things, are Protestant and not Catholic. Protestants reply: You can teach these other things on Sunday in your churches elsewhere. In fact to use a simile, Protestants say to Catholics we must eat together, and we both like porridge. The Catholics answer: Yes, but not without salt in it; and Protestants with unanswerable logic, and without a shadow of a smile, reply Very well, you can take the salt on Sundays, at home or elsewhere, as it pleases you.

A second objection to separate schools is, that when there is Roman Catholic religion in the schools, the children do not progress properly in their studies. Some people think that this is because God has so ordered, others think that it is because of the encroachment upon the time of the children. To these latter I say, did you ever visit a Roman Catholic school? If so, how much time did you find devoted to catechism? But such persons never did visit a Catholic school, and they tell me it is not necessary to do so—that the results tell the tale. Let such persons be informed that the facts are not so clear as they may think them; that in Winnipeg and many other places, Protestant children are sent to Catholic schools because the education is better there than in other schools; and that if the results in some schools are otherwise it ought to be remembered that the Roman Catholic church in Ontario and Manitoba is not the church of the elite, but of the poor, and that results in every department of life are largely governed by the material employed.

This leads us to discuss the facts with reference to the character of the schools now in Manitoba. I do not at all concede that if the schools can be shown to be non-sectarian our right to relief is any the less strong. That Catholics are prevented from teaching their own religion is the complaint, and it is no answer to that, that others are likewise so prevented. Many minds may, however, be influenced by the settlement of the fact and for them I shall now answer the question, Are the schools unsectarian or Protestant? The answer is not difficult: and it forms my sixth argument.

Prior to 1890 there were two sets of schools in Manitoba—Protestant and Roman Catholic. The Protestant schools were fashioned and conducted by Protestants, without either Catholic or State interference; and the Catholic schools were fashioned and conducted by Catholics without either Protestant or State interference. We are in a position therefore to ascertain exactly what Protestant schools are—what kind of schools, and how much religion Protestants would have if left to themselves to regulate it. This system commenced in 1871 and in that same year the Protestant Board “determined to exclude all distinctive religious teachings from its schools, but enjoined

the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the prayers as published in the by-laws and regulations, at the opening and closing of the schools." (*See Report 1871, p. 8.*)

The regulations of the Protestant board which were in force immediately prior to the Act of 1890 provided as follows:—

"The Bible shall be used as a text book in the Protestant schools of Manitoba. A supply for use in each school may be obtained by the trustees, otherwise each pupil from standard three upwards shall be required to provide himself with a Bible in addition to his other text books.

"The selections for reading shall always include one or more of the lessons in the authorized list given herewith; but any other selection from Scripture may, in the discretion of the teacher, be read in connection with them.

"The Scripture lesson in each school shall follow the opening prayer, and shall occupy not more than fifteen minutes daily. Until notes and questions are provided under the authority of the Board, the readings shall not be accompanied by comment or explanation."

No notes and questions ever were provided, so that the Bible reading was without "comment or explanation." A form of prayer was also prescribed. The regulations adopted immediately after the Act of 1890 provided:—

"(a.) The reading without note or comment of the following selections from the authorized English version of the Bible or the Douay version of the Bible.

"(b.) The use of the following forms of prayer."

The Bible selections after 1890 are not so numerous as those prior to that year, but so far as they go they are the passages selected by the Protestant board, and the forms of prayer are identical with those previously used by Protestants. It will thus be seen that the religious exercises prescribed by Protestants for purely Protestant schools are substantially identical with those for the non-sectarian schools. Catholic services are of course wholly different. The non-sectarian exercises were, therefore, constructed to meet Protestant and not Catholic ideas, and so may well be said to be Protestant. But they are sectarian not only in Roman Catholic view, but in the estimation of Jews, Unitarians and others. It will not be possible for any Jew or Unitarian to join in the prayer prescribed.

I now turn to the religious instruction prior and subsequent to 1890. Prior to 1890 the regulations were as follows:—

"It shall be the duty of the teacher of each school to instruct his pupils from standard three and upwards in the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, so that they may be able to repeat them from memory; and to devote one-half hour weekly to this exercise; and to the giving of such instruction in manners and morals as he may find practicable."

Since 1890 the following regulations prevail:—

"To establish the habit of right doing, instruction in moral principles must be accompanied by training in moral practices. The teacher's influence and example, current incidents, stories, memory gems, sentiments in the school lessons, examination of motives that prompt to action, didactic talks, teaching the Ten Commandments, &c., are means to be employed."

The only difference then between Protestant religious teaching prior to the Act, and non-sectarian teaching after the Act, is that the latter is a little more specific than the former. I cannot imagine that any wider instructions could be given for the conduct of a Sunday school than are contained in this "non-sectarian" programme. As one reads them one feels that the atmosphere becomes distinctly sabbatic. One sees the "memory gems" upon the wall—"There is no other mediator, &c.;" the teacher becomes the superintendent; he tells of "the motives that prompt to action," observing that superstitions are not sufficient foundation for a system of ethics, and recounting, as Mr. Heath recently did in British Columbia, the contempt which he personally displayed towards the Holy Wafer by putting it in his pocket instead of in his mouth; he calls upon his class to recite the fifth commandment, and when some of the children commence with the Protestant fifth and others with the Catholic fifth, he explains which has the right of the matter; and he finishes with a "didactic talk," which may very well be a Presbyterian sermon. It may be said that the "didactic talks," the

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“memory gems,” &c., must be all of a non-sectarian character. But this can only be properly accomplished when you have a supply of non-sectarian teachers. It would be impossible for a Presbyterian or a Roman Catholic conscientiously to conduct a Sunday school without disclosing his distinctive characteristics. But if a teacher can successfully conceal his real belief under general language when talking in didactic fashion, what is the poor non-sectarian teacher to do when he is set to teach the Ten Commandments? What reason is he to give why the Protestants divide the Catholics' first commandment into two, making up for it by adding their ninth and tenth together. When he is teaching the Protestants' second commandment, is he to state that it is a special commandment aimed at Roman Catholics' images and relics? or is he to explain “Thou shalt not make unto them any graven image” as the Catholics explain that language? And when he comes to the Protestants' fourth commandment enjoining the keeping of Sunday, shall he inculcate Protestant or Catholic belief as to the lawfulness of recreations, and works of liberal and artistic character? Let Protestants tell me that they are willing to have their children taught the Ten Commandments by Roman Catholics, and I shall then, but not till then, acknowledge, that the present schools are unsectarian.

I have with me the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic methods of teaching the decalogue. According to the former, one of the sins forbidden by the first commandment is “Praying....to saints, making men lords of our faith and conscience,” &c.; one of the sins forbidden by the second is “the making of any representation of God, of all or of any of the three persons, either inwardly in our mind or outwardly in any kind of image, or likeness of any creature whatsoever; all worshipping of it, or God in it, or by it,” &c.; one of the sins forbidden by the third is “the maintaining of false doctrines,” &c.; one of the sins prohibited by the fourth is “all profaning the day by....recreations”; and so on. Does any one tell me that this is not sectarian, or that it is possible for a Presbyterian believing that these are sins, and that they are prohibited by the Ten Commandments, to teach the decalogue and say nothing about them? I need not stay to contrast the lessons drawn by the Roman Catholics from the same Commandments. Suffice it to say that they are such as are anathematized by all Protestants.

I have now shown that the religious exercises and the religious instruction are essentially sectarian. The same vice (or virtue) invades even the programme of studies prescribed for “non-sectarian” schools. I shall in this connection mention but one of the objections which Roman Catholics urge against this programme; but it is directed to a subject so palpably sectarian, and of such clearly controversial, if not explosive, character that Protestants will at once recognize the validity of the objection. Among the subjects prescribed for Grade VII., there is the following:—

“History—(a) English—Religious movements—(Henry VIII. and Mary).”

Now I should think it extremely difficult for anyone to teach at all adequately the history of religious movements, without leaving himself open to criticism by one of the parties interested. But of all periods, I know of none more difficult to treat in this fashion than the two selected for our non-sectarian schools. To Protestants, Henry VIII. was the one who released the English Church from the “thralldom of Rome,” and threw off for ever the yoke of the “foreign potentate.” To Catholics, he was the great schismatic, the disrupter of God's Church, and the confiscator and plunderer of her heritage. For Protestants, the religious movement under “Bloody Mary” were principally movements from homes and hiding places to scaffold and faggot fires. To Catholics, Mary's reign was a period of rehabilitation, and of return from the sin of schism to the bosom of the true church. It is not possible for Protestant or Catholic, if he be earnest, to teach these subjects without offending the other, and the poor non-sectarian, struggling to please both, would most certainly be condemned by both.

I cannot leave this part of my argument without quoting from an address delivered before the Winnipeg Liberal Club on the 20th February, 1894, by the author of the School Act of 1890—Mr. Joseph Martin—in which he himself argues against the religion in the schools as being unfair to the Catholics. He said that:—

“He was himself not satisfied with the School Act and had never been so. He had made a strong effort to have the public schools, controlled by the Government, really made national schools with religion obliterated; and he was now more convinced than ever that was the only school which could be justified as constitutional. They said that the

State had no right to interfere with the different denominations, but had the right to interfere in the matter of religion; but he contended that they would not do the one without the other. It had been urged by satisfied supporters of the Act that none could complain of the devotional element introduced, as it was of the broadest nature. But they found that the Roman Catholics had the very greatest objections to this provision of the Act, and he was himself dissatisfied with it, and was glad many Protestants shared his objections. . . . The Roman Catholics had honestly stated that in their belief the two forms of education should go together. The Protestants admitted on the other hand that it was impossible to have religious training in the schools, and only asked that it be recognized—insisting, however, on imposing their views on others in that respect; rather than that small amount of religious training should be done away with in the schools, the Protestants said they would prefer the old state of affairs. He would leave it to his audience to determine which was the more honest stand of the two."

If, in the opinion of the author of the Acts (although for reasons other than those, which would be urged by Roman Catholics) their practical working has proved that their continuance is an imposition of Protestant opinions upon Roman Catholics, in a matter almost indifferent to Protestants, but affecting in a vital point the faith of the Catholics, to such an extent that the very honesty of the Protestants may thereby be impeachable, I say that if that is the opinion of the author of the Acts, I have to go no further for arguments, as to their unfairness.

One other suggestion as to the character of the public schools in Manitoba. Speaking very generally the Roman Catholic religion includes the Protestant religion, and the distinctions are found in its additional features. Protestants desire, so they say, to have taught in the schools that which is held in common. Catholics say that if you separate what is common from the rest that is Protestantism. Suppose a vegetarian asks me to dine with him, and I stipulate that the dinner is not to be of a vegetarian character, ought I to feel aggrieved if I got nothing but vegetables? My host would say that the dinner was not vegetarian, that I believed in the vegetables as much as he did, and that this was, therefore, a common and universally approved dinner—one to which all alike could come. Nevertheless, I think that I would be right in calling it a vegetarian dinner. In the same way I may say that the schools are distinctively Protestant—by the very omission of an ingredient (the very salt of the matter as is thought) the schools are rendered obnoxious to Catholics, and represent the Protestant and not the Catholic teaching of religion.

And why should not Catholics have salt in their porridge if they want it? They do not ask anyone else to have it in theirs. They are willing to accord to the non-salt eaters full liberty of action. Why should not the same liberty be returned to them? For what is there involved in the separate school question? Why this, and nothing more, whether Catholics are to be permitted to have in schools, attended by nobody but Catholics, a somewhat different kind of religion from that taught in the other schools, and, probably, a little more of it—they want salt in their porridge. They do not ask that their church should in any way control the schools. They are perfectly willing to work up to any state-prescribed standard of secular instruction, to be subjected to inspection, and to use school books not at variance with their religious doctrines. They do not seek to displace the Protestant schools or to change in any way the teaching in them. Protestants may have it without salt if they please. All that is desired is the same liberty as the Protestants, by their numbers, compelled the Greenway government in 1890 to give to them the same liberty which is willingly given by Roman Catholics to Protestants in the province of Quebec.

I feel certain that the settled belief of the people of Canada is that such liberty ought to be accorded to Roman Catholics everywhere throughout the Dominion. This forms my seventh argument. In Ontario an experience of very many years has made that matter so clear that now very few are left who complain, and these are usually those whose antipathy to Roman Catholics would carry them to the exclusion of their fellow-countrymen from public employment because of their faith. In Quebec there is no complaint. There the majority is Roman Catholic, and Dr. Robbins, Principal of the McGill Normal School, has testified: "We are of the minority of this province, but we know that we are not regarded as a factious or insignificant minority. Our suscep-

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tibilities are considered, our educational rights are maintained by the majority." Something of a lesson there, I think, for some Protestants in the virtues of tolerance and good fellowship. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, although there is no law permitting it, yet, by common consent, the Catholics are permitted exclusively to occupy certain of the public schools and there to teach their children such parts of their doctrine as they think fitted for the schools. I am informed that a similar custom prevails in Prince Edward Island.

This tolerance and freedom is also spreading in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that, as the law stands, the whole community must wink in common at it, or it would be stopped. At Poughkeepsie, at Rondout, at Savannah, New Haven, Lima and many other places, the people are more liberal than their laws, and Catholics enjoy no small measure of the liberty they so eagerly desire.

Returning to Canada, I can point to the unvarying support which the separate school principle has always received in the Dominion Parliament. In 1872, in the New Brunswick school case, by a majority of 117 to 52 the House of Commons regretted the passage of the Statute which was complained of, and by a majority of 114 to 73, passed an address asking Her Majesty "to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to secure such a modification of the said Act as shall remove such ground of discontent." The figures which I have given do not represent properly the overwhelming number of the majority that was in favour of the Catholics in New Brunswick, for upon both occasions, there were many in the minority who voted as they did, because the resolutions were not sufficiently strong. If the resolutions had been stronger, they would have had much additional support.

Afterwards, in 1878, the Dominion Parliament provided for separate schools in the North-west Territories without hardly a dissentient voice. When in 1894, Mr. McCarthy wished to amend the statute and leave the subject in the hands of the people of the North-west Territories, he was defeated by 114 to 21; and Major Hughes, who wished to prohibit directly all sectarian teaching in the North-west schools, by 131 to 2.

It has been urged that the matters in question here should be left to the disposition of the province of Manitoba. This argument emanates, of course, from the majority—leave it to the province, they say—that is leave it to us. Now, why was an appeal provided for by the constitution at a time when parties were about equally divided? Was it for the purpose of being acted upon, or was it inserted merely as something ornamental? Was it to be used if the Protestants were in the minority, but not if the Catholics were the injured ones? What was it put there for? I say that it was placed there as one out of many constitutional guarantees which Protestants and Catholics alike enjoy under Canadian constitution—a guarantee which it was hoped would remain unused, like a life-preserver, but which was to be resorted to in case of need.

Let me quote the language of the Privy Council upon this point:—"Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their Lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province with limited power, it should have been thought expedient, in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education as far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority, as the case may be."

I wonder what our opponents would say about Dominion interference with provincial rights, were Quebec to interfere with the Protestant privileges there. It would not be provincial, but "Protestant rights" then that we would hear of—"solemnly guarded and guaranteed by the constitution;" and so I urge that it is Catholic rights and not provincial rights that are being interfered with; that it is a provincial wrong, and not a provincial right that we have to deal with. The appeal is given so, that provincial wrongs may be made into rights.

Such considerations are, however, not properly up for discussion before this Council, for, as I have formerly contended and now repeat (as my eighth argument, and with all proper deference and respect), not only has His Excellency in Council a power of appeal, but it is his bounden duty to hear the appeal, and to adjudicate thereon, as its merits may require.

The Council adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS.

The Council resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. EWART.—I argue that the constitution has given to the Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in Manitoba, as a right, an appeal from Acts of the Legislative Assembly; that His Excellency in Council cannot decline to hear such an appeal, and cannot refuse, whether out of regard for the Legislature or for any other reason, to deliver a judgment upon the merits of the case, when brought before him. It is a well-known rule for the construction of statutes that where functions of a public nature are bestowed upon individuals, such persons have no right to refuse to exercise their powers. The rule includes cases in which jurisdiction of a judicial character is given. Even when the language of the statute is permissive—the judge may do so and so, “may” is always held to mean that if a proper case is made out he *shall* do so and so. Allow me to quote a passage from Maxwell on Statutes (pages 295-6):

“It is a legal or rather a constitutional principle that powers given to public functionaries, or others for public purposes, or the public benefit, were always to be exercised when the occasion arises.” And again: “But as regards the imperative character of the duty, it was laid down by the King's Bench (*R. v. Hastings*, 1 D. & R., 48), that words of permission in an Act of Parliament, when tending to promote the general benefit, are always held to be compulsory; and as regards courts and judicial functionaries who act only when appealed to, the same rule was in substance, re-stated by the Common Pleas in laying down that whenever a statute confers an authority to do a judicial act (the word ‘judicial’ being used evidently in its widest sense) in a certain case, *it is imperative* on those so authorized to exercise the authority when a case arises, and its exercise is duly applied for by a party interested, and having a right to make the application; and that the exercise depends, not on the discretion of the courts or judges, but upon proof of the particular case out of which the power arises.”

Our Supreme Court Act provides that “an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from all final judgments” of provincial courts. The Manitoba Act in similar terms, provides that “an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the province.” What would we say of the Supreme Court did it refuse to hear an appeal, or to deal with it as justice required, merely because the case involved some political, or otherwise troublesome, question? With all proper respect and for identical reasons, I say that His Excellency in Council cannot decline to exercise the important powers by the Manitoba Act conferred upon him for the protection of the Roman Catholic minority in that province, and I humbly claim, as a right, that the petitions shall be disposed of upon their merits and without regard to the feelings of the body appealed from. A further consideration which emphasises the duty of the Council in this particular case, is the fact that rights, vested rights, which the Catholics had in Manitoba, prior to the Act of 1890, have been taken away from them. The Legislature of Manitoba voluntarily conferred those rights upon the Catholics, and I urge that Parliament ought, by an order to be made by this Council, be given the jurisdiction to deal with the matter, and, if it thinks proper, to restore to us the rights of which we have been deprived. In other words, I contend that this Council ought not to refuse to allow the matter to be taken before Parliament.

As to the measure of relief asked for by the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, I have prepared and now submit (without prejudice to any other claims which we may have) a draft of such a statute as we would propose the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba should be asked to pass. (Exhibit P.)

I may say that it is taken very closely from the old statutes, and it is one under which we would seek to get relief.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Might I ask if it is an amendment of the law of 1890, or if it replaces the law of 1890?

Mr. EWART.—Neither, accurately. It is drafted upon the lines of the Ontario Statute. It is neither strictly an amendment of the Act of 1890 nor does it replace it. The Act of 1890 is left to its operation, and this will be a further Act. We have given it the title of “The Separate Schools Act,” taking the title from the Ontario Statute.

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It would then be in Manitoba, as in Ontario, a Public Schools Act and a Separate Schools Act.

Hon. MR. CURRAN.—Do you go beyond the rights and privileges they had before ?

MR. EWART.—No. We have been very careful not to go one step beyond, but we have given up some things we had before, as I shall now explain.

Prior to 1890 additional matters were confided to a board of education composed of twelve Protestants and nine Catholics. This board was divided into a Protestant and a Catholic section, each having care of its own schools. The Board, as a whole, had certain jurisdiction, and the respective sections had what remained. The Act of 1890 abolished the Board of Education and provided for a Department of Education, composed of the Executive Council, or a committee thereof. We do not propose to re-establish the old Board. If the Legislature would rather have a Department of Education than a Board of Education, we have nothing to say. But we do ask that those powers which, before 1890, were exercised by the Roman Catholic section of the Board, should again be entrusted to a similar body. The jurisdiction formerly exercised, not by the Catholic section of the Board, but by the whole Board, we are satisfied should for the future, be relegated to the Department of Education ; although that will remove from Catholics all share in the settlement of such matters. The reconstituted body of Catholics will, I presume, and as I have provided, have to be appointed by Government, for that was the provision prior to 1890. We ask, too, that we should be relieved from taxation for the support of the present Protestant schools, and of any schools which are non-Catholic ; that we should have power to organize our own schools and tax ourselves as formerly ; and that we should have our share of all public moneys voted for the maintenance of schools.

So much for the future. With regard to the past some things that have been done ought to be undone. The effect of the Act of 1890 was to transfer the ownership of all Catholic school property to the Protestant schools. We think that this should be given back to us. As part of the property which was confiscated by the Act of 1890, I may mention the sum of \$13,879.47, which the Catholic section of the School Board had at its credit in 1890. The circumstances connected with the confiscation of this amount of money (a large sum for Manitoba Catholics) can best be related by reading the affidavit of the Honourable Senator Bernier (Exhibit O). We think that we cannot be deemed unreasonable if we ask that this money, filched by Act of Parliament, should be restored to us.

The remedy which we seek we are content to obtain in the method pointed out by the judgment of the Privy Council, in which it is said : " It is certainly not essential that the Statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these Statutes should again be made the law. The system of education embodied in the Act of 1890, no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplanted by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions." By supplement and modification, then we are satisfied to obtain the relief which we ask.

There are various points regarding details upon which we would be very willing to make some compromise or agreement with the Manitoba Government, but we are at present in this difficulty, that we are not in a position to ask that any compromise, however fair, should be enacted by the Dominion Government, without the assent to it of the local legislature. We can ask only for that which we had before, and must be careful not even by concessions to change in any material respect the position which we formerly occupied. If we did, any statute that the Dominion might pass might be *ultra vires*.

I hear it frequently said that the Protestant portion of the province of Manitoba is almost a unit in its opposition to separate schools ; that Manitoba will refuse to comply with any law passed by the Dominion Parliament ; that Manitoba will defy the law laid down by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and refuse to be bound by the terms of her own constitution. But it is only when I come to Ontario that I hear those things ; even as one had to go to that province to hear of the frightful wrongs

imposed upon the downtrodden Protestants in Quebec, by the passage of the Jesuit Estates Act. The Manitoba School Act of 1890 is well known to have originated with one man, and to have been imposed by him upon the Government, of which he was the only strong member, much against the will of his chief; and to be maintained now purely for political purposes, and by the local representations of but one political party. The strategic uses to which the question is put, may well be seen when we observe that although it is the Liberals who conjure with it in Manitoba, it is the Conservatives who endeavour to make capital out of it in Ontario. I say that it is in Ontario alone that we hear of an intending rebellion in Manitoba. The local Government no doubt, has asserted that it will resist to the extent of its power, but outside of Ontario, there has been no hint of reconstitutional action, no suggestion that the loyal people of the Prairie Province had any idea of setting themselves against, or above, the law of their own constitution. The Conservatives in Manitoba are almost to a man in favour of liberty to my clients; and so too are many of the Liberals.

In closing my argument, I cannot do better than adopt (with the exception of a single expression) the concluding language of an address delivered by Dr. J. H. Morrison, before the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association of St. John, N.B. :—

He said :—“ Anticipating the appearance of this question in the arena of federal politics, Mr. McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association have launched out upon a campaign of open hostility to the Roman Catholic Church upon general principles. They hope to enlist the great army of loyal Orangemen upon their side, when they have to face this question. I am proud to be a member of the Orange Society. It is a noble institution and I wish its aims, principles and precepts were better understood by the public at large. But no part of an Orangeman's obligation, permits much less requires, him to oppose a Roman Catholic fellow citizen, merely because he is a Roman Catholic, and he is bound by his obligation to resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome only by just and legitimate means. Is it just and legitimate to break solemn pledges, to violate solemn compacts, to insult, despoil and trample under foot a weak minority, simply because that minority is Roman Catholic?”

Should the Legislature of Quebec abolish the Protestant separate schools of that province, what a cry would go up from all the Protestant newspapers all over Canada? The very men who now cry “ let the majority rule,” would then enter the lists to see that the minority should have protection; and you would find Mr. Dalton McCarthy in the vanguard of those who would be ready to unsheathe their swords for the defence of separate Protestant schools. And if the helpless Protestant minority in Quebec should appeal to the Parliament of Canada for protection, would not the entire country endorse and support the Government which would restore them to their present favoured position? Who would then cry “ let the provincial majority rule.” Can we afford to withhold from the Catholic minority in Manitoba the same justice which we would readily grant to the Protestants in Quebec? Can we make flesh of the one, and fish of the other, and still maintain our own self-respect? Will it be just for us to ratify the wiping out of the separate schools of Manitoba, simply because we are on general principles opposed to separate schools, without taking into consideration the circumstances which surround the case? We cannot afford to adopt the Jesuitical (I object to that word) doctrine, that the end justifies the means, we cannot afford to do wrong that good may come. We cannot afford to be unjust.

“ Nearly 1900 years ago, there was delivered to the world a law, which has been the greatest of all forces, in the revolution of religion, civilization and society. It was the law, “ Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.” Actuated by the spirit of that law, President Cleveland decided to restore to her throne the deposed Hawaiian Queen. Should party jealousy, or Republican hatred of monarchical institution, thwart his beneficent purposes the finger of scorn will be turned upon the United States by the nations of the world. Let not the finger of scorn be turned upon Canada, because she shall refuse to be as just and generous as the President of the Great Republic.

“ Again I say, that when this question comes before us, as it must come, if the Government of Canada find it their duty to interfere, let our motto be “ Let justice be done though the Heavens fall.”

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Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—You have submitted a bill. Is your construction of the British North America Act or of the Manitoba Act—I refer to the clause having to do with this matter in each case—is it your construction that the Governor in Council, if they decide to act, are bound to submit a bill to the Legislature of Manitoba?

Mr. EWART.—I am inclined to think so. I am not perfectly clear about it, but I am so much of that opinion that I would be afraid to adopt any other course.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Then what is your construction of that clause 4 in the first Act, and of clause 3 in the other, where, in one case, they use the expression 'provincial authority'? I desire to call your attention to this point, and to ask whether, in the clause to which I refer, the Legislature contemplated an alternative answer, that is to say, whether the Governor in Council, in the first part of the paragraph, should intimate to the Legislature what is requisite, and in the alternative, whether it would be sufficient for the Governor in Council to make a decision in general terms?

Mr. EWART.—I am inclined to think that it applies to different cases, that the first of these alternatives applies to the case of a law, and the second, to some administrative proceeding taken by some provincial authority.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Other than the Legislature?

Mr. EWART.—I am inclined to think so. I admit the clause is not free from doubt. There are so many different opinions about it that one must admit that it is not free from doubt.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—Do I understand that the bill you have presented is suggestive and not an injunction?

Mr. EWART.—Suggestive merely.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—As the widest measure of relief, I suppose.

Mr. EWART.—Not as the widest measure of relief, but what we are willing to ask and accept.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—One that would satisfy your clients?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—In your previous address, you say that you appreciate the fact that the Government have no power except to confer jurisdiction upon the Parliament of Canada. I suppose you still adhere to that view?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—That the Government has no legislative authority.

Mr. EWART.—None whatever.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—What is suggested in your bill would give you a full remedy of all the grievances you now have to complain of.

Mr. EWART.—Yes, except as to some matters such as this, for instance, a share of the legislative grant during the last four years, we have not got any of that. We have had to maintain our own schools out of our own pockets in the meantime, and we have had to pay taxes for the support of Protestant schools, but we have not had any share of that. There are one or two other matters. I cannot say that by this bill we would be put in anything like the position we would have been in had there been no interference, or as a matter of broad equity, we should be in.

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—I suppose you intend to produce evidence to show how the Acts of 1890 interfered with rights and privileges that you acquired.

Mr. EWART.—That is established sufficiently by the judgment. That must be taken as conclusive upon that point.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Privy Council: Before proceeding, I desire to state that Mr. John O'Donohue, a public school trustee of the city of Winnipeg, has come here on behalf of himself and that portion of the Roman Catholics in the province that he believes to be in sympathy with his views, and I would ask that you hear him before I commence my argument.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Mr. O'Donohue may proceed.

Mr. O'DONOHUE (reading a statement).—I am a resident of Winnipeg, a public school trustee for Ward 3, and a member of the Catholic Church and a regular communicant. I desire to appear before you to present my views on the public school question on behalf of myself and a large number of Catholics of the province of Manitoba, whom I represent.

When I first arrived in Manitoba in 1882, my business for the first five or six years brought me into contact with the people all over the province, more particularly the French settlements. From the first I took considerable interest in the schools, and it was clear to me from the first that the French schools and the Catholic schools generally were not in the progressive state that the Protestant schools were. My reason for coming to this conclusion was on account of the class of teachers generally employed, and the wretched shape of the schools, both as to grounds, buildings and furniture, notwithstanding that in most of the school districts, the school taxes should be sufficient to maintain the schools in a much better shape as to comfort and efficiency. Seldom did I find a French teacher that could teach or even speak English. I called on His Grace the Archbishop, and asked him if there could not be some improvement. He said that he was looking forward to a better state of affairs, but at that time he was not prepared to make much change, as the class of teachers necessary was not easily procured, and if they were, the accommodation they would require was not procurable. So matters went on as of old from year to year. In the year of, I think, 1886, I spoke to the Hon. John Norquay and asked him if he could not do something to improve the French and Catholic schools so as to put them on a level with the Protestant schools of Kildonan and St. Andrews, and other country Protestant schools. Mr. Norquay's answer was that the Catholic School Board had the matter entirely in their own hands, and he saw no reason why their schools should not be as efficient as the Protestant schools. I may here say that I don't think that 25 per cent of the French youths can write their names, while I think I am safe in saying that 75 of the Protestant natives can read and write.

When the present Provincial Government came into power, or soon after, I called on Mr. Martin and asked him if he would take up the school system of Manitoba and remodel it in some way that would improve them, and in particular the Catholic schools. He, Mr. Martin, said then that he did not think it was within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government to do so, but it rested with the Federal House, but he promised me to give the matter his consideration. I afterwards spoke to Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, in that strain. He also said he would think the matter over. So when the present School Act of 1890 was spoken of, and after its adoption, I gave it my humble and strongest support, and have no reason to regret the course I took, but am more convinced than ever that it is the best for the country and for the Catholics in particular, that they would be the greatest gainers, and would accept the School Act if the French clergy would allow them to do so.

Another grievance many Catholics complain of is that our school property, instead of being held by the Catholic trustees, for the people, is held in fee simple by the Superintendent General, or head of the Oblate Fathers in France, and although in Winnipeg, all the cash invested belongs to the people, the Oblate Fathers always charged a good rent for the Catholic schools. I may also state that about three years ago I canvassed some of the members of our City School Board to find out if there might not be a compromise effected as regards our city schools. My idea was to try and introduce something known as the Faribault system, as then and now in force in Minnesota, that is, our Catholic friends would engage Catholic teachers qualified as the law requires, if our City School Board would provide funds for their payment. I received reasonable encouragement from the City School Board, and then waited on our clergy and made the suggestion as above. The idea was heartily received by Father McCarthy for himself, and on behalf of the parish priest, then Father Fox. The former asked me to wait on the Bishop and lay the matter before him, and said he had no doubt but His Grace would think favourably of the scheme. I said I would not go alone, but if the priests would nominate two other parishioners to go with me, I would see what could be done on the lines mentioned above. The two gentlemen named by the priest, and myself, visited His Grace, and to my surprise were told that it was useless to suggest any compromise, and the interview was cut short, His Grace adding that he was advised by his eastern friends to accept nothing short of the repeal of the 1890 School Act, as he honestly considered the constitution and bill of rights entitled him to on behalf of his people.

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There were several letters passed between His Grace and myself, all on the lines as described, but in the most courteous and friendly way. Soon after this, the English-speaking people were granted what His Grace said, was a special favour to them, calling from Boston, Mass., a very clever young Irish priest named Father Maloney. He was not long in Winnipeg till he became very popular, even with the French people. The schools of the city soon received his attention, and he visited them, both Protestant and Catholic, and came to the conclusion at once that the Catholic people would have to do one of two things, either greatly improve their own schools or send their children to the public schools. These independent opinions brought down on him the wrath of the powers that then existed, and he had to leave us in a hurry, not, however, before a public meeting of the parishioners was called and a committee named and appointed to call on His Grace and remonstrate, and ask for Father Maloney's retention, but His Grace advanced other and stronger reasons, from his standpoint, why Father Maloney should be let go. I may here say that I was one of the committee above mentioned.

About 18 months ago there was a public meeting of Catholic school supporters called by the trustees, I believe of a school district in the parish of St. Norbert, I think all French people; and at that, or a subsequent meeting, a resolution was carried that the school districts should come under the late School Act. This, notwithstanding the protest of the parish priest, would have been carried out but for the influence of His Grace being brought to bear on the trustees and people, in fact there is scarcely a day that there are not Catholics calling on me and expressing their wish that matters should shape themselves so that they could send their children to the public schools. Of course, they do not like to express themselves publicly lest coming into contact with the clergy.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—You said a moment ago that a resolution was carried in the parish of St. Norbert, that the school district should come under the late School Act.

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—I meant to say the present School Act.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—How does it read in your statement?

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—I read it, the late School Act.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Was it written by you?

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—And it reads that way now?

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—It reads that way now. My intention was to say the Act of 1890. It was written since I left home.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Could you produce that resolution that you referred to passed by that School Board?

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—I do not know, the proceedings appeared in the Winnipeg papers at the time. The resolution was carried at a school meeting.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—The Winnipeg papers are in the Library, perhaps you could find it there.

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—It was a year ago last summer, as near as I can remember it now.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON.—That is close enough to find out.

Mr. O'DONOHUE.—The school matter dragged on a long time much as stated above, till Father Langevin, now Bishop elect, became parish priest, when he took hold of the matter in a much more vigorous manner. Every Sunday we were treated to a dose of school matter from his standpoint, in the shape of petitions and processions to the Government, &c. In his warm remarks from the pulpit he would call the Government thieves and scoundrels, those of his congregation that did not fall in with his views, blackguards, &c. I may here say that during my candidature for school trustee last December, Father Langevin opposed me strongly, and canvassed one of the Catholics that signed my nomination papers to withdraw his support from me. Notwithstanding all this, 90 per cent of the Catholics in my ward voted for me, many of them taking out their vehicles to help my election. I consider this very strong evidence that the bulk of the Catholics are ready to accept the present School Act if left to act for themselves. You will remember the election referred to was by ballot.

I may also say that two of my daughters have taught in the public schools of Winnipeg and at present there is one teaching there. They both are, I think, good practical Catholics, and would resist any religious exercises offensive to the Catholic

Church, and they always reported to me that they neither saw or heard anything offensive to Catholics. In closing my remarks I wish to be understood as not referring to the convent schools, which I have good reason for saying are all even more efficient than they are represented to be, and very many of our Protestant friends take advantage of their usefulness for the education of their daughters.

By Mr. Ewart:

Q. Do you speak French?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you judge of the efficiency of separate schools when you do not understand what is going on in them?—A. Yes. It is not very hard to pass an opinion on the majority of the country schools.

By Sir Adolphe Caron:

Q. Did you write that out yourself?—A. I wrote it out. I wrote it out yesterday in the Queen's Hotel, and got it typewritten. Mr. McCarthy told me I had better write it out. I did not know what I would be asked to say. That is just how it was done, it was written yesterday and typewritten to-day.

By Sir Charles Tupper:

Q. I would like to ask you how many schools you personally inspected before that conversation you referred to?—A. I was in the great bulk of the schools along the river.

Q. Can you tell us any of the schools you had particularly in mind when you discussed them with Mr. Norquay in 1886?—A. Yes, I was in a school about four or five miles east of Ste. Anne, a French school.

Q. Who was the teacher?—A. I could not tell you that now. I was in two schools in the parish of St. Norbert.

Q. Can you give the names of the teachers in any of the schools?—A. I can give one of them, for the teacher came to my house several times. She felt that there ought to be something done for the schools, and she knew what it was, for she lived, and cooked, and slept in the school-house. That was done in more schools than one. Her name was Miss Richot.

Q. What year was that?—A. That would be about 1887 or 1888.

Q. I was referring to the schools that you had been in personally before 1886?—A. I was in her school, and I was in a school at Oak Point.

Q. Was that a French school?—A. Yes. Very seldom I found any teachers that could talk English. My business led me a good deal through the country. Mr. Daly knows my business. I was on the board all the time I have been there.

Q. Then, as to the percentages. When you speak of the percentage of French who can read and write, and the percentage of English who can read and write, how do you make out that calculation?—A. I will tell you how I come to that. I have been in the agricultural implement business since I came to that country; I take a great many notes, and in addition to that, I have collected a lot of notes for persons in Ontario; and from the class of notes, and from the way they were signed, I came to that conclusion.

Q. Did you reduce that calculation to paper? For instance, did you add up the number of people who could speak French?—A. No, I did not, I compared my notes.

Q. Then practically it was a guess from your experience?—A. I went over the notes in my possession.

By Hon. Mr. Ives:

Q. The notes were given by elderly people, I suppose, rather than by children?—A. There were a good many young people.

Q. They were not given by school children?—A. No.

By Sir Charles Tupper:

Q. Can you tell us to-day about how many people you came across in selling these goods, who could not read or write—within ten or twenty?—A. No, I do not think I could.

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Q. You did not keep a record?—A. I have had several hundred notes in my possession, but I have not got so many just now.

Q. And it was from your experience gained in that way that you made this estimate?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Montague :

Q. Was this true in the case of English people, a great majority of whom had attended school in the provinces from which they had emigrated to Manitoba?—A. I am talking of the natives only, I am talking of the half-breeds.

Q. Do you remember what was the percentage of the French?—A. About 25 per cent of the French half-breeds and 75 per cent of the Scotch half-breeds, in a rough way. I might be wrong a little, one way or the other, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of it at all. Of course, I am speaking altogether of the natives.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Before discussing this matter, I desire to say that I think you ought in fairness to allow me an opportunity of answering the affidavits which have been filed here to-day. There was no ground at all to suspect, and no notice was given of any intention to use affidavits; and if this matter is to be determined upon affidavit evidence, it is manifest, if there is to be fair-play, that there must be an opportunity for answering those affidavits, and no such opportunity has been afforded. On the contrary, my learned friend who has used those affidavits in support of no less than four arguments, and as to three of them they are based solely upon affidavits, gave formal notice to the Attorney General, and that formal notice was taken from the forms which are used in the courts. He winds up by saying :—

“Take notice, that in default of anyone appearing at this time to speak on behalf of the Government of Manitoba, then His Excellency the Governor General in Council may proceed to hear such appeals in support.”

Now, my learned friend knows perfectly well that if affidavits are to be used, a notice must be given that they are to be used, and opportunity must be afforded of seeing them and answering them. The affidavits to be used are always mentioned in the notice, and I hold in my hand the formal notice which was served upon the Attorney General. I think you will see the fairness of my claim. I am quite prepared, of course, to discuss the matter from the historical standpoint, from a knowledge that has come to us all, and from a legal standpoint; but to meet a case upon affidavits, those affidavits having been carefully kept in my learned friend's possession until the last moment, without a hint being given that they would be used, would be so gross a perversion of justice that I do not see how I can be forced into an argument until an opportunity is afforded me of meeting those affidavits.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—What is the conclusion of your argument? Do you ask for something?

Mr. McCARTHY.—The conclusion of my argument is that I want an opportunity of answering these affidavits. That is my application. My learned friend made nine arguments, four of these are based partly upon affidavits, three of them altogether upon affidavits. Now, it never entered into my head that this matter could be determined upon affidavits. If it is to be determined upon affidavits, they cannot be produced upon one side only, and of course an opportunity must be afforded me of answering these affidavits by others.

Mr. EWART.—My learned friend's objection, if there is anything in it, comes entirely too late. If he was going to object to these documents being read, the time for him to take objection was when I put in the first one, if he wanted time to answer them. Not until he heard our whole argument does he ask for an adjournment for the purpose of answering these affidavits. My learned friend, however, has done exactly what I have done, he has gone upon the same lines of procedure. We have brought such evidence here as we thought proper: he did not tell me what his evidence was going to be, nor did I tell him what mine was going to be. If the notice had been a little longer, I would have sent my learned friend copies of the affidavits, out of courtesy merely, but as the notice was short, I was unable to get the affidavits completed until after I had arrived at Ottawa. My learned friend has got Mr. O'Donohue here, and he

has given testimony. He gave it orally, we have put in our testimony by affidavit. I could have got all these gentlemen here no doubt, at great expense and asked them to make speeches, and they could have had all their testimony type-written upon foolscap, and read it off. I will merely mention that Mr. O'Donohue has come here, not as a witness for me at all, but on his own behalf and on behalf of those whom he says he represents. I think there is little doubt that Mr. O'Donohue comes here at the instance of the Local Government: I do not think it is at all probable that Mr. O'Donohue is paying his own expenses here to make the statement he has done. I do not think I am at all wrong in suggesting that Mr. O'Donohue is here for the purpose of giving testimony for the Provincial Government. Therefore, I say that my learned friend has been proceeding upon the same lines, and he has no more right to ask for an adjournment to answer my affidavits than I would have to ask for an adjournment to answer the statements of his witness. If he makes a distinction, saying mine are affidavits, and his are statements, I am content to take mine as statements and not affidavits: I am content to say that so far as this court is concerned, they should be regarded simply as statements and not as sworn documents.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Of course, Mr. Ewart must remember that Mr. McCarthy objected in the first place, not very strenuously, I admit, to the reading of these affidavits. He must be permitted, however, to answer them.

Mr. EWART.—My learned friend hardly objected, he rather presumed that he could not object.

Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE.—I think Mr. McCarthy offered his objection at the time.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I certainly do not think I had any right to do more than to point out as I did that it was irregular. I do not know anything about what this Council will do. It seems to me if the matter was to be discussed upon public grounds, as provided by Mr. Blake's Act to which reference was made, in any question of fact to be tried, the reference should have been made under that Act. Without reading the affidavits, I do not know how anybody can determine the matter.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—It has been suggested that we should adjourn four or five minutes to consider this question.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Suppose, Mr. McCarthy, that you go on with your argument. I presume you are very well cognizant of the facts upon which you are going to base that argument, and at the end of your argument, permission might be given to you to file affidavits.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—It would be very inconvenient to do that. If I am to be of any service at all upon this case, I must base my arguments upon facts and not upon mere suppositions. I do not know what is to be said of this intimation of bad faith in the three arguments which have been adduced. I want to see what reply can be made, and, of course, I cannot argue that upon any assumption which I do not know and which I have not before me.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—These facts have been before the public for several years.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Never did I hear of them, and I know nothing about them.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—They were discussed in the Manitoba Legislature, and they were discussed here, and several times within your hearing.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—All I can say is that I know nothing about these facts, and never supposed any claim was to be based on them.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—I never suspected you were ignorant of all these facts.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—There are a good many other things that you never suspected.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I think I have read some of those affidavits before.

Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE.—Some of them were in Mr. Ewart's speech.

The Privy Council retired for ten minutes to consult together, and returned.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—The Council has decided to request Mr. McCarthy to proceed with his argument upon points of law, and upon such points of historical interest as he may desire to submit: but they will give reasonable time afterwards to produce affidavits in reply to those produced by Mr. Ewart. But no affidavits of any new matter can be produced. Mr. Ewart can be heard upon them upon a subsequent day, to be fixed at the end of the argument.

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Mr. EWART.—Allow me to say that that would throw the matter over so late that it would be impossible that anything could be done this year; and rather than that should happen, I would withdraw the affidavits and rest the case upon the other material.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I can not object to that course.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Then we will consider them withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Do you not wish to answer that statement of Mr. O'Donohue?

Mr. EWART.—In my argument I shall say something about it.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Then there is nothing in the way of arguing the case to-morrow morning.

The Privy Council adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday morning.

Affidavits referred to in Mr. EWART'S opening argument and filed as Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, J, K, L, M, N and O, were subsequently withdrawn.

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1895.

The Privy Council met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present:—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Daly, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. Ives, Hon. Mr. Dickey, and Hon. Mr. Montague.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Privy Council: Before commencing my statement, perhaps you will allow me to read something in confirmation of Mr. O'Donohue's statement made yesterday. Some of the members of the Council asked for reference to a statement which Mr. O'Donohue said had been published, he thought, in the summer of 1893. Dr. Blakely has discovered the article referred to in searching the paper. I refer you to the *Winnipeg Daily Tribune* of the 29th June, 1893, from which I now read:—

“A member of St. Mary's Church complained to a *Tribune* man that for five consecutive Sundays the only discourse from the pulpit of said church has been exclusively devoted to the school question, and a large number of the congregation think it is about time to change the subject to some discussion not quite so stale and unprofitable. He expressed the hope that Father Drummond, who is announced to take the pulpit next Sunday, will preach to them on something more instructive and acceptable to the congregation. Last Sunday, the 25th inst., Rev. Father O'Dwyer, during his remarks on 'Candid Catholic,' said, 'He had the proof, or could prove, that Protestantism was taught in the city schools, and that the Catholic teachers in some schools were not allowed the privilege of knowing anything about such teachings.'

“Our informant said that all Catholic teachers in the city know the untruthfulness of Rev. Father O'Dwyer's remark. He also stated that on the Saturday, the 24th inst., a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Norbert Schools (Ritchot) was held for the purpose of considering the present condition of their schools, and after a full discussion of its position, came to the conclusion to elect a board of trustees under the present school law, accept the Government grant, and hire a qualified teacher, etc. Father Ritchot, parish priest of St. Norbert, being alarmed at the apparent independence of the ratepayers, despatched a messenger to inform His Grace at St. Boniface of their move for freedom, and on Sunday, the 25th inst., another meeting was called, at which the Bishop's message was delivered, which was that no change was the order of the church; and hence there was nothing done. But the people have become so thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a change in school matters, that they have called another meeting

for this (Thursday) evening and the advocates of public schools are bound, if possible, to come under the Government school system, and in the future to give their children the benefit of the school tax which they have never enjoyed up to the present."

I may say, at the outset, and for reasons which I will give before I close, that I do not come here at all on behalf of the Provincial Government recognizing this tribunal as sitting in a judicial capacity. I quite concede that the judgment of the Privy Council in the late case determines that the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction to make a remedial order, and that that remedial order being made and disobeyed, the Parliament of this country will have authority or jurisdiction to carry that remedial order into effect by legislation. But I will endeavour to show that this tribunal is not sitting in a judicial capacity, and I desire, at the outset, to have it clearly understood that the province which I represent here does not recognize the Council sitting in this matter as being any more than the Council sitting in any other matter, namely, as advisers of His Excellency the Governor General. Of course I need not say to the members of the Council who have had more experience than I have had in such matters, that it is not an unknown thing—I will not say that it is a common thing, but it is not unknown—for Council to hear arguments on matters which they have thereafter to determine, matters relating to private affairs and sometimes, public questions. I myself have appeared twice, as I recall, and perhaps oftener, before the Council to argue such questions; once with reference to a public matter, and once with reference to a private matter, which afterwards became a public question, I appearing on behalf of a private individual. Having said so much in a preliminary way, I think it will be more convenient if I deal first with the argument of my learned friend Mr. Ewart, who appeared here on behalf of a section of the Roman Catholic population of Manitoba—because, as I am instructed, my learned friend does not represent the Roman Catholic minority in any concrete or organized form. I am not at all disputing his right to appear, but I want to draw your attention to the fact that, as I am instructed, and as I think I shall be able to show, Mr. Ewart appears only for a section of the Roman Catholic minority, and that no means have been taken to ascertain the views of that minority as a body, that there is nothing to show even that he represents the majority of that body, though it might be found that he spoke according to their views if a poll or census of that minority had been taken. My learned friend, in the first place, dealt with what he called the historical question, that is to say the bargain or treaty or compact that was made between the government of this country and the inhabitants of the prairie country prior to the passage of the Manitoba Act. My own view is—and I put it before you with great deference—that you have nothing at all to do with the negotiations which led up to the passage of the Manitoba Act, but the Manitoba Act must speak for itself and that you have to find within the four corners of section 22 of that Act all the powers that are conferred upon the Governor in Council or upon the Parliament of Canada. But in one sense possibly it may be pertinent to the argument, because, as I have already been pointing out, you are not sitting here in a judicial capacity, and therefore are not bound by the same strict rules of construction as a court of law would be. It may therefore be pertinent, with a view to establishing a certain line of policy as advisable to be adopted, to endeavour to show as my learned friend has done, that some arrangement had been made between the people of the province and the Government of Canada prior to the passage of the Manitoba Act, prior to the union of that territory with the Dominion of Canada. I am sorry to say that my investigation has not led me to the same conclusion by any means upon the historical matter of fact as that which my learned friend has stated he has arrived at. On the contrary, I think it can be demonstrated, and I desire, therefore, to make it as clear as I can, that the only arrangement that was made so far as the inhabitants of that country were concerned, was based upon lists of rights or bills of rights, whichever they may be called, in which no reference whatever was made to the question of public schools. Now I caution the Council, the members of which have no doubt had the opportunity of perusing the book compiled and edited by my learned friend Mr. Ewart, not to rely wholly upon the statements made in that publication. I am not at all imputing to my learned friend bad faith, I am not imputing a desire to misrepresent; but he has been so long bound up

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with the advocacy of this question that it is hardly reasonable to expect that he should be always in the judicial frame of mind one ought to be in who purposes to write an impartial history of events. He states in his books and he has argued here before you that there were four bills of rights prepared, and in that book you will find two if not three of these bills of rights given—if my memory serves me right the number is two. My learned friend's argument is that it was the fourth bill or list of rights that was handed to the delegates who were invited to visit Ottawa, and who did, in point of fact, visit Ottawa for the purpose of making terms with reference to the entrance of that part of the present Dominion of Canada into confederation. Now I take issue with my learned friend with regard to what is called the fourth list or bill of rights as being the document that was entrusted to these delegates. On the contrary, I think I shall be able to satisfy you by the clearest possible testimony—so far as one can have testimony upon a matter of that kind, the testimony of history—that the bills of rights that were prepared, so far as we know or so far as we can learn, by persons who professed to be the representatives of the people, did not contain any reference whatever to the question of separate schools, contained no demand that the school system should be in any way protected or in any way guarded by the Government or by the authority of the Act which was to take this province into the Dominion. Now just let me give you the history of this subject and let me fortify my statement with regard to it as far as I possibly can do so by the public documents; because, of course, I am not going to rely in the slightest degree upon anything that is not common to us all, such as written histories and public documents, etc., such as the members of the Council would have a right to look at in forming their opinion on this question. I speak with submission, and I speak subject to correction, when I say that the first that was heard of this fourth bill of rights was in 1890 in a letter published in the *Winnipeg Free Press* by the late Archbishop Taché; that the publication of that so-called fourth bill of rights which His Grace alleged had been given to the delegates when they visited Ottawa was followed immediately by a letter from Mr. Taylor controverting the statement, Mr. Taylor professing to know the facts of the case. Following Mr. Taylor's first letter a controversy raged between Mr. Taylor on one part, and another gentleman, I think Mr. Hay, on the other, and His Grace the Archbishop, and that controversy I do not know ever to have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of these contending parties. But, up to that time, nothing at all had been heard, so far as I know, of this fourth bill of rights. Let me call your attention to what did take place, according to the historical records, with reference to this matter. There was a body elected in November, 1869, and in Mr. Ewart's book,—and I think that is not an inconvenient term—this body is called the Council of November. This Council consisted of 24 members. It prepared a list of rights which is dated 16th, December, 1869. I think my learned friend will agree with me and save me the trouble and you the delay of my referring to it, that there was no claim of separate schools made in that bill of rights.

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Mr. McCARTHY.—You will find that bill of rights at page 333. I think it was on the 4th of that month that delegates were sent from Ottawa to the Red River country, these delegates being the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Thibault, Col. de Salaberry and Mr. (now Sir) Donald A. Smith. Those delegates reached the Red River settlement. Sir Donald Smith seems to have taken the principal part in the negotiations which ensued. Now that council of 24—it is not important to state to you how or why—were superseded by a council which is called the Council of Forty. You will find it stated in Mr. Ewart's book, at page 349, that this council of forty also prepared a bill of rights, and that bill of rights was submitted to Sir Donald Smith. Sir Donald Smith made comments upon, reported upon, that bill of rights upon his return here to the capital. That bill of rights is to be found in the Sessional Papers of 1870. I think it is not to be found in Mr. Ewart's book, but is included as an appendix to Sir Donald Smith's report. You will find it in the Sessional Papers of 1870, No. 12 of vol. 5. Sir Donald Smith states the fact of his having met this council of 40, and of the council having submitted to him this bill of rights which he dealt with. At page 3 of the report I have mentioned, you will find the following:—

“As is generally known the result of the meeting was the appointment of forty delegates, twenty from either side to meet on 25th January, ‘with the object of considering the subject of Mr. Smith’s commission, and to decide what would be the best for the welfare of the country,’ the English as a body, and a large number of the French declaring their entire satisfaction with the explanations given, and their earnest desire for union with Canada.”

He gives details of how that body was elected and continues (page 4):

“The delegates met on the 25th and continued in session till the 10th February. On the 26th, I handed to their chairman, Judge Black, the documents read at the meetings of the 19th and 20th January, and, on the 27th attended the convention by appointment. I was received with much cordiality, by all the delegates, explained to them the views of the Canadian government, and gave assurances that on entering Confederation, they would be secured in the possession of all rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by British subjects in other parts of the Dominion; but, on being requested by Mr. Riel to give an opinion regarding a certain ‘list of rights,’ prepared by his party in December last, I declined to do so, thinking it better that the present convention should place in my hands a paper, stating their wishes, to which I should ‘be happy to give such answers as I believed would be in accordance with the views of the Canadian Government.’ The convention then set about the task of preparing a ‘list of rights’ embodying the provisions upon which they would be willing to enter the confederation. While the discussion regarding this list was going on, Mr. Riel called on me and asked if the Canadian Government would consent to receive another province.”

I pass on, for this part is not pertinent to the matter I am now dealing with. On page 5, the report continues:—

“The proceedings of the convention, as reported in the *New Nation* newspaper, on the 11th and 18th February, copies of which I have had the honour of addressing to you, are sufficiently exact and render it unnecessary for me here to enter into details; suffice it to say that a large majority of the delegates expressed entire satisfaction with the answers to their ‘list of rights,’ and profess confidence in the Canadian Government, to which I invited them to send delegates, with the view of effecting a speedy transfer of the territory to the Dominion, an invitation received with acclamation and unanimously accepted, as will appear by resolution hereto annexed, along with the list of rights and my answer to the same. The delegates named were John Black, Esq., recorder, the Rev. Mr. Ritchot, and Mr. Alfred H. Scott—a good deal of opposition having been offered to the election of the last named of the three.

“The proceedings of the convention came to a close on the 10th February by nomination of a provisional government, in the formation of which several delegates declined to take any part. Governor MacTavish, Dr. Cowan, and two or three other persons were then released, and the Hudson’s Bay Company’s officers again allowed to come and go at pleasure, but I was still confined to the fort: Riel, as he expressly stated to Judge Black, being apprehensive of my influence with the people in the approaching election.”

All I am quoting for is to show you the nature of the appendix, the list of rights. That document contains nineteen articles, but amongst them is not to be found any reference to the question of separate schools, though I think there is some reference to the question of education. There is one article to which I may draw your attention and which provides “that there should be no interference by the Dominion Parliament, in the local affairs of this territory other than is allowed in any of the provinces in the confederation; and that this territory shall have and enjoy in all respects, the same privileges, advances, and aids in meeting the public expenses of this territory as the confederated provinces have and enjoy.”

The only reference that is made to education is in paragraph 9.

“That while the North-west remains a territory, the sum of \$25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges.

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Now, shortly after, the unfortunate incident—

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—Did you state who had sent Sir Donald Smith to the territory?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes. The Government here at Ottawa. He was sent with Col. de Salaberry and the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Thibault; but the others do not seem to have taken part in the negotiations and did not make reports. Sir Donald Smith seems to have borne the burden of the negotiations then carried on with those who, at the time, represented the Red River Settlement. Now that meeting with Sir Donald Smith is referred to in Mr. Begg's recent history, from which I find my learned friend has quoted in his work. You will find it referred to at page 59 of the first volume, but it does not add anything to what I have stated. Of course I have quoted from the original document as published in the Sessional Papers, and the history is, of course, based upon—or purports to be—that original document. These delegates were to have left on 10th February, but, unfortunately, the murder of Thomas Scott intervened, and affairs were in a dreadful condition as we can easily imagine, and the delegates did not leave at the time intended.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Did these transactions take place before the murder?

Mr. McCARTHY.—The murder took place upon the 4th of March. The Council was disbanded and a new election took place on the 26th February, so now we have three different bodies—the Council of November which met in December; the Council of 40, which met Sir Donald Smith, and the Council elected on the 26th February. On the 4th March the unhappy incident took place to which I have referred, and this assembly which was elected, met on 4th March and continued to 26th March.

Mr. EWART.—There were twenty-four members in that body.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am prepared to accept my learned friend's statement as regard to that. What appears in Mr. Ewart's book is that the list of rights shown to Sir Donald Smith was not the list of rights which was sent to Ottawa and formed the basis of the negotiations here. It was intended that that list of rights should be taken by the delegates who were then appointed to come to Ottawa, but my learned friend's argument, and the statement in his books is that they did not leave for Ottawa—as I believe the fact to be—on 10th February as intended, that they did not leave until after the meeting of the new elected body of twenty-four; that it was not until about the end of the month—the 26th or 27th—that they left. So you will see that upon the main facts we are agreed. Now, upon the 26th or 27th March the main bill of rights was prepared, and it appears from the history—though I do not find the record of it anywhere else than in this only history we have of it, that it was this third bill of rights which was handed to the delegates who came here to Ottawa, and which formed the sole instructions from the provisional council—because by this time Riel had organized a so-called government and provisional council. You will find that His Excellency the Governor General at the time, as well as his responsible advisers, refused to recognize this provisional government—refused to read or look at, formally or officially, this third bill of rights which the delegates brought. It also appears in some of the statements, at all events from the report made by the Rev. Mr. Ritchot, upon his return to the territories, that they were told that they might advocate what was stated in this bill of rights, but the Dominion Government could not recognize the authority of the provisional government and look at this bill of rights. This bill of rights—which, as I say, contained no reference to separate schools—is the one which Mr. Ewart in his book calls bill of rights No. 3, and you will find it set out at page 365, where it appears in parallel column with the one which is called bill of rights No. 4. Now it was bill of rights No. 3 that was taken as stated by the historian Begg—whose fairness I do not think my learned friend impugns and you will find it in volume one at page 476. This was handed to the delegates with the following letter:—

“SIR,—The President of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia, (formerly Rupert's Land and the North-west), in council, do hereby authorize and delegate you to proceed to the city of Ottawa, and lay before the Dominion Government the accompanying list of propositions and conditions as the terms upon which the people of Assiniboia will consent to enter confederation with the other provinces of the Dom-

inion. You will also herewith receive a letter of instructions, which will be your guide in the execution of this commission.

"Signed this twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By order,

"THOMAS BUNN,
"Secretary of State."

Nothing could be more formal than this. And here is the letter of instruction accompanying the same :

"SIR,—Inclosed with this letter you will receive your commission and also a copy of the conditions and terms upon which the people of this country will consent to enter into the Confederation of Canada. You will please proceed with convenient speed to the city of Ottawa, Canada, and on arriving there you will in company with the other delegates, put yourself immediately in communication with the Dominion Government on the subject of your commission. You will please observe with regard to the articles numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 15, 17, 19 and 20, you are left at liberty in concert with your fellow commissioners to exercise your discretion ; but bear in mind that, as you carry with you the full confidence of this people, it is expected that in the exercise of this liberty, you will do your utmost to secure their rights and privileges, which have hitherto been ignored.

"With reference to the remaining articles, I am directed to inform you that they are peremptory. I have further to inform you that you are not empowered to conclude finally any arrangements with the Canadian Government, but that any negotiations entered into between you and the said government must first have the approval of and be ratified by the Provisional Government before Assiniboia will become a province of confederation."

Then follows the list of rights which is called No. 3, and which does not contain any reference to separate schools. The paragraph referring to separate schools is to be found in the document called bill of rights No. 4, the seventh section or paragraph. So, I think, I establish, so far as anything of that kind can be established, by historical reference, that, up to this time at all events, no documents had been sent by the people of the territories making any demand with regard to separate schools. Now the delegates came to Ottawa. If you want to follow the question further you will find the facts in the evidence included in the Journals of 1874. I dare say the President (Sir Mackenzie Bowell) will remember—I think he was in public life at the time—the inquiry brought out by reason of the assertion that was made that there had been an agreement for amnesty. I think that was the primary cause of this commission, and the evidence collected will be found in the Journals of 1874, Vol. 8. Sir John Macdonald's evidence to which I shall briefly refer you is at page 103, though I do not refer to it altogether. He says :—

"Sir George Cartier and I had been appointed, I think, by Order in Council, to represent the government in dealing with these delegates.

"Judge Black and Father Ritchot met Sir George and myself in Sir George's house. Mr. Scott was absent from some accidental cause. They presented themselves as delegates appointed at a meeting of the people at Winnipeg. They presented a resolution or resolutions passed at that meeting.

"Judge Black took me aside and stated that they had received and brought with them an authority from Riel as chief of the Provisional Government to act on behalf of that Provisional Government, and also a certain claim or bill of rights, prepared by that government. He asked me what was to be done with the authority and the 'bill of rights.' I told him they had better not be produced as the Governor General could not recognize the legal existence of the Provisional Government and would not treat with them as such. I stated, however, that the claims asserted in the last mentioned bill of rights could be pressed by the delegates, and would be considered on their own merits."

This is still dealing with the bill of rights No. 3. I think I am right in my statement that these were the only lists or bills of rights heard of until 1890—and I was

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not pretending to be very familiar with the history of Manitoba, for the history has not been very detailed, and I can only state that that is the conclusion I have arrived at from what I have seen, and leave it to the better judgment of the Council to say whether I am right or wrong. Then, in 1890, when an attempt was made to abolish the separate schools, and only then, was the claims set up that there was a fourth bill of rights, that being the bill of rights which appears in Mr. Ewart's book as bill of rights No. 4, which was stated to have been changed or altered, not by the Council, as I understand the Archbishop's letter, not by this body of twenty-four people who prepared bill of rights No. 3—

Mr. EWART.—No.

Mr. McCARTHY.—In what do you wish to correct me?

Mr. EWART.—The Assembly of twenty-four did not prepare bill of rights No. 3.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Who did?

Mr. EWART.—The Executive Council did.

Mr. McCARTHY.—It may be so. I do not know and I do not care. But I say that what is claimed is that this bill of rights, before it was handed to these delegates, was changed or altered by some person, we do not know how, at least I have not seen any satisfactory statement, and it depends very much upon Father Ritchot's statement, in contradiction of the official documents of the time and all we know with regard to it officially. Now I have here a letter that was written on the 17th January, 1890, by Mr. James Taylor, and perhaps my learned friend can tell better than I can who Mr. Taylor is. I believe he had the custody of some document in relation to this matter.

Mr. EWART.—I never heard of that.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Mr. Taylor first wrote a letter on this subject, but unfortunately those issues of the Winnipeg paper containing it are not on the file which commences with the 13th of January instead of 1st January. But you will find first a letter from His Grace the Archbishop and subsequently a letter from Mr. Taylor to His Grace and from that the correspondence goes on. I will read you—and it is sufficient for the purpose I have in hand—the letter of the 17th January, 1890, and copied from the newspaper, I think, of the 18th of that month —

“To His Grace Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface.

“REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 13th inst., addressed to me through the columns of the *Free Press*, has been read with very deep interest.

“Referring again to our bill of rights, I have to say that the copies in my possession are not essays that were prepared and afterwards rejected by the Provisional Government, but they are authentic copies of the bill of rights that was handed by Mr. Bunn to the delegates and carried by them to Ottawa in March, 1870.”

That is what Mr. Begg accepts as the true copy.

“Your Grace kindly states that the ‘Executives of Government—legal or illegal—do not always publish their actions, and it is very seldom that the instructions to delegates are made public.’ It happens that in this case the bill of rights was published and was issued from Government House, Fort Garry, in March, 1870. And it is the very same bill of rights that was handed by Mr. Bunn to the delegates. It differs, however, from your Grace's bill in the clauses already noticed. I may state that the late Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, who was a member of the Provisional Government, showed me on one occasion a printed copy of the bill handed to the delegates, which was exactly the same as the one filed away by Mr. Bunn.”

Mr. Bunn was at this time dead, I understand, but these documents were found among his papers.

“I may also state that Mr. Bannatyne directed the Hon. John Norquay as to where he would find the authentic copy of the bill of rights that had been handed to the delegates. Mr. Norquay was so thoroughly convinced of the authenticity of the document that before making his memorable budget speech of 1884 he wrote to me as follows:—

“ ‘ March 19, 1884.

“ ‘ MY DEAR TAYLOR,—Will you kindly send me the old bill of rights, or a copy, as presented by Black, Scott and Ritchot? I want to refer to it this afternoon in my speech.

“ ‘ Yours truly,
 “ ‘ JOHN NORQUAY.’

“ In his budget speech of 1884, Mr. Norquay dwelt particularly upon clauses one (1) and eleven (11) in our bill of rights, and also quoted from other records that were furnished to him from our archives. Allow me to say—and I do so with all respect—that Your Grace did not condemn the language of the documents used by Mr. Norquay on that occasion. I admit that Mr. Bunn may have said: ‘I do not know where the record of the proceedings of the Provisional Government is,’ but Mr. Bunn could also have added with truthfulness that the record was somewhere in the parishes of St. Clement’s and St. Andrew’s.

“ Now with regard to the capacity in which the delegates were received at Ottawa, Your Grace states that ‘the delegates insisted upon a written acknowledgment of their official position, and that objections were made, but on the 26th of March, 1870, the promised letter was given to the delegates by the ministers.’ Your Grace must be aware that upon this occasion the delegates were not received as the delegates from the president of the Provisional Government, but, on the contrary, were received as delegates from the people of the North-west. The following is a copy of the letter showing in what capacity they were received by the Federal Government:—

This letter is among the public documents.

“ ‘ OTTAWA, 26th April, 1870.

“ ‘ GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, stating that as delegates from the North-west to the Government of the Dominion of Canada you are desirous of having an early audience with the Government, and am to inform in reply that the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier have been authorized by the government to confer with you on the subject of your mission and will be ready to receive you at 11 o’clock.

“ ‘ I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
 “ ‘ Your most obedient servant,

“ ‘ JOSEPH HOWE.

“ ‘ To the Rev. N. RITCHOT, Ptre.,

“ ‘ J. BLACK, Esq.,

“ ‘ ALFRED SCOTT, Esq.’

“ Your Grace does not state why the delegates did not report from time to time the arrangements they were making with the Federal Government. That not done, I maintain they were not loyal to our cause. I further maintain that they were unfaithful to the people of the North-west, when they allowed our bill of rights to be altered at Ottawa without our knowledge and consent?”

That is the charge—that the bill of rights was altered and amended here. The bill of rights they were sent with was bill of rights No. 3. It was altered here, as this gentleman states, and you will see the reason why:—

“ They were solemnly warned that they were carrying with them the terms upon which the people of this country would enter the Confederation, and were told not to conclude finally any arrangements with the Canadian Government without first referring any conclusions arrived at to the Provisional Government. They concluded arrangements at Ottawa that have never been satisfactory to the people of Manitoba and the North-west, and the Federal Government, after taking advantage of us through our delegates to Ottawa in 1870, have treated us during the last twenty years more like serfs than like British subjects. They claim at the Dominion capital that on account of the arrangements entered into in 1870 (not with our consent) that we have been

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very fairly treated. I must say, however, that the Rev. Father Ritchot was not altogether silent. He told the Provisional Government of his presence at Ottawa—of the progress he was making, and of the idea of sending an expedition to this country. The last telegram sent was to Mr. Lepine, and read as follows :—

“ OTTAWA, 10th May, 1870.

“ To Mr. MAXIME LEPINE.

“ Our affairs settled, and satisfactory. Will start next Tuesday.

“ N. J. RITCHOT.’

“ I hold the copy of Mr. Bunn’s letter of the 23rd June, 1870, sent to Rev. Father Ritchot, asking him to report the result of his mission to Canada, and find it to be correct. He was the only delegate who made a report to the Provisional Government. The quotations published by Your Grace from the *New Nation*, bearing date the 24th June, 1870, are only the views that were held at the time by the editor of that journal.

“ The report of Rev. Father Ritchot was made after the following manner :—”

This you will find in the paper, the *New Nation*, which was in the Library. I saw it, but I did not think it worth while to bring it up. The report was a verbal one, and appeared to be addressed by Father Ritchot to the Assembly, Riel being in the chair. Mr. Taylor’s letter goes on :

“ In the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, on the 24th June, 1870, Mr. Riel, the president, took the chair at 4 o’clock p.m. Rev. Mr. Ritchot then addressed the House in French, which was translated into English by the president. The report is a lengthy one, and I will only give those portions of it that refer to the capacity in which the delegates were received at Ottawa, and how our bill of rights was tampered with there.”

The evidence of it being tampered with first appears in this statement of Father Ritchot.

“ Rev. Father Ritchot said : ‘ We were received as delegates from the North-west, and privately, when we had to treat with the Canadian ministry, due respect was paid to the commission given us by the provisional government, &c.’

“ ‘ As soon as we were recognized as delegates the ministry at Ottawa made out a list themselves which they proposed to place before parliament, and submitted it to the delegates. But we said we will have nothing to do with your list. You are not to propose the terms of treaty to us. We are sent here with certain instructions and you must hear us. We produced our list of rights, but they told us that as ministers they could not take the responsibility of introducing a bill into parliament; which would embrace all the articles specified in the list. They then drew up another list, quite different from that sent by the people of the North-west. They did it on their own responsibility, and for this reason, that if our list had been presented to parliament it would have been lost, and what would have been the issue as far as we were concerned? It would be hard to tell. The list drawn up by the ministry was submitted to us as delegates and the Governor General asked us if some arrangement might not be come to by which instead of having two lists there would be but one—and said that if it were impossible to make the two lists agree it would be necessary for him to receive and treat with the delegation in the name of England. Again we found provision made that even if we could not come to an understanding with the Governor General, a special agent had been sent out by the English Government to treat with us. I refer to Sir Clinton Murdock. In reply to the Governor General we said that we would not then decide finally, but hoped that an agreement might be made between ministers and delegates which would bring the ministerial list nearer to that of the people of the North-west and enable both parties to agree on it. This was done. An understanding was arrived at and another list was formed from the two first named. We put that list into the hands of competent men—lawyers—in order to get a thoroughly reliable opinion concerning its merits. We desired to be clear as to whether the proposed measure was one which we could reasonably accept and which Canada could reasonably offer. Those we submitted the measure to were men from different provinces of the Dominion—men who sympathized with us—and they agreed that it would be to our advantage to accept it.’ ”

I think that is all I need trouble you with, though the whole letter is here. However, I may quote a part of Mr. Taylor's letter in which he said :—

"Your Grace will, I am sure, agree with me when I say that when delegates from the people of the North-west found that upon their arrival at Ottawa ministers were not inclined to deal with them according to our wishes—they should have reported the facts to the people of Red River. If the Governor General who informed them of his intention to deal with them in the name of England, had also shown a disposition to be unfair, then the delegates, before leaving Ottawa, would have been perfectly justified in inviting the British Ambassador, Sir Clinton Murdoch, to come to Fort Garry, where the people of Red River would have been pleased to deal with him.

"If this course had been pursued by the delegates, then the desire of Sir F. Rogers, the Under Secretary of the Colonies, would have been fulfilled, viz., 'That troops should not be employed in forcing the sovereignty of Canada on the population of Red River should they refuse to admit it.'"

I will just add one further statement and then I am done with that part; and that is, that I think, if I may be pardoned for saying so, that you will do wisely to adopt the advice of the Privy Council and to pay attention merely to what is to be found in the Act of Parliament. Lord Herschel in delivering the judgment of that body at pages 272 and 273 states emphatically that the terms agreed upon, so far as education is concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the 22nd section of the Act of 1870. Further on he uses these words :

"It is true that the construction put by this board upon the 1st subsection reduced within very narrow limits the protection afforded by the subsection in respect of denominational schools. It may be that those who were acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic community in Manitoba, and those who either framed or assented to the wording of that enactment were under the impression that its scope was wider and that it afforded protection greater than their Lordships held to be the case. But such considerations cannot properly influence the judgment of those who have judicially to interpret a statute. The question is not what might be supposed to have been intended, but what has been said. More complete effect might in some cases be given to the intentions of the legislature if violence were done to the language in which their legislation has taken shape, but such a course would on the whole be quite as likely to defeat as to further the object which was in view."

So that I submit that what you have to deal with is the language of the section by which the jurisdiction is conferred, and that travelling outside of that and being influenced by considerations of what took place, after this lapse of time, would be to tread upon very dangerous ground indeed.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Would not that argument be stronger if your position was that we were acting in a judicial capacity?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I said so. I said that it would be a matter binding upon a court of law, but as you were acting not in a judicial capacity, it is a matter of policy which it has been for my learned friend to urge and for me to meet. Dealing with it in that way the question of fact must arise as to whether bill of rights No. 4 was ever brought here or not, and there being no trial of that question of fact, you will plainly see how difficult it would be to come to a conclusion with regard to it either one way or another. On that question all the official papers seem to be one way and the statement of the Rev. Father Ritchot in the other direction. Now that brings me naturally enough—because I think it would be fitting for me if I follow the events chronologically—to the abolition of the Senate, which is a matter of history. But as that happened some years after the passage of the Act it may be fitting if I inquire as to the manner in which, and the principles upon which this question is to be determined by the Council of His Excellency the Governor General. There are, as I understand it, two views and perhaps three, presented with regard to that matter. One is that you are sitting as a court of law and that the matter is to be determined as a question of law would be determined in a court. Another is that the question has been disposed of by the judgment of the Privy Council and that you are only here to obey the mandate of the highest tribunal of the Empire. The third view is that you

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are to deal with the matter upon its merits and that is a view, I am very glad to say, which was pressed upon you yesterday by my learned friend, Mr. Ewart. It is upon the merits that he invokes your interference and it is upon the merits that I propose to ask you to leave matters as they are. Now I utterly deny, in the first place, that there is a word to be found in the judgment, or that there could by any possibility be anything found in the judgment which could be treated as having dealt with and disposed of this matter. What the Privy Council were asked to do was to say—(which was undoubtedly a matter of constitutional law)—whether the Governor in Council had the jurisdiction to entertain the complaint of the minority, which, in the section, is called the appeal. What the Privy Council has to determine is that there is a jurisdiction to entertain that complaint; but you are to deal with it as a matter which the Privy Council was not asked to determine and which, as I would point out, some of the Lords of the Privy Council said very emphatically they would not advise upon because it was not a matter for them to consider, so that the matter must be dealt with by this Council upon its responsibility in its ordinary capacity. Now let me draw your attention to the questions which arose in the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. What we have to deal with is subsection 2 of section 22 of the Act of 1870. That has been held to be a substantive section. May I summarize what the Privy Council have determined? They have determined that the corresponding clause of the British North America Act, section 93, has nothing to do with it. They have determined that in this matter of education you have to look for a statement of the constitutional rights of the province to clause 22 of the Manitoba Act. They have determined that subsection 2 of that section is not ancillary, is not for the purpose of giving effect to the prohibition contained in subsection 1, but is a substantive clause, which gives a right in no sense dependent upon the preceding subsection 1. Now this subsection 2 provides :

“An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province . . . affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

These are the words which confer the jurisdiction. The Judicial Committee has determined that the circumstances which exist in this case do give the right to the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects to appeal to the Governor General in Council against the Act of 1890, passed by the Legislature of Manitoba. I refer you to the record of the questions which you will find more conveniently perhaps in the commencement of the judgment of the Lord Chancellor, at page 268. The first question is as follows :—

“Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of Manitoba Act, 33 Vic. (1870), chap. 3, Canada?”

The answer to that question is that this is an appeal permitted by the Manitoba Act, but not by the British North America Act. The second question is :—

“Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections already referred to or either of them?”

The answer to that is : Yes ; they are. The third question is :—

“Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett v. the City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan v. the City of Winnipeg*, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?”

The answer is that these judgments do not conclude the application. The fourth question is :—

“Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1867 apply to Manitoba?”

That is already included in question 1, and of course the answer is: No. The next question is:—

“Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power, to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?”

I will just for a moment pass over and return to it again. The next question is—

“(6.) Did the Act of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890 confer on or continue to the minority ‘a right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools ‘within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1867,’ if said section 93 be found applicable to Manitoba; and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council?”

The answer to that question is: Yes. In other words the question was whether the rights acquired subsequent to the union by virtue of the Separate School Act passed in 1871, and continued in force until 1890, had been interfered with so as to give cause of complaint or appeal, and their Lordships held that they had. Here the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada held that there could not be any legal complaint as to rights and privileges being taken away by competent legislative tribunal, in other words, that the legislature which had the power to confer the right had the power to take it away, and that if it were taken away complaint could not be made in the ordinary way. Instances of this are familiar. For example, if a law was passed depriving municipalities of the power of issuing liquor licenses, it would be looked upon as a very grievous matter by the present license holders, but they could not get redress except by agitation or the repeal of the law. If the present system of protection were done away with those who now enjoy the benefits of that system would be injured, but they would have no right to redress except by way of agitation to get the law restored. The Supreme Court held that the Separate School Law of 1871, being a matter which the legislature had the right to pass, they had the right to repeal it. That was held in the Barrett case, but it was also held nevertheless by the Privy Council, that the taking away, in 1890, of the rights given in 1871, did constitute a grievance which gave the minority the right to seek redress in the way that they are now doing? What I am coming to, and what I hold is, that it is perfectly plain that the course which is to be taken by this Council has not been determined by the judgment; that you are not sitting here obeying the mandate of the court; that you may hear the appeal or not, that no court has directed that you must hear the appeal, and that hearing it, no court can direct what course his Excellency the Governor General should take in the matter.

Hon. Mr. DICKY.—Do I understand you to contend that it would have been constitutionally open to this Council to have refused to hear the appeal?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; and I am going to give you the best authority on that subject, an authority which will be accepted by this body above every other, that of Sir John Macdonald. You will remember the introduction of Mr. Blake’s resolution on the subject of referring such questions as are here involved to the courts. The terms of Mr. Blake’s resolutions were as follows:—

“It is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to educational legislation, important questions of law or fact may be referred by the executive to a high judicial tribunal for hearing and consideration in such mode that the authorities and parties interested may be represented, and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the executive.”

This was moved by Mr. Blake on going into the Committee of Supply and was accepted by the whole House, and the following year the Government brought down a bill embodying the object of the resolution. Mr. Blake made a careful speech explaining what he desired to effect by means of his resolution. I gather that the object was, in certain cases, instead of asking the Minister of Justice what the law upon the subject

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was—as his opinion might be open to question of being influenced by party consideration—the Council should have the power to have the opinion of a high court of law on the subject, and therefore be in a position to act upon it without danger of their proceeding being criticized upon this ground. In speaking on the subject, Sir John Macdonald said :—

“ When I first read the hon. gentleman’s resolution, it occurred to me, as I daresay it occurred to many hon. gentlemen who hear me now, that it was an advance towards the American system, and proposed to transfer the responsibility of the ministry of the day to a judicial tribunal ; but on scanning the resolution in its carefully prepared terms that impression was dissipated, and I saw that the principal object of the resolution, as I read it, is that the question submitted by the Executive to the judicial tribunal should be enforced, sustained and presented to parliament, to the public and to the crown, by the fact of this legal decision having been given * * Of course my hon. friend in his resolution has guarded against the supposition that such a decision is binding on the executive. It is expressly stated that such a decision is only for the information of the government. The executive is not relieved from any responsibility because of any answer being given by the tribunal. If the executive were to be relieved of any responsibility I should consider that a fatal block in the proposition of my hon. friend. I believe in responsible government ; I believe in the responsibility of the executive. But the answer of the tribunal will be simply for the information of the government. The government may dissent from that decision, and it may be their duty to do so, if they differ from the conclusion to which the court has come * * I do not think that there can be any doubt as to the meaning of the motion of my hon. friend. I think it is so explicit in its terms that no questions can arise as to what its meaning is, and if there were any doubts as to its meaning—there are none in my own mind—those doubts would be removed by the illusive speech of my hon. friend.”

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—What are you quoting from ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—From Hansard. Now that is going, of course, a very long way. But, undoubtedly, it is sound constitutional law.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—You would say that this decision does decide that there is a right of appeal, but not that that appeal must be heard ? The point that struck me was that the decision gives an absolute right to somebody.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, but the question is as to working it out under our constitutional system. If this Council decides not to hear the appeal how are they to be forced to do so ?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Of course there is no means of forcing that action, but there is still an absolute right on the part of somebody to appeal.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Of course.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—I understand you to say that there is no correlative duty on our part to hear the appeal ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes. Somebody has the right to appeal, but we have not the duty to enforce it. I say that is going a long way, because they have obtained a solemn decision of the highest tribunal, but there is a constitutional power with this Council to say, notwithstanding the decision of a court of law upon this point, that they will not act upon that opinion. And in favour of that view, we have the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, than whom no higher authority can be quoted.

Sir CHAS. H. TUPPER.—Was not more said as to the object of the legislation providing for the reference ? Besides the object of getting advice for the Executive was there not the purpose of removing these troublesome questions from the arena of politics as much as possible ? That is the impression remaining upon my mind.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Speaking from memory I think what Mr. Blake was driving at was that these questions were very troublesome and that whatever decision was come to with regard to them, some of those interested would say that the decision was influenced by partisan motives. That might be overcome to a greater or less extent by a reference to a judicial tribunal as to whether there was power of interference or not. If it had not been for Sir John Macdonald’s speech, I should have thought that more

was intended. But no doubt it was contemplated that if reference was made and answer given that the Council had the power to grant redress, in 99 cases out of 100 they would hardly have set up their own views against it. But I am saying that the responsibility rests here; that whatever you do you are responsible in your ordinary capacity. But that, of course, is only one question. The hearing of the application is one thing; the disposal of it is another. Now no other question was asked of the Privy Council than those I read; but there was one as to the power of the government to grant this remedial legislation, the answer to which I did not read. There may be a power and still you may decide—and I trust and believe that looking at this question in a statesmanlike manner you will decide—to leave this matter as it is. I desire to show that the decision leaves the matter for you to exercise your power without deciding the way in which you are to exercise it. Let me read what was said by their Lordships of the Privy Council in the course of the argument. You will find some pretty strong expressions used in favour of the view I present to you. In the first place, Mr. Blake, in the course of his argument—page 62—is addressed by the Lord Chancellor:—

“The question seems to me to be this: If you are right in saying that the abolition of a system of denominational education, which was created by a post-union legislation is within the 2nd section of the Manitoba act and the 3rd subsection of the other if it apply, then you say there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor General, and that is all we have to decide.”

And Mr. Blake replies:—

“That is all your Lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall purpose to apply is quite a different thing.”

Then Mr. Ewart at page 183, says:—

“Before closing I would like to say a word or two as to what we are seeking. As it has already been remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer, and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so.”

I do not at all mean to say that Mr. Ewart is saying now to the contrary. He put it fairly upon the grounds of his clients' rights, that is upon the manner in which you think to dispose of it in accordance with the principles which regulate our system of government. I would refer you also to Lord Watson's statement at page 180. This is in the course of Mr. Ewart's argument:

“The power given of appeal to the Government, and upon request of the Governor to the Legislature of Canada, seems to be wholly discretionary in both.

“Mr. EWART.—No doubt.

“Lord WATSON.—Both in the Governor and in the Legislature.

“Mr. EWART.—Yes.”

Again at page 192, when the other side is arguing. I may explain that the point they were making, Mr. Cozens-Hardy speaking, was that subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act had reference to subsection 1, and that it was in reference to rights in subsection 1 that the appeal was given in subsection 2, the protection given by subsection 1 being protected against infringement not only by act of Parliament but by any provincial authority, so that if the advisory school board did something regarded as objectionable there would be an appeal from the advisory board to the Governor General in Council. But their Lordships held that this was not what was meant in the section, but that subsection 2 is a substantive section. It is with reference to that that Lord Watson makes the remark:—

“It does not seem very probable *prima facie* that there should be a reference given to the Governor whether an act which this statute declares to be *ultra vires* shall be retained on the statute-book or shall be modified.”

What he means is to ask how he is to declare in favour of there being any discretion if the act is *ultra vires* under subsection 1. At page 193 Lord Watson says:

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"I apprehend that the appeal to the Governor is an appeal to the Governor's discretion. It is a political administrative appeal, and not a judicial appeal in any proper sense of the term, and in the same way after he has decided the same latitude of discretion is given to the Dominion Parliament. They may legislate or not as they think fit."

Could any words be more definite or precise?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Lord Watson is drawing a distinction between a judicial appeal on the question of *ultra vires* and an appeal on the other ground.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—At page 258, in the course of Mr. Haldane's argument on the same point, he says:—

"I do not think it is any more technical or unsubstantial than the functions of your Lordship, who often have to declare that an act is *ultra vires*. The Governor General would give his decision.

"LORD MCNAGHTEN.—We are a judicial body and he is not sitting as a judicial body."

Then at page 121, Lord Watson, speaking of the principles upon which the Governor General in Council is to decide, speaks as you will see in the following quotation:—

"MR. HALDANE.—All we say is that your Lordships must look at the kind of Act which is complained of in order to see whether the conditions of the appeal to the Governor General have arisen.

"LORD WATSON.—I am prepared to advise the Governor General and decide on the meaning of this clause, but I am not prepared to relieve him of the duty of considering how far he ought to interfere."

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But as a matter of fact the Privy Council did go a little further than Lord Watson said he was prepared to go.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—In what way?

Sir C. H. TUPPER.—May it not be argued that they did consider how far we might interfere and suggested how we might remove these grievances by pursuing a certain course?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I will not close my argument without referring to that point. In the first place it would be inoperative, and, in any case, taken altogether, I think it does not bear that meaning. There is another part in which Lord Macnaghten says that the suggestion that the Governor General in Council should be a court of appeal on matters of law is a startling one, but I do not know that I can find it at the moment.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—I think at page 221 you will find it.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That is what I refer to, thank you. I will read the passage:—

"The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What the judge did would be the interpretation of the law *intra vires*.

"MR. HALDANE.—Yes.

"The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then was the Governor General in Council to decide that the judge had misinterpreted the law?

"MR. HALDANE.—Yes.

"The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is rather startling?

"Lord MCNAGHTEN.—A court of appeal on matters of law from the decision of a competent judge?

"MR. HALDANE.—A court of appeal from a decision of a provincial court, which was the only court which could give judgment.

"Lord MCNAGHTEN.—It is a most startling suggestion."

Now let me give you a clause to which the Minister of Justice referred a minute ago. It is at the foot of page 285. Having decided the main question, the Lord Chancellor goes on:

"For the reasons we have given their Lordships are of opinion that the 2nd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is the governing enactment and that the appeal to the Governor General in Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment, on the grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Act of 1890 affected rights of

privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection."

Now we come to the point the Minister of Justice referred to :—

"The further question is submitted whether the Governor General in Council has the power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships had decided that the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it must be committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken."

He then goes on to say :—

"It is certainly not essential——

Sir CHAS. H. TUPPER.—That is what I referred to.

Mr. McCARTHY.—"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Act of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies, the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified as far as it might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

No doubt it would, but the judgment does not say that you are to do it.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—They contemplated some action.

Mr. McCARTHY.—But it is an *obiter*.

Sir CHAS. H. TUPPER.—I did not mention the point to refute your position as to whether we had the absolute duty to perform, but merely to point out that Lord Watson's position was not acted upon when he said that he would not give a suggestion. There is a very marked suggestion there as to what we could do, and, perhaps, as some would argue a suggestion as to what we should do.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Possibly that observation is warranted by what Lord Herschell has said. But the question was not asked what you should do, but whether you have jurisdiction. The Privy Council, if they venture to instruct this body, were stepping beyond their jurisdiction.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—They said the rights of the minority had been affected?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; that is the ground of appeal; that I am not seeking to deny. The question is how it is to be redressed if redressed at all? I do not know if it is necessary to fortify my ground any further, but I will call attention to one point. If this were a judicial body I should expect to see His Excellency here. If, on the contrary, this is an ordinary matter of administration, I would not expect His Excellency to be present. In other words the Privy Council here is the same as the Cabinet in England, and in England the Cabinet sits apart from the Queen, but advises her in matters of policy. But in England when the Privy Council sits Her Majesty is present, and in the same way, if this Council is sitting as a judicial body the Governor General should be present in person. Another question is as to how remedial action is to be carried out. You will make a remedial order. I, do not quite agree with my learned friend that you are to frame an Act of Parliament for the Legislature of Manitoba. Your duty would be well performed, in case remedial action was to be taken, if you passed the remedial order and left the Legislature of Manitoba to put that in the form they saw fit. That order would be an Order in Council upon the report, I suppose, of a committee or of the whole Council and approved of by the Governor General in Council in the ordinary way. Now, under our system, for such an action there must be Ministerial responsibility. With reference to that matter I would refer to Sir William R. Anson's work, "Law and Custom of the Constitution," page 43 of part 2. Then if you would look at Mr. Todd's work you would find the subject of ministerial responsibility dealt with. * I refer to the work "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," 2nd edition prepared by Mr. Todd's son, he says :—

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"The responsibility of the local administration, for all acts of Government is absolute and unqualified. But it is essentially a responsibility to the legislature, and especially to the popular chamber thereof,—whilst the responsibility of the Governor is solely to the crown. It is indispensable to the welfare and good government of the colonies that these separate responsibilities should never be allowed to clash, and the best guarantee against the occurrence of such an event is to be found in the continued existence of the most cordial and unreserved harmony and co-operation between the Governor and his advisers."

I would cite from the same book at page 128 :

"Ministers cannot relieve themselves from the responsibility of advising as executive councillors ; nor is a Governor free to act without or against ministerial advice, in cases not involving the rights or prerogatives of the crown or imperial interests."

At page 814, he summarizes as follows :—

"The general conclusions arrived at in the preceding chapter, after a careful investigation of the several questions therein discussed, may be briefly epitomized as follows :—

"1. The position of a governor in a colony possessing representative institutions, with 'responsible government' is that of a local constitutional sovereign. Whatever other powers may be conferred upon him by the law of the particular colony, he is by virtue of his commission and instructions from the crown, the representative of the Queen in this part of her dominions, who is herself the source of all executive authority therein. He has his responsible ministers, who advise him upon all acts of executive government and in all legislative matters. The identity of aim and the mutual co-operation in endeavour which must invariably subsist between the representative of the crown and his constitutional advisers is a pledge and assurance to the people that they enjoy the full benefit and security which the monarchical system is capable of affording in our colonial system, combined with the advantages of ministerial control and responsibility."

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Your object in reading that is to show that we should be responsible politically as an executive ?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—We do not deny that.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Then I need not take up further time. My object is to show that you cannot be acting judicially. If you were, it would be a monstrous thing to hold you responsible for an error in judgment. We know that judges are not and that they commit errors in judgment, otherwise there would not be the reversal of their decisions in appeal.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—You claim that we are still a political body ?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes ; and it is upon political considerations the matter must be determined. After what the president has said, I need not go on with my argument by which I had intended to show that all judicial functions had been withdrawn from the crown under our system, and properly withdrawn, thus taking away a prerogative which the crown claimed to exercise. The exception to that rule is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If you care to see how that was brought about you will see it referred to in the work I have mentioned, "Law and Custom of the Constitution," pages 442 and 443.

"When the Long Parliament, the Court of Star Chamber, had restrained the jurisdiction of the council, it did no more than take away the powers conferred by the statute of Henry VII., and forbid the action of council, which had extended to matters cognizable by the Courts of Common Law.

"But the King in Council was still the resort of the suitor who could not obtain justice in one of the dependencies, and the act which took away the original jurisdiction of the King in Council at home did not touch petitions from the adjacent island or the plantation."

Appeals were thus allowed from the colonies to the crown, which were dealt with by an open committee of the Privy Council, which advised the crown as to the order to be made in each case. But the Act of 1833 conferred judicial powers upon a certain

portion of the Privy Council in England, and it is upon that act that the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council rests.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Take the case of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, that is governed by special statute and often in connection with these cases there are thrown upon us from time to time what you would call *quasi* judicial duties, which we have to perform very much as judges would have to do, except that we are politically responsible for all the conclusions at which we arrive.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I think that in the Railway Committee the powers are partly judicial and partly administrative and that you would not be responsible as ministers for the conclusions reached. If you were to trace that back, as I have had occasion to do, you will find that the difficulty arose in England that the judicial bodies were found utterly incompetent to adjudicate in railway disputes. The jurisdiction was first, you will remember, in the Common Pleas in England, and that was found so unsatisfactory that the jurisdiction was taken away and vested in a body and called the railway commissioners. In this country when the trouble first arose in a small way between railway companies and their customers, or between railway companies themselves, it was not thought advisable to establish a new body to deal with these matters; but the jurisdiction was not conferred upon the courts, but a committee of the Privy Council was appointed, whose jurisdiction has been from time to time enlarged, and finally, in the last Railway Act of 1889, I think—

Hon. Mr. DALY.—1888.

Mr. McCARTHY,—these powers were much enlarged. It was thought better to enlarge the powers of the committee than to appoint railway commissioners. I should think it unfair to hold that a minister was responsible to Parliament for his decisions in that committee. There is another matter that has a bearing on this—the Minister of Agriculture had certain powers under the law relating to patents. I believe that the courts have held that the Minister of Agriculture in these matters is not acting judicially, but he exercises a *quasi* judicial function.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—That is transferred now to the Exchequer Court.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am speaking of the matter as it used to be.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Such functions are certainly exercised in the Customs Department.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—How about the pardoning power?

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is a prerogative of the Crown and must be exercised upon the responsibility of the ministers.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—But the function is purely judicial.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Not purely. Take, for instance, the case of the Irish prisoners in England, for whose release many are pressing. They have been found guilty over and over again, and the Home Secretary says that they were properly convicted. But he is still urged to pardon them, upon grounds for which he will be held responsible.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Would it not be difficult to make a definition of the word “judicial,” which would not include such functions as that exercised by the Minister of Justice in relation to the release of prisoners? I am quite willing to accept the responsibility, but I think we should all understand that the act we perform is a judicial one.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I think there would be the difficulty pointed out. But, in the case of the Minister of Justice, after the law has decided there still remains the question of policy which it is for him to decide.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—Would you go so far as to say that the main consideration in a matter of this kind should be the political effect of our action and not the actual merits and rights of it?

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is undoubtedly my position. That is a duty you have to exercise. Let me crystallize it. The Privy Council have determined that there is a grievance; they have determined that there is jurisdiction in the Governor General to pass a remedial order. If that order is to be passed, *ex debito justitiæ*, there is an end of the matter. Why all this ceremony, why all this talk?

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—It may be necessary to hear why justice should not be done. But there is a grievance.

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Mr. McCARTHY.—I am not going to say that there is not a grievance ; I am precluded from that by the judgment.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—The question that occurs to me right or wrong, is this :—Granting all you say as to our political responsibility and as to our power to do one thing or another, does not the Act, in its nature contemplate that we shall approach the question, not as a political or party body, not that we shall merely go through the form of an inquiry on the appeal made to us, but that we shall, to the best of our ability, deal with the merits of the case, being responsible, to Parliament, nevertheless, for our action on the merits.

Mr. McCARTHY.—The moment you do that, you have to see to it that you have the confidence of a party majority, for we are governed under the party system. But I have a good deal to say about that and I do not want to anticipate that part of my argument. I hope to show that you are to deal with it as a matter of policy, but not at all to say that you have not jurisdiction.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Under your contention, we should call a party caucus when this appeal is made and see whether it would be wise to grant a remedial order or refuse it ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I will answer you in another way. Would it be said to be a matter to be dealt with judicially when one of the Council, by no means an unimportant member, has already pledged himself that this remedy shall be granted or he will resign his seat ?

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Perhaps I may change my opinion, if you are going to give me a proper definition of what is political conscience and what is individual conscience.

Mr. McCARTHY.—You are recorded, and that in a government organ, to have said :

“ Will the Federal Government have a session or will they have a general election ? He could not give them a definite reply at this time, and he could tell them that there were many important questions under consideration and especially the question which interested all true patriots, I refer to the Manitoba school question. It was a duty that the Government owed to the electors to say what they would do in the presence of such an important question. They could not say as yet exactly what would be done. It was a constitutional question, and there had been a difficulty. Mr. Ouimet said that the Conservative leaders had been perfectly sincere in the line of conduct they had followed in the question, and it was also in conformity with the resolution as submitted to the House of Commons in 1890 by Mr. Blake himself. Mr. Ouimet said he was one of those who had demanded that justice should be given to the minority. They had taken the appeal to England at their own expense—”

I understand that he was one of the parties who subscribed money to take the appeal to England. If so his acting now in a judicial capacity would be an anomaly. My clients would be compelled to come for a decision before one who was interested in the matter.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—We wanted to find out what the law was. That it would not be useless according to your opinion, surely, for you have said we did not know much law.

MR. McCARTHY :—

“ They had taken the appeal to England at their own expense and they have been successful. The appeal of the minority had not only been maintained, but had been solemnly confirmed. The judgment had once for all decided that not only had the majority in Manitoba the right to have schools of their own choice, but that nobody had the right to deprive the majority of their schools.”

I have endeavoured to show that it did not decide anything of the kind

“ The course now open to the minority was to demand the re-establishment of the separate schools which they formerly enjoyed. Mr. Ouimet said that there was unanimity amongst the members of the Government on this question.”

That was before the argument.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Unanimity in what ?—in a determination to do justice.

Mr. McCARTHY.—“A time had been fixed for the advocate of the minority to plead their wants and to show what remedial legislation should be passed. The Cabinet would be called upon to act in accordance with the judgment of the Privy Council. As soon as the case was heard a decision will be rendered, and Mr. Ouimet added, that if that decision was not in accordance with the constitution, there would be but one thing for them to do, and that was for them to retire from the Government.”

I do not know what that means.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—You would not want him to remain in a government that had taken unconstitutional action?

Mr. McCARTHY.—He says further:

“The Government was not afraid to make known its policy and there would be no alternative before its policy would be defined. The government would go before the electors with a definite programme, and if he was a member of the government that programme would mean the perfect execution of the judgment rendered by the Privy Council.”

Hon. Mr. OUIMET—That is right.

The Council adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS.

The Council resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Referring, and as I trust only for a short time longer, to the point that was still under discussion when the adjournment took place, I want to point out what the position must necessarily be upon any action being taken by the Council. If the Council has no discretion at all—as to that I have said all I propose to say—of course there is no necessity of any argument or of any inquiry; the order goes as of right. If the Council has discretion, then I take it that that discretion is one which would not be justly implemented by the simple passage of a remedial order. If the Council come to the conclusion to advise His Excellency to pass a remedial order, they do in effect say to their followers, and say to the country, that they are prepared to advise Parliament to carry out that remedial order if necessary, and to support it through Parliament. That I think demonstrates that the order being made, and a party government pledges its party to its adoption by such party, so far as the party can be bound by the act of the Government—the Government is bound in honour and bound in justice to the minority who are claiming it, to see that that order is afterwards carried into law in case the province declines to obey it. Now, the moment that is done, it enters the field, indeed it has already entered the field, of Dominion politics. It has become a question as to whether it ought or ought not to be done. If it is not done, the Government take the responsibility of saying, we won't interfere; and they antagonize a certain section of the community, not merely the minority in Manitoba, but a very large and important section of the community in the Dominion. If the Government say there ought to be a remedial order passed, then they antagonize another section who differ from them; and therefore it appears to me it becomes, in every sense in which it can be viewed, a question of politics, and a question of moment to the Dominion at large, into which field of politics it has entered. I do not know that I can better put what I mean than in the language of the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, who delivered a very carefully prepared speech on this question, and who, I think, has put it, from his standpoint, in a very fair manner. He commences by saying:—

“It is time, however, for us to ask if this question should not be decided before rather than after the elections. If the elections take place before the question is settled, or before tangible measures are taken to guarantee us the settlement, the question presents itself, namely, what attitude those should take who hold before and

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above all that justice should prevail, and that the question of finance, administration, protection, or of free trade should be subordinate to the great cause we have at heart. Two political parties will ask your support. What, therefore, is the position of each party on this question ?”

Then he goes on to criticize the conduct and the course of the leader of the opposition. He points out that Mr. Laurier declares that he would only settle the school question in case the schools were Protestant: that if he is entrusted with power by the electorate he will grant remedial orders; and he draws from that the conclusion, whether rightly or wrongly, that if the schools are neutral, then Mr. Laurier would not interfere.

But he comes now to the powers that be, and he says:—

“ We will see now what is to be thought of the present Ottawa Government. Let me tell you, in the first place, that if Mr. Laurier is obliged to have a policy clear and defined on this question, the Government has likewise obligations and elementary responsibilities. Mr. Laurier is obliged to speak, and the Government is obliged to act, and if the Government does not do its duty, it must not be relieved of the consequences which such want of action would entail.”

Further on he says :

“ We, however, have not come to this in the province of Quebec, this classic land of true liberty and real grandeur; but if, on the one side, we are just, if we wish to continue to be so, we have the right to ask the same measure of justice and equity for the sections of country where our people are in the minority, and we are obliged to insist on this point independently of all political attachment and of all party interest. The Federal Government has no right to be frightened by the hydra of fanaticism; and even if it were to succumb for not having done its duty, the Ministry should not flinch before the possibility of a defeat, which would be surrounded by a veritable halo which would be more glorious than a victory obtained by trampling under foot the most sacred rights.

“ Therefore, let us consider the duty of the present hour. If the Federal elections are brought on before the settlement of the school question, or before the Government gives tangible proof that the question is going to be settled, they will do no more than Mr. Laurier; they will go no further than he in thus hiding themselves behind a culpable ostentation. I am not one of those who believe that this question is one that can be settled at the wink of an eye. I am aware that there is a regular procedure to follow. I am aware that it is necessary that the interested party should plead their appeal before the Executive Council. I know that the Greenway Government must be placed *en demeure* to act, and that the Federal Government can only take action after this is done; but that which we have a right to ask is that if the dissolution of the House is to take place, it should be preceded by an effective action, engaging the Government in a formal manner. The Ministers cannot make, each in their own provinces, contradictory declarations necessitated by the exigencies of the situation. I have, however, confidence in the promises and engagements of our Ministers. I cannot forget that at a moment when, after the last decision of the Supreme Court, everybody believed the grand cause for ever lost, it was they who united on one document the names of twenty persons who undertook to pay the judicial expenses in order to take the case before the Privy Council. I know also that they paid their own money for this good cause. I know also that the twenty persons whose names are upon this historic document have paid out up to the present time the sum of \$9,000, in order that the grievances of the Manitoba minority might be taken to the foot of the throne. I know that upon this document there are the names of men who expect no political reward, the names of venerable priests who have affixed their names through a religious spirit and in the public interests. I have also confidence that Ministers who have such a splendid act as this to their credit will not come before us with false electoral promises. Individual promises, however, are not always possible to execute. What the Catholics wish is that the question may be settled by a law, if there be a session, and if there is no session, by an Order in Council, sanctioned by the representative of Her Majesty, and consequently binding on all the Ministers and on the party, and submitting the

question directly to the people. If the Government takes this course it will merit the entire confidence of the public, and if not it will be unworthy of it."

Now, I do not think that at all an unfair view from the standpoint from which Mr. Pelletier spoke. He, of course, is desirous of seeing this remedial order made, and he puts it to the Government that they should be compelled to take a stand upon the subject and declare themselves in a tangible manner before the election, and to commit themselves and their party to the passage, not merely of a remedial order, but to subsequent legislation which might follow upon it and without which, of course, it would be mere waste paper. You are not, sir, unmindful of the fact that a considerable portion of the press of the province of Quebec are clamouring for a session: they are insisting not merely that a remedial order shall be passed, but that by this present Parliament legislation should be passed. All that goes to show that this question has entered the field of politics, and can only be dealt with as any other matter of politics is to be dealt with. Let me add to my quotation from the judgment, a reference which had escaped me, and which a friend has been kind enough to point out, and which, perhaps, is even more pertinent than any I have read before. I quote from page 32 of the Order in Council under which the reference was made:—

"The remedy, therefore, which is sought is against Acts which are *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. His argument is also that the appeal does not ask your Excellency to interfere with any rights or powers of the legislature of Manitoba, inasmuch as the power to legislate on the subject of education has only been conferred on that legislature with the distinct reservation that your Excellency in Council shall have power to make remedial orders against any such legislation which infringes on rights acquired after the union by any Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to separate or dissentient schools. Upon the various questions which arise on those petitions, the sub-committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion."

That was your own sub-committee, composed of the late Sir John Thompson, and, I think, of the Minister of the Interior and yourself, and Mr. Chapleau.

"And so far as they are aware no opinion has been expressed on any previous occasion in this case, or any other of a like kind by your Excellency's Government, or any other government of Canada. Indeed, no application of a parallel character has been made since the establishment of the Dominion. The application comes before your Excellency in a manner differing from applications which are ordinarily made under the constitution to your Excellency in Council."

Now this is the point that was criticized.

"In the opinion of the sub-committee the application is not to be dealt with at present as a matter of political character or involving political action on the part of your Excellency's advisers."

That was the opinion of the sub-committee. Then, Mr. Blake criticized that as follows:—

"Your Lordships will observe the phrase 'at present,' on the preliminary question which is a question whether there are grounds to entertain an appeal, the committee thought they were going to act judicially, but very properly they added the words 'at present' because it is quite obvious that when they enter upon the sphere of action of entertaining an appeal, their functions must be political, of expediency and of discretion, just as much as the functions which in the last resort upon their recommendation are assigned to the Parliament of Canada itself, of course a political body.

"If the recommendation of His Excellency in Council is not obeyed by the local authorities, there devolves upon the Parliament of Canada the right to legislate to the extent that is necessary to achieve redress, warranted by the recommendation of his Excellency in Council. Both these transactions, the prior substantive transaction of deciding on the action of the Governor in Council, and the action of the Parliament in Canada, are, of course, not judicial but political."

Then there is another passage at page 26 :

"THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—It is not before us what should be declared, is it ?

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" Mr. BLAKE.—No, what is before your Lordships is whether there is a case for appeal.

" THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—What is before us is the functions of the Governor General.

" Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and not the methods in which he shall exercise them—not the discretion which he shall use, but whether a case has arisen on these facts on which he has jurisdiction to intervene. That is all that is before your Lordships."

Now there is a well known rule that if a court of law goes beyond what is necessary for the decision of a case, the decision is not binding, it is what is called *obiter*. They have no more right to affect the interests or rights of parties by going beyond the question itself, than a mere stranger has. The court is limited in its decision, and this has a binding character only so long as it is confined to the questions which were submitted. For these reasons, therefore, I submit with confidence, that this question does not come before you as one settled and determined by anything the Privy Council has said ; that this question does not come before you to be dealt with judicially, and you are not sitting here judicially ; that this question does not come before you to be disposed of as any other question which comes before the Council, and on which the Council has to advise the Governor, upon the responsibility of the Council, as the ministers of the Government, and upon their responsibility to Parliament and to the people whom Parliament represents. Now that being so—as I will assume, for the sake of my further argument, that it is so—what is the question ? Perhaps, however, before I come to that, I might as well clear up those other small matters which have been introduced into the argument, and then I will not have to interrupt the course of the discussion by any irrelevant observations further on. I refer to the suggestion—the argument, as my learned friend calls it—that when the Legislative Council was abolished in Manitoba the minority in that province had the pledge of the majority that their rights would not be interfered with. Now let us see what took place. My learned friend has referred you to two or three passages to be found in his book from speeches made by Mr. Davis, who was then premier, by Mr. Norquay, and I think by Mr. Luxton. I may have to say a word about these speeches, though I hardly think they are of sufficient consequence to justify me in taking up your time, but I want to point out to you the account we get of the abolition of the Legislative Council in Mr. Begg's volume. From that book I gather that Mr. Davis came to power, pledged to the abolition of the Legislative Council, that he first attempted to carry that out, and a bill passed through the Lower Chamber, but in the Upper Chamber it was rejected, the Legislative Council refusing to be a party to its own abolition.

Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE—There is no record of that.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I find that here on page 197 of the second volume of Begg's history. What I have not seen is the statement that he pledged himself, but I assume that he gave a pledge. Then the history goes on to state :—

" About this time also, at the request of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, a delegation from the Local Government, composed of Hon. R. A. Davis and Hon. Joseph Royal, visited Ottawa in reference to obtaining better terms for the province. The result of this mission was a readjustment of the financial relations between the Dominion and the province, by which the subsidy of the latter was increased, until 1881, to \$90,000, per annum ; and in addition, a number of accounts standing between the Federal and Provincial Governments were satisfactorily adjusted, practically wiping out a debt of \$120,000, which Manitoba owed the Dominion, and leaving the province with a clean sheet to continue anew on its increased subsidy."

I refer to that because I noticed with surprise that Mr. Blake said in his argument before the Privy Council that he had to do with the abolition of the Senate. Mr. Haldane, not having known of the change, was speaking of the two Houses, and Mr. Blake said, one House ; and then, upon some conversation taking place, he said he had to do with the abolition.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—It was on the advice of Mr. Mackenzie and his government.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes. Then the book goes on to say :—

“On January 18th, 1876, the second session of the second Parliament of Manitoba was opened, and the most important measure passed was the abolition of the Legislative Council. The bill, as it will be remembered, had been defeated at the previous session by the casting vote of the Speaker, Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, but on the present occasion the government prepared for an emergency of this kind, by arranging beforehand with a majority of the members comprising the Council to vote themselves out of office. The vote in the Council for abolition stood as follows: Hon. Messrs. MacKay, Inkster, Gunn, and Ogletree voted for it, and Hon. Messrs. Hamelin, Dauphinais and O'Donnell against it.”

So the whole number voted either for or against, the French members voting against it, and the four gentlemen bearing English and Scotch names, having been provided for in advance, voted for the abolition of the Legislative Council. It is not pretended that there was any bargain or arrangement made by any person who had authority, that on account of that vote, or notwithstanding that, the rights guaranteed to the French minority should be preserved. But I will only use this argument: Is it possible for any gentleman, even for the First Minister, or for any other member, to pledge a legislative body, and if so, for how long? They may speak for themselves, but they have no right to pledge posterity. They have no right to speak for anybody else but themselves, and they have no power to bind the legislature in any way. But, I think, if you read the language which has been cited to you by my learned friend, of Mr. Davis, Mr. Luxton and Mr. Norquay, you will find that what they were speaking of and thinking of, was not the separate school question at all, but it was the French language. I think it was a year later when the question arose as to the abolition of the separate school system, and so far as I know, and so far as I can gather from my investigation of history, there had been nothing said at all after this, nothing said in the press about changing the school system. So I submit that, looking at the facts as I could get them, the province wanted to get an increased indemnity, and the Dominion authorities said, Before we give you more money we want to see that you are not going to waste it on this legislative council. Under these circumstances, it would be carrying any statement that might be made by these gentlemen, a great length, to pretend that they could bind either Protestants, or Catholics, or anybody else. They had no mandate to make any promise as to what they might do, either on behalf of that Parliament or any subsequent Parliament. Then, I am instructed to-day by the Attorney General, and that is all I propose to say about it—that the alleged agreement between Mr. Greenway and the Archbishop has been repeatedly denied. I am not denying it now, but it has been repeatedly denied, and I gather from the statement read yesterday that it had been denied. Then, as to these statements that are alleged to have been made at St. François Xavier by Mr. Joseph Martin,—I do not know whether they have been denied or not—but if Mr. Joseph Martin or any other member of the Manitoba Legislature made any such statements, they had no authority to bind the Liberal party. The Liberal party at that time had a platform in which there was nothing said one way or the other as to the question of schools, or the question of language; and if these gentlemen did in that constituency make any such statement, they could only speak for themselves. They were not authorized or justified in any way to speak on behalf of the Liberal party of whom they were representatives on that occasion. I think Mr. Greenway's statement was denied, and the other statements, if made, were certainly not statements which the party felt that they were bound by in the slightest degree. Now, then, coming to the question of abolition. Without troubling you with extracts from the book of the Privy Council, let me summarize the views of their Lordships, which I fully adopt for the purposes of my argument. It was stated over and over again to the counsel who were arguing, and I think admitted by them, and it seems to me to be the only possible view that can be taken of this jurisdiction, that the power to deal with schools was given to the provinces; that power is said to be exclusive in the first section:—

“In and for the provinces the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education.”

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That, if stated alone, would give them absolute and unqualified power. But it does not stand alone ; it says :—

“ Subject and according to the following provisions : ”—

The first limitation of that power is to be found in that subsection which the Privy Council have determined has no meaning, because there were no facts to which it was to be applied. Then, they were not to make any school law which would prejudicially affect any rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons, not merely Roman Catholics, or Protestants, but any class of persons, Church of England, Methodists or Presbyterians, had at the time of union. It has been found now, as a fact, and announced as a settled judgment of law, that there were no rights or privileges which any class of persons enjoyed prior to the union, and therefore, that might as well be written out of the section. It cannot be of any application so far as one can see at present, but it has been held, and this is a further limitation, that if a right or privilege which the minority enjoyed after the union is taken away by the acts of the legislature, there may be, under these circumstances, jurisdiction in the Parliament of Canada to pass a law to remedy that grievance ; so that in that event the power is for a time concurrent in both legislatures. Up to the time of the complaint being made to the Governor in Council, the power is absolute and unlimited, section one being eliminated, in the legislature of the province. From the time that the jurisdiction of the Governor in Council is invoked and the time the remedial order is passed, the province still has the power, and still remains with the power from the time that order is disobeyed. If that event should happen, and we have reason to know from what was said at the opening the other day that that event is likely to happen, then there would be concurrent legislative powers until the Parliament of Canada exercised its legislative power. I think Sir John Thompson spoke of it in his speech as parallel legislative power. I do not know whether my expression or his is the happier, but I think you understand what I mean ; in other words, the legislature of Manitoba might, this session, refuse to pass remedial legislation, and then there would be authority, in the Parliament of Canada to pass it, and until the Parliament of Canada passes it, there would still be power in the legislature to pass it. They might repent and pass it the next session if they please, or even the same session. They might not deal with the matter until this Parliament dealt with it. So that this power and authority, which I understand you may, under certain circumstances, exercise, is a power and authority which, under the events which have happened, may arise, and if it does arise, it is a legislative authority to be exercised like any of the other legislative authorities conferred by section 91 of the B. N. A. Act. Speaking generally with regard to the scope of the constitution, we know that the powers conferred by the legislation are absolute and sovereign, that is, when they act within their jurisdiction, and subject, of course, to the veto, which we are all subject to. The legislative acts by the Governor General in Council and the Parliamentary Acts of this Parliament are only subject to the Queen in Council, and subject to that, their authority is absolute. There is no over-lapping. The single exception, I think, is in the matter of agriculture. There is an absolute jurisdiction in the one or in the other, and where they act within their jurisdiction, they are sovereign. But this jurisdiction may be, as I pointed out, for a time concurrent ; but the moment the Canadian Parliament act, the authority passes away from the local for all time ; and as I pointed out to you, the Dominion authority has an opportunity of repealing its own legislation. What I want now to point out is this : that this being a legislative power, conferred under these circumstances, and existing under these circumstances in the Parliament of Canada, it has to be exercised just as any other power would be. The Government are now bound, for instance, to come down with a bill ; the Government, in matters of this moment, would be bound, after passing a remedial order, to come down with a bill and carry that order into effect. What I ask now is, there being with regard to this province, under these circumstances, a right in this Government—because if the Government refuses to act, and thinks it is wiser to leave the province to manage her own affairs, then, of course, the question can never arise—but there being the right in this Government to set this jurisdiction in motion,

what considerations should actuate the Government, before they come to an affirmative conclusion and grant the prayer of the petition which has been presented here? What are you asked to do? It is impossible to disguise it from ourselves after the draft bill which has been submitted to you as the demand of the minority—you are asked to pass a separate school law for the province of Manitoba. You are asked to repeal their Public School Act to that extent. The two cannot stand together; and with all deference be it said, it shows how little the Lord Chancellor understood the question when he seemed to think that an act to supplement an act of this kind, might be passed without interfering with the Public School Act. This Public School Act, of course, stands now as a general law throughout the province. The proposed legislation would enable a neighbourhood of Roman Catholics to take themselves out from under the control of the public school law, and to bring themselves within the control of the separate school enactment. The Parliament of Canada, at the instance of the Government of Canada, is to be asked, and is now being asked, to change the school law of the province and to establish a system of separate schools in that province.

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—Are we for ever invested with that authority? Could we repeal that?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I think not. I think this is legislation *ad hoc*. The moment you exercise this power, you have nothing more to do with it in Parliament, except in case you have made a mistake and have not gone far enough. But as for repealing it, I think it is gone.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON.—You could not restrict the power, but you could extend it.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I do not think you can go further. The Governor sanctioned whatever remedial order he thinks Parliament can carry out. But suppose Parliament fails to carry out to the full extent the remedial order at one session, they might the next session, so as to make effective the Governor General's order. But once they do that, so far as I have been able to understand the Act, there would be no power to repeal, certainly not in the local, certainly not in the Dominion, because it is legislation *ad hoc* for that purpose, and that is what we call the execution of a power. Now, I say with all earnestness, that this is a matter that must be carefully considered. Here you act in this hasty manner. I do not intend to make any disrespectful allusion, but the judgment had hardly reached the province of Manitoba, before the Ministers of that province have had time to consider its effects and to weigh the arguments which are to be found in it, and the new position which is created by it, when they are called upon to appear here, as it were to defend their system, which, when you have heard this history, you will find has not been hastily adopted by them, but has been deliberately adopted, and still more deliberately adhered to. Now, the Parliament of Canada has no right to interfere in schools, in educational matters, which, of all others, it will be admitted, are purely local concerns. There is an observation of one of the law lords that education is a purely local concern. At page 218 Lord Watson says:—"It is a matter purely local." In that matter purely local, you are called upon now, not merely to override, but to coerce a great province of the Dominion, in respect to a system which this province has in its wisdom adopted; and if I were seized, as I ought to be, as fully as the Attorney General is, who has charge of this matter in the province, of the merits, and all the arguments, and the reason which induced the Government to adopt, and which induced the people to support, the public school system, I think I would be able to give you a very good reason why the people thought fit to abolish separate schools and to adopt the public school system. Let me point out to you in the first place that you have to determine, and according to my learned friend's view, you have got to determine it as an abstract proposition, that the separate school system is to be preferred to the public school system. In my learned friend's whole contention there is not one circumstance that he has given you as to the condition of the province when the public school system was adopted. He tells us that there is a minority, as there are in all the provinces, of either Catholics or Protestants, and that there is a jurisdiction, which is not now in question. He has told you what the separate system of schools is, he has given you arguments in favour of that system. I join issue with him at once, and I ask you to look at it as he presents it. He says that because the separate school system is to be preferred, you should pass this remedial order.

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I say that the separate school system is not to be preferred, that you should not therefore pass this remedial order. I say that that would be a proper conclusion to come to if the matter were open and unembarrassed by the decision that the province has arrived at; but it is still more impossible to arrive at that conclusion, when you are sitting in appeal upon an act of the legislature, unless you have more than the simple fact that one is separate and one is public. Now there is not a gentleman sitting in the Council who has not made up his mind on the merits of the two systems. The question is not new to us here. I do not think there is a man in public life that has not a definite view upon that question. Therefore, it does appear to me to be a waste of your valuable time for me to argue in favour of the public school system as against the separate school system. I should never convince those who believe in separate schools as the proper system, and I do not need to convince those who do not. I believe there are men sitting at that board, who, if they have not changed their opinion lately, are as firmly convinced that separate schools are against the interests of the people of this country, as the humble individual who now addresses you. So that it is not necessary for me to go into that question, and to tell you that separate schools are contrary to our system in this country, where no religion is recognized by the law, where we have no state religion, if you except the province of Quebec, where there is a *quasi* state church—where we have no state religion, and where all religions are open, and free, and equal before the law. I say that under these circumstances it is not necessary to repeat the stale and hackneyed argument which has been presented so frequently, and which you all know so well, that the state ought not to lend its assistance to the propagation of the dogmas of any particular religion or of any particular church. According to our theory, the state owes to its people the gift of elementary education. Those who have no children have to bear their taxes as well as those who have. Those who choose to send their children to a private school have nevertheless to bear their taxes, although they get no benefit therefrom. The state itself, in the interests of the public at large, has decided that the children of the people should be educated, and to enforce their education and insist upon it, they not merely provide means, but they make attendance at school compulsory. Now, if the system of separate schools is to be preferred, and if this Council concludes that it is better to adopt that as its view, I do not think that any argument I can present will affect that result. I am only here to protest in the name of the Government of Manitoba against the adoption of that principle. But I think I can point out to this Honourable Council that no affirmative decision can be arrived at in this case, without this Council laying down the proposition that of the two systems, the separate and national, they prefer the separate system. Now, in this matter, you are legislating not for this Dominion. This will be a local law. You remember that in the old days laws were frequently passed to affect merely Upper or Lower Canada. We had two systems of jurisdiction, as it were, although the Parliament was one. This is a law which will affect merely the province of Manitoba, and affect it in a matter of purely local concern. It can only be passed, I submit, by the Council after having arrived at the conclusion that as between the separate school system and the public or national system, the separate school system is preferable; and not only that, but you restore the separate system which has been abolished. I say there are no circumstances affecting Manitoba which make it an exception to the general rule. A man might say: Well, speaking generally, the separate school system is not to be preferred, the public school system is better, but looking at the peculiar circumstances of the province of Manitoba, that forms an exception. But I think I shall be able to establish, by facts which you have not yet heard, that there are no exceptional circumstances which require that the school system should be separate.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—Would it be asking too much of you to give us a definition of what constitutes national or public schools, and separate schools, in your opinion?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I intended to do that.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Do you mean in your argument to say that if a man refused to vote for the abolition of separate schools, he would necessarily approve of separate schools?

Mr. McCARTHY.—You have no power to abolish them in Ontario, and there is no use in voting if you have not the power.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—We know they have not the power, but the question has been raised.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes, I think I was one of those who raised it, but in view of petitioning the Imperial Parliament, and only in that sense. No person ever dreamed of attempting to vote for the repeal of separate schools in Ontario at present.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Do you mean that any person refusing to sign that petition, would prefer separate schools?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—A law affecting any of our provinces ought not to be interfered with unless the legislative body of that province has asked for its repeal, and consequently, unless this Parliament has concurred; in other words, the Imperial Parliament would not interfere with the British North America Act, unless, for instance, the Ontario Legislature asked for the repeal of the clause which imposed separate schools upon that province, and the Parliament of Canada coincided with that request. The only question that arises here is, is it wise, is it proper, to set on foot an agitation with a view of electing gentlemen to the Legislative Assembly who would adopt that petition?

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Then those who would vote against that proposition would affirm the principle of separate schools, according to your argument.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Not necessarily. I leave things as they are. We have got the public school system in Manitoba, and the question is, is this Council going to re-establish separate schools? My argument is that they cannot re-establish separate schools unless they are convinced that the separate school system is preferable to the public school system, or a national school system, as to which I promised the Minister of Public Works that I would give a definition before I am done.

Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER.—The Privy Council make a reference to what was actually contemplated by this Parliament at the time of the passage of that Act, that is to say, they take it that it was practically certain there would be a separate school system there, as the parties were equally balanced, as they put it.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That is what gave rise to the jurisdiction.

Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER.—I would say that is a declaration on the part of the Canadian Parliament providing for that contingency, and in favour of that system of separate schools.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—What the Canadian Parliament has provided for is what the Canadian Parliament has said. But what they said was that if they intended to accomplish anything by the first section, they utterly failed to do so.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—It often occurs that the intention of Parliament is not carried out by the wording of the Act.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Lord Herschel has expressed the same opinion. I think the draughtsman who drew up this particular legislation was not very well versed in the business.

Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER.—The parliament who originally passed that Act contemplated and endorsed a system of separate schools for Manitoba, just as we would be doing by a remedial order of this kind, for protecting that system would be endorsing it.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That may or may not be so. It is quite evident, I think, from the absence of a provision as to separate schools, that parliament did not think fit at the time to say that there should be separate schools. Nothing would have been simpler than for parliament to have enacted that in the province of Manitoba there shall be separate schools, just as this parliament has more than once provided with regard to the North-west. That could have been done, and that would have been simple.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—There is no declaration in the British North America Act, because at that time the province of Manitoba did not exist.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—If your view as to our declaring in favour of separate schools, if this remedial order is given, is correct, then you would hold that the question upon which the appeal is based, is this: the Catholics say common schools or national schools are the law, but we think separate schools would be preferable, and we ask you to give us separate schools. Now, I do not understand that to be the petition at all. They say: We have a right to separate schools, we have been deprived of that right, and we want them restored.

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Mr. McCARTHY.—I understand that, but I am done with part of the question. I pointed out that they are saying they have a right to the separate schools.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—I understood you to say that anybody who favoured referring the matter to Parliament, must necessarily declare in favour of separate schools.

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, I say this Council cannot come to the conclusion to give this remedial order for separate schools without putting as your major premise that you approve of separate schools as against national schools.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—It is to that declaration that I take objection.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am not asking you to give judgment in my favour on the spot. All I am asking you to do is to listen to me.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I will endeavour to do so.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not mean to say that you have not a perfect right to object to it.

Sir CHARLES H. TUPPER.—Do you object to my interposing the question with reference to the decision, to which I wished to call your attention, at the time the Manitoba Act was passed. On page 276, in the judgment of the Privy Council, I read this—

“Those who were stipulating for the provisions of section 22 as a condition of the union, and those who gave their legislative assent to the act by which it was brought about, had in view the perils then apprehended. The immediate adoption by the legislature of an educational system obnoxious either to Catholics or Protestants, would not be contemplated as possible. As has been already stated, the Roman Catholics in the province were about equal in number. It was impossible at that time for either party to obtain legislative sanction to a scheme of education obnoxious to the other. The establishment of a system of public education in which both parties would concur was probably then in immediate prospect. The legislature of Manitoba first met on 15th March, 1871. On the 3rd of May following, the Educational Act of 1871 received the royal assent, but the future was uncertain. Either Roman Catholics or Protestants might become the preponderating power in the legislature, and it might be under such conditions for the minority to prevent the creation of the public cost of schools which though acceptable to the majority could only be taken advantage of by the minority of the terms of sacrificing their cherished convictions. The change to a Roman Catholic system of public schools would have been regarded with as much distaste by the Protestants of the province as the change to an unsectarian system was by the Catholics.”

Mr. McCARTHY.—That, of course, is not law, it is merely a historical reference. Of course, that is an endeavour on the part of the Lord Chancellor to find a reason for this extraordinary legislation. It may be I am wrong, but it does not bind anybody.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—I understand you to say that in your view that section of the Manitoba Act should not, under any circumstances, be given effect to.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is my view, speaking here on behalf of the province of Manitoba. Speaking elsewhere, I should say it should never have been invoked in any province at all. Circumstances, of course, change very much, and what might have been thought feasible in 1871 is impossible in 1895. It does not follow that because there is power, it ought to be exercised, any more than because there is power to expend public money, it should be expended. Now, let me draw your attention to the fact that every province of the Dominion that has been free, has deliberately adopted the public school system. This is a circumstance that is not lightly to be disregarded in view of this appeal to the central body. We know that in New Brunswick the public school system has been adopted. Early after confederation the province passed a public school law, and you are all familiar with the struggle that was made against that law, and the attempt that was made to induce the central body here to veto it. But the New Brunswick law remains to this day a public school act. I do not know whether Nova Scotia preceded or followed New Brunswick in her legislation in this respect, but she, too, has a public school act. Prince Edward Island followed, and there again there was a struggle. Petitions were presented, questions debated, and the future rendered dismal by the possibilities that were conjured up if the law was not repealed. Let me quote the language in the report of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island:—

“The great principle that the public money was not to be appropriated for the purpose of teaching sectarian dogma or creeds, is one which a large majority of the people of this province value very highly, and which they will not surrender without a struggle commensurate to the importance they attach to the principle itself.”

Then we have British Columbia adopting a public school system. Now, all of us who come from Ontario, know that there is a great deal of unrest by reason of the limited authority that the legislature of that great province has to deal with the subject of schools; and I venture to say, as a proof of the evil of that kind of interference, that there is more disquietude, there is more heart-burning, there is more bitterness in the province to-day on account of the restriction on the legislature in that respect, and the compulsory adoption of separate schools in the constitution, than there is in any other province in the Dominion. In the provinces that are free, we are told, and it is the best possible argument that can be urged, that so tolerant are the majority, so willing are they to yield rights which could not be legally claimed, that, to adopt the language of my learned friend, we wink at infractions of the public school law so that it becomes almost a separate school system. And they do it willingly. But it is one thing to compel people to do a thing, and it is another thing to leave it to their free choice. It is a strong argument in favour of allowing the people of Manitoba to work out their own salvation without interference.

Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN.—You speak of excitement in Ontario about their being compelled to retain separate schools. Would that apply to Quebec also, as the same condition of things exists there?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am not so familiar with the politics of Quebec, therefore I am not speaking of it. I was comparing Ontario with the other English provinces of which I have more knowledge. I do not desire to include the province of Quebec in that category. On this question I am disposed to adopt the arguments of Dr. J. M. King, in a lecture which I find reproduced in Mr. Ewart's compilation. It is only a repetition of what has been said in favour of a national school system as against a separate school system, and giving objections to the latter system. If you will look at pages 189 to 193 in Mr. Ewart's book on the Manitoba school question, you will find Dr. King's arguments reproduced. I will read a summary of them:—

“First, it is in direct violation of the principle of the separation of church and state. It is unnecessary, indeed it would be quite irrelevant to argue this principle here. It is that on which, rightly or wrongly, the state with us is constituted. I do not understand it to mean that the state may not have regard to religious considerations, such as it shows when it enforces the observance of the Sabbath rest, or that it may not employ religious considerations, such as it shows when it enforces the observance of the Sabbath rest, or that it may not employ religious sanctions, as it does when, in its courts of law, it administers an oath in the name of God; but I do understand it to mean that the state is neither to give material aid to the operations of the church in any of its branches, nor to interfere with its liberties.”

Mr. DICKEY.—That would include exemptions from taxation.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, it does. The Baptists have gone the length of saying that they are willing to give up exemptions. Then he points out what, of course, we know:—

“Now, when the right of taxation, and in addition, grants of money are given by the state to schools, in which distinctive doctrines and rites of any church, whether Protestant or Catholic, are taught, schools which, while giving instruction in secular branches are used at the same time to extend the influence, if not to increase the membership of that church, then the principle of the separation of church and state is violated almost as much as if the officiating minister or priest were taken into the pay of the state, and the violation (I say it with all frankness, but without any feeling of hostility to any class), is not more easily borne, than it is mainly in the interest of a single section of the church. The public school is surely meant to be the school of the state by which it is supported. It does not exist to initiate the youth of the province into the details of Christian doctrine, or to prepare them for communion. Its main, if not indeed its sole aim is to make good citizens; intelligent, capable, law-abiding citizens. But under our present system, schools exist and are maintained by the state which are church schools in everything but in name, which are in fact, proselytising

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agencies. Their establishment in the early history of the province is an inconsistency which is not, perhaps, difficult to explain, but their perpetuation can scarcely fail to be felt by the majority of the inhabitants as a misappropriation of public funds and an injustice to a large section of the community."

Then, he argues next that the system of separate or sectarian schools operates injuriously on the well-being of the state, and that argument I have endeavoured to adopt in the strongest possible way. I do not think anything can be more mischievous to that community, in which we all ought to be interested, than the perpetuation from its early history of a system dividing the people into antagonistic and positively hostile bands, on account of their religious faith. Dr. King goes on to say:—

"It occasions a line of cleavage in society, the highest interests of which demands that it should, as far as possible, be one. It perpetuates distinctions, and almost necessarily gives rise to sentiments which are at once a reproach and a peril. I do not think the religious differences between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches, small or unimportant. As a Protestant, sincerely and firmly believing our faith to be more scriptural, I could not wish these differences to be thought of little account, but surely it is possible for the one party and the other to maintain steadfastly their respective beliefs without cherishing sentiments of distrust and hostility to the manifest injury of the public weal."

He adds at page 191 :

"The system itself of separate or sectarian schools appears to be incapable of justification on any ground of right principle or even of wise experience. I do not expect to see any permanent contentment in relation to the question while the system is maintained. The conviction will continue to be deeply and generally cherished, that the equities of the situation have been disregarded, and that the interests of the state have been sacrificed to meet the requirements of the Church of Rome."

Further down at page 192, he says:—

"The claims of our French speaking Roman Catholic brethren should be fairly and, if possible, even generously considered. They were early in this western land. They have done much and at great cost—cost not of money only, but of toil and suffering from the native races. But this claim—the claim to teach the distinctive doctrines and rites of their church in schools sustained by public moneys—is one, I have no hesitation in saying, and as entertaining much regard for some among us by whom it is made, I say it with regret, which the state ought not to concede, should not feel itself at liberty to concede. It is a privilege which, under the system proposed, is not granted to any other church. No other desires to have the opportunity to teach the distinctive doctrines of Presbyterianism, or Methodism, or even of Protestantism, in the public schools, or if any cherish such a wish, it would be very properly denied them. There is no room therefore to speak of injustice to a class who happen to be in the minority, when exactly the same privileges are granted to them which are granted to other classes of the community. If it is a matter of conscience with the Roman Catholic Church (it is obviously not with all its members) that the whole body of the faith as held by it, should be taught even to the youth in attendance on school and in the day school. I see nothing else for it than that they should establish and support from voluntary contributions, the schools in which such teaching is to be given. But it were surely far better that our Roman Catholic fellow citizens should unite with us in securing a distinct recognition of our common Christianity within the public schools, leaving what is distinctive, and what many on the one side and on the other feel to be very important, to be taught to the children in the Sabbath school, or in the church, or better still, in the home."

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—How do you explain the principle that it is unjust that public money should be used for the religious education of the people? I suppose because it is not fair that the Presbyterians, for instance, should be taxed to educate the Baptists or any other sects?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—The clergymen of my church are anxious for separate schools.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—I do not know why they should not have them.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Then you break up the whole system.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—In Ontario, under certain circumstances, if there are a sufficient number of Church of England people living in a neighbourhood where the majority are Roman Catholics, they can form a separate school.

Mr. McCARTHY.—A Protestant school, but not a Church of England school. The Archbishop of Manitoba, who is an Aberdeen man, I believe, is very much imbued with the principles which prevail in England, where they are fighting strenuously for church schools. Where there is an established church, church schools would be logical, but in this country there is no established church, and you remember well the long struggle we had with regard to the clergy reserves, which was owing in fact to the jealous and hostile feeling that existed in the other Protestant denominations, as well as in the Catholic denomination, against the public lands of the province being used for the support of Church of England schools, although they had been set apart to the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, by King George III.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I remember that when I was a boy writing for a newspaper, I used to write against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I can say that on that question I never changed my opinion, because from my boyhood I was in favour of the secularization of the clergy reserves.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Your are a church man and I was not.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am satisfied, speaking as a churchman, that my church has been better off and enjoyed a higher position in the ranks of her fellow churches, because she stands alone and has no unfair privileges over her sister churches, as she had when she used those lands which were set apart by King George for her benefit. Now, let us look at this question as regards the province of Manitoba. Remember you are asked now to set in motion machinery by which a local law can be made for Manitoba, and by which separate schools may be given to Manitoba. If that is to be given simply as a matter of right, and because at one period there were separate schools there, then there is no argument about it. If that is to be given on consideration of advantages or disadvantages, of expediency, or in expediency, or of the wisdom of the measure as applied to that province,—and I humbly submit those are considerations which should prevail,—then you must take into account the circumstances of the province, and if you are in favour of separate schools, see whether it does not form an exception; and if you are against separate schools, conclude simply that there is no reason why they should be imposed on that province.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Is it your opinion that the school Act of 1871, in so far as it created separate schools for the Roman Catholics, has become, by the interpretation that has been given it by the Privy Council, a part of the constitution of Manitoba?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, clearly not.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—You do not take that view.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Clearly not. They hold that the act of 1890 was not a good law; they hold that because the act of 1890 took away privileges which the Roman Catholic minority had by the School Act of 1871, that therefore they had a right to come here and complain, and call upon you to give them that school law back again. So, if you do not interfere, the Act of 1890 remains effective law.

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—Is there any limitation to the remedy that we may order?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I suppose, judging by an expression that fell from one of their Lordships, it would be merely to restore rights that had been taken away.

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—Suppose we made changes in excess of the old law, what would be the effect?

Mr. McCARTHY.—That might be investigated in the courts, every law is subject to that. That was not understood when this Act was passed in 1871, and probably that gave rise to this extraordinary question, because it was not recognized that laws could be declared *ultra vires* by the court. That was well understood on the American side where they have a paper constitution, but we had not a paper constitution, and no law was declared *ultra vires* until after Confederation, and after the passage of this Act. That would be a reason, probably, why this appeal was given to the Governor in Council. Now, let me remind you that this change in the law was not made hastily. I am glad to find in this history of Mr. Begg that within a short time after the law, in 1871, the question was raised, not by politicians, but by the people. On page 201 he says:—

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“An agitation now commenced in the province on the school question and the following is the platform that was set down by a portion of the Protestant section of the community :

1st. The abolition of the board of education, and the creation of a department of education with a cabinet Minister for a head.

2nd. The establishment of a purely non-sectarian system of public schools.

3rd. The compulsory use of English text books in all public schools.

4th. All public schools to be subject to the same rules and regulations.

5th. The appointment of one or more inspectors.

6th. The establishment, as soon as practicable, of a training school for teachers.”

I need not trouble you with reading the rest. You will see what was afterwards embodied in the act of 1890. Now that was there in 1876, 5 years after the separate schools had been introduced. A section of the people commenced to agitate for a repeal of the separate school law, which they did not succeed in carrying out until 1890, 14 years after, so it cannot be said that the matter has been done hastily. Let me read you an extract from Mr. Hill's history also, to show that the question was up in the legislature long before it was treated as a government measure. At page 601, in Hill's History of Manitoba, he says:—

“Shortly afterwards John Norquay became Minister of Public Works, and Dr. Baird, Speaker of the House. The first session was naturally a long one, and all its members zealous. The government invited amendments to their measures, which were cheerfully furnished, and committees, after spending a month on a Queen's Bench and School Act, were ruthlessly awakened up at the close of the session, to find that the government had only done this as a blind, and passed their own bills over the heads of those who desired so much different. The Opposition were worsted, and their ideas of public schools buried—not however, for ever, as the session for 1890 has shown.”

Now, Mr. Norquay was Minister of Public Works during the days when Mr. Archibald was Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—He was appointed in 1874, and served two terms.

Mr. McCARTHY.—At all events, this shows that it was not a hasty act on their part.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—Have you anything to show that there was any agitation between the period that quotation refers to, and 1889?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, I have not. The question was first raised in 1876. This history states that the agitation was kept up, but it was not adopted by any political party.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—I never heard of that.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Now Dr. Bryce, who was a member of the school board, and speaking therefore with knowledge, has written an article on the Manitoba School Question, which was published in the Canadian Magazine and also on page 283 of Mr. Ewart's book:—

“In conclusion the writer is of opinion that the people of Manitoba have followed a wiser and more patriotic course than that suggested by Mr. Ewart, with his lax and unphilosophic plans of so-called toleration. The problem facing Manitoba was unique. The province was made up of people of many nations, its speech is polyglot, with the majority English-speaking: it has eight or ten thousand Icelanders, it has fifteen thousand German-speaking Mennonites; it has some ten or twelve thousand French-speaking half breeds and Quebecers; it has considerable numbers of Polish Jews; it has many Hungarians and Finlanders; it has a Gaelic-speaking Crofter settlement. The Icelanders petitioned the education board, of which the writer is a member, for liberty to have the Lutherans prepare their candidates for confirmation in the school; the Mennonites, with singular tenacity, have demanded separate religious schools.”

I do not know what their religion is.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—It is the Lutheran religion.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Now, you will see it becomes a very important matter. Here were fifteen thousand people who were demanding separate religious schools, who had never come into the school system, and declined to come into it. Remember that at

that time there was no power to tax, so that a man who was neither a Protestant or a Catholic, was exempt from taxation, and the Mennonites notwithstanding all the inducements, steadfastly refused to come into the school system, demanding that they should have separate religious schools. Mr. Bryce goes on :—

“The French had their Catholic schools, and their spirit may be seen when their late superintendent, Senator Bernier, refused to consent to a Protestant being a member of a French Canadian society. Many of the other foreigners are absolutely careess about education. What could patriotic Manitobans do?—They were faced with the prospect of whole masses of the population growing up illiterate. The Mennonites who came from Russia are more ignorant to-day as a people than when they came from Russia 18 years ago. Yes, British Manitoba has been a better foster-mother of ignorance than half-civilized Russia had been. The only hope for the province was to fall back on the essential rights of the province, and provide one public school for every locality and have a vigorous effort made to rear up a homogeneous Canadian people. It has required nerve on the part of the people to do this, but the first step has been taken, and in the mind of most there is the conviction that the battle has been won.”

Now, just bear that in mind when you come to deal with the question as it otherwise presents itself. It was not merely a question between the English speaking majority and the French Canadians, or Roman Catholic minority. That was not the only difficulty that beset the Manitoba Legislature. They had all these various bodies of foreigners which had been induced to settle in the country, and who are, so far as I know, making good citizens, and therefore their settlement is to be encouraged. The legislature had the education of these people and these difficulties to look after, and in addition, the difficulties with which we in the older provinces are familiar, and to which I need not more particularly advert. Then, let me say something on the question of population, because it is impossible to disregard the question of majority. The minority does not rule, according to our system. The minority is not to be deprived of rights, but the ordinary way for the minority to obtain their rights is by agitation, and by appealing to what I think can always be appealed to where rights are invaded, and that is the good sense and fair-mindedness of the majority, no matter of whom that majority may be composed. That is our system, be it right or be it wrong. Now let us see how that stands here. In the first place, who does my learned friend appear for? Looking at the record I find none of the French names on the petition that is presented here, and for whom my learned friend appears. Looking at the petition, page 20 of the case that was referred to the Privy Council, the names are, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishop of d'Anemour, Joseph Messier, Priest of St. Boniface; T. A. Bernier, J. Dubuc, L. A. Prudhomme, M. A. Girard, A. A. LaRivière, M.P., James E. Prendergast, M.P.P., Roger Marion, M.P.P., and four thousand other names. On page 24 the members of the Executive Committee of the National Congress are all French names. Then the third one, which is on page 31, contains also the same French names. The petitioners that appear on this document are not those whose names I find upon the face of the petition. These people—I say it with no disrespect, because they have rights, no matter where they live—the most of them live in the one district of Provencher in which the bulk of the French people are settled.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—It is one of your grounds for objecting because they are only Frenchmen.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That would be a good ground, but it is not the ground I am putting forward here. I mention these things because we had here a representative of the Irish Catholics, who came on behalf of himself and those who sympathize with him.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—Has he any credentials of any kind?

Mr. McCARTHY.—You have heard what he said yesterday. I do not represent him in any sense. He told you yesterday that he was a public school trustee, that he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in full communion with the church, and as such he has a right to be heard, I suppose, just as much as even a Frenchman.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—And he told us his two daughters were teaching.

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Mr. McCARTHY.—Now, I say it is significant in this regard, that if the proportion of Catholics, small in itself, is yet to be cut down by any considerable number of them who are satisfied with the system, it reduces, in my opinion, the ground upon which the minority might claim indulgence, because it is an indulgence, at the hands of this Council. Now, let me deal with the question of population, but, first, I may draw the attention of the Council to this fact. At the time, Manitoba was set apart as a province, the population was said to be 12,000. Of these, 5,000 were French half-breeds, 5,000 were Scotch half-breeds, and 2,000 were what were called Canadians in those days, or whites in the older provinces. The population of the Red River settlement in 1870 was composed of about 2,000 whites, 5,000 English half-breeds and 5,000 French half-breeds, or Métis. There was another division into 3 parts, English, French and Canadians. There was a cross division into three parties, viz., the English, the French and the Canadians. Here is a citation from Begg's history, describing the population at that time :

"The French half-breed, called also Métis, and formerly Bois-Brulé, is an athletic, rather good-looking, lively, excitable, easy going being. Fond of a fast pony, fond of merry making, free-hearted, open-handed, yet indolent and improvident, he is a marked feature of border life. Being excitable, he can be roused to acts of revenge, of bravery and daring. The Métis, if a friend, is true, and cannot in too many ways oblige you. Louis Riel was undoubtedly the embodiment of the spirit of unrest and insubordination in his race."

Then he says of the English half-breeds :—

"As different as is the patient roadster from the wild mustang, is the English-speaking half-breed from the Métis."

So apparently the population included five thousand of the wild mustang and five thousand of the patient roadster. And the Canadians were two thousand pioneers who had gone into the country at that early day. Now these twelve thousand people passed a separate school law and if they had not done so the schools Act of 1890, which is now in question, would not have been passed, and this question could not have arisen until a separate school law had been passed. Gentlemen forget that the complaint is that because these ten thousand half-breeds chose to pass a separate school law the 150,000 or 200,000 people,—I believe that is about the estimate of the population of Manitoba now,—who are not the least intelligent of the sons of the older provinces, must never pass a law to alter that.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Were these five thousand English half-breeds all Protestants ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No ; some were Catholics.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—They were not all half-breeds, I fancy, but included other natives —the Selkirk colonists.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not pretend to know. But Mr. Ewart quoted that and used it in the Privy Council as a correct statement. I believe you quoted from Begg ?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I understood that some of the English half-breeds were Catholics, and so that majority was obtained. It is trifling almost with the free people of Manitoba to tell them that because 10,000 half-breeds passed a separate school law in 1871 the province was for ever bound down to that system. Now according to the last census there was a population in Manitoba of 152,506, of whom 20,571 were Roman Catholics.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Before you leave that point, as the Roman Catholic population was very small and confined to Provencher the disturbance would be relatively very small if a separate school system were in force.

Mr. McCARTHY.—If you were to pass a remedial law for Provencher ?

Hon. Mr. IVES.—I mean so long as the Roman Catholic population is comparatively small and confined to one part of the province the disturbance caused by a separate school system would be much less than it would be in Ontario, where the Catholics are scattered all over the province.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Of course, that necessarily follows.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Remedial legislation would apply only to a small minority.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Of course, you can do that if you like, I suppose. Your remedial legislation might be only for a district. So long as you do not grant too much in excess you can grant anything less you see fit.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—This legislation would not concern the majority in any way?

Mr. McCARTHY.—That depends upon what you call concerning them. If the majority are concerned in having the Catholics identified with themselves, if they are concerned in having these Catholics cease to be French and English.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Would that be the object?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Undoubtedly, I think that would be a great object, and I think the object.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—That they may cease to remain French and Catholic.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Let them remain Catholic but not French. That is the object—as Mr. Bryce stated it—to make the people homogeneous. In the one district of Provencher you have 9,896 Catholics, or nearly half the Catholics in the whole province. Leaving Provencher out of the question you have a population of 131,000 Protestants and 11,000 Catholics, or ninety-one to nine. And this great province with its 64,000 square miles—and let me call attention to the fact that this is larger by 14,000 square miles than New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island taken together, this province undoubtedly is destined to be one of the greatest provinces in the Dominion and already a great factor in the wealth of the Dominion, is the subject to be dealt with. And it seems to me that you assume a great responsibility if you interfere with laws that the local legislature have adopted. I have taken up the census and I find that it is only in the following census subdistricts that there are more than 200 Roman Catholics leaving Provencher for the moment out of the question :—

Lisgar.—Assiniboia, 390 ; Belcourt, 826 ; St. Francis Xavier, 699 ; St. Laurent, 989.

Marquette.—Elm River, 267 ; Portage la Prairie, 211 ; Riding Mountain, 243 ; Rosedale, 336.

Selkirk.—Brandon City, 201 ; Bremda, 209 ; Lorne, 1,180 ; Sifton, 500.

So that we have here but twelve out of seventy-three districts in which there are more Catholics than 200 outside this one constituency (for Dominion purposes) of Provencher.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—That must be the census of 1881. There was no municipality of Bremda in 1891.

Mr. McCARTHY.—It may be a mistake in the name. But I took the figures down and directed them to be copied ; but even if the name is wrong the numbers are right. Look at the population of the province as it has grown. I take it first as to the number of Catholics and next as to the number of French. We are told that in 1871 there were 12,000 people, of whom the minority were Catholics. In 1881 the total population was 65,954, of whom 12,246 were Catholics, or about eighteen per cent.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—But they had grown 10 per cent.

Mr. McCARTHY.—But the other had grown ten hundred per cent.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—From immigration.

Mr. McCARTHY.—In 1885 the population had grown to 108,640, of whom 14,431, or 13 per cent, were Roman Catholics. In 1891 the population was 152,500, Catholics 20,571 or 13 per cent. If you take the French separate from the Roman Catholics you will find this result :—In 1871 the French were 41 per cent, that is assuming that my learned friend's figures are correct. In 1891 there were 9,949, being 15 per cent of the population. In the census of 1885 for the first time there were separate columns for the enumeration for Half-breeds and French, showing 6,821—Quebeckers I suppose they would be called—and 4,869 Half-breeds, in all 11,190, or ten per cent. In 1891 the number was 11,102, or 7 per cent. So that the Roman Catholic population was 20,000, of whom 11,000 were French, most of them in one district, as to whom the system enforced—I fancy I am not mistaking it—was practically the Quebec system of schools, the French language being taught by teachers who did not understand the English language. There were 15,000 Mennonites, speaking their own tongue, demanding a separate system of schools, and as far as I can see, with just as much right to

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have the public money appropriated to their schools as the French. There was a large body of Icelanders, with whom there seems to have been difficulty according to the passage I have read from Mr. Bryce. Other elements were coming in to fill up the province. The desire of the Provincial Legislature was to do away with illiteracy among the people, to make the people Manitobans and Canadians, not French or Mennonites, not Poles or Polish Jews. And so this system of schools was adopted. Was that unwise so that it should be over-ruled, and replaced with a system inimical to the public interest?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—If you are through with the figures respecting the French, may I ask if, with regard to the Mennonites, Poles and so on, you agree with the intimation of the Privy Council that no rights for them are established under this judgment?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Of course; I am only dealing with the question of schools.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Arguing it on the grounds of expediency?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Do you admit that these minorities are in a different position?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; they have no right to come here and complain—there is no doubt about that. I wish to say, and it cannot be too often repeated, that in the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominion and the provinces the subject of education is assigned to the provinces, and that for wise and good reason. The fact that this body is invested with power to over-rule and to impose a law upon the province, does not preclude the Council from consideration what would be the wisest and best for the people of Manitoba. You are not, I hope, going to restrain or degrade the province of Manitoba to satisfy the province of Quebec? You are dealing with the rights of the people under legislative authority given you for the benefit of the people to be governed and not for the benefit of anybody else. Therefore, it becomes a very serious matter as it appears to me, when you are asked to repeal a law that has been solemnly adopted. I desire to recall to your recollection a case of dealing with the power of disallowance on the question of education. I wish to fortify my position with reference to the earlier records. The reports and the history will show that everything there was against any interference with the question of education. How was it that the parliamentary majority made up at one time of those on one side of the House and at another time of those on the other side of the House, expressed themselves as opposed to interfering with a law regulating education. Some, perhaps, will say that it was because of a dislike to interfere with provincial rights, but that will not answer, at all events, completely; because men in public life, who had no scruple at all upon the abstract question of provincial rights joined in these resolutions, and none more heartily than the president himself (Sir Mackenzie Bowell), against any interference with the subject of education. Was it that the subject was felt to be a delicate one to interfere in? Was it that the matter was so purely one of local concern? I will only give you the facts and allow you, gentlemen, who are as competent as I am and more so, to draw a proper deduction. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries brought this question up in 1872 and pressed it forward. His resolution you will find at page 35 of the Journals of 1872.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—That is the New Brunswick case.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—It came up several sessions.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; I am going to trace the resolutions to show the deliberation with which the matter was handled, and that, notwithstanding the strong regret expressed by the majority in Parliament that the law had been passed, yet a tremendous majority thought it best not to interfere.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—That refers to a province in which they had neither by law nor usage any rights in separate schools.

Mr. McCARTHY.—It dealt with a case in which the province had the right to pass the law.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—There had been no separate schools at any time.

Mr. McCARTHY.—At that time it was a disputed point whether the rights of Roman Catholics had been interfered with. It was settled by the Privy Council afterwards that the Act was not a violation of the terms of the British North America Act.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—But here you are dealing with a case in which the Privy Council says that rights have been interfered with.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am going to try and apply the case I give.

Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN.—If you quote the resolution to show the strong feeling of parliament and the delicacy felt in dealing with the rights of the provinces, you should also, before you leave it, refer to the vote of 1873.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am going to. At this time Sir John Macdonald's government was in power, of which government you were a supporter. I am going to show it was received then and also to show that it was disposed of when Mr. Mackenzie was in power.

If there is no chance of my getting through perhaps this will be a convenient place to break off.

The Council adjourned until 11 a.m to-morrow.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1895.

The Privy Council met at 11 o'clock a.m.

Present :—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. Daly, Hon. Mr. Angers, Hon. Mr. Ives, and Hon. Mr. Dickey.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I find that the Minister of the Interior was in error in saying that there was not a census sub-district of Brenda in his constituency, Selkirk. I do not know whether it still exists under that name, but you will find in the census from which I took the figures which I quoted, that there is a census sub-district known as Brenda.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—There was a place of that name.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I mean that it was in the census as I gave it when I quoted the figures, showing the number of Roman Catholics in the several districts in which they numbered over 200.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—The reason I raised the question about it was that the municipality has been wiped out and I did not know but that you were quoting from the census before 1891, when the municipality existed.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not know whether these census sub-districts are intended to be municipalities or not.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—They are.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Then, of course, that adds to the force of my contention. If these are municipalities, you will see how impossible it would be for 200 people, scattered over a large township, to organize for the formation of schools of any efficiency. I gave you the different sub-districts, 12 out of 73, which have more than 200 Roman Catholic population.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—You must make a distinction between townships and municipalities. A township has only 36 sections.

Mr. McCARTHY.—What size is a municipality?

Hon. Mr. DALY.—Some have six townships and some nine.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That makes it still larger and still adds to the force of my argument.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—May not this be a village?

Mr. McCARTHY.—When there is a village it is quoted as such. For instance Morden is a village and is so marked; Virden is a village and it is so marked.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Mr. President, if you will permit me to retrace my steps a little, I think, upon reflection, that I can take a course which will shorten my argument and avoid repetition to a certain extent. I had partly dealt with the system of education and

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had endeavoured to point out that the first question for the consideration of this board,—if I may be allowed to apply to this Council the name which is applied to the Judicial Committee—is the general question of separate as against national schools. I am not going to weary you with a repetition of what I said yesterday upon that point. I was asked by the Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Ouimet) and promised to give to-day a definition of what I meant by national schools, and it is perhaps as fitting that I should give that now as at any other stage of the discussion. When I spoke of national schools I meant schools common to and enforceable upon the whole people. That would be a national system of education, and it might possibly be combined with a denominational system if the people were all agreed. Of course that can practically never be in this country; we can never have national schools, which are at the same time denominational schools. Applying my observations to the purpose before us I meant a system of national schools which can reasonably and fairly be accepted by the people as a whole, and I will submit that a non-sectarian or even a secular system if that was thought preferable, might be dealt with and treated as a system of national education. Contrasted with that is the system including what were known as separate schools, but what were in reality nothing more or less than church schools—Roman Catholic church schools. They are called separate schools, because that was the term used in connection with the agitation raised in the province of Ontario, but, as a matter of fact, they are church schools. We know that in England—or perhaps we do not know, but we might know, the fact being public—that there are church schools in existence belonging to the State Church, which had been in existence as parish or church schools long before Mr. Forster introduced his Educational Act, and which were connected more or less directly with the educational system of the country. But it is impossible for us to base our system upon that of England, because there there is a State Church which we know is attacked by a very large proportion of the population, and upon which the present government are now opening an attack in the principality of Wales, where the church is, perhaps less defensible upon any ground than amongst English people, because there the great majority belong to what are called dissenting bodies and not to the State Church. So that you have here the contrast practically between the system adopted in Manitoba—because I am quite willing to accept that as an example of national schools under the non-sectarian system of education on the one hand, with the church school system on the other hand. So that if you will understand me as speaking of a national system of schools as meaning a non-sectarian system of schools, such as we have in Ontario and Manitoba—because they are practically identical—and if you will understand the system that is contended for by my learned friend as a separate or church school system, I think there can be no difficulty in our following the different lines of thought which these systems suggest. Now, in addition to what I said with reference to the benefit flowing from the national system of schools, a school system that is accepted by the bulk of the people and which is fairly open to all the people, I think that if you will consult the educational statistics of the world you will find that illiteracy prevails in those countries where church schools are the rule and that there is a freedom from illiteracy where the schools are separate from and not under the control of the Church, but under the control of the State and carried on upon non-sectarian lines. I invite the attention of the board to that statement—I think it will be found throughout the continent of Europe that those countries where the Church have most control—take Italy for example—illiteracy is far more prevalent (the disproportion is in some cases enormous) than it is in Protestant states, not because one is Protestant and the other is Catholic, but because in the Protestant states, speaking generally, the system of education is national, non-sectarian or secular as it may be; the chief object of education in the other countries being not education but the teaching of the doctrines and tenets of their religion. So that any legislative body that has been charged with the responsibility of determining whether the schools should be national or church schools has been compelled to reach the conclusion that national schools are the better of the two. I invite your attention to the system of schools in Switzerland, and also to the system in Belgium, where, although the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, the schools are non-sectarian or secular. In Italy you will find that the result of their school system was to leave the people in a hopeless state of ignorance until the

late change. Relatively you will find the same thing in Ireland as compared with Scotland or England. I will lay before you a few statistics which I have not had time to verify myself, but which have been compiled with care and which I believe to be reliable. These figures, I think, will show that my observations are warranted by the facts.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—Is your view based at all upon the extent of religion taught in the schools or upon the fact of religion being taught at all?

Mr. McCARTHY.—It is not based upon the question of religion being taught at all, but upon the result of church teaching as distinguished from secular teaching.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—So your observations are not directed to any form of religion?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not desire to speak in disrespectful terms of any form of religion. That has not been my practice hitherto, and I certainly shall not adopt that rule in speaking here for the province of Manitoba.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—I hope that my question did not suggest that. But let me follow it with a further question: Do you approve of banishing all religion from the schools?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Speaking for myself, of course I do not.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—But speaking as in this argument?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I understand that the province of Manitoba does not approve of banishing religion from the schools, that the great majority of the people of Manitoba think that the schools ought not be secular.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—So it is a question of the extent to which religion is introduced?

Mr. McCARTHY.—A question of extent as you say, but also a question whether that ought to be regulated and managed by the State or regulated and managed by the Church. There are the two antagonistic systems, and the question is which is the most beneficial in achieving the object which the State has in view, the education of the people. The State is not concerned in the teaching of any form of religion, but it is concerned in making capable and intelligent citizens, and in giving them sufficient education to attain that result.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—What do you think are the guarantees in the state school of the greater efficiency?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I cannot tell you. I have not been able to devote time to that subject and during this argument I have regretted that the province had not time to send an educationist who could speak as an expert in these matters. I only speak of results. I cannot give the reasons for the results, but I find it universally the case that in schools that are under control of the Church, the people are not educated so well or so generally as in those countries in which the schools are wholly under State control.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Do these statistics that you quote show in any way the degree or extent of control or inspection?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, you have to study the system itself for that. If you take the statistics I have here you will find the results they show to be very striking indeed.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—According to your own knowledge or any opinion that you may have, is the system which now prevails in Manitoba wholly secular?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—What kind of religious teaching is given?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am going to deal with that. My learned friend did deal with it and it will be my duty to attempt to remove the misapprehension which might follow what he said.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—I think you indicated a belief that no public money ought to be paid for the propagation of any religious dogma.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is the distinction; if you will pardon me. What the people of Manitoba say is that they are not justified in paying for the propagation of the Methodist faith as it differs from the Presbyterian or Roman Catholic; they are not justified in spreading the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, the Church of England, or any other; but, as God is believed in by the great majority of the people of this

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country, as there are some principles common in great degree to all the churches—of course the agnostics would differ wholly, the Jews cannot accept our religion, and so on—but so far as religious truth is held in common by the great bulk of the people, we will permit a form of prayer which can be used by all or nearly all. But even this is done with the safeguard of a conscience clause which permits any parent who objects to any form of religious exercise to withdraw his child while that exercise is being engaged in. Your view, if I may be permitted to say so,—of course I have no means of knowing it otherwise than it has been publicly expressed—is that the teaching of your own religion, that is the Roman Catholic faith, in schools supported by public money, is quite justified. But, if so, the Presbyterians would have a right to demand a separate school in the same way for the teaching of his religion, the same with my own church, the same with the Methodist, and so on. But if all our exclusive rights are acknowledged in that way it is impossible that a separate school system can exist, and therefore, we must forego the observance of our extreme rights and agree upon something common to us all, and what I hope to establish before I am done is that the Roman Catholics have shown by experience and practice they can and do accept the system now prevailing in Manitoba, and that they can and do accept it in preference to their own system, the educational facilities being better than in the church schools. I will show that that is the practical result, and I may say that that is a result authorized by His Holiness of Rome himself. So that the attempt of this minority in Manitoba who oppose this system is to be more Catholic than the Pope. Now to give you the figures to which I refer. As I say, they were not compiled by myself, but I have taken them on the assurance of the Attorney General, whom I represent, that they have been compiled with care and are to be relied upon :—

“The census of the United States for 1880 showed that out of its total population over 10 years of age only 9·4 per cent were unable to write. In Victoria, in 1881, 92½ per cent of the population fifteen years of age and over could both read and write, and only 3½ per cent were entirely illiterate. In England during the year 1890 only 7·2 per cent of the males and 8·3 per cent of the females signed by mark in the marriage register. In Scotland only 4·30 of the males and 7·38 of the females signed by mark in the marriage register in 1889. These are countries where Roman Catholicism and its methods of instruction are not in the ascendant. Turn but for a moment and glance at the illiteracy prevalent in countries where Roman Catholics are numerous and more or less supreme. While in Scotland, in 1886, out of a total vote polled of 447,588, only 7,708 were illiterate, in Ireland, in the same years, out of a total vote polled of 450,906, 98,404, or about 14 times as many of the voters in proportion were unable to read or write. In Italy, where the Roman Catholics had 51 Archbishops, 223 Bishops, 53,263 churches and chapels, 76,560 parish priests and 28,991 religious persons to help enlighten the people, no less than 53·89 per cent of the males and 72·93 per cent of the females were, in the year 1881, unable to read and write. In Spain, where Roman Catholicism is the established religion and Protestants dare not proclaim a church service—”

That is hardly true now, for you will remember that Lord Plunkett attempted to establish a branch of the Church of Ireland and created a great deal of trouble by it—

“—where there were in 1884, 32,435 priests, 14,592 nuns, 78,564 churches, and 1,684 monks, 30·64 per cent of the males and 41·37 per cent of the females were not even able to read when the census was taken in 1887. In Portugal and its islands, where the state religion is Roman Catholicism and the Protestants do not exceed 500 in number, the number of illiterate inhabitants in 1878 was 3,851,774, or 82 per cent of the total population including children. All the above figures and many more of like interest may be found in the Stateman's Year Book of 1892 and cannot be successfully challenged.”

Let me add to that the statement that these separate schools in the province of Manitoba—I am speaking now of the year 1890 when the Act abolishing the separate school system was passed—were nothing more or less than French schools. They are so spoken of to this day. The teaching was wholly in the French language, and according to Mr. O'Donohue's statement which you heard yesterday, the French teachers—with perhaps such exceptions as would merely prove the rule—did not understand a word of

English. The same difficulty therefore presented itself to the people of Manitoba that four or five years ago aroused this province as it has not been aroused for many years, that of a system of French schools which, contrary to the School Act were being used in the county adjoining the province of Quebec. In order to meet that difficulty, as you are aware, Sir Oliver Mowat's government ordered an inspection and afterwards adopted a bilingual series by which it was hoped that English would be gradually introduced, because it is utterly impossible that a Frenchman, who does not understand a word of English, can teach children in the English tongue. That, whether successful or not, is the attempt made in the province of Ontario to deal with the problem presented by the overflow of the French speaking people of the province of Quebec into the neighbouring counties of Ontario. Now let us see, judging from our own statistics, what has been the result in the province of Quebec of their system of teaching. I quote from the last Statistical Year Book of 1893. I beg you to look at the table at page 168, where you will find proof that the province of Quebec, whose system of teaching was in partial operation in the province of Manitoba, appears to be in every respect the lowest among the provinces in the scale of education. This table is prepared by official authority. The first are the figures showing the relative standing of the provinces as to children under ten years of age able to read. In that respect the standard of the province of Quebec is the lowest. Prince Edward Island is first, Ontario second, Nova Scotia third, Manitoba fourth, New Brunswick fifth, the North-west Territories sixth, and Quebec seventh. In the table relating to children between ten and twenty years of age able to read, Ontario is first, Manitoba second, Prince Edward Island third, Nova Scotia fourth, New Brunswick fifth, the North-west Territories sixth, and Quebec seventh. I need not trouble you with all these, but generally I may say that Quebec stands seventh in the list in every one of these tabulated statements except two—the table showing the proportion of females between ten and twenty able to read, and that showing the proportion of females between ten and twenty able to write—and in these Quebec is number six, being above the North-west Territories, but below all the other provinces. So we see that the system which partially prevailed in the province of Manitoba, but which has been changed by the legislature, which was properly charged with the management of educational affairs, is demonstrated to be the most inefficient that exists throughout all the provinces of Canada. Now, if this Council is of the opinion—for I do not know what the opinion of the Council may be, though I may have a shrewd suspicion, but not as appearing on behalf of the province of Manitoba—that a system of national schools is a proper one, I trust they will allow that system to continue in force in this case. I do not say that it might not be possible, notwithstanding that national schools are better as shown by the results we have than church schools, that the church system might be better for the province of Manitoba. Such a thing is possible, but if you are of that opinion, I would like to know upon what ground you are going to carry that opinion to the extent of directing—because your order will be an order from the Queen's representative—the province of Manitoba to change its school law. If you agree that, as a general thing, separate or church schools are not so efficient in promoting education as public schools, then, before you can order a change in Manitoba, you must be satisfied that there is something in the province of Manitoba which makes it an exception to the general rule. I venture to think, with all respect, that the facts which I gave you yesterday concerning the province, instead of pointing it out as an exception to the general rule, mark it out as a locality in which a national system of schools, once established, ought not to be interfered with by this Council. One point with reference to that. You may say:—This would be all very well if this matter came before us unfettered by any local condition and if we felt free to advise the Crown as to what would be best for the people of Manitoba. We might then say we would not interfere with the system of education established. But we feel ourselves hampered, cribbed—cabined and confined if you please—by the terms of the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act and must look at this not so much with a view to deciding what would be beneficial as with a view of saving the susceptibilities of the minority who, perhaps, have a right, after a fashion, to expect a different state of things. Now I do not know whether I made my meaning clear yesterday, but I endeavoured to say that the subject of education has been given over to

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provincial control in Manitoba as in the other provinces and that all that has been given to this Council or to His Excellency the Governor General in Council is, in case a system of separate schools duly established were afterwards abolished to hear the petition of those who felt themselves aggrieved and to act upon it if you thought it advisable. But in hearing that appeal you should put yourselves in the position of the legislature of Manitoba and look at the statement from their standpoint. There is nothing to show that this action on the part of the legislature of the province has been actuated by bigotry. There is not a word that has been cited, there is not a word that can be cited, to show that their action has not been *bond fide* and designed to establish the system which according to their best opinion would be most in the interest of the whole province. There has been no desire to wrong this minority, small as it may be, French as it may be; the desire has been to promote the interest and welfare of the people of the province as a whole. And these considerations are just as pertinent to the advisers of His Excellency as they were to the representatives of the people of the province. The people of the province had this duty cast upon them in the first place, and, while there is a technical right in the minority to come here and have the opinions of the majority revised and their acts over-ruled, you can only over-rule them just as a higher court over-rules the judgment of a lower—upon consideration of the case itself. You must have before your mind consideration of the position of the province itself and decide the case on that ground, and not to gratify the feelings of the people in any other province, as I said yesterday. You must do what is best for the people of the province of Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—As between parties in an ordinary court, would you say that the Court of Appeal was bound to do what was best for both parties or to stick to the law?

Mr. McCARTHY.—They must stick to the law; I don't think there is any doubt of that. But what I have pointed out to you, and I am glad that my learned friend here has agreed in that, is that your decision is to be given upon the merits of the case. The law as it has been interpreted by the Privy Council is that you have a right to consider the case; but there is no law providing what you shall do. You are perfectly free, and before you over-rule the action of the province, you must come to the conclusion that on the merits of the case the province is wrong.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET.—Have we not to come to a conclusion as to the minority? Have we not to consider their rights?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No; as I pointed out yesterday if that was the only question there would be no object in coming here to argue the case. The position that the Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Ouimet) takes is that if the system of separate schools is established in Manitoba it must remain for all time. But that is not the law. The law is that the separate school system having been established, the abolition of it so affects the minority that, under the law, they have a right to appeal to the Governor General in Council and ask him to make an order to re-establish the system if he thinks fit, and then the Parliament of Canada will have jurisdiction to deal with his order.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—Then we are not bound by the constitutional rights at all?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am quite willing to answer my friend if I can make my meaning any plainer, but I do not know that I can do so. You are bound by the constitution—I have endeavoured to say so. But I have also endeavoured to say that the constitution does not say that if separate schools are established they must remain. It provides that if separate schools are established and then abolished, those who feel that they are prejudiced by that abolition may come to this Council and ask for a consideration of their case.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—And for the maintenance of their constitutional rights.

Mr. McCARTHY.—There is no constitutional right about it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I understood your argument to cover the idea that that clause in the constitution ought not to be there and that, though it is there, it ought not to be acted upon—I mean the clause under which the appeal is made.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not mean it in that sense. You are acting in this matter and what I have contended is that you are bound to act according to good sense and judgment.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—And that no remedial order ought to be given?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Just so.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Under any circumstances—as I understand it.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is a pretty big proposition. I do not think that it would be necessary for me to show that under no conceivable circumstances should such a thing be done. But I will say that no events in our history that I know of would justify interference in such a case as this.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Your position would be the same if the large majority were Roman Catholic and that majority were to bring in a system objectionable to the Protestants—you would resist any remedial action?

Mr. McCARTHY.—So long, as in the case of Manitoba, there was a conscience clause.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Then it would depend upon circumstances?

Mr. McCARTHY.—This law could not have been passed if, in the judgment of the Privy Council, the legislature had established Protestant schools. The Barrett case in that event would have been decided the other way. If the Act put those who did not attend the schools in any unfavourable position, if it provided that no child should be eligible for promotion in the public service or for appointment in the public service unless he could produce a certificate of attendance at the public schools, that decision would not have been given in the Winnipeg case. But the Privy Council held that this Act does not compel anybody to do anything; it only establishes public schools which all may use.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Does your argument apply to the Confederation Act so far as it affects the old provinces of Quebec and Ontario? I refer to section 93, subsection 3, which says:—

“Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any rights or privileges of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

Mr. McCARTHY.—That does not provide that if separate schools are established they are to be perpetual. If you will apply that it illustrates my meaning. Of the four provinces that formed the Dominion at first two had separate school systems. By the constitution separate schools were made perpetual in those provinces, the other provinces if they chose to establish separate schools had the right to do so. If they did so they would be in the same position as Manitoba occupies, and if the separate school system was abolished the minority had the right to come here and complain. But the separate schools were not made perpetual. In Quebec and Ontario the separate school system is part of the organic law. But provinces like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which had no separate school system at the time of Confederation, might establish a system and, five years afterwards, repeal it; but if they did so the minority could do as the minority in Manitoba is now doing—apply to the Dominion Executive and afterwards to the Dominion Parliament. In other words it is withdrawn—I do not know whether except to lawyers I can make myself plain. The control of legislation is vested in these provinces subject to this reservation—that if they establish separate schools and afterwards withdraw them, the minority can come and ask the Dominion Executive and afterwards the Dominion Parliament to restore them; not because there is no right in the provinces to abolish separate schools, but that that circumstance will give the Dominion authorities the right to investigate the whole subject and, if necessary in their judgment, to over-rule the action of the province.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Then, I understand you that in Ontario the legislature can repeal all the amendments made to the Separate Schools Act by which the separate school system has been extended in our province?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes. All the advantages that have been given under the Mowat administration—(putting the question in that way)—

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—That is what I mean.

Mr. McCARTHY.—If those advantages were taken away the Roman Catholic minority would have the right to come here and ask to have them restored.

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Hon. Mr. IVES.—Suppose the legislature of Quebec were to abolish the dissentient schools, as the Protestant schools in Quebec are called, is it your opinion that the remedy of the Protestants of Quebec would be by the use of this appeal?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—What would be their remedy—disallowance?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No; the Act would be *ultra vires*, and the courts would so declare it.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—But if the law is being executed, the fact that it is bad does not help the people.

Mr. McCARTHY.—But the law could not be enforced; it would be *ultra vires*.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—I understand that in this judgment their Lordships say that this law cannot be enforced in Manitoba. I understand that the decision goes the length of saying that the law of 1890, in so far as it imposes taxes upon Roman Catholics, cannot be enforced.

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, no, you have not read it.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Yes, I have.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I beg pardon; I withdraw that. But I think no one else would have come to that conclusion. The decision is that the law is a good law, but that this Council can set in motion proceedings by which the Dominion Parliament can, to a certain extent, modify it.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—I understand you to mean that in such a case as I speak of there should not be disallowance, that the minority in Quebec would not have this right of appeal, and the only satisfaction the people would have would be in the fact that the law would be bad law.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I do not know what better you would have. The law would be waste paper. It would be just the same as if in Ontario we attempted to deprive the minority of their separate schools. The Roman Catholics of Ontario cannot be deprived of their separate schools, and the same is true of the dissentient schools in Quebec.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—But they could pass the bill in the legislature.

Mr. McCARTHY.—But it would not be worth the paper it was written on.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—According to the public press the Manitoba Government intend to take that stand. It is said that if a remedial order is passed they will resist or ignore that law. Sometimes it does not much matter whether it is good law or bad law, if it is still enforced.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Does not that appear in the Queen's speech in opening the legislature?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I have not seen the Queen's speech, but I should think the Lieutenant Governor would not be allowed to say that. But I understand that the position of the Manitoba Government is that they will resist by every constitutional means in their power the passage of any remedial order and that they will not obey the order, which is something that they have a perfect right to do.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—I had no reference to the Queen's speech.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Mr. Sifton, the Attorney General, is reported to have said so.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I have here the Queen's speech. It says:

“By the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently pronounced on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, it has been held that an appeal lies to the Governor General in Council on behalf of the minority of this province, inasmuch as certain rights and privileges given by prior provincial legislation to the minority in educational matters had been affected by the Public Schools Act, and that, therefore, the Governor General in Council has power to make remedial order in respect thereto. Whether or not a demand will be made by the Federal Government that that act shall be modified is not yet known to my Government. But it is not the intention of my Government in any way to recede from its determination to uphold the present public school system, which, if left to its own operation, would in all probability soon become universal throughout the province.”

No person could object to that statement. The Government of the province has a perfect right to take this position, and, if sustained by the Legislature, this Parliament will have jurisdiction to enforce the remedial order, if the Council think fit to make any such remedial order. I am not answerable for the statements made in the press, and I am not going to make any statement on a point such as that suggested by the Minister of Justice (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper).

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I referred to the report of an interview with the Attorney General of Manitoba and then only to illustrate the hypothetical position of affairs suggested by Mr. Ives, and to show that sometimes it was poor satisfaction to the people to know that the law is bad ; even bad law is sometimes enforced.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I do not want to occupy any better position than to be sure that a law is *ultra vires* if I do not want to obey it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I am not differing from you at all, but was merely illustrating the position.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I have pointed out some of the considerations, though I am afraid very few of the considerations which actuated the people of Manitoba, and I have shown that it is the will of the people of Manitoba you are asked to overrule in this matter. I would now give you a history of the legislation, because, no doubt, you would desire to know before you would over-rule or coerce a free legislative body exactly how its will was carried out. You will remember that I stated yesterday that the agitation for the abolition of the separate school system commenced, apparently, in the fall of 1876. As to that agitation, I am not able to give you the facts, but in glancing over the history of Manitoba I gathered that it was in 1876,—that is five years after the separate school system was introduced—that the people began to agitate for a change. A section of the people took hold of the question and laid down a platform, on the lines of which they claimed that the change should be effected. But it was not until 1889, so far as I know—and I speak subject to correction—that any political party took the question up, and became convinced that there was a majority of the people prepared to endorse the change and carry it into effect. In August, 1889, at a place called Clearwater, Mr. Smart, who was then a member of the Greenway Government, the present Government of Manitoba, announced that the Government had determined upon the policy of abolishing the separate school system and establishing a public school system, with a Department of Education and a Minister of Education, following in the wake of the Ontario Administration, and adopting the policy they had pursued. It was in the following year, 1890, that the matter became a subject of legislation, and I want to point out to you the various votes that took place upon it, and you will see with what unanimity the question was carried. The question first arose on the 10th March, and by reference to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of that date, you will see that the following motion was moved by Mr. Gillies, who was then the leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Roblin. This was on the second reading of the bill, and Mr. Gillies moved in amendment :—

“That, whereas by section 93 of the British North America Act it is declared that where in any province a system of separate or denominational schools exists by law at Union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of a Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects, in relation to education, with power to the Parliament of Canada to make laws for the execution of the decisions of the Governor General in Council in connection with such an appeal—”

You will excuse me if I do not read the intervening clauses. The resolution goes on :

“Whereas it is desirable that a uniform system of public schools should be established—”

Remember this is the resolution of the leader of the Opposition—

“—wherein all the youth of the province may receive elementary education, without the possibility of legislation providing for the same, being subject to repeal or revision to the Parliament of Canada, or any other than the legislature of this province, which alone should deal with this vital subject ; and,

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"Whereas in view of such special provision, applicable to the province of Manitoba, grave doubts exist as to the validity of the legislation embodied in this bill, the effect of which is practically to abolish the system of denominational schools existing in the province, at and since its formation, and it is inexpedient that such an important matter should be passed by this House before its legality has been authoritatively determined or the Manitoba Act so amended as to clearly provide for such abolition ;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the bill be not read a second time, but that such steps be taken as will secure an amendment, by the Imperial Parliament, of the British North America Act or the Manitoba Act, whereby the right of the legislature of Manitoba to deal with educational matters in the province shall be firmly and clearly established without appeal to the Governor General in Council or to the Parliament of Canada."

This was the view of the Opposition, adopting the proposed system in its broadest terms but proposing delay, so that the questions of law should be settled by the repeal of those clauses which appear to interfere with the free power of the legislative body. That resolution came to a vote and it was voted down by 30 to 5. The five who voted "yea" were Messrs. Gillies, Norquay, O'Malley, Roblin and Wood, not by any means all the Opposition, which consisted at that time of ten or twelve members ;—it certainly was more than five. Another amendment was moved to give the bill the six months' hoist, and this was voted down by 7 for to 19 against, the seven who voted "yea" being Messrs. Gelley, Jerome, Lagimodière, Marion, Martin (Morris), Prendergast and Wood. I do not even see Mr. Fisher's name here ?

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—Does his name appear on the other side of the vote ?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—No.

Mr. EWART.—He was away sick, I believe.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—At page 91 of the Journals will be found another amendment declaring that :

"Whereas the Bill before this House involves most important educational principles, and most radical changes in the existing school laws ; and

"Whereas it is an essential privilege of the people to pronounce upon so important a question, before it is introduced in the House through their representatives ; and

"Whereas this House is of opinion that the electorate is against the principles of the Bill—

"Resolved, that it is due to the electorate that this House do not endorse the principles of the said bill before the same is submitted to the said electorate."

This was voted down by 6 for to 22 against and the second reading was carried on the same division reversed : Then, on the third reading of the bill at page 107 of the Journals, another long resolution was moved by the French member, Mr. Gelley—I think he is French—

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—This resolution declares that whereas grave doubts exist as to the constitutionality of the bill, and so on, therefore that the bill "be referred back to a committee of the whole House" to make certain amendments. That was voted down by 11 for to 25 against, and the bill was finally passed by 25 for to 11 against. Now, I need not trouble you with the changes made in 1891-92, because there seemed to have been no division on them. The changes were slight, and there was no division of the House upon them. In 1892 an election took place. You will remember the objection—and there was some force in it—that when this bill was brought up it was in the third session of that legislature, that the subject had not been before the people at the time of the previous election and that an opportunity ought to have been afforded to the people to pronounce upon it before it was dealt with by the legislature. But the election came on in 1892, and I say without fear of contradiction by my learned friend or anybody else that the great question before the people in that election was the question of the schools. Pamphlets were issued on either side and the people were instructed and educated on the question. In 1893 the new House met and the matter came up for decision before it. The repeal of the bill was moved in the House consisting of forty members, as you will find that in the Journals of 1893, page 97. On the vote being taken 34 voted to sustain

the Act and only 4 against, Messrs. Fisher, Jerome, Paré and Prendergast. Of the 34 at least one was a French representative, Mr. Martin, the same gentleman I believe, whose affidavits were read by my learned friend Mr. Ewart the other day. So that in a House of 40, with 39 to vote (one being in the chair), 38 did vote, and only 4 for the repeal of the bill. And it must be remembered that this was after the measure had undergone the most thorough and exhaustive discussion in the constituencies and after the people had pronounced upon it. All those who voted for repeal were French representatives, except Mr. Fisher, who is my learned friend's partner, and that is the only way I can account for his having given poisoned and falling away from his Liberal views and the principles he formerly held.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—Is any one who changes his views "poisoned"?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That depends upon what the change is. Mr. Jérôme is from Carillon, which, I believe, is in Provencher. Then, Mr. Paré is from La Verandrye, and he and Mr. Prendergast also, I believe, are from Provencher. And so, in the whole province, except my friend—or rather my learned friend's friend, for I am not acquainted with him—Mr. Fisher, all the representatives, except the three representatives from the one Dominion constituency of Provencher, are in favour of the law and against its repeal. And even Provencher is not unanimous, for I believe that Mr. Martin was one of the representatives of Provencher. Then you know about the bill of 1894, the disallowance of which has been urgently pressed upon you. That bill was carrying out the principles of the School Act of 1890. The six months' hoist of that bill was moved by Mr. Jerome and the vote stood 4 for to 31 against. So that if the deliberate opinion of the province upon the question, a question which had been agitated in the province from 1876 has any weight, you have here evidence of what that opinion is. I have told you the position of one political party, but I have here also the Conservative platform in the election of 1892. I was astonished to hear my learned friend say that he represented in this matter the Conservatives in the province of Manitoba. I do not mean to say that he appeared for them, but he said he spoke the opinions of the Conservatives of Manitoba and was astonished that the Conservatives here should differ from those in Manitoba. He mistakes very much the views of the Conservatives of Manitoba. I have here the Conservative platform of 1892:—

The Opposition hereby declare:

1. That they are in favour of one uniform system of public schools for the province.
2. That they are ready and willing to loyally carry out the present school act—should it be held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain to be within the legislative power of the province.
3. That in the event of such school act being held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain to be beyond the legislative power of the province; then they will endeavour to secure such amendments to the "British North America Act" and the "Manitoba Act" as will place educational matters wholly within the legislative power of the province of Manitoba without appeal to Governor the General in Council or the Parliament of Canada.

So I have given you the views of the Liberal party, of the Conservative party, showing practical unanimity in the province on this question of education. Another point I have brought before you and which cannot certainly have been without effect, was the inefficiency of the French school system. The two kinds of schools were started practically upon an equality and there was no apparent reason why one should grow to be better than the other. Let me give you an example, which has been published, and never contradicted, of the kind of questions put in the examination of a first class teacher in the separate schools. If this is the standard required of a first class teacher, we cannot be very much astonished if the scholars do not show very great advance in in the path of learning. Here is part of the examination:

"Catechism.

"(1.) What is the church? Where is the true church? Ought we to believe what the Catholic Church teaches us, and why?"

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“(2.) What is the Eucharist? What is necessary to do to receive with benefit this great sacrament?”

“(3.) What is sanctifying grace? How is it lost?”

“(4.) Name and define the theological virtues.”

“*Comportment.*”

“(1.) How is a letter addressed, when written to a prelate, to a priest, to a professional man? How are such letters concluded?”

“(2.) In conversation, what titles do you employ in speaking to these same persons?”

“*History.*”

“(1.) Describe the defeat of the American armies near Chateauguay.”

“(2.) Who was St. Thomas Becket? What difficulty had he with Henry II.? How did he die? What was the fate of Marie Stuart? Write a short note on the Treaty of Paris. Who was then Governor of Canada?”

“*Geography.*”

“What is the capital of England?” “What is the capital of Canada?” and so on. This is a fair example of the examination for first class teachers in the separate schools under the old system, as I am informed, and the legislature thought that the system was not working satisfactorily. These and other papers were sent as examples of the efficacy of their schools by the Catholic section of the board of education to the Colonial Exhibition at London in 1886. Now another point I submit to you is that this system has been in force for five years, but it has not had quite a fair trial. I will ask Dr. Blakely to set me right with regard to the figures if I am wrong. The former system was to divide the legislative grant between public and separate school boards according to the number of school children, a census of the school population being required by the law to be taken. Having ascertained the sum payable to the Protestant and the Catholic boards these sums were subdivided according to the number of schools. And this is a point to be noted. I was surprised to learn that there were no less than 11 separate schools in Winnipeg, but I found equal cause for surprise in the fact that there were 88 others. If one did not understand the sense in which the word “schools” is understood, the figures would be misleading. There is nothing unjust about it, but one must understand this point in judging of it.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Is the division not made per capita?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, between the two kinds of schools, but the subdivision is according to the number of schools or classes.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Is that true of both boards?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; I am not suggesting that there is anything unfair about it, but it is misleading if you do not understand it. This was one grant of public money. But there was another grant, according to a method different from the system in Ontario. The law provided that the township councils should vote \$20 per month for each school. Our system in Ontario is that the trustees make up an account of what they want and demand the sum. They can collect it themselves or call upon the municipal council to collect what they want. In Manitoba it was township money, but the township had no discretion in the matter as to the amount to be given. Until the Act of 1894 was passed, in townships that were favourable to the separate school system they had been paying this grant to the separate schools. The Act of 1894 was intended to do away with that granting of public money to separate schools which had been continued, and to bring the school system into harmony. I use this to show that this system has enabled separate schools to be carried on with public money, so that the public school system, established under the law of 1890 has not had a fair trial, though it has been in existence for five years. I have put in a list of the schools in Manitoba showing the number at the time of the passing of the Act.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Was there any general principle upon which they made a division of classes, and was that general principle observed in the two sets of schools?

Mr. McCARTHY.—There is no principle common to both. It is almost impossible to find out what principle was followed in the French schools, because the reports are not always printed, and when printed they are in French.

Mr. EWART.—And you cannot read them.

Mr. McCARTHY.—And, as my learned friend observes, I cannot read them.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Was the division into classes merely arbitrary?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Dr. Blakely tells me that they were made up into classes according to grade.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Would that be like a department—primary, secondary and so on?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes; the children in one grade would be one class.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—That would be what we would call a form?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—Then there would be some general principle.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am not bringing this forward to show that there was any unfairness in the division of the provincial grant, but what I have stated shows that up to 1894, they were able to get public money for separate schools in those townships that were favourable to separate schools—\$20 for each class.

Hon. Senator BERNIER.—Twenty dollars for each school.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am informed that it was to each class in towns and to each school in the country. The list of schools that I have put in shows that there were 91 French schools in receipt of public money under this system, at the time the bill was passed.

Hon. Senator BERNIER.—They should be called public schools.

Mr. McCARTHY.—It does not make any difference what they are called. I have taken the facts from the public documents and I give the names given in those official papers. I am able to show also that of these schools 36 have come in under the public school system. You know from what Mr. O'Donohue said what pressure the people have been kept under; but, notwithstanding the pressure exerted by their priests and religious teachers, they are coming under the public school system and many have come in since this new amendment to the school law was passed. I bring this forward to show that you are not dealing with the matter simply as it stood in 1890, but as it stands in 1895, or it may be as it will stand in 1896. The withdrawal of this \$20 a month of public money has forced many of the schools to come in and adopt the public system. I have here the report of Mr. Young, Inspector of Public Schools. This report was made at the end of 1894 and covers the whole of that year.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Is he the inspector of French schools? (Report filed Exh bit "Q.")

Dr. BLAKELY.—He is the inspector of the south-eastern division, in which the schools are nearly all French schools.

Now, as to whether these are Protestant schools and in that sense offensive to the Catholic people, so that their children cannot fairly attend them. I point out to you that the law distinctly declares that they shall be non-sectarian schools, and I add to that the self-evident fact that if they are not conducted upon a non-sectarian basis the right of any objecting parties is to appeal to the law. The Legislature, whose acts you are called upon to amend, declared the schools to be non-sectarian. If through the action of the advisory board or for any other reason they are not carried on as non-sectarian schools, they are not carried on according to the law of the province, and anybody aggrieved can appeal to the courts at much less expense than that involved in sending learned counsel down here to Ottawa. The schools as established are not amenable to the allegation of my learned friend. His argument was substantially that the religious exercises under this Public Schools Act of 1890 are identical with those of the Protestant schools under the Act of 1871, and that, if they were Protestant in 1871 they are Protestant still, although their prayers are adopted by the advisory board under the School Act. I dispute both my learned friend's facts and his conclusions. I have before me the religious exercises as they were required under the Protestant system and

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also those under the Public Schools Act of 1890. If you will permit me I will draw your attention to the difference. In 1887 the regulations of the Protestant section of the Board of Education regarding religious exercises provide :—

“1. Every school established and in operation under the authority of the Protestant section of the Board of Education for Manitoba shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and the reading of a portion of Scripture ; and it shall be the duty of the teacher of each school to allot a suitable portion of each school session to this exercise and to conduct the same as herein directed.”

Now we come to what these exercises are to be :—

“Bible reading. The Bible shall be used as a text book in the Protestant schools of Manitoba. A supply for use in each school may be obtained by the trustees, otherwise each pupil from standard 3 upwards shall be required to provide himself with a Bible in addition to his other text books.”

This is not to be found in the present regulations. It is not required and not permitted.

The regulations of 1887 further provide :—

“The selections for reading shall always include one or more of the lessons in the authorized list given herewith, but any other selection from Scripture may, in the discretion of the teacher, be read in connection with them.”

This list is practically the same, with a modification to which I will draw your attention in a moment, but the discretion in the second part of the section is not permitted.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON.—You mean under the new regulations ?

Mr. McCARTHY—Yes. The third clause with regard to Bible readings in the old regulations is as follows :—

“The Scripture lesson in each school shall follow the opening prayer and shall not occupy more than 15 minutes daily. Until notes and questions are provided under the authority of the board, the reading shall not be accompanied by commentary or explanations.”

The Scriptures permitted under the old system were as follows :—Part 1, Historical ; Part 2, Devotional, didactic, prophetic ; Part 3, the Gospels ; Part 4, the Acts of the Apostles ; Part 5, selections from the Epistles, and Part 6, Miscellaneous. Under the present regulations the only Scripture readings permitted are Part 1, Historical, and Part 2, the Gospels. Then it is provided that these Scriptures may be either from the English version of the Bible or from the Douay version. Now I may ask my learned friend to point out what he objects to in these Scripture readings. They are less than are allowed in Ontario, although we Ontario people know that the late Archbishop Lynch approved of the Scripture readings and allowed the new edition popularly known as the Ross Bible to be issued. I believe that this was copied from the Ross Bible, but to prevent there being any possibility of complaint on the part of minority it is confined to the historical part to the Gospels and the Scripture may be read from either version, and I suppose they are practically identical.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Is what is known as the Ross Bible used in the separate schools of Ontario ?

Mr. McCARTHY—No, but the reason why the Archbishop claimed the right to interfere with the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools is that a large portion of the children under his charge were attending those schools. Now let me draw your attention to the prayer, which is identical under the two regulations, only the closing prayer being now provided for. Under the old regulations it is preceded by the Lord's prayer, after which it proceeds :

“Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning ; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instruction we have received and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare, and pardon, we implore Thee all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good providence still guide and keep us during

the approaching interval of rest and relaxation so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with new vigour both of body and mind ; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and for ever, both outwardly in our bodies and inwardly in our souls for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Lord. Amen."

That is the prayer together with the Lord's prayer. Now on the evidence I have given you, I submit that my learned friend's statement of the facts is not correct. I believe that nobody could object to this form of prayer. Objection is taken to the instruction given in commandments, etc. The regulation is as follows :

"To establish the habit of right-doing, instruction in moral principles must be accompanied by training in moral practices. The teacher's influence and example, current incidents, stories, memory gems, sentiments in the school lessons, examination of motives that prompt to action, didactic talks, teaching the Ten Commandments, etc., are means to be employed."

All I can say, is, without entering upon the theological question as to whether the commandments can be taught from the Protestant and Roman Catholic standpoints at the same time, that the remedy for this is simply that of having this withdrawn if it is offensive. Within the programme of studies, which also I have here, there are no less than nine grades or forms. My learned friend does not object to all these, and I think he could not find ground for objection except in the one he has called attention to. What he said on that subject might lead you to believe that the case was merely an example of the others, but I think he has given the only one to which objection can be taken that is the history curriculum in the seventh grade—English, religious movements, Henry VIII and Mary. Now he says that the history of England cannot be taught, so far as that period is concerned, from the Roman Catholic standpoint and the Protestant standpoint in the same school. And I will admit, with the little knowledge that I have of the subject, that it is a difficult point. But the remedy is a simple one and it ought to be a simple one. What we ought to be concerned with is the truth. We know the difficulty of ascertaining the truth with regard to a historical incident of thirty or forty years ago ; how much more difficult to ascertain what really happened in the reign of Henry VIII? We know that it has been the habit of historians to write the history of that period from their own standpoint—not history but a partisan statement. We also know—at least I do not pretend that I knew until I was told—that the tendency has been among more recent writers to correct that fault, and to have histories as near the truth as can be given. The history in use is Miss Buckley's History, which up to quite a recent time has been the fairest history that has been written upon this subject ; so fair that I am informed,—and I speak subject to contradiction if I am wrong—that it has been in use in the convent schools, which are not subject to Government inspection. So we find that in the religious exercises there is nothing that can be complained of. We find that in a curriculum there is only one subject that is objected to and with regard to that I have given an explanation. Miss Buckley's history was in use in this province up to a recent time, when the department had a history prepared in which certain phrases which had been pointed out as objectionable from a Roman Catholic standpoint were omitted. But all these are mere matters of detail. If these points are not arranged on a non-sectarian basis the administration of the system is to that extent in defiance of the law and that can be corrected. And I can speak for the Education Department that they are happy to correct anything of that kind and they have no desire to force upon the people of Manitoba history or religion in any way offensive to their religious convictions. What they desire is that the whole people should be united in one system of schools and brought together in harmony. Now it is said Catholics cannot attend these schools and that if this system is continued the effect will be that while the Catholics continue to pay their taxes for the public schools, they will have to pay for the support of other schools which they can conscientiously attend. This is set forth in clause 11 of the petition. Now I can speak from my own knowledge and experience. Here in the province of Ontario the Catholics have the right to separate schools and yet the result is that more than half the Roman Catholic children are attending public schools voluntarily.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—May I ask under what authority you state that?

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Mr. McCARTHY.—I suppose anything that Mr. Fisher says will be good evidence. He spoke the other day in the legislature, and I think he rather over-stated the facts when he said that far more than half attended the public schools.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—Mr. Fisher is not before us.

Mr. McCARTHY.—He is represented—I mean he is the champion of minority in Manitoba.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Do the school reports show that with regard to Ontario?

Mr. McCARTHY.—They do not show it in terms, but I base the statement upon a calculation which I will give you and which you can accept or not as you think right. I find that the school population in the province of Ontario—this is taken from the last school report—is 595,238. This includes Catholics, Protestants and all. The Roman Catholic portion of that population is 100,324. The total number not attending schools is 86,000, the relative portion of which for the Roman Catholic schools would be 19,000, leaving 81,000 to be provided with school accommodation. The number attending separate schools is 37,466 leaving 43,797 attending the public schools.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—Have you anything to show how many Catholic children are attending public schools in those places where separate schools are established?

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, except as I am going to point out, I have not had time to go into this matter minutely. The petition asserts that Roman Catholics cannot attend the public schools; I am proving that they do.

Hon. Mr. CURRAN.—Where there are no separate schools.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—Will you tell me in what sense you use the word “attending.” Do you mean registered?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I understand this to be actual attendance.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—It must be the registered attendance.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am not sure that I understand the Secretary of State’s (Mr. Dickey) question. I take the figures as they appear in the reports and I use the word “attendance” as applying in the same way throughout.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—This represents the public schools, not the high schools or collegiate institutes?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Exactly. This is what Mr. Fisher said, speaking of the Ontario school system: “Every child in the land is taught in a State school. The immense majority of the Roman Catholic children go to public schools, rather preferring them to separate schools. In Ontario there are 700 municipalities and in 500 of these at least there are no separate schools. Separate schools have not been increasing in number, except for a short time when Mr. Meredith was weak and foolish enough to join Mr. Dalton McCarthy in an attack on separate schools, which led to a boom in such schools.”

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—So you see the effect of what you are doing.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I give you the benefit of what Mr. Fisher said. I am not ashamed of what I have done. I may give you an example of what I know myself in my own county—not my own riding, but the whole county of Simcoe. The whole Roman Catholic school population is 2,317. There are only three separate schools with a total attendance of 221. So there is a total of more than 2,000 Roman Catholic children not attending separate schools in that county. I know several townships in which the Roman Catholics are in sufficient numbers to support separate schools in efficiency in which no such schools have been established. Now, on this question, I give an authority that will be accepted by everybody among the minority in Manitoba, though I do not know that the Premier will accept it. I give you the words of the Most Rev. Francis Satolli, delegate of the Apostolic See to the United States of America. You may remember that this question of separate schools was brought up by Archbishop Ireland, one of the ablest prelates of the church, he taking a position on which his brethren differed from him. He thought that the Roman Catholic children were falling behind in the race of life by reason of the inefficiency of the educational system under which they are trained, and he said that he could see no reason why the Catholic children should not attend the public schools. That discussion resulted in Mgr. Satolli coming to this continent. And here is the letter in which he wrote his decrees, representing, as I understand, the Congregation of the Propaganda. I got this document from the library. It bears the imprint of John

Murphy & Co., printers to the Holy See, Baltimore, U.S.A. The first paragraph is a general instruction :

“ All care must be taken to erect Catholic schools to enlarge and improve those already established, and to make them equal to the public schools in teaching and in discipline.”

The next section is :

“ When there is no Catholic school at all—— ”

That meets the Solicitor General's (Hon. Mr. Curran's) case.

“ —or when the one that is available is little fitted for giving the children an education in keeping with their condition, then the public schools may be attended with a safe conscience, the danger of perversion being rendered remote by opportune, remedial and precautionary measures, a matter that is to be left to the conscience and judgment of the Ordinaries.”

I pass from there to No. 5 :—

“ We strictly forbid any one, whether Bishop or Priest, and this is the express prohibition of the Sovereign Pontiff through the Sacred Congregation, either by act or by threat to exclude from the Sacraments as unworthy, parents [who choose to send their children to the public schools.] As regards the children themselves this enactment applies with still greater force.

“ 6. To the Catholic Church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel, and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded ; in her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young in so far as theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven ; that is to say, she holds for herself the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of a Christian life. Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and the natural sciences in public schools controlled by the State, whose office it is to provide, maintain and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness, while they live peaceably together, with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under laws promulgated by civil authority.

“ For the rest, the provisions of the Council of Baltimore are yet in force, and, in a general way, will remain so ; to wit. : ‘ Not only out of our paternal love do we exhort Catholic parents, but we command them, by all the authority we possess, to procure a truly Christian and Catholic education for the beloved offspring given them of God, born again in baptism unto Christ and destined for heaven, to shield and secure them throughout childhood and youth from the dangers of a merely worldly education, and therefore to send them to parochial or other truly Catholic schools.’ United with this duty are the rights of parents which no civil law or authority can violate or weaken.

“ 12. As for those Catholic children that in great numbers are educated in the public schools, where now, not without danger, they receive no religious instruction at all, strenuous efforts should be made not to leave them without sufficient and seasonable instruction in Catholic faith and practice. We know by experience that not all our Catholic children are found in our Catholic schools. Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of Catholic children in the united States of America attend schools which are under the control of State Boards, and in which, for that reason, teachers of every denomination are engaged. Beyond all doubt, the one thing necessary, i.e., religious and moral education according to Catholic principles, is not to be treated either lightly or with delay, but on the contrary with all earnestness and energy.

“ The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different States and various personal relations.

“ The first consists in an agreement between the Bishop and the members of the School Board, whereby they, in a spirit of fairness and good-will, allow the Catholic children to be assembled during free time and taught the Catechism ; it would also be of the greatest advantage if this plan were not confined to the primary schools, but were extended likewise to high schools, colleges, in the form of a free lecture.

“ The second : to have a catechism class outside the public school building, and also classes of higher Christian doctrine, where, at fixed times, the Catholic children would

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assemble with diligence and pleasure induced thereto by the authority of their parents, the persuasion of their pastors, and the hope of praise and rewards.

“The third plan does not seem at first sight so suitable, but is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors. Pastors should unceasingly urge upon parents that most important duty, imposed both by natural and by divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and Catholic faith. Besides, the instruction of children appertains to the very essence of the pastoral charge; let the pastor of souls say to them with the Apostle: ‘My little children of whom I am in labour again until Christ be formed in you.’ Let him have classes of children in the parish, such as have been established in Rome and many other places and even in churches in this country with very happy results.

“These words I hope the pastors will take to heart. If they would do this duty in their own sphere, there would not be this trouble about the state educating the children in secular matters.

“Nor let him, with little prudence, show less love for the children that attend the public schools, than for those that attend the parochial; on the contrary, stronger marks of loving solicitude are to be shown them; the Sunday school and the hour for catechism should be devoted to them in a special manner, and to cultivate this field let the pastor call to his aid other priests, religious, and even suitable members of the laity in order that what is supremely necessary may be wanting to no child.”

I do not want to have it supposed that I read only those portions that are suitable for my own argument, so I lay this document before the Board in its entirety. I think it will establish the fact that Catholic children can attend the public schools and the allegation of a grievance in that regard in the petition is not well founded and ought not to lead you to any such result as the petitioners seek by their prayer.

The Council adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS.

The Council resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I have the honour to say, in finishing the history of the question, whatever may be said as to its merits, that the matter of the threatened interference has been dealt with by the local legislature during the present session, and I have read to you an extract which my learned friend kindly furnished me from the Lieutenant Governor's speech at the opening of the session, and I will just supplement that by the resolutions and the vote upon those resolutions with reference to this threatened interference. Mr. Fisher, on the House going into Committee of Ways and Means, proposed:

“1. That while this House is determined at all times to maintain to the fullest extent that the constitution warrants its exclusive power to make laws with respect to education, yet it recognizes that the highest judicial tribunal in the realm has recently decided that ‘such exclusive power is not absolute, but limited,’ and that the limitation was embodied in the constitution as a ‘parliamentary compact,’ between the Dominion and the protection, amongst other things, of the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, including rights and privileges that were acquired by them since the union.

“2. It has been also adjudged by the same tribunal that ‘the rights and privileges’ of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have been affected by the Public Schools Act of that year.

“3. The same tribunal has further decided that in the event, which is now fore-shadowed, of this legislature being called upon to remove the grievance in the judgment

referred to, and in the further event of the legislature declining to do so, a case will have arisen where "the parliament of Canada is authorized to legislate on the same subject.

"4. That this House is always prepared to abide by the constitution, which is the safeguard of our provincial rights, and will not be a party to its violation, nor will it seek to impair the efficiency of its provisions for protecting the rights and privileges of any class of Her Majesty's subjects. At the same time the House would deplore the occurrence of anything calling for the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its authority to legislate on the subject of education, the ultimate effect of which it is impossible to foresee.

"And having regard to the suggestions of the tribunal referred to that 'all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the present system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions,' without a repeal of the present law, this House is ready to consider the grievance referred to with a view to providing reasonable relief, while maintaining, as far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present act in their general application."

Upon that coming up a debate took place and the Attorney General moved the following as an amendment:—That all words after the word "while" in the original motion be struck out and the following substituted therefore: "This House loyally submits itself to the provisions of the constitution as interpreted by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. It is hereby resolved that the exercise of appellate jurisdiction by the Governor General in Council in such a way as to lead hereafter to the alteration of the principles upon which the public school system of Manitoba is founded will be viewed with grave apprehension. That an interference by the Federal authority with the educational policy of the province is contrary to the recognized principles of provincial autonomy. That this House will by all constitutional means and to the utmost extent of its power resist any steps which may be taken to attack the school system established by the Public Schools Act of 1890, which is believed to be conceived and administered in the highest and best interests of the whole population of Manitoba."

The amendment was carried, as appears from the report of the *Manitoba Free Press*, 28th February, by a vote of twenty-two to ten. Three gentlemen who voted, Messrs. McFadden, Frame and Lyons, all stated that they considered both resolutions uncalled for and voted against them. The debate, consisting of a speech by Mr. Fisher, and a speech by the Attorney General, and also some shorter addresses to the House, may be put in as being worthy of preservation for the history of this interesting occasion.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—That is simply a newspaper report?

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is all. I think they have no other report than that. I now recur to the place that I left off yesterday afternoon for the purpose, and make the statement so that you will see I am not wasting time in my citations, of demonstrating what is perhaps sufficiently well known, but which I cannot too strongly enforce, that the deliberate will, deliberate conviction, of both of the great parties in Canada, sanctioned by public opinion of all shades and classes, is that in school matters there should be no interference by the central body, and I will follow that up by pointing out to this Council that the proposal that is now made to interfere is a far harsher remedy, a far more drastic means of interference, far more humiliating to the province than would have been the disallowance of the Act of 1890. I say it advisedly that it would have been far better for the province that the Act of 1890 should be disallowed, than that there should be the interference which is threatened by those proceedings. I will endeavour to show you why, before I close. I was commencing to refer, yesterday, to the question on the schools which first arose, namely, with regard to the New Brunswick law, and I had got as far as to read certain documents, though not yet reported. Mr. Costigan's resolution, which, perhaps, you will be good enough to consider as read, is as follows:—

"That it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions should be followed in perfect harmony with those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or the

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local legislature disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony ; that the local legislature of New Brunswick in its last session in 1871 adopted a law respecting common schools prohibiting the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the population of the Dominion in general and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular :—That the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, without acting unconsciously, send their children to schools established under the law in question and are yet compelled like the remainder of the population to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools :—That the said law is unjust and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population in general disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada and that such a state of affairs may prove the cause of disastrous results to all the confederate provinces, and praying His Excellency in consequence at the earliest possible period to disallow the said New Brunswick school law.”

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—What date was that resolution ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—1872.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—You had passed that subject, had you not ?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I was going to recur to it ; I would retrace my steps, as I said this morning. This resolution was moved on the 20th of May and the debate was not concluded. The next time the question came up was on the 22nd May, as will be found at page 148 of the Votes and Proceedings, when the Hon. Mr. Gray moved in amendment to leave out all the words after “Canada” in line two, and to substitute the following :—

“That the constitutional rights of the several provinces should be in no way impaired by the order of this Parliament ; that the law passed by the local legislature of New Brunswick respecting common schools was strictly within the limits of its constitutional powers and is amenable to be repealed or altered by the local legislature, should it prove injurious or unsatisfactory in its operation ; that not having yet been in force six months, and no injurious consequences to the Dominion having been shown to result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the advice that may be tendered to His Excellency the Governor General by the responsible ministers of the Crown respecting the New Brunswick school law.”

Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment that all the words after “that” in the original motion be expunged and the following inserted in lieu thereof : “an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending ‘the British North America Act, 1867,’ in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall continue to possess all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their schools as such denominations enjoyed in such province at the time of the passage of the last mentioned Act ; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been then duly established by law.”

Then I pass on to page 167, where the vote is taken on Mr. Chauveau’s amendment which I have just read. The vote is 34 for and 126 against, including in that vote Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, the leaders of all parties, and of course it was lost by a large majority.

The question being then put on Hon. Mr. Gray’s proposed amendment, Mr. Colby moved in amendment thereto that all after the word “that” be expunged and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—“this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province and hopes it may be so modified during the next session of the legislature as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist.”

That being advice to the province it was carried by a majority, 117 to 42. Then Mr. Dorion moved that the following words be added to Mr. Colby’s motion, Mr. Colby’s amendment having been carried :—

“And this House further regrets that to allay such well grounded discontent His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to disallow the School Act of 1871 passed by the legislature of New Brunswick.”

Bringing up the disallowance quite clearly. That was voted down by a majority of 117 to 38, and then the question being put on the main motion as amended, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved that the following words be added thereto :—

“And that this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained as to the rights of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the school law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union in respect of religious education in the common schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th subsection of the 93rd clause of the North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act ;” which was agreed to.

And here is the result of the whole :

“The question being then put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to on a division and is as follows :—

“That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist and that this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick legislature to make such changes in the school law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union in respect to religious education in its common schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th subsection of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act.”

So the matter ended there for that session.

The Hon. Minister of Marine asked me what had been done in 1873. On the 14th of May, the House resumed the debate on the amendment which was carried by 98 to 63, and amongst those who voted in the negative, was the President whom I have now the honour of addressing.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—The government of that day did not act upon that resolution.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I do not know that Sir John Macdonald refused to act.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—It is the amendment we are talking about. You will find it laid down in Todd more clearly.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes ; that amendment was carried by 98 to 63.

Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN.—You seem to lay great stress upon the fact that the House did not express anything beyond sympathy in regard to that question.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—No, no, not sympathy.

Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN.—You had some yourself.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes, but sympathy and legislative Acts are two different things. Then in 1874 the Minister of Marine and Fisheries renewed his motion in the same terms, I think, as in 1872, but it was withdrawn. In 1875 he again brought up the resolution, at page 188 of the Votes and Proceedings, and this time the Privy Council had determined the question. Then it was brought before them *ex parte*, and at the time when the Minister of Marine and Fisheries brought this question up that I am now referring to, it was in the position that it is at present, that is to say, the law was understood, for the question came up in this way : The Minister of Marine moved the resolution in 1872, at page 166, and then it is followed by the amendment of Hon. Mr. Gray, and then by Hon. Mr. Chauveau's amendment in amendment, that all the words after “that” in the original motion be expunged and that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she may be pleased to cause an Act

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to be passed to amend the British North America Act. That seems to be exactly what Mr. Chauveau moved in 1872. Then upon that, the vote for alteration in the British North America Act was 34 to 126 against, and that appeal to an alteration seems to have been opposed by the leaders of both parties—I do not think the present Prime Minister voted, — but Mr. Blake, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Joly and Sir Charles Tupper voted against it. Mr. Costigan's motion was brought up on the 18th of March, 1875. Mr. Costigan's motion was in the same words as originally. Then, Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that :

“In the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the provinces by the British North America Act, 1867, would be an infraction of the provincial constitutions, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the provinces for this House to invite such legislation.”

Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment :—

“This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist.

“That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said resolution has not been realized.

“That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen embodying this resolution, and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to procure such a modification of the said Act as shall remove such grounds of discontent.”

That motion being put was lost on a division of 60 to 124.

A further debate arising, the House continued to sit until midnight. The House divided on the question, resulting in, 114 yeas and 73 nays. Mr. Baby then moved in amendment to the main motion as amended, that all the words after “that” be left out and the following inserted in lieu thereof :

“This House regrets that the position of the Roman Catholic minority in the province of New Brunswick with regard to their educational rights is such as to cause great dissatisfaction to a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the Dominion :

“That this House is of opinion that any legislation which will restore harmony among persons professing different religions, and remove any feeling of uneasiness now existing among any portion of Her Majesty's subjects, is greatly to be desired :

“That by resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 30th May, 1872, it was regretted that the school Act recently passed in New Brunswick was unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province.”

He terminated by moving that an humble Address be presented, and so on. The Speaker ruled this out of order. The question then being put on the amendment as amended, it was agreed to, 121 yeas to 61 nays. The question being put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to, 119 yeas and 60 nays. Then Mr. Costigan moved in amendment, that the said committee be instructed to add the following to the proposed address :

“But this House reserves to itself the right to seek by Address to Her Majesty, an amendment to the British North America Act, 1867 ; should the present motion prove insufficient to bring about an amendment of the New Brunswick School law satisfactory to the minority of that province.”

The Speaker ruled that amendment out of order. Then the address was as follows :—

“That in the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the provinces by the British North America Act, 1867, would be an infraction of the Provincial constitution, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the provinces, for this House to invite such legislation.”

That on the 29th day of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution :—

“This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exists ;

“That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said resolution has not been realized. That we most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use the influence of Your Majesty with the Legislature of New Brunswick to procure such a modification of the said act as shall remove such grounds of discontent.”

It was ordered that the said address be engrossed.

Now, the debate that took place on that address, to be found in the *Hansard* for 1875, and more especially the speech of the then Premier and the present Premier, are well worthy of consideration, I mean on this motion of Mr. Costigan. The substance of Mr. Mackenzie's remarks is that he regretted very much the legislation of the province of New Brunswick, depriving the Catholics of any portion of their privileges. But he said this, as will be found on page 610 of the *Hansard* of 1875 :—

“ But, Sir, there is a higher principle still which we have to adhere to, and that is to preserve in their integrity the principles of the constitution under which we live. If any personal act of mine, if anything I could do, would assist to relieve those who believe they are living under a grievance in the province of New Brunswick, that act would be gladly undertaken and zealously performed ; but I have no right—this House has no right—to interfere with the legislation of a province when that legislation is secured by an Imperial compact, to which all the parties submitted in the Act of Confederation. So soon as the majority of the people of New Brunswick, so soon as the Legislature of New Brunswick, shall see fit to make such arrangements as will remove the cause of discontent, I am quite satisfied that province will find it to its advantage to do so. It is unfortunate that in any province of the confederated Dominion there should be any cause for complaint when precisely the same privileges are enjoyed in the large and most prosperous provinces, and while I feel bound to move an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion which will place on record my views of the Federal compact and the obligations that rest upon us in connection with it, I shall, at the same time, gladly accord my support to any course which, in the opinion of Parliament—if it corresponds with my own opinion—will tend in any way to further the object that the minority in New Brunswick have in view, that is, to obtain the same privileges and rights that they enjoyed at the time of entering the Union, and which they supposed they were entitled to under the compact. Sir, I have no intention to discuss this matter further, because I conceive that it is quite sufficient to make the remarks I have offered, to indicate my own personal feelings, and to indicate the course that I propose to take. I have merely to say this, whatever may be our religious proclivities or feelings, whatever may be the feelings which actuate us in relation to local grievances, it is not well that we should endanger the safety of any of the provinces in relation to matters provided for in the British North America Act, which is our written constitution. Sir, it must be apparent to every one that if we were to attempt violently to lay hands upon that compact for the purpose of aiding a minority in New Brunswick who have a grievance, no matter however just that grievance may be—and from my point of view I think it is one they have a right to complain of—however much we might entertain that feeling, we have no right to do anything that will violate our obligation to defend the constitution under which we live. I may point this out to honourable gentlemen in this House and to the country, that if it were competent for this House, directly or indirectly, to set aside the constitution as regards one of the smaller provinces, it would be equally competent for this House to set it aside as regards the privileges which the Catholics enjoy at this moment in Ontario.”

Now, I point out the significance of these words, because that is just as much a part of the constitutional power of disallowance which is invoked, as was the power of the province of New Brunswick over the subject of education ; therefore, the language must be understood with reference to the well understood principles of the constitution

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under which we live. There could have been no violation in annulling that law, the violation was in interfering with the matter of education which, while it may have been disallowed, was one in regard to which it would have been a grievous wrong to the province, and fraught with serious consequences to the Dominion, if there had been any interference. Now, I think you, Mr. Premier, took a much stronger, and safer, and better ground. At page 616 I find you reported as follows:—

“ Mr. Bowell desired to offer a few remarks in explanation of the vote he was about to give. He intended to vote against the amendment of the hon. member for Quebec Centre, and for this reason: because he (Mr. Bowell) was opposed to the passage of any resolution by the House that would interfere in any way—”

That was the Address to the Queen. You agreed with the resolution of Mr. Mackenzie saying there should be no interference, but you declined to follow the addition, that which proposed to express regret that New Brunswick had not modified the law, and to ask Her Majesty to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to make a change.

“ He was opposed to any resolution by the House which would interfere in any way, directly or indirectly, with the legislation of the province of New Brunswick, or any other province upon any question, and if he understood the motion aright, it was similar in character to that which was proposed by the hon. member for Stanstead two or three years ago, which asked the interference of the Imperial Government. If the motion proposed by the Hon. First Minister, which raised a fair and square issue, had been put to the House without any milk-and-water amendment, he would have had great pleasure in voting for it.”

That is what you said, and you voted for the principle that the House should not interfere with the legislation of New Brunswick in the school matters of that province, but you would not adopt the words proposed to be added as a soothing syrup in connection with it, by asking the Queen to use her influence to interfere with the will of the province. Now, it will be in the recollection of the hon. gentlemen of the Privy Council that shortly afterwards the question of education in Prince Edward Island came up. They passed a school law in that island, and the strongest efforts were made to have it disallowed, when Mr. Mackenzie's Government was still in office. In a blue-book containing the school laws and other educational matters in Assiniboia, Prince Edward Island, the North-west Territories and Manitoba, including the judgment of the Supreme Court respecting the appeal from the minority in Manitoba, and printed by order of Parliament, you will find an account of the Prince Edward Island case, when petitions were presented, in substance the same as the petitions now before you. In the Minute of the Executive Council, in answer to these petitions, and to which I referred the other day, I find this language:—

“ The great principle that the public moneys shall not be appropriated for the purpose of teaching sectarian dogmas or creeds, is one which a large majority of the people of this province value very highly, and which they will not surrender without a struggle, commensurate with the importance they attach to the principle itself. It has been the underlying principle of our educational laws for years, and though attacked in many ways and from many quarters, has so far been preserved intact.”

Then Mr. Laflamme, who was then Minister of Justice, went into all the complaints which formed the subject-matter of the petition. His conclusions are all that I will trouble you with. He considered all the objections, and finally came to this conclusion:—

“ Great stress has been laid on section 15 as imposing an unjust tax upon the parents neglecting or refusing to send their children to the district school, thereby causing a deficiency in the average attendance, and leaving absolutely to the discretion of the trustees to determine the amount and to levy an assessment on the parties.

“ This provision I consider to be severe and giving somewhat arbitrary power to trustees in fixing the penalty and in the selection of offenders. It confers the power of levying an additional tax at the discretion of the trustees. The previous laws give the right to trustees to levy the amount of the deficiency on the district, which necessarily comprised those who complied with, and those who refused to submit to the law. If we

are bound to consider the right of regulating education as absolutely appertaining to each province, except where the privilege of establishing separate schools existed by law, it must be admitted that they have equally the right to attach to the provisions of such laws the conditions and penalties required to secure its object; however arbitrary or unjust the mode of enforcing it may appear, it would not seem proper for the Federal authorities to attempt to interfere with the details or the accessories of a measure of the Local Legislature, the principles and objects of which are entirely within their province."

This agitation began in 1872 and went on till 1877, and here again we find that both the great parties in the country seem to have adopted as their rule that there should be no interference in matters of this kind. I do not know how it can be better put, or more strongly, than it was by Sir John Thompson in the debate on this question in 1893. I read from *Hansard*, page 1793:—

"The principle had been well settled in this legislature time and again that no statute regarding education passed by a province ought to be destroyed by disallowance. On the contrary, if it were *ultra vires* of the legislature, that fact ought to be ascertained and established by judicial decision. I shall refer in a few moments to the precedents by which that was well laid down and well established. But it was obviously, from start to finish, a principle which would commend itself to the common sense of any government and any legislature."

Then, speaking of the case of Prince Edward Island, he said:—

"That case was obviously parallel to the New Brunswick case, as to the want of sanction of law for the privileges which Roman Catholics enjoyed at the time of the Union, and therefore the repealing Act was declared to be *intra vires* of the provincial legislature, and not to be interfered with. The complaint of the Roman Catholic minority of Prince Edward Island was as strong as the complaint from the province of Manitoba."

Then he quotes from Mr. Blake's speech, which I find in this same volume, page 1810. Mr. Blake's speech was quoted by Sir John Thompson with approval. Mr. Blake says:—

"Those members who have long been here will well remember the New Brunswick school case, which was agitated for many years, and in the course of which agitation, I hoped that some political aspects of that and of analogous questions were finally settled—settled, at all events, for the party with which I had acted, and for the humble individual who is now addressing you. I regard it as settled, for myself, at any rate, first of all, that as a question of policy—there shall be no disallowance of educational legislation, for the reason that in the opinion of this parliament, some other or different policy than that which the province has thought fit to adopt would be better."

Now, the reason I trespass on your time by making these quotations is this: that when you reflect for a moment on what is asked here, I think you will agree with me that the interference by the Council in this matter, an interference which is to give jurisdiction to Parliament, would be a greater violation, would be more humiliating, as I have stated already, to the province, than disallowance itself. Disallowance would mean merely that that particular statute is wiped out from the Statute-book, and the province would still be free to go on and re-enact that law, as we know that to have been done in the province of Ontario in the case of the Streams Bill, which was disallowed certainly twice, and was again re-enacted, but finally remained law. That gives time for consideration and reflection. It shows that the view taken by the central body and the view taken by the legislative body, are antagonistic. It enables the people of both the central and local bodies to have an opportunity for reflection and consideration, and ultimately, under our system, it is to be hoped that the right course will be adopted. But what are you asked to do here? You are asked to take the first step in the passage of a law, a law which, when passed, so far as the province is concerned, is absolute and irrevocable, and I venture to say so far as this Parliament is concerned, is absolute and irrevocable. The power of this Parliament is limited to pass such remedial law as may be necessary to carry out an order made by this government. Now, Parliament makes that remedial law, which cannot be interfered with by the local legislature, or even by

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Parliament itself. Under these circumstances the jurisdiction for exercising the power of control passes away, except that it resides with the Imperial Parliament.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—That is, that the Parliament of Canada cannot repeal or amend its own Acts?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Its own Act passed under this section.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Of course, the local legislature could get into the same position in the event of disallowance if, in the event of a remedial order being considered likely to occur, they agreed to legislate.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Of course, if they legislated they could prevent all these happenings. What I mean is that if the local legislature refuses to carry out any order that is made here, then there is a power in the central body to pass it. But just as there is a power to pass that law, it is a power *ad hoc*, that power being exercised, it comes to an end.

Hon. Mr. OUMET.—Do you propose to cite authorities in support of that proposition?

Mr. McCARTHY.—I can give you the authorities if that would be of any service to the Council, on the equivalent question of powers.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—The *Globe* has given us authorities on exactly the same lines.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I can hand in authorities showing that when a power is given to a trustee to be exercised, and is exercised by the trustee, it is then gone and he cannot revoke it. I think the lawyers in the Council will agree to that. The question is whether this is not just an *ad hoc* power. Legislation with regard to education is given to the province, with that exception. Parliament had the power in 1871 to create a province; Parliament therefore had power to assign a certain portion of its authority over that territory which was then called Manitoba, reserving to itself this particular fragment of authority respecting education, and that being exercised, it appears to me that power is gone.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I suppose it is hard to find a parallel case in a legislature?

Mr. McCARTHY.—You cannot find any.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Do I understand you to say that in case a less measure of justice were given, it might be supplemented?

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, and I say so still. But you cannot withdraw. If you pass a remedial order in the terms of my learned friend's bill, and Parliament at the first session, did not go the whole length of that, there would then be authority in another session to implement so far as necessary, the measure, and only to that extent, in order to carry out the intention of the Governor's order. Now, can you imagine, with the feeling that exists throughout the Dominion with regard to provincial rights and the non-interference by the federal authority, anything more irritating, anything more calculated to disturb, and to create ill-feeling, and to destroy the harmony which should prevail, than the passage of a law in Ottawa, by this Parliament, for the purpose of settling educational matters in the province of Manitoba? Remember, it is not because you have the power to do it that it is always wise to exercise that power. Let us not forget that Manitoba was almost driven to the verge of rebellion a short time ago by the disallowance of her railway laws; let us not forget that Sir John A. Macdonald found it necessary to abandon that policy of disallowance which had been pursued for some years in regard to vetoing its railway bills which interfered with the general policy of the central government regarding the Pacific Railway. Don't let us forget that the act of the Imperial Parliament which imposed the Tea Tax was a valid and legal act, but it brought about the Revolution. The Imperial Parliament has power to pass laws for Canada, the Imperial Parliament is omnipotent wherever the British flag flies. Its power is not questioned, but what is questioned is the wisdom, and the propriety, and the statesmanlike policy of exercising that power. I speak with the greatest possible deference to this body, but I speak with all the strength of language that I can command, to warn you that you are now asked to take the first step in creating a line of difficulties which, I venture to say, the youngest man sitting on that council board will not live to see the end of. ● And all for what purpose? Why, Sir, in a population of probably 190,000 in Manitoba, there appears to be 10,000, or 15,000, or 20,000, if you like, who desire to continue the system of French and Catholic schools which was established

by an enactment passed when the legislature cannot be said to have been controlled by very great wisdom, as I do not think the intelligence of those few half-breeds can compare at all with the intelligence of the later settlers who have gone in; I say because these people passed that law is it pretended that the province is never to be at liberty to repeal it? When the province repeals it deliberately, shall a body come here and, *ex debito*, ask successfully that the Governor in Council shall annul the School Act and restore that which they, in their wisdom and justice, thought ought to be repealed? Now, I appear here representing not merely an individual but a province, who are seeking to do what they think in their judgment is best for themselves, seeking to work out their system under difficulties that we are not capable here, perhaps, of appreciating to the full. We cannot realize the enormous task which has been cast upon them of providing for the education of the people, not merely those from the older provinces of Canada, but the immigrants from foreign countries, whom they are endeavouring to weld together into a homogeneous population. Under these circumstances I venture to think that this Council will hesitate before they take a step which will limit or deprive the local legislature of this right. Let me remind you that this question is to be viewed, not in the light of the interests or feelings of the province of Quebec, or of any other part of the Dominion, but in the light of the interests, and welfare, and prosperity, and peace of the province whose law you are asked to change and to amend. Viewed in that light, and regard being had to the circumstances which I have had the honour to submit to the Council, I fully realize that I have not been able to grasp, in the time at my disposal, or to master the intricacies of this question, so fully as I would have liked, in order to present it properly. I ask the board to remember, that the last word has not by any means been said on this question of the education of the people of the province of Manitoba. Now, while my learned friend, Mr. Ewart, quarrelled with what he called a neutral system of schools, I want you to remember that there are just two systems, or three if you like. There is the denominational system—and, if you want a definition of that, you will find it in the case of New Brunswick, which appears in the official document I quoted from, showing what a denominational school is. I say that while my learned friend complained of this form of religious exercises which was prescribed by the advisory board, you will recollect that the Hon. Mr. Pelletier speaks in strong language of the preference on the part of his people for a system permitting religious instruction in schools, instead of the secular or godless system to which reference was made. Mr. Pelletier, in the speech from which I quoted yesterday, says

“Mr. Laurier declares that he would only settle the school question in case the schools were Protestant. If, therefore, he considers that the schools are neutral or without any religion he will do nothing. I have no hesitation in saying, gentlemen, that between the system of Protestant schools and neutral schools, both being had, the Protestant school is yet to be preferred to the neutral schools, from many points of view. In a Protestant school principles are taught to the children which Catholics do not admit. In the neutral school the child is made an atheist, and he is brought up in ignorance of God and of all those religious principles which should be inculcated into the minds of the young in order to prepare them for the battle of life. In the Protestant schools the children are taught what we Catholics believe to be errors, but they teach at least that there exists a God whom all should adore and to whom all should pray. The child is led into error in the manner of practising this belief in God, that he or she is directed towards altars before which, in our opinion, they should not kneel, but they are taught at least that their heart and their intelligence should regulate their existence in view of a future and immortal life. At each day they should bow the head under the beneficent influence of prayer, because faith and prayer are the two grand qualities of man. In the neutral school, where all religion is banished, doubt, scepticism and incredulity are prepared, and a population grows up without religion, which is the greatest of all evils. In the Protestant school children are taught that the truths of our religion are not applicable as we understand them, but the parents can, perhaps, counterbalance these theories received at school and correct the errors which may have taken root. In the neutral school it is taught to the child who has prayed at home that prayer is not necessary. Religious education for the child is the accessory and necessary complement of instruction. Therefore in the neutral school this principle is reversed, or it is

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rendered inapplicable. It has been asked why not speak of religion to children in their family, and speak to them of other things in their schools? and to it is has been added that common schools could be established for all creeds. This is impossible."

I read that as the best answer to the argument of Mr. Ewart in regard to the exercises of prayer that are in force in these non-sectarian schools. Therefore I conclude by saying that the schools, being non-sectarian by law—so that if they transgress that law they can be corrected by the courts, as the administration of any other law can be corrected—the schools being such as even Mr. Pelletier says are to be preferred to a secular system, being such as that a majority of the Roman Catholic children of Ontario are frequenting them, being of a character such as that, according to the highest mandate, the authority which all Catholics revere and respect, they are bound to send their children to them, is this school system of Manitoba to be disallowed and upset by an order from this Council? Now, I ask pardon of the Council if I make a personal reference, which I am very sorry indeed to be obliged to do. I have endeavoured to conduct my argument without any personalities, or without any reference to parties, or to the reasons of my speaking here in a representative capacity on behalf of the Government and the Legislature of Manitoba, but perhaps, without contradiction, this allusion that has been made by Mr. Ewart would be taken as an admission on my part that it was correct. He made a quotation—I do not know why he did not do it in a manly way, I do not know why he made it all. I do not know what my view has to do with this question, but on page 15 of his argument he quotes from a Dr. Morrisson, a gentleman whom I have not the honour of knowing, and who does not seem to know very much of what he is talking about. He says:—

"Anticipating the appearance of this question in the arena of federal politics, Mr. McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association have entered upon a campaign of open hostility to the Roman Catholic church, her religion and members."

Now, I say there is not one word of truth in that from beginning to end. I am not connected, and never have been connected, with the Protestant Protective Association. This is not the first time I have disclaimed it. I never was even a member of the order of which you, Mr. Premier, was at one time, and perhaps still may be, a distinguished ornament. I have never had anything to do with any such body of men.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—If you had, perhaps you would not have made the reference you did up west.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I never said one word against the order.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—No, but your information about it was wrong.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That may be so, but my father was a member of the order, and I would not like to say anything that would reflect upon him, or the order to which he belonged.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—I would like to have been there to meet you.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I am willing at any time to meet you on the stump or elsewhere. Now, I want to deny that I have entered on any campaign of open hostility to our Roman Catholic fellow subjects. I never yet, and I hope I never shall, make any charge or accusation against my Roman Catholic fellow subjects. I respect their right and acknowledge their right to their religion, just as I claim the right to exercise my own judgment as to what religion I shall follow. Therefore, it is a slander, and I am sorry my learned friend has seen fit to put it into a document which will be widely circulated; I regret still more that if he was determined to do it, he did not have the manliness to do it in a direct manner, instead of quoting the language of another. In conclusion I beg to thank the Council for your patient and attentive hearing. I certainly cannot complain of any want of attention and of respect for the gentlemen whom I represent—and I shall take care so to report to them; and whatever effect may be given to my arguments, they have had at the hands of this Council a most attentive hearing, and I thank you for your kindness in that regard.

Mr. EWART.—I do not think that I said, although so reported, "Mr. McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association." I think what I did say was "Mr. McCarthy and the Protestant Protective Association." However that may be whatever I said I certainly did not intend to connect Mr. McCarthy with the Protestant Association. As

to the other part, I think that I could fully justify myself were this the proper place. However, I am very glad to take my learned friend's disclaimer that he has never shown any hostility to the Roman Catholic Church upon general principles, and I am sorry to say in partial justification of the language I used that certainly the Roman Catholics have taken his strenuous attacks upon the Jesuit Order, which is a very widespread branch of their church, as an attack upon their church. I do not think that if my learned friend were to take his little hatchet and cut off an important branch of a tree and afterwards deny that he hit the tree that he would go down to posterity as a shining example of heroic truthfulness, it seems to me that he would rather be taken as making some subtle distinction between the branch and the tree itself. However, I am very glad to hear my learned friend say that he does not intend to attack the Roman Catholic Church, and I would like his disclaimer to go further and say that he does not now intend to attack a very important branch of that church or again to charge some of the members of it with having poisoned one of the popes.

And now I come to Mr. O'Donohue's statement. He was asked for his credentials. He left hurriedly, I may tell the Council, and he was unable to get the credentials before he came away. His co-religionists feeling that possibly he might be asked for them, determined to rectify the matter, and called a mass meeting the second night after he left. They have sent them after him, and as he will not have an opportunity of addressing the Council again, I shall read those credentials for him :—

“ On Thursday night at St. Mary's school a mass meeting of Catholics was held. Matters of importance were discussed, especially Mr. John O'Donohue's departure for Ottawa on the mission of testifying as a representative Catholic before the Governor in Council on the school case. Severe discussion ensued, and all present strongly denounced Mr. O'Donohue's posing as a representative Catholic. The meeting was unanimous in denouncing him. The secretary was instructed to draft a resolution.

“ A resolution was then put, unanimously carried, and directed by the meeting to be wired at once to Mr. J. S. Ewart, Ottawa. The resolution as carried and sent to Mr. Ewart is as follows :—

“ ‘ We Catholics of Winnipeg, in mass meeting assembled, resolveth herewith :

“ ‘ Having heard of the departure of one John O'Donohue, a trustee of the Protestant school board of Winnipeg, for Ottawa, for the alleged purpose of testifying before the Governor in Council on the Manitoba school case, on behalf of the Government of Manitoba, and posing as a representative Catholic of this province ;

“ ‘ And inasmuch as the said Government of Manitoba failed to contradict the afore-said allegation, when questioned thereon, on the floor of the House by a member of the same ;

“ ‘ That said John O'Donohue is not, nor never has been, a representative of the Catholics of Manitoba, on the school question, or upon any other question ;

“ ‘ And that we strongly and emphatically repudiate any and all such enforced representation by him. Carried unanimously.

“ ‘ (Signed)

“ ‘ D. SMITH,
“ ‘ *Chairman.*

“ ‘ O'CONNELL POWELL,
“ ‘ *Secretary.*'

“ Following the above considerable discussion ensued. It was then moved by J. J. Golden, seconded by Mr. Carroll :

“ ‘ That we, the Catholics of Manitoba, again reiterate the fact that we are a unit on the question of having our own schools, and that there is no better proof of the same than that while paying our taxes to and supporting the so-called public schools, we have at the same time maintained our own schools for the education of our children. Carried unanimously.'

“ Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by J. A. Richard :

“ ‘ Inasmuch as the Honourable Attorney General stated on the floor of the House,

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“He had always maintained that a large number of Roman Catholics did not agree with the proceedings taken in their name, and that a large number of them preferred the public school system to any other system.”

(After having read certain statistics purporting to show the illiteracy prevailing in Catholic countries.)

“It would be a shame and a disgrace to perpetuate such a state of affairs in this country. Taxes had been paid by Catholics for the support of schools under the old system, but those controlling the school had failed in their duty.”

“He did not wish to say anything derogatory of any religious creed, but if the Roman Catholic clergy were allowed to override the people of this country the same undesirable condition would prevail here as in other countries where they predominate.”

“If the present school law compelled Catholic children to attend school and swallow Protestant religion (it would then take away a natural right of the Catholics). But the law did not do this, and having this fact in view the legislation was neither unfair nor ungenerous.”

“We the Catholics of Winnipeg assembled here in mass meeting repudiate all such assertions, and at one and the same time characterize them as maliciously false or willfully ignorant. Carried unanimously.”

These, gentlemen, are the credentials of Mr. O'Donohue. Now for his evidence. He tells us that the teaching in the French schools is bad. He does not understand French and he bases his opinion on what he heard or saw in those schools. It does not require words to displace testimony of that kind. He was however sent to curse and remained to bless; for he tells us that the convents are remarkably distinguished for the good education they impart to their scholars. Now, Mr. O'Donohue knows, (and I should not at all be surprised if it was the fact, with reference to two members of his own family) that almost all the female teachers in the Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba receive their education at those convents. These are the female teachers in Manitoba whom Mr. O'Donohue condemns, who receive their education in the convents where it is such that Mr. O'Donohue can recommend it, and he tells us that it is really better than the education given in the Protestant schools. Another part of his evidence is that there is a large number of the French half-breeds who are unable to sign their names. I do not know at all if the figures are accurate—for my part I am quite content to have it known that there are a great many who are unable to read and write. But what does Mr. O'Donohue draw from that—that these Metis who are unable to read and write have been to the French schools? I return to the charge upon the public schools. I say to my learned friend, that there are a large number of persons in Manitoba who cannot read or write—what do you think of your public schools? My learned friend would reply: They never went to our public schools. I say that they never came to our schools, and why do you charge up the illiteacy to us rather than to the public schools? Now what is the fact with reference to these French half-breeds? We have taken responsibility in connection with them and to the best of our ability we have discharged that responsibility. Who are these French half-breeds? They are more Indian than they are English or French, and a great many of them up to within the last few years could not speak either English or French. They were not those who have settled upon farms nor who had the benefit of parents who were educated such as the Scotch half-breeds who were educated before they came to us and settled on farms. They were not such people at all, but belong to the *coureur des bois*, the *voyageurs*, those restless individuals who until within the last few years hardly owned more than a wigwam or tent. They have now to some extent settled down. Prior to that the good fathers of the Catholic Church followed those roving bands and gave them such education as they could, and I say it redounds to the credit of those Catholic fathers if they have been able now to show such a result that twenty-five per cent of such roving hands are able to sign their names and carry on agriculture to such an extent as to deal with Mr. O'Donohue for implements.

My learned friend Mr. McCarthy commenced very good humouredly by warning the Council against my book because he said that I have had a long connection with this case and was probably very much prejudiced. Prior to his argument, I would have been quite prepared to admit that being only human I probably was very much prejudiced in this case, but after having heard my learned friend's address I am quite prepared in comparison to claim not only perfect sanity but the most perfect impartiality. My learned friend and I have been practising before the bar for a great many years now, before judges whose fundamental principle was that there never was a wrong without a remedy. It has been the boast of the Court of Equity that it implemented the common law system just because there were wrongs for which there were no remedies, but since the Court of Equity has been in operation, and that has been a great many years, the principle has been that there is no wrong without a remedy. But my learned friend seems to have got into a new region altogether, almost into another world, some place where two and two cease to make four. For the last twenty-five years my learned friend and I have been going before courts where we prove that we have a grievance and that the court has jurisdiction, and what do we get? We always get relief—for twenty-five years we never thought it necessary to prove anything further. Although I have listened to his able argument I have not found out what more we have to prove. We have a grievance and there is not a remedy. I say we have got into a region that I am not at all familiar with, and therefore I do not know that I shall be able to meet my learned friend's contentions. Adding two and two together do not now make four. What is the result?—nothing, in the region in which my learned friend has been arguing. He has gone further than that—not only may there be a grievance and the power to remedy, but no remedy, but he has taken the broader ground that where there is a power there may be no corresponding duty. For instance with reference to the very subject of disallowance we are speaking about, it would seem that there is the power to remedy, but there may be no corresponding duty to consider whether you are going to exercise that power or not; there may be some other principles which would actuate you in the matter. Now I desire to read the language of an authority equal to my learned friend, in which it is said:—

“I venture, sir, to ask the House seriously to consider the position in which we stand. The worship of what was called local autonomy which some gentlemen have become addicted to is fraught, I venture to say, with great evils to this Dominion. Our allegiance is due to the Dominion of Canada. The separation into provinces, the right of local self-government which we possess is not to make us less citizens of the Dominion, is not to make us less anxious for the promotion of the welfare of the Dominion; and it is no argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation is within the power of a local parliament, therefore that legislation is not to be disturbed.” (That is as I have understood the purport of my learned friend's argument.)—“By the same Act of Parliament, by which power is conferred upon the local legislature the duty and power—because where there is a power there is a corresponding duty,”—(My learned friend will, I think, agree with that at all events)—“are cast upon the Governor in Council to revise and review the acts of the legislative bodies. If you are to say that because a law has been passed within the legislative authority of the province therefore it must remain, we can easily see, sir, that before long these provinces, instead of coming nearer together, will go further and further apart.” (My learned friend has argued the other way.) “We can see that the only way of making a united Canada and building up a national life and sentiment in the Dominion is by seeing that the laws of one province are not offensive to the laws and institutions, and it may be to the feelings of another.—I will go so far as to say that they must be to some extent taken into consideration.”

I am sure that everyone will be astonished to the last degree to know that that language is the language of Mr. Dalton McCarthy in the Hansard of March, 1889. It is a sound and just view, but two and two do not make four in the atmosphere in which we are to-day. What was the question under consideration. It was the Jesuit Estates Act, where it was thought there ought to be Dominion interference although no harm was done. Now having squared myself with my learned friend to some extent,

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although I hope in a manner not at all offensive to him, I wish to take up a few of the arguments which he has adduced here, and I shall trouble the Council with another reference to historical matters.

With reference to this historical argument the only point in dispute between my learned friend and myself is as to the fourth bill of rights. He did not point out anything wrong in my book, in fact he even referred to it, and I think that I proved in that book that the fourth bill of rights was the one referred to and I think I shall clear up any doubt about it. My learned friend proposed to prove by the "clearest possible testimony" that it was the third bill of rights that the delegates took down, and not the fourth. He commenced his argument under a complete misapprehension and I am sure it will be noticed by every one that he had to change his argument before he finished. His idea was this, that the third bill of rights was adopted by the council of 24 or the legislative assembly, then, having established that, as he thought he could, he was going to say that this fourth bill of rights was not before the council at all or the legislative assembly, that it was altered by the executive. That was the line he was pursuing; but I corrected him and pointed out that neither bill had been before the assembly and he forthwith changed front, and he asked you to assume that it was the third bill of rights that the Council had prepared and that someone had afterwards altered it. No bill of rights was before the legislative assembly, and the only question is, then, whether it was the third or fourth bill of rights that was prepared by the executive of that legislative assembly. He asserts that the third bill of rights was prepared and was afterwards altered, but for that assertion he has nothing but the witness of two individuals, and I wished to point out the extent of their evidence. The first one is Mr. Begg, and it may be sufficient to displace all his authority to say, that although writing in 1894, he never heard that there was any discussion as to whether it was a third or fourth bill of rights. He never pretended to investigate that question and in fact in an interview that I had with him he so admitted. The only other testimony he offers is that of Mr. Taylor, who says that he saw a copy of this bill, but whether it was the same bill, we do not know; so that statement may go for what it is worth. Now, that is the whole evidence of my learned friend. His great mistake was in adopting, from the language of a pamphlet that was written before my book, the statement that the fourth bill of rights was never heard of until 1890, and he says significantly, that is just the time when it was wanted; that it was produced in 1890 when it was wanted in the interest of these separate schools. He says it was never heard of before then. My learned friend did not listen to what I had stated and proved in my opening plea, that the original of this fourth bill of rights—

Mr. McCARTHY.—The affidavits were withdrawn, and you cannot refer to them now.

Mr. EWART.—I did not withdraw, however, the certified copy of that bill of rights produced from the Department of Justice, and that copy of the bill of rights has been in the Department of Justice no less than 16 years prior to "the first time when it was even heard of." This fourth bill of rights was first heard of in 1870, and it is now of record in the Justice Department, as having been put in at the Lepine trial, which was the most celebrated trial that ever took place in Manitoba, as early as 1874, and put in with evidence proving that it was the original bill of rights.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Who put it in at the trial?

Mr. EWART.—I think it was the defence.

Mr. McCARTHY.—You must produce a certified copy.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—It is not printed.

Mr. EWART.—It ought to be printed, all the affidavits ought to be printed. Now there was another point in my learned friend's argument where, as it seemed to me, that the Mr. McCarthy whom I have known for a great many years, and have always admired, not only for his great legal and political attainments, but for his unimpeachable integrity—where it seemed to me that Mr. McCarthy had got away from himself to-day; because I cannot imagine that Mr. McCarthy, under the influence of anything but some overwhelming passion or dominating prejudice, would have referred to these pledges and promises which I produced and proved here—I do not mean by affidavits, but in other ways—in the slighting way that he has referred to them. For instance, with reference

to the compact made at the time of the union of Manitoba with Canada, when a great treaty was made by which half the territory that Canada now possesses, was added to its domains, although that treaty was made under Imperial sanction and under the view and direction of Imperial officers, although he admits that "the minority perhaps, had a right, under the circumstances, to expect a different state of things" from that to which they are subjected to-day, my learned friend, instead of meeting my argument, and saying directly, no, there was no such compact, has said in this technical fashion, It is not in the bond, and we must be governed by the exact language.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—What agreement?

Mr. EWART.—The compact in the Manitoba Act.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I do not quite understand you.

Mr. EWART.—The Manitoba Act is the agreement. My learned friend does not deny that we have on record the view of Sir John A. Macdonald (who was the negotiator of that treaty) that separate schools had been obtained for the new territory. He can see for himself that it was the opinion of their Lordships of the Privy Council, indicated clearly enough, that such was the intention. What they say is that the draughting is defective,—that they cannot say that the intention was put in clear language. My learned friend knows that in the course of his practice, dozens of agreements have been reformed on account of defective draughting, but he has never raised against an application to reform them such an argument as he has raised with reference to this compact, that because the draughting was badly done, therefore the agreement, when its intention is known and ascertained by direct testimony, should not have its agreed force. That is all my learned friend has to say. He advises you to take the advice of their Lordships of the Privy Council, who say it is better to be governed by the exact words. No doubt a court of law has to do that, but when my learned friend advises you to do what a court of law does, when he advises Parliament to do what a court of law does, to be bound by its own language when it knows that that was not its own intention, then I say he is giving you bad advice.

Then, with reference to one of the other contracts, to one to which Mr. Greenway was a party, he interposes a denial by telegram, and says that Mr. Greenway has denied it. Referring to the interviews Mr. Greenway had with the Reverend Vicar General, first at the Archbishop's palace and in the following morning at Mr. Alloway's office, my learned friend interposes, I say a denial. Mr. Greenway has denied that before. He has given a general denial to the whole statement, but he has never denied, and dare not deny, that he did pay a visit to the Archbishop's palace, and made an appointment with the Vicar-General for the next morning in Mr. Alloway's office to get his answer, and that in pursuance of what was done there, Mr. Prendergast joined his administration. Mr. Greenway never attempted to deny that, and if he does, I will prove it by a sheaf of affidavits. My learned friend has interposed again a technical objection to the other promises that were made. He cannot deny them, for they never have been denied. As to the first, when the French Catholic members assented to the abolition of their great safeguard they had in the Senate, my learned friend's criticism now is that what they were particularly thinking of at the time, was not the schools but the French language. But there is no doubt that the language of the promise covers the schools as well as the French language, and that the promises given were wide and general in their terms. My learned friend says, as a technical objection to that, Why, what business had these people to make those promises? They were the representatives of the people in the legislative assembly asking the French members to give up a safeguard which they had. My learned friend says, Yes, they made those promises, but those whom they represented on that occasion are not to be bound by them, there was no mandate to make those promises. I do not pretend that, as a matter of law, if we had the signature of every individual in Manitoba at that time to these promises, they would be legally binding upon the parties. I cannot say that; I cannot even say that if the province had declared by an act of the legislature so and so, that would be binding. His objection goes no further than this, that technically they were not legally bound. I admit that, but still I dare say that the Mr. McCarthy, whom I have known to this date, has never interposed objections of that kind, to his own promises, or to those of his friends. Then with reference to Mr. Martin's pro-

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mises, promises he was authorized to make by the Liberal party, my learned friend interposes the same objection, he says that Mr. Martin was not authorized to make that statement. Now, I do not pretend to say that the Liberal party was absolutely bound by what Mr. Martin said on that occasion; but I would put it to the Liberal party, and ask if they are going to act upon principles of that kind? I do not think my learned friend would have a very high opinion of them; I do not think he would predict for a party that acted upon principles of that kind, a long lease of life. It would be impossible, I am glad to say, for any political party to live two years in Canada and have anything of a respectable following, which laid down as a principle that they could make promises in profusion at the polls, but the moment they were returned to power they could break them. Now, I ask the Liberal party, if they are prepared to accept such principles, if they are prepared to adopt the view that their lieutenants and their leaders may go before the people at a critical election, and obtain power by virtue of those promises, and then turn round and say they were not authorized. It seems to me all these promises have a direct bearing upon the petition we are arguing here to-day. It seems to me that if we can prove, not only that we have had rights, and have lost them, but that we have been tricked out of them, that is a very strong argument for their restoration, and for giving a lesson to the tricksters.

I do not intend to follow my learned friend very far in his long discussion as to whether this Council is sitting now as a judicial body or not. If I were to say anything, it would be nothing more than this, that I should think that one could not either affirm positively that they are acting as a judicial body or a non-judicial body. I should think that in some senses they are judicial, in other senses they are not. But, I would say that they have to proceed in this matter in a judicial manner, and they have to bring to bear upon it a judicial spirit. There is a grievance here, there are complaints and there are defendants. We come before you as an appellate jurisdiction, with our grievance in the shape of a complaint,—by a complainant complaining against a respondent. I think therefore you should proceed in this matter in a judicial spirit, to investigate the complaint upon the lines justice, and fairness, and reasonableness demand, and to decide upon the line of duty, not upon the line of mere political expediency as to what you should do under the circumstances. I may be permitted to read here a quotation from a speech of Mr. Blake, where he says:

“But, Sir, besides the great positive gain of obtaining the best guidance, there are other, and, in my opinion not unimportant gains besides. Ours is a popular government and when burning questions arise inflaming the public mind, when agitation is rife as to the political action of the Executive or the Legislature—which action is to be based on legal questions, obviously beyond the grasp of the people at large;—when the people are on such questions provoked by cries of creed and race, then I maintain that a great public good is attainable by the submission of such legal questions to legal tribunals, with all the customary securities for a sound judgment; and whose decisions passionless and dignified, accepted by each of us as binding in our own affairs involving fortune, freedom, honour, life itself are most likely to be accepted by us all in questions of public concern.”

This language seems to me to afford a strong reason for adopting the suggestion, I might almost say, the ruling, of their Lordships of the Privy Council. My learned friend has, perhaps, properly characterized what they have said in some portion of their judgment as *obiter*, that is, that what they said was not absolutely necessary in order to give answers to the questions that were put to them. Nevertheless it seems to me that Mr. Blake's language affords a good reason for being influenced by what their Lordships have said, and for adopting the suggestions which they have made.

Mr. Ewart here suspended his argument until to-morrow.

Mr. McCARTHY.—I beg to refer the hon. gentlemen of the Council to chapter 25 of 54 and 55 Victoria, which is the Exchequer Court Act. I draw your attention to the fact that an act of Parliament is merely advisory.

At 4.30 p.m. the Privy Council adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1895.

The Privy Council met at 11 o'clock a.m.

Present :—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Ives, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Daly, Hon. Mr. Angers, and Hon. Mr. Dickey.

Mr. EWART.—Before commencing my reply to Mr. McCarthy's arguments, I think it would be well that I should summarize what, in my opinion, those arguments were. It seems to me that he had nine of them, and I would like to state them, because I intend to take them up and answer each in detail, and I hope satisfactorily to all. His first argument was that there should be no coercion of a great province, more particularly when, by so doing, its jurisdiction would be taken away, and still more particularly in a local matter. His second argument was that separate schools were bad in themselves, and there were various sub-headings under that one heading. The third was that the present schools in Manitoba were non-sectarian, and therefore unobjectionable. His fourth was that Catholics can and do send their children to the public schools, instancing such cases both in Ontario and Manitoba. As a fifth argument, he gave us a history of the school case for the purpose of showing that Manitoba is not only a unit upon this question, but that it had proceeded with the greatest deliberation possible. He then said that before the Council could interfere, it would have to come to the conclusion that a separate school system was the best possible system, or at all events, preferable. As a seventh argument, he defined national schools and gave some reasons for approving of them. His eighth argument was that the New Brunswick case showed that the determined and settled policy of the Parliament of Canada, was non-interference in matters relating to education; and his ninth argument was that, at all events, there are very few Catholics in Manitoba, and the injustice therefore cannot be very great. Commencing with the first, namely, that there should be no coercion of a great province, at all events, in purely local matters, and by the offensive method of appeal, I say that is not the true way to present the case before the Council. What we are complaining of is coercion, and what we ask the Council and Parliament to do is to stop that coercion. My learned friend pleads for liberty for the people; that is what we plead for. My learned friend has mistaken the position. It is we who are pleading for liberty for the people, liberty to have their own schools conducted in the way their consciences dictate. My learned friend says, No, let Manitoba coerce all these people and drag them by force, by applying one screw after another, to come into line and send their children to schools which their consciences disapprove. He argued that in no possible case ought the Dominion interfere. I ventured to quote, against that position, his own language. I would remind him, further, that that has not been the practice, and that that has not been the policy with reference to the important subject of disallowance. For instance, in the Ontario Streams case, a case with which my learned friend, I think, was professionally identified, he succeeded in getting the Dominion Government to intervene three times, upon this principle—as can easily be found by reference to the record—that vested rights should not be interfered with; that individual property was there taken away without compensation; and the principle was then laid down distinctly, and it seems to me in accordance with justice, that where vested rights are taken away, that where flagrant injustice is found to have been done, that where it is made clear that the province is coercing and improperly interfering with the rights, even of one single individual, that is a case for interference by the supreme authority vested in His Excellency in Council. Then the Jesuit Estates Act, although there was no interference in that case, proceeded upon precisely the same principle. It was not doubted that if there was a case made out for interference, as in the case of the Streams Bill, a case where vested rights were taken away and an injustice done, there should be interference. But we all remember that it was said, Why, nobody is complaining of this. Nobody knew anything about it until some gentlemen in Toronto pointed out to them that there was some hidden injustice in the Act. So far as the Protestants in Quebec were concerned, the Act was passed without complaint;

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and afterwards, when certain points with reference to the Act were brought to their attention, they asked the Government to amend them, and they were amended. Now, I say that these two cases proceeded upon the same principle, namely, that when a grave injustice is done, a case for interference is made out.

But my learned friend says, in answer to all that, and in answer to what I have read from his own speech, that that will apply to every case except education. I think it would be interesting to take his language, and while reading it, to make the exception that he suggests. I am sure when I have finished, that, while he will still say that the principle he laid down would be a very useful one for this occasion, it is one that I think, he would be heartily ashamed of:—

“The worship of what is called local autonomy, which some gentlemen have become addicted to, is fraught, I venture to say, with great evil to this Dominion—except in connection with education. Our allegiance is due to the Dominion of Canada—except in relation to education; the separation into provinces, the right of local self-government which we possess—except in relation to education,—is not to make us less citizens of the Dominion, is not to make us less anxious for the promotion of the welfare of the Dominion—except in connection with education, and it is no argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation is within the power of the local parliament, therefore that legislation is not to be disturbed—except in connection with education. By the same Act of Parliament by which power is conferred upon the local legislature, the duty and power—because where there is a power there is a corresponding duty—except in cases relating to education—are cast upon the Governor in Council to revise and review the Acts of the legislative bodies—except in cases relating to education. * * * If you are to say that because a law has been passed within the legislative authority of the province, therefore it must remain—except in relation to education—we can easily see that before long these provinces, instead of coming nearer together, will go further and further apart—unless it be in cases relating to education. We can see that the only way of making a united Canada and building up a national life and national sentiment in the Dominion, is by seeing that the laws of one province are not offensive to the laws and institutions, and it may be, the feelings of another—except in matters relating to education.”

Now, he was wrong in saying that his language had no reference to education. It was laid down as a general principle, a principle with which I think all reasonable men will agree; but he says now that it had no reference to education. Why did he speak of it then with reference to the Jesuits Estates Act? That, it seems to me, had something to do with education; the lands were set apart for educational purposes; and one of the questions debated with reference to the Jesuits Estates Act, was the assertion that the money was not properly applied to education, but was left to the disposition of His Holiness of Rome. And why should we make an exception with reference to education—of all things in the world? Why single out education? Because the constitution, the very clause of which we are debating here to-day, provides specially for education? My learned friend says there should be no disallowance, there should be no interference in any case, except with reference to education. And why no, when the constitution makes particular reference to that very subject, and a particular provision for interference upon that subject? I would suggest to him that there is another subject that he may much better except from the generality of subjects, than education, and that is finance. Is the Dominion to interfere with provincial finances? I should think a much stronger case could be made out for finance than for education, if any exception is to be made, and the Jesuits Estates Act was a matter relating to finance.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Your bill proposes to interfere with local finances.

Mr. EWART.—No.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, you say that the grant for educational purposes should be divided.

Mr. EWART.—What we say is that we want to be restored to the enjoyment of the rights we had before they were taken away.

Then my learned friend says this is a drastic way of interfering, one that would be objectionable to the local legislature. I cannot see that disallowance seems to me more objectionable than interfering in any other way, when there is a jurisdiction over the

subject. In the case of disallowance, there is simply destruction. My learned friend says that it may lead to reconciliation. Well, that is not our experience so far. So far from disallowance leading to reconciliation, it leads to heartburnings and to re-enactment of the statute. I cannot see why there should be any objection on the part of the province to the exercise of jurisdiction here. If the province were supreme in this matter, if the province had exclusive jurisdiction in this matter, then I could very well understand that the province would say, This matter is within our jurisdiction only, keep your hands off. But when it is not such a case, when the jurisdiction is here according to the constitution, what grounds have they for argument? Apart from the constitution, of course, you can argue anything you like; but what ground for complaint have they, under the constitution, that the Dominion Government or Parliament should interfere? The Supreme Court at Ottawa undertakes, under Dominion legislation, to interfere with the decisions of our own courts. What business have they to do it? The reply is, That is the constitution, and if you don't like it, of course, agitate and get it changed.

My learned friend says that if the Parliament of Canada passes an act, such act remains for ever, it can never be undone. I do not agree with him on that point. But if he is right, it seems to me that it is an argument that ought to apply more to the Provincial Government, to the Provincial Legislature, than to the Dominion authorities. It seems to me that his argument means this, Don't remedy this wrong that has been done because, if you do, you cannot take away that remedy afterwards: that is, let this grievance remain unremedied, because if you apply the remedy the remedy is going to remain. Now that seems to me an extraordinary argument. It may be an argument to apply to the local legislature:—You are losing your jurisdiction. But I do not agree with him that Parliament would not have power to repeal. If you will allow me, I will make a suggestion how to obviate all difficulties. The Dominion could pass a statute for a limited time and then it would run out. That is one way of relieving the difficulty. That, however, would not suit us at all, because we might have just as bad a government at the end of 10 years as we have now. Then, there is another suggestion. The Dominion Parliament could pass an Act which would be in force until repealed, and as soon as it was repealed, it would cease to have force, not because of the repeal, but because of the provision in the original statute.

Hon. Mr. HAGGART.—Do you mean to say we could assume jurisdiction for ever by putting in a clause of that kind, that we preserve the power always of repealing it afterwards.

Mr. EWART.—Yes, of repealing the statute afterwards.

When he says that this is purely a local matter, I cannot agree with him at all. It does not seem to me at all to be a matter of indifference to the whole Dominion, that the principle of coercion should actuate legislation in Manitoba, and whether vested rights are to be interfered with there or not. It seems to me Canada is interested in the progress of Manitoba, as of every other province, and an injustice there cannot be tolerated without injury to the whole. Suppose, however, that it is merely a local matter, then, the only complaint is that under the constitution the local legislature is not supreme. I would like to point out that the local legislature is more supreme over its local affairs than is any state in the Union. No state in the Union has power to take away vested rights, but the province of Manitoba to-day has more power with reference to vested rights—and that is what we are dealing with here—than has any of the States; and yet Manitoba objects and says she has not got power enough. I say that the only objection is with the constitution, if it has not given her greater power than any state in the Union. In the States such legislation is *ultra vires*; here, however, the province has power to pass legislation, subject, not to be declared *ultra vires*, but to be overridden by the better judgment of Parliament. There are a variety of local matters, however, other than these which are provided for in the constitution, that are beyond the powers of the local legislature. For instance, there is one that, if it were in force in Ontario, I think my learned friend would have pointed it out long before now: there is one with reference to Quebec, namely, that Quebec is utterly unable to alter twelve of her own constituencies; she is prohibited from doing that by the British North America Act. What is more absolutely a local matter than arranging constituencies for the

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Legislative Assembly? yet the province of Quebec cannot do it. And why not? Because it was so provided for the protection of the Protestants in the province of Quebec. That was not to be done, and they have never attempted to do it, and of course they are not going to do it. I say that there is a local matter, and yet the province has not supreme power to deal with it; because such is the constitution. No province is supreme in reference to matters relating to agriculture. Any province may pass a law with reference to agriculture, but the British North America Act gives power to the Dominion to override any such law. What is more local in its nature than a matter relating to agriculture? Yet, that is the constitution, we are bound by the constitution, and we cannot get away from it. Now, I wish to point out that at the time of Confederation this subject was brought up for discussion, and this power of disallowance was discussed at great length. It was suggested that the provinces should not have power to take away vested rights within those provinces. It was foreseen that in the provinces, some of them very immature, there might be an interference with vested rights, and a great injustice done; but it was thought better to reserve the disallowance power for the central authorities. I do not wish to trouble you with long quotations from the debates, but I will give you merely a citation from Mr. Clement's book on the Canadian constitution, page 173:—

“Throughout the debates it was clearly recognized that the exercise by the Dominion Government of the power of disallowance was to be exercised in support of federal unity, *e.g.* to preserve the minorities in different parts of the confederated provinces from the hands of the majorities.”

Now, my learned friend used an argument—I think it was suggested by the Secretary of State—that if the Roman Catholics were in the majority in Manitoba, and they provided for public schools according to their way of thinking, ought the Dominion to interfere? He says, No, if there was a conscience clause for the benefit of Protestants. There would be a case, he thinks, if the Roman Catholics did what the Protestants have done here, unless the Catholics provided for the conscience of Protestants.

Mr. McCARTHY.—No, you did not understand me. If they established denominational schools, which I do not admit, and deny that they have been established here.

Mr. EWART.—If they established schools according to their way of thinking, of course they would be denominational schools, and if they did not provide for the conscience of Protestants, then there ought to be interference; and yet we have here a system of schools with no provision for the conscience of Catholics, and there ought to be no interference! It shows the different ways one can look at the same thing.

His next argument is that separate schools are bad, and he gives quotations. I do not pretend to dwell long upon them in reply. He argued that the dogmas taught in the denominational schools violated the principle of the separation of church and state; yet he himself advocates the teaching of religion in schools where the population consists, as he read, of Icelanders, Mennonites, Polish Jews, French, Hungarians, Finlanders, and Gaelic-speaking Crofters, besides Protestants and Catholics. I hope he may never be asked to formulate a religion which is going to be suitable to all these. He says that separate schools are injurious to unity, and he quotes from Dr. King to that effect, a gentleman who, while advocating unity for the Catholics, has been for many years engaged in conducting a separate school, although of a voluntary character, which has for its object the withdrawal of Presbyterians and others from the common schools.

Then his contention with reference to separate schools is that they produce illiteracy. I have never been able to understand at all how it is that illiteracy is connected with church government or any other government of schools. I can very well understand that it has some bearing upon the character of peoples; it may have some bearing upon their character in this way, that some nations may not be so anxious for education as others. But I cannot see how it has any bearing one way or another upon the question, Which is the best system of schools?—because none of those schools produce illiteracy. It is not charged by my learned friend, or any one else, that if people go to those schools, or schools of any kind, they come out illiterate. He has given a good many statistics for the purpose of showing that in Catholic countries illiteracy does prevail. Now, he does not pretend that that is because of the Catholic

religion ; because he admits that in Belgium, which is almost entirely Catholic, illiteracy is almost unknown. He does not pretend, either, that it is because the schools are under church government.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Yes, that is what I do pretend.

Mr. EWART.—Well, if he does, all I can do is to refer him to England where, until 1870, all the schools were under church government, and more than one-half of them are under church government to-day. I do not think he will undertake to say that England is an illiterate country. However, I do not at all admit those statistics, which he says have been so carefully compiled. There have been handed to me some other statistics, which I will take the liberty of reading, and which, perhaps, are more accurate than those given by my learned friend. I have here a statement of the attendance at schools in different countries. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, where the population is almost entirely Protestant, the attendance is 14 per cent. In the United States, where there are 51,000,000 Protestants and 9,000,000 Catholics, the attendance is 13 per cent. In Great Britain and Ireland, where the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is 29½ to 5½, the attendance is 12.3. In France, where the population is almost entirely Catholic, except the 4,000,000 that are put down as having no religion, and they are omitted from calculation, the attendance at school is 17 per cent, more than 3 per cent higher than any other country in the world. In Austria, which is almost entirely Catholic, having 20,000,000 Catholics to 400,000 Protestants, the attendance is 13 per cent, or about that in the United States. In Spain, which is almost entirely Catholic, the attendance is 10.6; in Italy, which is almost entirely Catholic, it is 9 per cent. So that these figures prove how foolish it is to rely upon statistics of this kind to support an argument for the purpose of founding legislation upon it.

Mr. McCARTHY.—If both sets of statistics are correct, what is the explanation of the fact that the larger the number attending schools, the larger the number who come out illiterate ?

Mr. EWART.—The answer to that is that your statistics are all wrong.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is not an answer.

Mr. EWART.—I think that is the best answer, and needs no other.

Mr. McCARTHY.—My statistics are taken from the Statesman's Year Book.

Mr. EWART.—Your statistics, even if they be true, do not prove anything with reference to education. My learned friend might as well argue, but perhaps the argument would come better from me, that the Protestant religion is unfavourable to art, to painting, to music and things of that kind. As a proof of that I would contrast England with Italy. I would say, too, as another proposition, that Protestantism was altogether unfavourable to culture of manners, politeness and so on, and I would refer him to England and Germany as against all the Catholic countries in the world. He would have to admit those facts, but he would not be willing to admit the deduction I draw from them. In the same way, when he says that in Catholic countries, his statistics show a certain amount of illiteracy, I tell him that all they prove is that the southern nations are not so eager for education as are northern nations. When he goes amongst northern nations he will find a Catholic nation like Belgium, eager for education, and well educated. The line he has drawn is not between Protestantism and Catholicism in their bearing upon education, but the line is between northern nations and southern nations. Anyone who knows anything at all about ethnology knows that these peoples differ in many respects, even upon the question of education.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Quebec is further north than Ontario.

Mr. EWART.—I think the only fair way to test a matter of that kind is to take the two systems under the same circumstances. Take them with the same environment and at the same period. For instance, let us take the separate schools and the public schools in Ontario. There we have the same kind of people, at least largely the same kind, living in the same country, subjected to much the same influences ; and yet the Year-Book for 1893, to which my learned friend goes for his statistics, also tells us that the attendance upon the separate schools is about 5 per cent larger than in the public schools, and the cost is less. I think that is the only fair way to make the comparison.

Then he has another argument against separate schools. He quoted statistics to show that amongst the provinces, Quebec always stood at the foot. I observed, how-

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ever, while he was reading, that he told us also that Ontario generally stood at the top of the list. If there are two provinces in which both the separate and the public school systems prevail and that of those two provinces one is at the top and the other at the bottom of the list, what he can make out of that, in the way of proving either in favour or against separate schools, passes my comprehension.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I think Nova Scotia came third in his list; and though they have not a separate school system on the Statute-book, they have it in practice.

Mr. McCARTHY.—At the same time, in one province the Catholics are in a large majority and in the other the Protestants are in a large majority.

Mr. EWART.—Does my learned friend say that teaching a little religion in the schools is a bad thing for education? No, he does not say that; he says it is well to keep religion in the schools. But does he say that teaching the Catholic religion in the schools is a bad thing? I do not think he would say that after the disclaimer of yesterday. Then where is there anything that militates against the success of separate schools? In Ontario, for instance, they are working under the same rules and regulations as are the public schools, with the same kind of inspectors, the same books, and the same government regulations? They have a little Catholic religion taught there, and does he say that makes a difference? If so, I am afraid I shall not be able to give him credit for his disclaimer of yesterday.

Then he attacks the separate schools, particularly in Manitoba. I think we have been quite prepared to hear that in Manitoba the teachers are not up to the full standard that they are in Ontario. Where there are a great many schools with a very small attendance, and where the salaries are necessarily low because of the poverty of the people, one would be quite prepared to hear that the schools were not up to the Ontario standard. But the defect is not altogether upon the side of separate schools. For instance, if we take up the report for last year of the public schools in Manitoba and look at the statistics on page 8 with reference to teachers, we find that out of 997 teachers, 222 were put down as untrained, not quite a fourth of them, but still about one-fourth of them are altogether untrained.

Mr. McCARTHY.—Untrained at Normal schools.

Mr. EWART.—They have had no training as teachers, and I think that is not to be wondered at under the circumstances.

My learned friend read some examination questions for the purpose of showing how absurd some of the questions are which teachers are required to answer. Many of them, however, I, for one, quite approve, that is, if the catechism is going to be taught in the schools, and he says he has no objection to religion being taught in the schools. If the catechism is to be taught in the schools, I can see no objection to asking the questions upon it that my learned friend has read. Then as to those questions which were written, if not read, with a sneer, questions as to the way to address dignitaries—all I can say is that I wish that they had been taught in the schools when I was young. If we are going to have dignitaries, one thing we ought to know is how to address them. But the absurd questions are not altogether in the Catholic schools. I can give, if necessary, a number of very absurd questions that have been put at Protestant examinations, and I am sorry to say, even in the Civil Service examinations to the ladies employed in the post office department. I remember one that was put to those young ladies who are busy sorting letters all day, was this: "What is the deepest lake in the world?" No particular book was prescribed for studying that subject.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER.—They wanted a place to sink dead letters.

Mr. EWART.—I suppose that must have been the explanation of it. In an examination of Protestant teachers not very long ago, there was this question, "How many legs has a spider?" I think, however, the best way to answer such statements is to read from a pamphlet that was issued by His Grace the late Archbishop Taché, telling of the success of the Catholic exhibits sent over to the Colonial Exhibition in 1885:

"In the fall of 1885, Sir Charles Tupper visited the province with the view of having it take part in the International Exhibition which was to take place in England during the following year. The Catholic section of the Board of Education was invited to help in the exhibit. The proposition at first was met with little favour,

it was after vacation; the schools had hardly organized for the new year; there was no time to prepare anything new; nevertheless, the Canadian Commissioner was so pressing that objections were overruled, and a collection was made in some of the nearest schools out of the work of the pupils of the previous year. The most advanced had left their classes, some of the best work had been lost or carried away, and none had been prepared in view of the exhibition. Eight schools furnished samples of their work in different branches, the whole was forwarded to England, it was exhibited there, it attracted so much attention that every article exhibited was examined, re-examined, in such a way that when they were returned, their condition proved that they had passed through a great many hands. A diploma of merit and a medal of honour were sent to each of the schools, as well as to their superintendent, who had contributed to the exhibit, and we had a proof that such complimentary recognition was not merely a matter of form. Capt. W. Clarke, as every one knows, was the Manitoba representative at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and here is the way the gallant and intelligent representative wrote to the Superintendent of Catholic schools in Manitoba:—

“ ‘LONDON, 27th July, 1886.

“ ‘DEAR SIR,—I can speak with experience with reference to the excellence of your section, two of my daughters having been for a long time with the good sisters of St. Boniface, where their progress was as satisfactory to me as it was pleasant to them.

“ ‘I am, sir,

“ ‘Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ ‘WILLIAM CLARKE.

“ ‘T. A. BERNIER, Esq.,

“ ‘Supt. of Education.’

Mr. Clarke is not a Catholic, nor has he shown any tendencies towards Rome, but through his daughters he has acquired some knowledge of a Catholic school in Manitoba, and so was prepared to acknowledge without surprise the merit of their exhibit.

Sir Charles Tupper is not a Catholic either, and is known all over for his superiority and patriotism; here is the way that the Canadian High Commissioner speaks of the Catholic schools of Manitoba:

“ ‘COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.

“ ‘CANADIAN SECTION,

“ ‘LONDON, 29th July, 1886.

“ ‘To T. H. BERNIER, Esq.

“ ‘MY DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 3rd inst., and thank you for the memorandum which you have prepared on behalf of your section of the Manitoba Educational exhibit. I shall be pleased to receive a thousand copies of the memorandum and to see that they are carefully distributed. The exhibit which you have taken such pains to collect has already attracted considerable attention, and I do not doubt it will add to the success of the Dominion at the exhibition.

“ ‘I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed)

“ ‘CHARLES TUPPER.”

Is it possible? can anything good come from that (sort of) Nazareth? Yes, friends, come and see that Sir Charles Tupper does not hesitate to say that the exhibition of the ordinary work of the pupils of Catholic schools of Manitoba will add to the success of the Dominion at the exhibition. If you are not satisfied with such testimonies, listen to the following remarks published in the Canadian Gazette of London, on the 4th November, 1886:—

“ ‘It is generally believed, that of all the sister provinces, that of Manitoba is the least advanced towards civilization. We already know, that in many respects, such is not the case, but if we consider the excellent scholastic exhibition of that province, we see in what degree that impression is erroneous, especially in the matter of education.

“ ‘The collection contains samples of books, exercises, scholastic material, etc., etc., coming from the Catholic schools as well as from the Protestant schools of the province.

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“The excellence of the work, and especially of the geographical charts, is incontestible. This is the more pleasing, if we consider the fact that many exhibits are dated from the year 1884, and the beginning of the year 1885. It is evident the exhibit is composed of the ordinary duties of the schools in all parts of the province, and not of work specially prepared for the occasion.

“No pretention has been made to eclipse the school exhibits of the other provinces, but the collection that is under our eyes denotes that in one of the most recently ‘organized’ provinces of the Confederation, there exists a school system, which although respecting the faith and religious convictions of the population, offers to every one an education capable of fitting for the highest rank in the society, the child who is placed under its care.”

My learned friend’s next argument was that Catholic children go to the public schools, both in Ontario and in Manitoba. He quite admitted, too, that that had been brought about, so far as Ontario was concerned, by a policy of friendship and concession; that because the Catholics were satisfied, and there was no struggle going on, they naturally drifted into the public schools. He quite admitted, too, that the effect of Mr. Meredith’s agitation against Catholic schools, was not to drive them further into the public schools, but to drive them in the other direction, and that there had been a large increase of separate schools owing to that agitation.

Mr. McCARTHY.—An increase, not a large increase.

Mr. EWART.—It seems to me that there is here a great lesson for the province of Manitoba. Would it be justifiable for this Council and for the Dominion parliament to interfere, in order to carry out Manitoba’s own object? If Manitoba’s own object is to get all these children into one school, what is the proper way to go about it? Looking at Ontario, for example, is it by coercion? Is it by contesting the matter with the Catholics, or is it by conciliation, by letting them have their own way? If we are to believe his statistics for Ontario, clearly the latter course is the best one to follow. So I say that parliament would be helping the object that Manitoba says she has in view, by adopting the proper course to attain that object, and not the one that Manitoba, in its foolishness, has seen fit to adopt. But I deny the correctness of his statistics upon that point. There are a number of considerations which go to annihilate them completely. It must be remembered that a large number of schools in Ontario, although called public schools, are in reality separate schools, that is, the Catholic religion is taught there; that by a process of severe winking, such as my learned friend says Manitoba is quite willing to engage in, the schools, although public schools, are really of a character satisfactory to Catholics.

Mr. McCARTHY—You are assuming I said that; I do not know that to be the case.

Mr. EWART—I think you do know that that is being done in Manitoba. But I do not know that you know it is being done in Ontario.

Mr. McCARTHY—I do not know that it is being done in Manitoba.

Mr. EWART—My statement with reference to Ontario is based upon the opinions of a great many individuals. The County of Essex I would mention particularly as a county very much in point. Then, it must be remembered that a large number of Catholics in Ontario are scattered, and it is therefore impossible to get them together.

So far as Manitoba is concerned, he makes what would be a strong point without explanation, when he says that in the course of four or five years since the school acts have been in force, no less than 36 separate schools have come in under the public school system and have complied with the requirements of the statute. Now that is not so, and what has been done has been accomplished in the most objectionable manner. The Acts of 1890 were no sooner passed than a gentleman who spoke the French language, was employed to go into the Catholic school districts and visit the trustees and the parents, going from house to house, with the view of getting them to adopt the public school system. Then commenced what may be termed the temptation on the prairie. That gentleman, whether he was so instructed or not, used this argument: Come away from the Catholic schools, come into the public schools, and you will save money by it. You will get the Parliamentary grant, you will get

your share of the municipal taxes, and you won't have to pay for the Protestant schools or the public schools, and at the same time support your own schools. However, he met with little success, as these statistics sufficiently show. For the first three years, he met with little success, although various expedients were resorted to. For instance, they were asked not to abandon the books which they had before, but merely postpone their religious training until after 4 o'clock. After he had got in a certain number that way, he found he could get no more. He had got, I think, about a dozen out of the whole province, with inducements of that kind, appealing to their poverty and appealing to their ideas of getting education for their children. The Act of 1894 was then brought into force, and, as he says himself, the effect of that was the withdrawal of \$20 a month from the schools. My learned friend says, to quote his own language, "the withdrawal of \$20 a month has forced them to come in." That is what it was passed for. They had not got more than a dozen schools out of all the separate schools in Manitoba. Prior to the Act of 1894, the Catholics could tax themselves, or rather procure from the municipalities where they were all Catholics, a sum of \$20 a month. The Manitoba government put on another screw, and the result was that a large number of the schools came in. But to what extent did they come in? The Manitoba government or legislature had succeeded in turning the Catholic religion out the front door in order to gratify Protestants, or some of them, and then, in order to satisfy the Catholics, they said, "let it come in at the back door as long as you do not say anything about it." The fact is to-day—the superintendent may contradict me if it is not true—the Catholic religion is taught there exactly the same as before, in every one of the schools.

Mr. BLAKELY.—No.

Mr. EWART.—If he means it is not taught in the same way he probably means that it is not taught at the same time. Before 1890 it was taught during the school hours between 9 and 4 o'clock; since 1890 it has been taught from 4 o'clock to 4.30. That is the difference between the schools. Thus, what were Catholic schools before 1890, and what were called Catholic schools, are given credit for being public schools now. The difference between them is this, that then religion was taught between 9 and 4 and now the children are kept in for another half hour in order that it may be taught them.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I think that is permissible under the law.

Mr. EWART.—No, it is not permissible under the law.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Why not?

Mr. EWART.—I will read my friend the law.

"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."

So, according to the law it is just before the closing hour, and according to the practice just after the closing hour in the afternoon.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—You hold political meetings in the public schools.

Mr. EWART.—Section 8 of the Act says:—

"The public school shall be entirely non-sectarian and no religious exercises shall be allowed therein, except as above provided."

The Catholic religion is still taught, as it was before.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Not during school hours.

Mr. EWART.—But I am showing that the only difference is, that while formerly the Catholic religion was taught during school hours, now it is taught during the next hour thereafter. The advisory board have the power to fix the school hours as they like. They have fixed the hours from 9 o'clock to 4. Suppose they fixed the hours from 9 to 3.30, then if the teachers occupied the half hour after school hours in teaching religion, the state of affairs would be just what it is now. The only difference would be that the school hours would be changed a little. So, that what my learned friend objects to is not to the teaching of religion in the schools, but to teaching during school hours, insisting that the children should be kept in after school hours to teach it to them. Now, there might be something said in favor of that if there were Protestants in the districts affected as well as Roman Catholics, but where, as is the great majority of these cases, none but Catholics go to the schools in question, I cannot see the soundness of

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this objection. All this fight and turmoil is about the question whether the children should be taught religion just before or just after 4 o'clock.

Mr. McCARTHY.—And all you are arguing for is for a change in the law which will enable the teaching of religion to be carried on half an hour before, rather than half an hour after four o'clock.

Mr. EWART.—We want our rights secured by law and not left to the whim of the government.

My learned friend says that not only according to the practice in Manitoba and Ontario can the children attend the public schools, but he says that the Catholic doctrine permits it. My learned friend reminds me of what Lord Morris said in his rich brogue, when the case was being argued before the Privy Council. My learned friend may remember—

Mr. McCARTHY.—I remember the brogue.

Mr. EWART.—Speaking with reference to Dr. Bryce's affidavit, Lord Morris remarked: "This gentleman gives it as his individual opinion that the Catholic religion ought to be something entirely different from what it is." So my learned friend is trying to make the Catholic religion something entirely different from what it is. I have here a statement of the Catholic doctrine, and I can show it him in the original, but it is in a language I fear he would object to as much as he does to the French. It is in Latin, but I can give him a free translation:—

"The teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in relation to education were communicated to the American bishops by the late Pope Pius IX. and confirmed by Pope Leo XIII. that the members of the church should be warned against frequenting the public schools wherein the religion of the Roman Catholic Church is not taught.

"While this is the general principle, yet the Roman Catholic Church, not being inimical, as is so often alleged, either to elementary education or to instruction in the higher studies, permits its children to avail themselves of the advantages of the public schools in cases where there is no fear of perversion and where it is impossible to provide church schools."

So that it will be seen that public schools can be attended by Catholic children only under two limitations: first, that Catholic schools cannot be established and, second, that the public schools are free, at all events, from positive objection.

Mr. McCARTHY.—But that has been changed by what I read from the ablegate.

Mr. EWART.—I do not think so.

My learned friend goes into the history of the school Acts with a view of showing that the law has been adopted of set purpose and deliberate intention by the people of Manitoba. But he has been altogether too modest in the history of these school Acts. He forgets the part which he took himself—and he will forgive me for referring to him in this connection, because it is impossible to tell the history of these school Acts without referring to him. He says that the history commenced in 1876. Well, at that time Professor Bryce, who has taken an active interest in this question, wrote a pamphlet on the subject. But that is all that was done; the pamphlet fell flat and dead. Thirteen years intervened without a single word of complaint. There was not a man in Manitoba who knew that there was a grievance with reference to separate schools. We did not hear a word about it. No political party, no politician, no clergyman, no private individual, so far as I know, said a word about it. The first word, so far as I know, was spoken by my learned friend.

Mr. McCARTHY.—That is not correct.

Mr. EWART.—It is absolutely correct.

Mr. McCARTHY.—It is absolutely incorrect.

Mr. EWART.—I think I can prove what I say. My learned friend is reported to have said on one occasion that he was forestalled in this matter by Mr. Smart, who was then a member of the Government of Manitoba, in his speech at Clearwater. But my learned friend is in error about that. Mr. Smart did speak at Clearwater, but he did not advocate the abolition of separate schools; what he did advocate was the combination of the government of the two sets of schools under one power, and that is all he advocated. The first word said in favour of the abolition, or suppression rather, of

separate schools in Manitoba, so far as I know (apart from Prof. Bryce's pamphlet in 1876), was spoken by my learned friend in Portage la Prairie in 1889. I think my learned friend's suggestion that he was not the first relates to what I have mentioned—he thinks he was anticipated by Mr. Smart at Clearwater. I want to read what my learned friend said at Portage la Prairie and what was said on the same platform immediately afterwards by Mr. Joseph Martin. I think Mr. Martin got his cue from my learned friend, but however that may be, he was the one who introduced the Schools Act, forced it upon his own government, and carried it. Then I want to read what Mr. Smart said at a subsequent period, this Mr. Smart who was supposed to have forestalled my learned friend by his announcement of a policy of the Government. I will read what my learned friend said at Portage la Prairie.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—This was in 1889 ?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—In August, 1889, after Mr. Smart's speech.

Mr. EWART.—This was three days after Mr. Smart's speech at Clearwater and several days before his speech at Wawanesa. My learned friend said :—

“There was something for the politician to live for ; we have the power to save this country from fratricidal strife, the power to make this a British country in fact as it is in name. In order to accomplish this other issues must for the moment give way. We have got to bend our energies and let it be understood in every constituency that, whether a man call himself Grit or Tory, Conservative or Reformer, his record is clear, his principles are sound and no influence at Ottawa will induce him to betray his great trust. The speaker was glad to inform the meeting that the poor, sleepy Protestant minority of Quebec were at last awake.”

My learned friend, as you will remember, had been arousing them with his Equal Rights Association and had had some success in opening their eyes.

“He trusted before many weeks to address a meeting in Montreal and to realize that that minority is sound to the core on this question. There is the separate school question here and in the North-west, and there is the French school question in Ontario ; we have all the work to do in our various localities ; let us do that first before we seek to traverse fields before more difficulty is to become encountered because vested rights have become solidified.”

That is the first word said, apart from Dr. Bryce's pamphlet, so far as I am aware, for as to Mr. Smart's speech at Clearwater, I hope to show you that it does not relate to the suppression of separate schools. Mr. Joseph Martin was on the platform when my learned friend delivered his speech. He was a member of the Greenway Government, of which Mr. Smart also was a member. If Mr. Smart, a few days before had announced the policy of the Government, Mr. Martin would have known it and would have told the people what the policy of the Government then was—for it could have been no secret if it had been announced by Mr. Smart sometime before. But this is what Mr. Martin said :—

“He could not say that it had been announced by the Government at least not very definitely, what action they proposed to take in connection with the dual language and separate school system in this province, which were subject of an entirely similar nature with the discussion now going on with regard to the disallowance to the Act in Quebec. But he thought it had been very well known in this province for some years back what his own individual feelings were in regard to the use of two languages in the legislature.”

I will read what Mr. Smart said at Wawanesa.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That is not all Mr. Martin said. If I remember rightly, he went on to say that he would abolish the dual language system.

Mr. EWART.—I have read what he said about separate schools.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I do not think he says he will do anything about separate schools, but that he will abolish the dual language system.

Mr. EWART.—That is what I am speaking about. He did not pledge himself as to separate schools, but if the Government policy had been announced he would have pledged himself on that question.

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Mr. McCARTHY.—It had already been announced.

Mr. EWART.—His abstention from doing so is proof that it had not been announced. I will read you what Mr. Smart said a few days afterwards :—

“It was not his intention, neither by speech nor inference, to be understood as speaking disparagingly of Roman Catholics. They were as much entitled to their rights as any other people, and he would defend them as energetically as he would those of the Protestants. In referring to the schools, he did not set himself up as an educationalist, but as the matter had come before the Government, he spoke of it in a practical way. There was, he said, very much of an anomaly in it all. *While the state recognized both systems, he did not undertake to discuss or take any side in the matter as to whether this was right or wrong.*”

Later on Mr. Smart spoke as follows :—

“The Liberal party is known to be the party of reforms, and the present Government is prepared to undertake the task of giving in the matter of the conduct of the educational system equal rights to all citizens of the province, and thereby making a reform, which should be received by every fair-minded man in Manitoba, with favour. *I do not wish to be understood in any of my remarks on this question to advocate the abolition of the separate school system. I am not prepared to express any opinion, at present, on this question, nor do I purpose discussing the question as to whether the principle of state aid to any class of denominational schools is or is not a correct one.* Sufficient it is for me now to point out under the existing laws the unfairness that exists, with a view to giving to the people the reasons for the changes which will shortly take place in the law pertaining to the carrying out of the educational institutions of the country. The whole department will be placed directly under a responsible Minister of the Crown and similar regulations as to qualifications of teachers, as to inspectors, normal schools, &c., will be made both in the case of separate schools as well as Protestant. This course will effect the saving of some thousands of dollars, which will go further to assist in reducing the taxation raised by the people of Manitoba.”

I think I have now proved my point that my learned friend was the first to say anything about the suppression of public schools.

Hon. Mr. DALY.—You have not read what Mr. Smart said at Clearwater.

Mr. EWART.—I will read what Mr. Smart said at Clearwater prior to my learned friend's address at Portage la Prairie :—

“The anomaly existing as to the separate school system was pointed out, and it was the Government's intention to overhaul the whole educational machine. The double-barrelled system must be abolished. The two superintendents, the two boards and two sets of inspectors must go, and a minister of education will be appointed (a present minister taking the portfolio who would administer the education department and be responsible to the people. The change would enable ministers to greatly increase the grants towards the support of schools, and would benefit the taxpayers.”

So that it was a mere change in the regulation and control of schools that he spoke of. The first word as to the suppression of separate schools was spoken by my learned friend at Portage la Prairie.

My learned friend says the School Acts were carried by large majorities in the Legislature elected in 1888. He is quite correct, but he forgets how these Government majorities were obtained. They were obtained by the promises—if I may refer to what is generally known, and is shown by the affidavits which were withdrawn—that were made to the Roman Catholics in that election. My learned friend says that after the acts were passed another election took place, in which he says, and expects me to admit, that the great question before the electors was the school question. He says that the result of an appeal to the country upon the question and after a full threshing out of the issue was a majority in favour of the Government.

Mr. McCARTHY.—In favour of the Public Schools Act?

Mr. EWART.—Well, that is in favour of the government. He read almost immediately afterwards the declaration issued at that same election by the Conservatives as their platform, showing, as he says, that the Conservatives were in favour of abolishing

separate schools. I do not think that any politician ever heard of such a thing before—both parties were on one side, both in favour of abolishing separate schools and yet that this was the great question before the people to be decided. Of course my learned friend used these two facts for a different purpose, but they are mutually destructive. In fact my learned friend is quite wrong when he says that that was the great question in that election, for it was not. The question of the schools was hardly debated at all, so far as I know, except in the French parishes, and there, of course, all were on the same side. It was not an issue in the election, because the matter was in the courts and it was not thought advisable by the Catholics to make an appeal to the electors at that time. My learned friend read this platform of the Conservatives for the purpose of contradicting what I have said in claiming that I represented really the matured opinion of the Conservatives upon this point. I did not intend to say, and I did not say, that at that time the Conservatives looked upon this matter in the light that we desire. What I did claim was that they looked at it in that light now, and that since the decision of the Privy Council they had seen what was best to be done and were quite ready to obey its behests and fall in with the suggestions of their Lordships of the Privy Council. And my learned friend gave me the evidence of that a little later, though using it for another purpose. He referred to Mr. Fisher's resolution for which the whole Opposition voted. Mr. Fisher's resolution, after recitals, says:—

“ And having regard to the suggestions of the tribunal referred to, that ‘ all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the present system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions ’ without a repeal of the present law ; this House is ready to consider the grievance referred to with a view to providing reasonable relief, while maintaining, as far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present acts in their general application.”

What I said is that every Conservative in the House voted for that, and it is no contradiction of what I said as to my representing the matured opinion of Conservatives to show what was the Conservative platform in 1892 under totally different circumstances. And not only did Conservatives vote for that resolution, but Mr. Fisher, who is a very good Liberal, voted for it and I believe that a good many other Liberals outside of the House take that view of the subject also.

Then my learned friend raised the point that before the Council could interfere it must say that separate schools were better than public schools. Now I submit that there is a great variety of things that this Council might say without saying that. I can suggest seven, and no doubt I have not thought of all. One thing that the Council might say is that it would be best to leave matters of religion to the people themselves. A second is that the old law worked well for twenty years without a word against it and without the people knowing that there was any grievance, while since then everything has been turmoil and confusion. A third suggestion is that the Council might say that separate schools were agreed to at the Union and it might surprise Mr. Greenway very much by showing some regard for honourable engagement. A fourth thing the Council might say is, that Parliament has declared that it desired separate schools established, that in the case of New Brunswick, Parliament's decision has been in favour of separate schools, and, to put Parliament in possession of the matter, this Council ought to pass an order for that purpose. It might be said in the fifth place, that the policy of Parliament was indicated by its dealing with the North-west Territories, whose circumstances are very much the same as those of Manitoba. Parliament established separate schools in the North-west Territories, and, by large majorities refused to disturb them. Sixth, in all other parts of Canada except perhaps British Columbia there are separate schools by law or common consent. Seventh, the Council might say that the Manitoba government has itself re-established separate schools after four years' experience, and the only objection to their being sanctioned by the law is that they have some sentimental objections to being bound to do right. With reference to this last, I would like to read from my learned friend's address of the day before yesterday, what I consider the most important, or, at least, the second most important

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statement made during this whole debate, perhaps during this whole controversy, the only one to compare with it in importance being his declaration that we had a grievance, and that there was power here to remedy it, but that two and two did not make four. At page 30 of the second day's proceedings Mr. McCarthy is reported to have said :

“In the provinces that are free, we are told, and it is the best possible argument that can be urged, that so tolerant are the majority, so willing are they to yield rights which could not be legally claimed, that, to adopt the language of my learned friend, we wink at infractions of the public school law so that it becomes almost a separate school system. And they do it willingly. But it is one thing to compel people to do a thing, and it is another thing to leave it to their free choice. It is a strong argument in favour of allowing the people of Manitoba to work out their own salvation without interference.”

Now what does my learned friend suggest here,—that the separate school system is wrong? Not at all, but that it is right. And so tolerant are the majority that the Catholics may have a separate school system if they will only be kind enough to take it as a gift and not as a right guaranteed by the law. There is the whole point. “They are willing to wink at infractions of the public school law.” These gentlemen say: Let us have the law one way and let us have illegal transactions going on in schools, and that is all right. Let us have the Catholic religion taught there and education carried on under religious auspices, and that is quite correct; but the law must be one way even though the practice is the other. I do not think we are unreasonable in saying that we are not satisfied to have the law one way and the practice the other way. If we could be sure that the practice would remain the way we want it, it would make no difference of course. But with such a Government as we have to-day or with such a Government as we may have from time to time we are not sure that the winking will be carried on as steadily as heretofore, particularly when it is done for one purpose only, and that to induce us to come in under the public schools. But by winking they have allowed the separate schools to continue, only they must be carried on under the name of public schools.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—And I suppose that what you are afraid of is that it may be a long time between winks.

Mr. EWART.—That is very well put in. That is what we fear.

My learned friend undertook to give a definition of national schools. I think he was not successful. He said that national schools are those common to and enforceable upon all inhabitants. He thought they might be even denominational schools so long as there was only one system, but there must be only one system or they would not be national schools. I would oppose to that this definition:—National schools are those that are governed by the nation; and I would add that in order to be truly national they must provide for the nation and not for a party. Now I say that my learned friend's definition is wrong in so far as it implies that it is a necessary feature of national schools that they should be enforceable upon all. Surely there can be national schools even though you have no compulsory clause. I say also he is wrong in saying that there must be one system for all. In England we have separate denominational schools as well as the public schools and one of the provisions is that these must be open to all. Yet my learned friend would not agree that these were national schools. In defence of my definition I would say that national schools are those governed by the nation, just as church schools are those governed by the church, just as denominational schools are those governed by the denominations. National schools are those governed by the nation, just as we say national railways are those owned and regulated by the government. It does not follow that all schools must be upon one system; it is not necessary they should be exactly alike. I do not think it is a necessary part of a national railway system that all the railways should be of one gauge. We could have a national costume and yet have a great variety of tartans. Suppose there was a system of national schools in which, in Protestant districts, the Protestant religion was taught, and the Catholic districts the Catholic religion was taught, but all governed, regulated and inspected by the nation. Would the fact that one form

of religious exercise was carried on in one and another form of religious exercise in another make these non-national schools. In order to be national they must provide for the education of the nation. What are the schools we have in Manitoba? They are national in the sense that they are governed by law, by Parliament, but they are not national in the sense of providing for the nation. In fact they leave a large part of the nation unprovided for, because they are schools that a large part of the nation will not attend. I claim that the schools that exist in Ontario to-day known as separate schools, are national schools. They are called separate schools as a name to distinguish them. Just as in a railway station you will find different waiting rooms, one for ladies, one for gentlemen. Nevertheless these are all public rooms. So in Ontario, some schools are intended for non-Catholics and some for Catholics, but all are national schools, each providing for a large part of the public and controlled by the government.

Now a few words with reference to the New Brunswick case. My learned friend gave you the whole history of the divisions upon that. What are the results as declared by the Dominion of Canada? One result is that the New Brunswick Acts were unjust, and the people had a grievance. That is fairly enough to be inferred from the different resolutions. Another result is that these Acts ought to have been disallowed, for Mr. Costigan's resolution of 1873 was passed so declaring. In the third place we see why the Dominion did not interfere in that case, viz. : because they had no jurisdiction to intervene, or they would have done so. Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Government after 1873 so stated in one of the paragraphs my learned friend read. In the fourth place we see that Her Majesty the Queen was asked to use Her influence to secure a remedy for the injustice that was done to the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. The fifth point determined is that though there was an injustice, Parliament would go no further than asking Her Majesty to use her influence, but would not ask for such radical relief as an amendment of the whole constitution of the Dominion of Canada. Now, these results seem to me to be very important and to point in an entirely different direction from that indicated by my learned friend. He drew this inference from the history of the New Brunswick case, that Parliament would never interfere, that it was the declared policy of Parliament never to interfere, with any matters relating to education. I have shown you that the contrary conclusions are the ones to be drawn from an attentive perusal of the history of the case.

Then my learned friend says there are very few Roman Catholics in Manitoba, only from ten to fifteen thousand, and that therefore no very great damage will be done after all. That is just the trouble. If there were a few more we would not have to face this difficulty. When Mr. Martin first introduced these School Acts in the local legislature they provided for purely secular schools. The Protestants got together at once, headed by their ministers—which is a very proper thing for Protestants to do, but very wrong for Catholics—and they brought such influence to bear that Mr. Martin was forced to change his Act and to make it conform to their ideas regarding schools. But the Catholics were not strong enough to do that, and so they had to suffer. I do not think it makes it any the more creditable—my learned friend would say manly I suppose—that the people upon whom the injustice is perpetrated are few in number. We have it clearly enough established that the Government did not do what they wanted to do because they were opposed by those who were strong, but with regard to those who were weak the Government did what they pleased. My learned friend says—or rather if we may infer from his words at page 30 which I have quoted, he thinks—that no great harm will be done, because after all the people are so tolerant that they will “wink at infractions of the law” and so there will be in effect a separate school system!

My learned friend has been endowed by nature with faculties of unusually high order; let me beseech him to reflect upon the disrupting purposes to which he has for the last few years been applying his great talents. Let him remember that had it not been for him the “sleepy” Protestants of the province of Quebec would never have believed that they had suffered wrong or insult by the passage of the Jesuits Estates Act; and the unfortunate animosities stirred up by his agitation would never have been aroused.

Let him remember that had it not been for him, the Protestants of Manitoba would never have known that they had a grievance in the matter of Catholic schools; that but

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for him, the fellowship and respect, which prior to 1890 existed between Protestant and Catholic, between Presbyterian and Jesuit, would never have been interrupted, and that that harmony and co-operation between religious bodies which are so beneficial, not only for education but for religion itself, would never have been, as I am afraid they have been destroyed.

I beg of him to remember, that while it may be proper that respect should be paid in provincial legislation to the feelings of a small body of men in another province—namely to those of the members of an association which sprang up in a night and died in a night, it is all the more proper that respect should be paid to the feelings of a large body of men in the same province, and to the feelings of two millions of people in the other provinces.

Let him above all remember that the golden rule was not made for the use of Catholics and for the advantage of Protestants; but for Protestants and Catholics alike, for him and for me, and for all the world beside.

Let him turn from his efforts to awake “sleepy” Protestants in Quebec, and arouse satisfied Protestants in Manitoba, to conflict with those they have learned to respect, and let him learn from him whom he so long followed politically—and not from him only but from Mackenzie, Blake, Mowat and all the great leaders upon both sides of politics—that Canada’s true national greatness can never be attained by force and coercion of large and important minorities, but by a spirit of fairness and sympathy—a sympathy which when it attains the ideal will mould all the religions of the world into one, all-embracing, religion of love.

My last words, I am glad to say are words of agreement with my learned friend in thanking you for the patience with which you have listened to this long, and, speaking for myself, I fear, very tedious argument.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I would like to ask if you had considered the form of any remedial order? You submitted a bill; have you thought of any form of remedial order?

Mr. EWART.—To some extent I have, and I would suggest the adoption of the form of order which proceeds from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Rather this, at all events, than the form usually followed in Orders in Council of a report of the committee and the adoption of that report. I do not think it would be proper to proceed in that way, because I think the committee has no jurisdiction to hear us, but the whole Council had, and the whole Council has heard us.

Hon. Mr. IVES.—Can you give the Council anything like an accurate estimate of the children of school age in Manitoba?

Hon. Senator BERNIER.—There are about 6,000.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I have here the report of the Department of Education of Manitoba for the year 1893. I do not know that the figures are wholly accurate, but they will show approximately the school population in that year.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—The petition which Mr. Ewart asked for is upon the table for his use.

Mr. EWART.—I did not know that I was to have this petition this morning. As it is here, may I be allowed to say a few words in answer to the statement that I represent only the French element. I refer to the original petition put in, which contains 4,267 names. Reference to this document will show that it is signed by French and by Irish and English indifferently. And the names upon it, the Roman Catholic population of Manitoba being about fifteen thousand, represent more than 25 per cent of that whole Catholic population, men, women and children.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I was going to suggest to the President that with regard to the so-called fourth list of rights, said to have been introduced at the trial of Regina v. Lepine, a certified copy of which is filed, it would be well if the Minister of Justice would have a copy of the evidence regarding it put in at the same time.

Sir CHAS. HIBBERT TUPPER.—You mean the evidence regarding it when it was put in?

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Yes. When it was put in at the criminal trial. It might be of historical interest to know that.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—As the argument is finished this Council will now adjourn. The Council then adjourned.

EXHIBIT A.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the Province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain acts of the Legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Noel Joseph Ritchot, of the parish of St. Norbert, in the province of Manitoba, parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church, make oath and say:

1. I was a resident of the Red River Settlement in and prior to the year 1870, and resided then as now about nine miles from the present city of Winnipeg.

2. I was one of the three delegates that were sent from the said settlement in that year to negotiate with the Government of the Dominion of Canada as to the terms upon which Rupert's Land and the North-west Territories were to be united to Canada. The other two delegates were Judge Black and Mr. Alfred H. Scott.

3. The instructions I received were in writing and consisted of three documents. True copies of two of these documents are hereto annexed and marked with the letters A and B, and the third was a bill of rights (Exhibit B), the seventh clause of which was as follows: "That the schools be separate and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different denominations in proportion to their respective populations according to the system of the province of Quebec."

4. I received these documents together and I never received any other bill of rights than the one aforesaid. The other delegates had with them at Ottawa bills of rights similar to the one aforesaid.

5. The said delegates had frequent and protracted conferences with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier who had been appointed a committee by the Canadian Government for the purpose of negotiating with us, which conferences extended to the second day of May.

6. During the said negotiations the said committee submitted to the delegates a draft of a bill containing the terms upon which they were prepared to consummate the union. This bill contained 26 clauses and the 19th thereof was an adaptation of section 93 of the British North America Act.

7. Upon the margin of the said draft bill I wrote my comments or remarks opposite each of the sections. Opposite the said clause 19 I wrote as follows:

"Cette clause étant la même que celle de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, confère, je l'interprète ainsi, comme principe fondamental le privilège des écoles séparées dans toute la plénitude et, en cela est conforme à l'article 7 de nos instructions."

Which is equivalent in English to,—

"This clause being the same as the British North America Act, confers, so I interpret it, as fundamental principle, the privilege of separate schools to the fullest extent, and in that is in conformity with article 7 of our instructions.

8. I returned to the said committee the said draft bill with my remarks and comments written thereon as aforesaid and with the said memo. opposite the said clause 19.

9. After the conferences with the delegates were completed Sir George E. Cartier on the third day of May introduced into the House of Commons the bill which afterwards became the Manitoba Act.

10. Shortly afterwards I returned to the Red River Settlement carrying with me a copy of the said Act which on the twenty-fourth day of June I presented with some verbal report of my mission to the Legislative Assembly. After a short discussion the following resolution was amid cheering unanimously passed:—

"That the Legislative Assembly of this country do now, in the name of the people" accept the Manitoba Act and decide on entering the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed in the Confederation Act."

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11. The copy of the bill of rights which I received as aforesaid prior to my departure for Ottawa I retained in my own possession until the trial of Lepine in 1874 for the murder of Thomas Scott. At that trial I was called as a witness and did as such produce to and leave in the custody of the court the said copy of the bill of rights, since which time I have never seen it.

N. J. RITCHOT, O.M.I.

Sworn before me at St. Norbert, in the }
province of Manitoba, this twenty- }
first day of February, 1895. }

G. CLOUTIER,

A Commissioner, &c.

MAISON GOUVERNEMENTALE, WINNIPEG.

Au Rev. Mons. Joseph N. Ritchot :

MONSIEUR,—Avec cette lettre vous recevrez aussi votre commission et une copie des conditions sous lesquelles le peuple de ce pays consentirait à entrer dans la confédération canadienne.

Vous vous rendrez aussi diligemment que faire se pourra en Canada, à Ottawa, et en arrivant en cette ville vous vous mettrez en compagnie de MM. l'honorable M. A. Scott et l'honorable John Black, pour entamer immédiatement avec le gouvernement de la Puissance du Canada les négociations qui font le sujet de votre commission.

Veillez, s'il vous plaît, observer que quant aux articles numérotés 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 15, 17, 19 et 20, vous pourrez, de concert avec les autres commissaires sus-mentionnés, les traiter librement et à discrétion ; mais n'oubliez jamais que puisque la confiance entière de ce peuple repose sur vous, on compte que, vous prévalant de cette liberté, vous ferez tout ce qui est en votre pouvoir, afin de nous assurer ces droits et libertés qui nous ont été jusqu'ici refusés.

A l'égard des autres articles, je suis chargé de vous informer qu'ils sont péremptoires.

Je dois en outre vous signifier que vous n'avez nullement le pouvoir de mener à conclusion finale aucun arrangement et que toute négociation conduite par vous auprès du gouvernement du Canada, devra préalablement recevoir la sanction du gouvernement provisoire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur et Révérend,

Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur,

THOS. BUNN

Sec. of State.

22 mars 1870.

A MESSIRE J. N. RITCHOT, PTRE.

MONSIEUR,—Le président du gouvernement provisoire d'Assiniboïa en conseil vous met par les présentes en autorité et en délégation, vous, le révérend Messire J. N. Ritchot, en compagnie de Monsieur John Black, écuyer, et de l'honorable A. Scott, afin que vous vous dirigiez à Ottawa, en Canada ; et que là vous placiez devant le parlement canadien la liste qui vous sera confiée avec les présentes, liste qui contient les conditions et les propositions sous lesquelles le peuple d'Assiniboïa consentirait à entrer en confédération avec les autres provinces du Canada.

Signé ce vingt-deuxième jour de mars en l'an de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-dix.

Par ordre,

THOS. BUNN,

Sec. of State.

Siège du gouvernement,
Winnipeg, Assiniboïa.

EXHIBIT B.

1. Que les territoires ci-devant connus sous le nom de terre de Rupert et du Nord-Ouest n'entreront dans la confédération de la Puissance du Canada qu'à titre de province et comme sous le nom de province d'Assiniboia et jouissant de tous les droits et privilèges communs aux différentes provinces de la Puissance.

2. Que jusqu'au temps où l'accroissement de la population de ce pays nous ait donné droit à plus nous ayons deux représentants au Sénat et quatre aux Communes du Canada.

3. Qu'en entrant dans la confédération, la province d'Assiniboia complètement étrangère à la dette publique du Canada et que si elle était appelée à assumer quelque partie de cette dette du Canada ce ne soit qu'après avoir reçu du Canada la somme même dont on voudrait qu'elle se rendit responsable.

4. Que la somme annuelle de quatre-vingt mille piastres soit allouée par la Puissance du Canada à la législature de la province du Nord-Ouest.

5. Que toutes les propriétés, tous les droits et privilèges possédés soient respectés, et que la reconnaissance et l'arrangement des coutumes, usages et privilèges soient laissés à la décision de la législature locale seulement.

6. Que ce pays ne soit soumis à aucune taxe directe à l'exception de celles qui pourraient être imposées par la législature locale pour des intérêts municipaux ou locaux.

7. Que les écoles soient séparées et que les argents pour écoles soient divisés entre les différentes dénominations religieuses au *pro rata* de leur population respective.

8. Que la détermination des qualifications des membres au parlement de la province ou à celui du Canada soit laissée à la législature locale.

9. Que dans ce pays à l'exception des indiens qui ne sont ni civilisés ni établis, tout homme ayant atteint l'âge de vingt et un ans et tout sujet anglais étranger à cette province mais ayant résidé trois ans dans ce pays et possédant une maison, ait le droit de voter aux élections des membres de la législature locale et du parlement canadien et que tout sujet étranger autre que sujet anglais ayant résidé le même temps et jouissant de la propriété d'une maison ait le même droit de vote à condition qu'il prête serment de fidélité.

Il est entendu que cet article n'est sujet à amendement que de la part de la législature locale exclusivement.

10. Que le marché de la Compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson au sujet du transfert du gouvernement de ce pays à la Puissance du Canada, soit considéré comme nul en autant qu'il est contraire aux droits du peuple d'Assiniboia et qu'il peut affecter nos relations futures avec le Canada.

11. Que la législature locale de cette province ait plein contrôle sur toutes les terres de la province et ait le droit d'annuler tous les arrangements faits ou commencés au sujet des terres publiques de R. Land et du Nord-Ouest appelé maintenant province d'Assiniboia (Manitoba).

12. Qu'une commission d'ingénieurs nommés par le Canada ait à explorer les divers terrains du Nord-Ouest et à déposer devant la Chambre législative dans le terme de cinq ans un rapport sur la richesse minérale du pays.

13. Que des traités soient conclus entre le Canada et les différentes tribus sauvages du pays à la réquisition et avec le concours de la législature locale.

14. Que l'on garantisse une communication continue à vapeur du lac Supérieur au Fort-Garry à être complétée dans l'espace de cinq ans.

15. Que toutes les bâtisses et édifices publics soient à la charge du trésor canadien ainsi que les ponts, chemins et autres travaux publics.

16. Que les langues française et anglaise soient communes dans la législature et les cours, et que tous les documents publics ainsi que les actes de la législature soient publiés dans les deux langues.

(Raisons exprimées en anglais.)

17. Que le lieutenant-gouverneur à nommer pour la province du Nord-Ouest possède les deux langues française et anglaise.

18. Que le juge de la cour Suprême parle le français et l'anglais.

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19. Que les dettes contractées par le gouvernement provisoire du Nord-Ouest soient payées par le trésor de la Puissance du Canada, vu que ces dettes n'ont été contractées que par suite des mesures illégales et inconsidérées adoptées par les agents canadiens pour amener la guerre civile au milieu de nous. De plus, qu'aucun des membres du gouvernement provisoire, non plus que ceux qui ont agi sous sa direction, ne puisse être inquiété relativement au mouvement qui a déterminé les négociations actuelles.

20. Que, en vue de la position exceptionnelle d'Assiniboia, les droits sur les marchandises importées dans la province, excepté sur les liqueurs, continueront à être les mêmes qu'à présent d'ici à trois ans à dater de notre entrée dans la confédération, et aussi longtemps ensuite que les voies de communication par chemin de fer ne seront pas terminées entre Saint-Paul et Winnipeg, ainsi qu'entre Winnipeg et le lac Supérieur.

A true copy of exhibit "N" in the trial of Lépine on record in this department

L. A. CATELLIER,

Under Secretary of State.

A true copy :

DANIEL CASEY,

Clerk of Crown and Peace.

EXHIBIT C.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the Legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, James Fisher, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, barrister-at-law, make oath and say:—

1. I have taken an active part in the discussion of public affairs in this province for over ten years past, and am familiar with the course of provincial politics since the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

2. The present provincial government, of which Mr. Thomas Greenway is the head, took office in the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. For many years before that time and up to about December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the late Mr. John Norquay had been at the head of the government. He then retired and was succeeded by Dr. D. H. Harrison, who had been one of Mr. Norquay's colleagues and of the same political party with him, and who held office for only a few weeks, when he resigned, and Mr. Greenway became Premier.

3. Between the years eighteen hundred and eighty-three and the end of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven a very active opposition had been offered to Mr. Norquay's administration. This opposition was chiefly maintained by an organization of the Liberals of the province. That organization was at first particularly active in the city of Winnipeg, where a Liberal association was formed in eighteen hundred and eighty-four; afterwards like organizations were formed throughout the province, and eventually a provincial organization.

4. I was for a number of years the president of the association at Winnipeg, as also of the provincial organization, and I was at the time the change of government took place in eighteen hundred and eighty-eight the president of the provincial association.

5. Amongst other things it was charged against the Norquay administration that there was a wasteful expenditure by government in the matter of public printing in the French language, and also that Mr. Norquay had failed to bring before the Legislature

a fair scheme for redistribution of seats in the House, it being charged by Liberals that in the old settlements along the Red River and lower Assiniboine the population had a larger representation than they should have, leaving the western and more newly settled part of the province without sufficient representation.

6. Amongst the electoral districts along the Red River and lower Assiniboine referred to, there were six constituencies which were usually spoken of as, and admitted to be French constituencies, that is in which the French-speaking population had a large majority of the votes, and the fact that the Liberal party were insisting upon a redistribution of seats coupled with their attacks upon the expenditure for French printing led to the Liberals being charged with political antipathy to the French and Roman Catholic population, the great majority of whom throughout the province were at that time supporters of the Norquay regime.

7. At the general election of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, of the six French electoral districts, five returned supporters of Mr. Norquay (three of them being elected by acclamation) and Mr. A. F. Martin, a Liberal, was elected to represent the sixth.

8. One of the districts that then elected a supporter of Mr. Norquay by acclamation was St. François Xavier, which returned Mr. Joseph Burke. The majority of the electors in that district were French speaking and Catholic as the Liberal leaders at all events understood, and they in fact controlled the seat.

9. When Dr. Harrison formed his government the said Mr. Joseph Burke accepted the office of Provincial Secretary in the administration.

10. The Liberal party were at that time confident that the Norquay Government had been considerably weakened as a result of the agitation of the past few years. Mr. Norquay's majority in the legislature was small; it was thought that one or two of his supporters in the House were ready to withdraw their allegiance when a convenient opportunity might arise, and it was the general opinion amongst Liberals that Mr. Norquay's retirement had been brought about and Dr. Harrison put in his place with the view of strengthening the Conservative party, and when the change took place the more active workers in the Liberal organization deemed it essential that a supreme effort should be made to defeat the new administration before it fairly got to work.

11. The opportunity that the Liberals desired seemed to be presented when Mr. Burke went back for re-election on taking office. It was recognized that he was in many respects peculiarly strong in his district. He was a resident merchant in the neighbourhood, and a Roman Catholic; and the French language, as we understood, was his mother tongue. The French-speaking electors in the district had been practically all supporters of the Conservative party, and it was quite impossible to carry the election without receiving a considerable portion of that vote.

12. At the same time certain reasons had led to the Conservative party being weakened in the district, and after full inquiry and consideration it was concluded that there was a fair chance of electing a Liberal candidate if the prejudice that was felt to exist amongst the French speaking and Roman Catholic population against the Liberals for the reasons already stated could be avoided.

13. Eventually Mr. F. H. Francis, an English-speaking merchant' resident in or near the district, and a Protestant, entered the field as the Liberal candidate.

14. The question of placing a candidate in the field was considered and the arrangements for the campaign were conducted in Winnipeg and I was present at several of the meetings that were then held for said purposes, and I was familiar with the different considerations which guided us in our conclusions and that led to our support of Mr. Francis.

15. I remember that Mr. Francis expressed himself very strongly during the campaign upon the question of the attitude of Liberals towards the French-speaking population, and especially as to their attitude on the question of interfering with the special privilege claimed by that population in respect to the use of the French language and schools. He gave us to understand, and we were fully convinced, that it was useless to contest the seat unless we could satisfy the electors that the Liberals were not to attack these privileges of the French and Catholic population in the event of their attaining power. It was well understood that this expressed the real attitude of

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the party on these questions and I was informed that Mr. Francis was expressly authorized by the Liberal leaders to give a pledge to that effect.

16. During the progress of the campaign it came to the knowledge of the Liberal organizers in Winnipeg that a strong appeal was being made to the electors of the district to defeat Mr. Francis because of the fear that the Liberals would interfere with the privileges aforesaid and it was felt that this question must be promptly met.

17. At that time the leading representatives of the Liberals in the legislature were Mr. Thomas Greenway, who afterwards became Premier, and Mr. Joseph Martin who became the Attorney General in his administration, and they were undoubtedly the recognized leaders of the party, Mr. Greenway being the leader in the House. Mr. Martin was at that time resident in Winnipeg and Mr. Greenway was also in the city during the campaign and they both took a very active interest in it. Mr. Greenway chiefly taking charge of that part of the campaign which was conducted in the city, and it was left largely to Mr. A. F. Martin above named to organize and look after the work in the district and especially amongst the French-speaking population.

18. At the request of Mr. Joseph Martin I attended a meeting with him at the Roman Catholic school-house at St. François-Xavier on the evening before the election day. Our special object in attending there was to meet this particular charge as to the attitude of the Liberals towards those particular privileges of the French and Roman Catholic population.

19. It was then well known by the leading Liberals in Winnipeg who were interesting themselves in the campaign that at a meeting held some nights before in another part of the district Mr. Joseph Martin had been present, that Mr. Norquay had addressed the meeting and in very strong terms repeated this charge, and that Mr. Martin had effectively answered the charge by utterly denying that such was or would be the attitude of the Liberals and that he had squarely placed the Liberal policy before the electors as one entirely opposed to any such interference, as was suggested.

20. At the meeting at St. François-Xavier which Mr. Martin and I attended, the large majority of the electors present were at the time said to be and I have no doubt were French speaking and Roman Catholic. Mr. Burke was present and addressed the meeting, and according to my recollection he spoke before Mr. Martin did; at all events the same charges were made by our opponents against the Liberal party and the same appeals to oppose their candidate upon the grounds referred to. Mr. Martin then delivered a strong address to the meeting in which he characterized these allegations as to the attitude of Liberals as being utterly without foundation; he declared in the most positive terms that the Liberals had no thought of interfering with these institutions and made a positive declaration that if they attained office, they would not do so. He referred to my presence there as the president of the Liberal organization for the province, and said that if necessary, I would confirm what he said on the subject. I was not, according to my recollection, called upon to say anything, nor did I make any statement, but I would certainly have confirmed his statement had there seemed to be any occasion for it, and undoubtedly the statement of Mr. Martin, on the question and the pledges that he gave were entirely in accord with the position that I understood the Liberal party held, and they were in accord with what had been stated in Winnipeg at the meetings connected with the campaign, and our purpose in attending the meeting was to make a statement of that character with the view of satisfying the French and Roman Catholic electors.

21. It was never doubted amongst the Liberal leaders, and there is, I think, no doubt of the fact that the defeat at that time of Mr. Burke led to the resignation of the Harrison administration and the advent of the Liberals into power. I know that it was felt, throughout the whole campaign, by the Liberals who took charge of it, that the contest was a crucial one that was to decide which party should for some years in future hold office. We all felt that if Mr. Burke was elected and Mr. Harrison enabled to carry on the work of the session which had then actually opened, he would soon strengthen himself in power, and I have now no doubt that but for the result of that election the Conservatives would have still been in power in the province. It was also universally admitted at the time, and there cannot be a doubt of the fact, that the said election could not have been carried by the Liberals without a considerable number of

the French speaking and Roman Catholic voters, and the declaration of the Liberal policy was made, and the pledges as to the future action of the party given in order to secure that vote.

Sworn before me, at Winnipeg, in the }
 province of Manitoba, this 19th day }
 of February, A.D. 1895. }

JAMES FISHER.

A. N. McPHERSON,
A Commissioner, &c.

EXHIBIT D.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Alphonse Fortunat Martin, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Esquire, make oath and say :—

1. During the election contest between the Honourable Joseph Burke, as a member of the Conservative party, and Mr. F. H. Francis, as a member of the Liberal party, in the constituency of St. François Xavier, in the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, I was the one appointed by the leaders of the Liberal party to organize and conduct the campaign on behalf of Mr. Francis.

2. I found in conducting the said campaign, that I was being constantly met with the assertion that the Liberal party was opposed to the further continuance of the Catholic schools and the use of the French language, and I thought it was necessary that in some public way, assurances should be given of undoubted character to the electors. For this purpose, I called two meetings, one on the seventh of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at the schoolhouse, at Le Petit Canada, and the other, on the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at the school house at St. François Xavier, and both in the same constituency. I asked Mr. Joseph Martin, who was then one of the most prominent members of the Liberal party, to be present at both meetings, and to give assurances which I thought were necessary as above mentioned. He made upon each occasion a strong address to the meeting in which he characterized the allegations as to the attitude of Liberals upon the questions aforesaid as being utterly without foundation. He declared in the most positive terms, that the Liberals had no thought of interfering with those institutions; and made a positive declaration, that if they attained office they would not do so; and said that if Liberals did such a thing he would leave the Liberal party for ever.

3. At the meeting on the eleventh day of January already referred to, Mr. James Fisher, who was then the President of the Liberal party in the province of Manitoba, was present during Mr. Martin's speech, and towards the end of Mr. Martin's address he pointed to Mr. Fisher as being the President of the Liberal party, and said that he (Mr. Fisher) would confirm, if necessary, what he had said as to the principles of the Liberal party.

4. The effect of these speeches was very great and to that alone can be attributed the fact that Mr. Francis was elected by the said constituency. Without these assurances given by Mr. Martin there can be no question that Mr. Burke would have been elected by a large majority.

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5. The Joseph Martin referred to is the same Joseph Martin who became the Attorney General in the administration formed by Mr. Greenway, and it was under the auspices of the said administration and at their instance that the Acts referred to in the caption of this affidavit were passed.

Sworn before me, at the city of Winnipeg, in }
the province of Manitoba, this 20th day of }
February, A.D. 1895.

A. F. MARTIN.

HUGH ARMSTRONG,
A Commissioner.

EXHIBIT E.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Feb. 21st, 1891.

To the Editor of the *Free Press*,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—For the reasons hereinafter given, I think the time has arrived when I should make the statement of facts in connection with the election contest between Mr. Jos. Burke and myself in St. François Xavier, in January, 1888, which has been the subject of discussion from time to time in the papers, and I beg that you will therefore publish the following statement of the facts in connection with that election as coming from me:—

I have been a resident of the village of Headingly, in the province of Manitoba, for the past sixteen years, and have there carried on for many years a general mercantile business. I was the Liberal candidate for election to represent the district of St. François Xavier in the legislature of Manitoba, in the election that took place in the month of January, 1888, my opponent being Mr. Jos. Burke, who had been elected to represent the constituency at the general election held in 1886, and who, having at the time referred to, accepted office in the administration formed by Dr. Harrison, had gone back for re-election by his constituents.

I entered into the said contest with the assent and approval of the leaders of the Liberal party in Winnipeg, including Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin, and also Mr. Fisher, who, as I understand, was president of the Liberal Association for the province.

The election was looked upon as exceedingly important—one which, it was felt, was going to decide whether the Harrison administration should continue in power or not, as it was felt that the Conservative government had been weakened and that Dr. Harrison would be forced to retire should Mr. Burke be defeated.

The constituency was one of the French-speaking constituencies of the province, so called. About two-thirds of the electors in the district were French speaking and Roman Catholic in religion, and it was manifestly impossible to carry the election without securing the votes of a large number of the French-speaking electors.

Mr. Burke had been for many years also carrying on a mercantile business in the near neighbourhood, and was well known in the district. He is himself a Roman Catholic who came from the province of Quebec, and speaks French equally well with English.

Early in the campaign I found that a very serious cry was raised against the Liberal party on the ground, as it was alleged by Mr. Burke and his friends, that the Liberal party if they got into power were likely to pass legislation interfering with the rights and privileges of the French and Catholic population of the province in respect of the use of the French language and as to the schools, and because of my being a candidate of the Liberal party an appeal was made to the French speaking and Catholic electors to defeat me on that ground.

I had certainly never understood or supposed that it had ever been the policy of the Liberal party to interfere with these rights and privileges, and I would most decidedly have been opposed to such an interference, and I felt that unless I took a decided position upon this question it was utterly useless for me to continue in the field as a Liberal candidate.

Because of this, I waited upon Mr. Jos. Martin, then one of the Liberal leaders already named, who afterwards became the Attorney General of the province, and explained to him the situation, and I gave him to understand that unless the attitude of the Liberal party was made clear as not seeking to or intending to interfere with these rights and privileges, I should certainly not remain in the field.

Thereupon, I received assurances from Mr. Martin that satisfied me that the Liberals would not interfere with these rights and privileges, and which enabled me to take that attitude before the electors and to declare it as the attitude of the Liberal party, and I continued in the field and the result was that I was elected.

Mr. Martin himself came into the riding during the campaign and addressed certainly one, and possibly, two meetings at which I was present, and the principal object of his coming out was in order to refute and deny the allegations that were being made by our opponents, as to the alleged attitude of the Liberals upon the questions referred to, and certainly, at one such meeting, he spoke in strong terms denying that it was any part of the Liberal policy to interfere with these institutions, or that it was ever intended to do so, and I believe his statements went a long way to satisfy the minds of the French electors who were inclined to support me, and I believe that because of their being satisfied upon these points through my declarations and those of Mr. Martin, I received their support and secured the election.

It is beyond question that I could not have been elected had no such assurances been given to the electors as aforesaid, and there is no doubt that the immediate result of the election was the downfall of the Harrison administration and the advent into power of Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin.

At the meeting that I particularly remember, Mr. Martin being present, Mr. Fisher, the president of the Provincial Liberal Association was also present and his presence was referred to as confirming what Mr. Martin stated, and Mr. Fisher either by silence or by nod or language gave consent to Mr. Martin's statements, at all events he was understood by the electors to concur in what Mr. Martin had said.

I have noticed from time to time statements that have been made in the press and in the legislature since the passage of the School Act of 1890, referring to the pledges given by Mr. Martin in St. François Xavier that I have referred to. I have not up to this time myself made any statement publicly on the question, and I desire to add in this statement that my silence hitherto arose that up to this time the question has been a legal one before the courts, and I deemed it better not to interfere in the matter. I desire also to add that my willingness to make a statement now arises not from a desire on my part so much to help one side or the other in the present contention as to put myself on record as entirely opposed to the agitation for the elimination of religious exercises from the public schools. I would also add that as a large number of the constituents were well known to me and customers at my store I think it just to myself to make the present statement.

Yours truly,

F. H. FRANCIS.

Manitoba School Case.

EXHIBIT F.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intitled respectively : " An Act respecting the Department of Education " and " An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Joseph Burke, of the city of Winnipeg, but formerly of the parish of St. François Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, merchant, make oath and say as follows :—

1. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly of the province of Manitoba held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, I was elected for the constituency of St. François Xavier, by acclamation, as a supporter of the then Norquay administration.

2. In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, Mr. Harrison became leader of the government, and he asked me to take the portfolio of provincial secretary in his administration. I accordingly did so, and was sworn in as provincial secretary in such administration about the last of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

3. A writ was immediately issued for an election in my constituency which had become vacant by reason of my acceptance of office, and the election was fixed for the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

4. It was well known that the fate of the Harrison administration depended upon this election, and the Opposition placed in the field as opposed to me Mr. F. H. Francis, a store-keeper at Headingly, in the said constituency.

5. The large majority of the electors in the said constituency were members of the Roman Catholic church. I was a member of that church while Mr. Francis was a Protestant. The Harrison administration belonged to the political party commonly known as the Liberal-Conservatives. Mr. Francis was a candidate on the part of the political party known as Liberals.

6. At and prior to this period it had been frequently charged against the Liberal party that they were not in sympathy with the privileges enjoyed by the French-speaking part of the population and the Roman Catholics, and it was feared by many members of that nationality and religion that if the Liberals came into office that those privileges would be curtailed or entirely abolished. During the election to which I have above referred there was a great deal of discussion as to this attitude of the Liberal party and it was urged by me and many supporters and canvassers on my behalf that the Liberals were opposed to the privileges above referred to.

7. In order to meet these charges, two meetings were called on behalf of the Liberal candidate in the said constituency, one of which was held at a school-house at a place called Le Petit Canada, on the seventh of January, and the other was held at the school-house at St. François Xavier village, on the eleventh day of January. At both of these meetings Mr. Joseph Martin, who was then one of the leaders and one of the most prominent men of the Liberal party, appeared and made a speech to the electors of the said constituency ; he made upon each occasion a strong address to the meeting in which he characterized the allegations as to the attitude of the Liberals upon the questions aforesaid as being utterly without foundation. He declared in the most positive terms that the Liberals had no thought of interfering with those institutions ; and made a positive declaration that if they attained office they would not do so ; and said that if the Liberals did such a thing he would leave the Liberal party for ever.

8. At the meeting of the eleventh day of January, already referred to, Mr. James Fisher, who was then the President of the Liberal party in the province of Manitoba, was present during Mr. Martin's speech, and towards the end of Mr. Martin's address he pointed to Mr. Fisher as being the president of the Liberal party, and said that he (Mr. Fisher) would confirm, if it were necessary, what he had said as to the principles of the Liberal party.

9. The effect of these speeches was very great, and to that alone can be attributed the fact that Mr. Francis was elected by the said constituency. Without these assurances given by Mr. Martin, there can be no question that I would have been elected by a very large majority.

10. The said Harrison administration resigned office on the sixteenth day of said month of January, and such resignation was due entirely to the fact of my being defeated in the said constituency. Mr. Greenway, the leader of the Liberals, was immediately afterwards sent for, and undertook to and did form an administration which has remained in office till the present time.

11. The Joseph Martin above referred to is the same Joseph Martin who became the Attorney General in the administration formed by Mr. Greenway, and it was under the auspices of the said administration and at their instance that the Acts referred to in the caption of this affidavit were passed.

Sworn before me at Winnipeg, in the
 province of Manitoba, this 19th day
 of February, 1895.

JOSEPH BURKE.

ALFRED J. ANDREWS,

A Commissioner in B. R., &c., and Notary Public.

EXHIBIT G.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of the said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, William Hogue, of the Parish of St. François Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—I was an elector of the constituency of St. François Xavier, at the election which took place at that constituency, in the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, between the Honourable Joseph Burke on the one hand and Mr. F. H. Francis on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house at St. François Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said he heard that there was a rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language; he could well understand why such a thing should be said in a Roman Catholic constituency; but he absolutely denied it, and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere with the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools or the use of the French language, he (Mr. Martin) would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me at St. François Xavier, in the
 province of Manitoba, this 22nd day of
 February, 1895.

WILLIAM HOGUE.

P. LAVALLÉE,

A Commissioner in B. R.

Manitoba School Case.

EXHIBIT H.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of the said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, J. P. McDougall, of the parish of St. François Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was an elector of the constituency of St. François Xavier at the election which took place at that constituency in the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, between the Honourable Joseph Burke on the one hand and Mr. F. H. Francis on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house at St. François Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the _____ day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said he had heard that there was a rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language; he could well understand why such a thing should be said in a Roman Catholic constituency, but he absolutely denied it, and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere with the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools or the use of the French language, he (Mr. Martin) would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me at St. François Xavier,)
in the province of Manitoba, this 22nd day)
of February, 1895.)

JOHN P. McDOUGALL

P. LAVALLÉE,

A Commissioner in B. R.

EXHIBIT I.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Norbert Todd, of the parish of St. François Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was an elector of the constituency of St. François Xavier at the election which took place at that constituency in the month of January, 1888, between the Honourable Joseph Burke, on the one hand, and Mr. F. H. Francis, on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house, St. François Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the _____ day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said that he had heard that there was rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language.

He could well understand why such a thing should be said in a French Catholic constituency, but he absolutely denied it, and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere in the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools or the use of the French language, he (Mr. Martin), would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me at the parish of St. François }
 Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, this } NORBERT TODD.
 twenty-second day of February, 1895. }

P. LAVALLÉE,
A Commissioner in B.R.

EXHIBIT J.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Francis Walsh, of the parish of St. Frs.-Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was an elector of the constituency of St. François-Xavier at the election which took place at that constituency in the month of January, 1888, between the Honourable Joseph Burke, on the one hand, and Mr. F. H. Francis, on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house, at St. François Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the _____ day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said that he had heard that there was rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He could well understand why such a thing should be said in a French Catholic constituency, but he absolutely denied it and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere in the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools, or the use of the French language, he (Mr. Martin) would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me, at the Parish of St. François }
 Xavier, province of Manitoba, this 22nd } FRANCIS ^{his} × WALSH.
 day of February, 1895. } _{mark}

P. LAVALLÉE,
A Commissioner in B.R.

Manitoba School Case.

EXHIBIT K.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Joseph Hogue, of the parish of St. François-Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was an elector of the constituency of St. François-Xavier at the election which took place at that constituency in the month of January, 1888, between the Honourable Joseph Burke, on the one hand, and Mr. F. H. Francis on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house at St. François-Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the _____ day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said that he had heard that there was rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He could well understand why such a thing should be said in a French Catholic constituency, but he absolutely denied it and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere in the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools, or the use of the French language he (Mr. Martin) would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me at the Parish of St. François-
Xavier, province of Manitoba, this 22nd
day of February, 1895.

his
JOSEPH + HOGUE,
mark.

P. LAVALLÉE,

A Commissioner in B.R.

EXHIBIT L.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the Legislature of the said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act Respecting Public Schools."

I, Gilbert Todd, of the parish of St. François-Xavier, in the province of Manitoba, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was an elector of the constituency of St. François-Xavier at the election which took place at that constituency in the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, between the Honourable Joseph Burke, on the one hand, and Mr. F. H. Francis, on the other.

2. I was present at the meeting held in the school-house at St. François-Xavier East, in the said constituency, on the _____ day of the said month of January, and I heard Mr. Joseph Martin give assurances to the French and Roman Catholic electors with reference to the Catholic schools and the use of the French language. He said he had heard that there was a rumour in the constituency that if the Liberals came into power they would abolish the Catholic schools and the use of the French language; he could well understand why such a thing should be said in a Roman Catholic constituency;

but he absolutely denied it and said there was not a word of truth in it, that it was a most absurd rumour. He positively assured the electors that the Liberal party would never interfere with the privileges aforesaid, and stated that if the Liberals came into power and made any attempt to interfere with their separate schools, or the use of the French language, he (Mr. Martin) would leave the Liberal party for ever.

Sworn before me at St. François Xavier,
in the province of Manitoba, this }
22nd day of February, 1895. }

GILBERT TODD.

P. LAVALLÉE,

A Commissioner in B.R.

EXHIBIT M.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects, in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, the Very Rev. Joachim Allard, O.M.I., of the town of St. Boniface, in the province of Manitoba, administrator of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I was during all the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the Vicar-General of the said archdiocese of St. Boniface, having my residence in the episcopal residence at St. Boniface.

2. I distinctly remember that during the early part of the said year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the Hon. Thomas Greenway, with whom I was not then personally acquainted, called at the said episcopal residence in St. Boniface, in company of Mr. W. F. Alloway, whom I personally knew, and the said Mr. Alloway then introduced the said Hon. Thos. Greenway to me, and the said Mr. Greenway then stated to me that he had called to see His Grace the Archbishop, personally, touching a confidential matter. His Grace was then sick and confined to his bed, and I so informed the said Mr. Greenway, and stated to him that as the vicar-general of His Grace I could receive any confidential communications and communicate the same to His Grace; and I then assured him that he could rely upon my discretion in any confidential communication that he wished to make, and that His Grace the Archbishop would also respect his confidence.

3. The Hon. Mr. Greenway then stated to me that he had been called to form a new government in this province, and that he was desirous to strengthen it by taking into his cabinet one of the French members of the legislature, who would be agreeable to the archbishop; whereupon I remarked that I did not think that His Grace would favour any French member joining the new administration unconditionally, and without any previous understanding as to certain questions of great importance to His Grace. Mr. Greenway replied that he had already talked the matter over with his friends, and that he (Mr. Greenway) was quite willing to guarantee, under his government, the maintenance of the then existing condition of matters with regard:

1. To separate Catholic schools;
2. To the official use of the French language;
3. To the French electoral divisions.

4. I received the assurances of the said Hon. Thomas Greenway, as above stated to me, and I promised him that I would convey the same to His Grace the Archbishop, and I further told him that I believed his assurances so made would give great satisfaction to His Grace. The said Hon. Thomas Greenway then proposed to come again on the

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following day, to receive an answer as to the nomination of the French member of his cabinet; but I told him that I would not put him to that inconvenience, but that I would meet him in Winnipeg on the following day for that purpose; and it was then agreed between myself and him, that such meeting should take place on the following morning in Mr. Alloway's office at the hour of nine o'clock. This finished the first interview I had with the said Hon. Thomas Greenway.

5. During all the time that elapsed between the introduction of Mr. Greenway and the end of the said interview as above set out, and his departure from said residence on that day Mr. W. F. Alloway was personally present and heard all that took place between the said Hon. Thomas Greenway and myself, as above stated by me. In pursuance of my promise, I, on the said day of the interview, visited His Grace the Archbishop, in his bedroom, and reported to him fully and faithfully what had taken place at said interview.

6. His Grace expressed his satisfaction, and instructed me to answer the Honourable Thomas Greenway that he would throw no obstacle in the way of his administration, and that I could say to him that, His Grace would have no objection to Mr. Prendergast being taken into the new cabinet as a French representative, and His Grace particularly requested me to convey to Mr. Greenway the satisfaction given him by the assurance and promise made to me by the said Mr. Greenway.

7. On the following morning, in pursuance of the appointment so made, I attended at the office of Mr. Alloway in Winnipeg, and then again met the said Hon. Thomas Greenway, and I then communicated to him the message of His Grace so entrusted to me as above set out, and Mr. Greenway then expressed to me his personal gratification at the said message and attitude of His Grace, and he then assured me that faith would be kept by his government with His Grace; and then again and in specific terms repeated to me the assurance that

First.—The Catholic separate schools;

Second.—The official use of the French language;

Third.—The number of French constituencies would not be disturbed during his administration.

8. I had promised not to violate the confidence of the Hon. Mr. Greenway by disclosing the particulars of said promises and assurances. But the said assurances have been denied by the said Mr. Greenway on the floor of the legislature, notwithstanding that he had violated the terms of the same before that time, and but for such open denial by him of such promises, and his misstatements of what took place, I would not have felt at liberty to now disclose the same.

9. Mr. W. F. Alloway was present at his office during the second interview with said Hon. Thomas Greenway, as above set out and remained in the room where we were closeted during much of the time during which said second interview lasted.

Sworn before me at Ottawa, in the county
of Carleton, this twenty-sixth day of
February, 1895.

J. ALLARD, *O.M.I.*
Administrator.

T. G. ROTHWELL,

*A Commissioner in the H. C. J. and a Notary Public
in and for the Province of Ontario.*

EXHIBIT N.

In the matter of the appeal by the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council from two certain Acts of the legislature of the said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intitled respectively : " An Act respecting the Department of Education," and " An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, William Forbes Alloway, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, banker, make oath and say as follows :—

1. In or about the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1888, the Honourable Thomas Greenway, then Premier of the province of Manitoba, with whom I was intimately acquainted had several interviews with me on the subject of the composition of his government which he was at that time forming, and especially as to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Boniface and the clergy and members of the Roman Catholic church towards his government ; and the said Greenway intimated to me that he was desirous of meeting the said Archbishop of St. Boniface with a view of discussing certain matters with him touching the formation of the government and especially as to the choice of a French speaking member of the government, and as he told me that he was not personally acquainted with the said Archbishop it was arranged that I should introduce him to His Grace for that purpose.

2. Accordingly I accompanied the Honourable Mr. Greenway to the episcopal residence at St. Boniface in said province shortly after said interview took place in order to wait upon the said Archbishop for the said purpose.

3. On reaching the said residence we found that the Archbishop was then unwell and confined to his bed, but we saw the Rev. J. Allard, the Vicar-General of the Archbishop who was informed by Mr. Greenway and me that Mr. Greenway had called to see His Grace the Archbishop touching a confidential matter, whereupon the said Vicar-General said, that as Vicar-General, he could receive any confidential communications and communicate the same to the Archbishop.

4. Thereupon a conference took place between the said Vicar General on the one part, and Mr. Greenway and myself on the other part, in which Mr. Greenway informed the Vicar-General, for the information of the Archbishop, that he had been called upon to form a new government in the province ; that he was desirous of strengthening it by taking into his cabinet one of the French members of the legislature, and that he desired to consult the Archbishop as to the person who would be agreeable to him as such French member.

5. Thereupon the Vicar-General intimated that there were certain questions as to which probably the Archbishop would desire to have an understanding before he would favour any French member joining the new government. Mr. Greenway thereupon said that he had already discussed with his friends certain questions which they knew had created uneasiness amongst the French and Roman Catholic population in the province, and that he and his political friends forming the government were quite prepared to undertake that the feelings of the Roman Catholic section of the population upon these questions would be fully respected and that their position upon these questions would be fully sustained.

6. These questions were then talked over between Mr. Greenway and the Vicar-General, the same being questions that had been somewhat warmly discussed during an election contest that had recently taken place in a constituency in the province largely composed of the Roman Catholic and French population.

7. These questions were (first) that of the continuation or abolition of separate schools as hitherto enjoyed by Catholics, (second) as to the use of the French language as an official language in the province, and (third) as to changes in the representation in the legislature of the province which might affect the number of French electoral divisions.

8. Upon all of these questions Mr. Greenway assured the Vicar-General in my presence that his government was prepared to uphold the position of the Roman

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Catholic section of the population and that they would neither interfere with separate schools nor the use of the French language as an official language or lessen the number of French electoral divisions.

9. The Vicar-General assured Mr. Greenway that he would communicate his statements to the Roman Catholic Archbishop immediately, and thereupon an appointment was made for Mr. Greenway and the Vicar-General to meet in my banking office in Winnipeg the following morning.

10. On the following morning pursuant to the said appointment Mr. Greenway and the said Vicar-General met in my office, when the Vicar-General reported that he had seen His Grace the Archbishop who had requested him, the Vicar-General, to convey to Mr. Greenway the satisfaction given him by the assurance and promise that had been made by Mr. Greenway to him in respect of these questions.

11. Some further conversation then took place between Mr. Greenway and the Vicar-General in which the assurance given the day before as to the attitude of the government upon these several questions was substantially repeated.

12. I was present during the whole of the interview on the first day at the episcopal residence in St. Boniface, and I took a particular interest in the discussion because I was very friendly to Mr. Greenway and desirous of seeing his government strengthened, and was desirous of securing the additional support of the Archbishop and the clergy and members of his church, and there is no doubt whatever than an assurance favourable to the position of the Roman Catholic party upon all of these questions was given by Mr. Greenway in the most positive terms.

13. At the interview in my office on the second day I was present the greater part of the time and heard the greater part of the conversation, and there is no doubt whatever that the promises and pledges of the previous day were substantially repeated and that there was a perfect understanding between Mr. Greenway and the Vicar-General as representing the Archbishop, that Mr. Greenway's government would respect and maintain the position of the Roman Catholic party upon all of these questions.

Sworn before me at the city of Ottawa, in the }
province of Ontario, this day of }
February, A.D. 1895.

W. F. ALLOWAY.

JOHN S. EWART,
A Commissioner, &c.

EXHIBIT O.

In the matter of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province of Manitoba to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from two certain Acts of the legislature of the said province, being chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, intitled respectively : " An Act respecting the Department of Education " and " An Act respecting Public Schools."

I, Thomas Alfred Bernier, of the village of St. Boniface, in the province of Manitoba, senator, make oath and say :—

1. In the year 1881 I became a member of the board of education for the province of Manitoba, and being a member of the Roman Catholic Church became also a member of the Roman Catholic section of the said board. In the same year I was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to act as superintendent of Roman Catholic schools in the said province. I retained my position on the Board of Education and my position as superintendent of Roman Catholic schools until the Education Act of 1890 came into force.

2. By the Manitoba School Act, passed in the year 1881, it was provided amongst other things that the sum appropriated by legislature for common school purposes should be divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the board of education in certain proportions.

3. Clause 90 of said last mentioned Act provided as follows:—"From the sum or proportion paid to each section there shall first be paid the incidental expenses of that section and such sum to the superintendent of education as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem just, and each section of the board may reserve for unforeseen contingencies a sum not exceeding ten per cent of its share of the appropriation," which clause remained in force until the year 1888.

4. In pursuance of the said clause of the said statute, the Roman Catholic section of the board of education did set apart for unforeseen contingencies from year to year a certain portion of the monies received by it from the government.

5. By the provisions of the Act of 1888, the provincial grant instead of being paid over to the different sections of the board were paid direct to the person or persons who might be entitled to receive the money upon the requisition of the respective superintendents of education.

6. Shortly after the passage of the Act of 1888, a demand was made upon me as superintendent of Roman Catholic schools for the payment over to the government of moneys which had accumulated by reason of the said board setting apart for unforeseen contingencies of a portion of the said grant from year to year.

7. The amount at the time under the control of the Roman Catholic section which had so accumulated as aforesaid was the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, and the said sum was on the twenty-second day of July, 1889, paid over by the Roman Catholic section to the Provincial Treasurer.

8. In the letter of the Provincial Secretary addressed to me as superintendent of Catholic schools asking that the amount should be paid over there were the following words: "this demand refers only to a detail of internal administration, and in no way to the property of the amount indicated, the amount is decidedly a vested right and will not admit of doubt at any time."

9. Before complying with the said demand the Roman Catholic section passed the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Provincial Secretary: "In accordance with the desire of the government expressed in the letter of the Hon. Secretary of State, of the 12th July, 1889, the Catholic section of the Board of Education authorizes its superintendent to hand over to the Provincial Treasurer the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents being the reserve fund and the balance of all funds in hand for the schools under the direction of the said Catholic section of the Board of Education, in remitting the money the Catholic section takes the respectful liberty of observing:

"The reserve fund was raised and accrued in accordance with the dispositions of the educational acts then in vigour in the province;

"2. This reserve has been made possible because the members of the Catholic section not only administered the school funds with the strictest economy, but also in many instances helped by personal sacrifice.

"3. The property of this reserve fund is a vested right to the Catholic schools of the province, therefore those who administered it until to-day are persuaded that the government will not change its destination and will not on that account diminish the ordinary grants, in accordance with the positive assurance that the government has given us the above mentioned letter of the Honourable Secretary of State."

No part of the said sum of money was ever afterwards drawn by the Roman Catholic section or applied for the purposes of the Roman Catholic schools, but the whole amount remained with the provincial treasurer until the coming in force of the School Act of 1890 and the Roman Catholics have never received any benefit from the said sum of money whatever.

Sworn before me at the city of Ottawa, in the county
of Carleton, and province of Ontario, this twenty-
sixth day of February, A.D. 1895.

F. A. BERNIER.

T. R. ROTHWELL,

A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

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EXHIBIT P.

AN ACT RESPECTING SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Separate Schools Act."

2. The Lieutenant Governor shall appoint, to form and constitute the Separate School Board of Education for the province of Manitoba, a certain number of persons not exceeding nine, all of which persons shall be Roman Catholics.

3. Three of such members, recorded at the foot of the list of the members of the board as entered in the minute book of the Executive Council of the province of Manitoba, shall retire and cease to hold office at the end of each year, which for the purposes of this Act shall be held and taken to be the second day of October annually, and the names of the members appointed in their stead shall be placed at the head of the list, and the three members so retiring in rotation and annually may be eligible for reappointment.

4. The Department of Education may, for the observance of the separate schools,—

(a.) Make from time to time such regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of the separate schools;

(b.) Make regulations for the registering and reporting of daily attendance at all the separate schools in the province subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;

(c.) Make regulations for the calling of meetings from time to time of the department, and prescribe the notices thereof to be given to the members (1881).

5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education,—

(a.) To have under its control and management the separate schools and to make from time to time such regulations as may be deemed fit for their general government and discipline and the carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(b.) To arrange for the proper examination, grading and licensing of its teachers, the recognition of certificates obtained elsewhere, and for the withdrawing of license upon sufficient cause;

(c.) To select all the books, maps and globes to be used in the schools under its control and to approve of the plans for the construction of school-houses.:

Provided, however, that in the case of books having reference to religion and morals they shall not be at variance with Roman Catholic doctrine;

(d.) To appoint inspectors who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board (1881).

(e.) To make regulations regarding the selection of school sites, the size of school grounds, and the formation and alteration of all school districts under its care.

(f.) To make and enforce regulations for the establishment and operation of departments in such of its schools as it may deem suitable for the preparation of candidates for the annual examination of teachers and for matriculating at the University of Manitoba, and for the doing of general literary work corresponding to the standard required for these examinations, and to give special aid to such schools from the funds at its disposal, not exceeding in the aggregate one-twentieth of its appropriation; provided that no school shall be entitled to receive such special aid that does not comply fully with the regulations made by the board for its operation; provided further that each such department shall be established only with the consent of the local board of school trustees.

(g.) The board may, whenever they shall see fit, appoint and hold a meeting of such board, in any part of the province, and such meeting shall be as valid as if held in the city of Winnipeg, which shall be the usual place of meeting of such board or section.

QUORUM.

6. The quorum of the board shall consist of a majority of the members.

7. Any member of the board absenting himself from the meetings of the board for six months, unless from sickness or absence from the province, shall be considered to have *ipso facto* resigned his position, and the superintendent of the board shall notify the Provincial Secretary of the vacancy so caused, and the member appointed to replace him shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the member whom he replaces.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

8. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint one of the members of the board to be the superintendent of the separate schools, and the superintendent shall be the secretary of the board.

9. In addition to the duties specified in other clauses of this Act, it shall be the duty of the superintendent, and he is hereby empowered,—

(a.) To call all meetings of the board, and also to call any school meeting required to be held under this Act when the parties who are otherwise invested with the power to do so, either neglect or refuse to exercise it ;

(b.) To have, as the executive officer of the board, the general supervision and direction of the schools, and of the inspectors that may from time to time be appointed ; and to have authority to take measures to enforce and carry into effect all the provisions of this Act and the regulations issued under its authority that relate to the schools within their respective jurisdictions ;

(c.) To give such explanations of the provisions of this or any other School Act, and of the regulations and decisions of the board, as may be required and to enforce the same ; and

(d.) To prepare during the first term of the school year a report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council upon all the schools under his supervision for the previous school year, accompanied with full statistical tables, showing among other things, the number of children of school age in each district, as shown by the census returns for that year, the number who have attended school and the average attendance as shown by the semi-annual returns of the different teachers, and such report shall also contain a statement of the receipts and expenditure of all government money furnished to the board for common school purposes.

10. In case of the absence of the superintendent, he may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, appoint a member of the board to act for him.

11. It shall be the duty of the council of each municipality to establish, and alter when necessary, the school districts within their own bounds, and in case any school district or proposed district should be included in more than one municipality, its formation or alteration shall be made by the reeves or mayors of such municipalities, and the local inspector or inspectors of schools ; provided that the formation or alteration of school districts by municipal councils or by the reeves and mayors of municipalities and the local inspector or inspectors shall be made under the regulations that may from time to time be issued for that purpose by the Board of Education, and all by-laws and resolutions for forming or altering school districts, shall be submitted to the board and receive its sanction before they can be carried into effect ; provided also that upon the refusal or neglect of any council, or of the reeves and mayors and local inspectors of the municipalities concerned to establish or alter any school district, when petitioned to do so by at least five heads of families resident therein, or upon an appeal against the action of such body forming or altering any school district, the board shall be empowered to confirm or annul the action appealed against, or to form or alter such school district as they may think fit, within three months after their receipt of such appeal or petition ; provided further that no school district shall be organized under this Act unless there shall be at least ten children of school age living within the same, and situated not over three miles from a point that may in anywise be fixed as the first school site.

(a.) It shall be the duty of the clerk of each municipality within one month after the passing of this Act to transmit a description or map included in each school district

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within his municipality to the superintendent under a penalty of five dollars for neglect or refusal.

(b.) The reeves or mayors and the local inspector or inspectors of schools engaged in the formation or alteration of school districts extending within the bounds of two or more municipalities shall be entitled to the same remuneration per day with travelling expenses for their attendance as municipal councillors for attendance at meetings of their respective councils, and each reeve or mayor shall be paid by the council of his own municipality and the local inspector by all the municipalities concerned in equal parts. Provided that in no case the inspector shall be paid a less sum than two dollars and a half per day and ten cents per mile each way for travelling expenses.

12. In case of the readjustment of any school district subsequently to an issue of debentures by such district, and before the said debentures have been fully paid, all lands added to the school district by such readjustment shall thereafter be liable to taxation in common with the remaining portion of the school district for the purpose of meeting payments on such debentures as they become due; and all persons assessed for lands detached from any school district after an issue of debentures in such district and before the said debentures have been fully paid, shall in case of their assessment for the payment of debentures in any other school district, be entitled to receive back all sums for which they may hereafter be assessed for payments on debentures in any school district except that in which they then reside.

13. In all cases of readjustment, the inspector of schools for the district, jointly with one competent person to be appointed by each board of trustees, whose district the readjustment may affect, who shall be non-residents of the said district, shall form a board of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to value the existing school-houses, school sites and other school property or assets within the territories readjusted, and ascertain the respective debts and liabilities thereof; and the said board or a majority of its members shall thereupon adjust and settle in such a manner as they may deem just and equitable, the respective rights, claims and demands of the parties interested; and their award in writing, in luding their own reasonable costs and charges, may be enforced in the county courts of the province, and which said award shall in all respects be subject to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, the same as awards in civil matters.

(a.) The said arbitrators shall be entitled to receive for their attendance at the said arbitration the same remuneration with travelling expenses as paid to municipal councillors for their attendance at meetings of their respective councils, and such payments shall be paid equally by the school districts represented in the arbitration.

14. The school district of any incorporate city or town shall be the same as the territorial limits of the said city or town, except as hereinafter provided, but nothing herein shall prevent the union of a portion of the adjoining municipality or municipalities to a city or town or portion of a city or town for school purposes as provided in section eleven of this Act; and the first school meeting in any city or town or school district, including a city or town after its incorporation, shall be called by the city or town clerk within two weeks after the holding of the municipal elections, or, in case of his failure to do so, by the superintendent as soon afterwards as convenient.

(a.) It shall be lawful for the board to form or subdivide any city or town or any school district which includes or is included in a city or town, into wards for the election of school trustees, such number of wards not to exceed six in any one case, and to determine the number of trustees not exceeding two to represent each ward when the number of such wards is more than one, and to fix the date of the first election of trustees after such formation or subdivision; which election shall take place in each ward at the call of the superintendent, and in such case the trustees that may then be in office will so remain in office only until such election takes place irrespective of the date of their appointment; provided that the existing wards for municipal purposes shall be the wards for school purposes in any city or town until such formation or subdivision is effected by the board; provided further that the board shall have power to maintain its district as it existed before the incorporation of said city or town, or so to extend its district as to include Roman Catholics residing in the vicinity where no separate school is in operation, but in such cases the children of the residents within the city or town limits only shall be computed in the division of school taxes levied on the incorporated bodies within the city or town;

(b.) In portions of the province not organized into municipalities the Board of Education shall have authority to form and alter school districts under its authority, and the trustees of such school districts are hereby empowered to assess the same and to levy and collect taxes therein for the support of their schools.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.

15. All school meetings after the first shall be called by the respective boards of trustees, in accordance with the form of notice furnished by the Board of Education.

16. At every school meeting as authorized and required to be held under this present Act, the Roman Catholic ratepayers, or if it is a first meeting in a new district, then the Roman Catholic freeholders and householders present at such meeting, or a majority of them ;

(a.) Shall elect a chairman ; and the chairman of the meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting, and in case of equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote, but he shall have no vote as chairman, and the chairman shall take the votes in the manner desired by a majority of the electors present, unless a poll be demanded by any electors present, when he shall be the returning officer ;

(b.) Shall elect a secretary ; and the secretary shall record the proceedings of the meeting in a book kept for that purpose, and if a poll be held he shall record the names of the voters, and the candidate or candidates for whom each elector votes ; and such poll shall be held on the day of such meeting and shall be kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon, unless at any time one hour shall have elapsed without a vote being recorded ;

(c.) A copy of the minutes of all school meetings shall be transmitted to the superintendent within ten days after the holding of such meeting.

FIRST ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

17. At the first meeting in any new school district such meeting being duly organized by the election of a chairman and secretary, the majority of the Roman Catholic resident freeholders, and householders present, of the full age of twenty-one years, shall elect three persons who shall be Roman Catholics to be school trustees for such district ; and

(a.) The first person elected shall continue in office for two years to be reckoned from the annual meeting next after his election, and until his successor has been appointed ;

(b.) The second person elected shall continue in office for one year to be reckoned from the annual meeting next after his election, and until his successor has been appointed ; and

(c.) The third and last person elected shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting, and until his successor has been appointed ;

(d.) Until a school tax has been imposed in any organized school district, every Roman Catholic resident freeholder, and householder, of the full age of twenty-one years shall be eligible for the office of trustee, and may take part in any school meeting.

18. In all school districts which include or may hereafter include a city or town not divided into wards for school purposes, there shall be elected three trustees who shall be Roman Catholics, at the first school meeting therein, whose term of office shall be the same as that of trustees elected at the first meeting in rural school districts ; and in all school districts divided or hereinafter to be divided into wards for school purposes, there shall be two trustees who shall be Roman Catholics elected for each ward at the first meeting, one of whom shall hold office one year from the next annual school meeting thereafter, and the other until the next annual school meeting, and in each case until a successor has been appointed ; the trustee to hold office for the longer term shall be the first nominated if no poll be held ; and in case a poll is held, the person obtaining the highest number of votes, and in case there be an equality of votes, the returning officer by his vote shall designate the person to serve the longer term, and afterwards there shall be elected at each annual meeting a number of trustees equal to the number

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of those whose term of office has expired, and these newly elected trustees shall remain in office three years in towns and cities not divided into wards for school purposes, and two years if such are so divided, and in each case until a successor has been appointed.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.

19. On the first Monday in February in each year a meeting of the Roman Catholic ratepayers of each school district, of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, shall be called by the board of trustees, by notice posted by them on the school-house, if there be one, or in three public places in the district, at least two weeks in advance; and the majority of the electors present shall choose one or more persons (as the case may be) who are Roman Catholics, to be school trustees for the district, and two auditors, and shall receive and decide upon the annual report of the trustees and the report of the auditors, and transact such other business as may have been set forth in the notice calling the meeting.

(a.) All special meetings of the ratepayers in a school district shall be called by the trustees or the superintendent by posting up notices in at least three public places within the school district at least two weeks previous to such meeting; the business to be considered at such meeting shall be plainly set forth in the notices calling the same, and no other business may be legally transacted at a special meeting but such as may be held in accordance with these provisions.

20. When in a district from any cause the annual meeting has not been held on the first Monday in February, the trustees shall appoint another day for the holding of such meeting; provided that if the trustees fail to call such meeting the superintendent shall call it.

(a.) If within thirty days after the holding of a school meeting a complaint be made in writing to the superintendent regarding the legality or regularity of the proceedings at such meeting, he may cause an investigation to be held, and in his discretion declare the proceedings void, and cause another meeting for the same purpose to be called, or may ratify and confirm such proceedings, and any decision so rendered by such superintendent shall be final.

21. In incorporated cities and towns all annual meetings in each ward shall be held in the first Monday in February in every year, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall be called by the chairman of the board of school trustees. It shall be the duty of the said board to furnish the chairman of every such meeting with a copy of the Roman Catholic voters' list for such ward, and in all cases of cities and towns not divided into wards for school purposes, there shall be but one voting place in such city or town.

(a.) The ratepayers present at the said meeting shall elect a chairman and secretary and shall proceed to nominate a trustee or trustees, who shall be Roman Catholics, to take the place of those whose term of office has expired.

In case the number of nominations does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled before the hour of eleven o'clock, the chairman shall declare the persons so nominated to be elected; but should the number of persons nominated exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, a show of hands shall be taken and the person or persons having the majority of votes shall be declared elected should no ratepayer present demand a poll.

If a poll be demanded the chairman shall be the returning officer and shall record the votes given, and at four o'clock the poll shall be closed, and the person or persons having the majority of votes shall be declared elected, provided that if one hour elapses during such poll without a vote having been recorded, the chairman shall then declare the poll closed.

(b.) The first meeting of the board of trustees in a city or town shall be held on the day following the annual meeting.

22. Except as provided for in the first election of trustees and in the case of any person or persons who have been included in a school district after the last preceding assessment and levy of taxes within the same, no person shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting whatever, unless he shall have been assessed, and in case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote in a district, the chairman shall, at the request

of any elector present, require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration (or affirmation) :—

“I, A. B., do declare (or affirm) that I am rated on the assessment roll of that portion of the municipality of _____ now included in the school district ; that I am of the full age of twenty-one years, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this election.”

Thereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote, and not otherwise.

23. In incorporated cities or towns no person shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting for the election of school trustees, on any school question whatsoever, except in the district to which he belongs, and unless his name be upon the revised municipal voters' list for the ward in which he offers to vote ; and in case any objection be made to the right of any person to vote in a ward, the chairman or returning officer of the election shall, at the request of any elector present, require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration :—

“I, A. B., do declare (or affirm) that I have been rated on the assessment roll of this school district and that I am legally qualified to vote at this election.”

Thereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote.

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.

24. For the purpose of supplementing the legislative grant it shall be the duty of the council of each municipality to levy and collect each year by assessment upon the whole of the Roman Catholic real and personal property within the municipality (as the case may be) that is liable to taxation under the Municipal Act, a sum equal to twenty dollars for each month that the trustees of each school district wholly or included within the municipality, may declare as hereinafter provided that they have kept and will keep a teacher under engagement at a salary in each of their schools during the current school year ; and for each school district partially included within the municipality, they shall levy and collect in like manner a proportionate part of twenty dollars per month, as fixed by the local inspector in the manner hereinafter provided for each of their schools, and the said council may in their discretion levy and collect in like manner an additional sum not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the amount hereinbefore required to be levied.

(a.) From the moneys so levied and collected the council shall, upon the first day of December following, pay over to each school district wholly or partially included in the municipality one-half the sum of twenty dollars per month or the proportion thereof allotted to each district as hereinbefore provided, and upon the thirty-first day of January following shall pay over the whole of the balance due to the said trustees, whether the necessary amount has been fully collected or not from the tax levied for the same. Provided that no board of trustees shall be entitled to receive a larger total amount for the school year than twenty dollars for each month within the same that they have actually had a teacher engaged at a salary in each of their schools, and in case of doubt or dispute as to the number of months, the certificate of the superintendent shall decide ;

Provided, further that all rural schools kept in operation over seven months of the school year which have not secured an average attendance of resident pupils of the period of operation equal to forty per cent of the enrolment for the same period, shall be subject, in the discretion of the council or councils concerned, with the consent of the proper superintendent of education and not otherwise, to a reduction not exceeding one-half of the amount otherwise payable for each month it was kept in operation over seven months ; and this percentage of attendance may be obtained on the application of any council from the proper superintendent after the close of the last half of the school year.

(b.) It shall be the duties of the trustees of each school district wholly situated in a municipality to lay before the council at its first meeting after the thirty-first day of July in each year a statement of the number of months in the current school year during which they have kept and will keep a teacher engaged at a salary in each of their schools, and before the thirty-first day of January following shall notify the clerk of the

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municipality if they have failed to keep a teacher engaged as so stated by them, and in such case give the actual number of months they have had such teacher engaged ;

(c.) It shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district that extends within the bounds of two or more municipalities or of a city or town and rural municipality to obtain from the last revised assessment roll of each municipality concerned a copy of that part of the said roll relating to the school district as included within the three miles limit as defined in this Act, and forward the said copies before the first of July to the local inspector with a statement of the number of months in the current school year during which they have kept and will keep a teacher under engagement at a salary in each of their schools, and the amounts of their estimates exclusive of the legislative grant required for the use of their schools, and the said inspector shall equalize the rate of assessment of the portion of each municipality included within the school district as hereinbefore described and shall allot to each municipality its due proportion of the sum of twenty dollars per month of the current school year that the said trustees have declared their school has been and will be kept in operation, and shall send notice thereof by mail to the clerk of each municipality concerned before the fifteenth day of July, and the said inspector shall in like manner allot the remainder of the trustees' estimate and return the copies of the rolls with his equalization and an allotment duly made out thereon to the trustees, and the said trustees if they fail to keep a teacher under engagement during the school year for the full time stated by them shall before the thirty-first day of January following notify the local inspector of the actual time, and he shall make another allotment based upon such time, and notify each council concerned, and the said trustees and the said inspector shall be entitled to receive from the trustees for each allotment made as hereinbefore required the sum of five dollars. And the said inspector shall be empowered, if he deem the amount of the trustees' estimate over and above the municipal levy to be excessive or improper, to demand an explanation thereof from the trustees, and in his discretion to reduce the said amount with the consent of the superintendent, and not otherwise.

(d.) Any board of school trustees that fails to notify their council or the local inspector (as the case may be) in due time of the number of months their school is to be kept in operation during any school year as hereinbefore required, shall not be entitled to receive a larger amount in such year from the municipal levy than the council or the local inspector (as the case may be) may in their discretion fix for them, and any board of trustees failing to keep a teacher under engagement the full time stated by them shall not be entitled to receive their second instalment of school moneys due on January thirty-first until they have notified the clerk of the municipality of the actual time such teacher has been under engagement, and any board of trustees wilfully making a false statement in regard to such time shall forfeit their second instalment.

(e.) Any moneys collected by a council from a general levy for school purposes that remain over in any year after all due payments therefrom have been made to the school districts entitled to the same, shall be deposited in some chartered bank by the said council and afterwards used only to pay or advance moneys to school districts within the municipality in the year or years following, unless the proper section of the Board of Education shall require the same moneys or any portion of them to be paid over at any time to any school district or school districts wholly or partly included in the municipality that the said board may consider in especial need of such assistance.

(f.) In levying an assessment for separate school purposes the council of each municipality shall assess all lands the denomination of whose owners as Catholics or non-Catholics cannot be ascertained before the time of making such levy in the manner provided in section 27 of this Act.

25. For the purpose of supplementing the legislative grant and the municipal levy it shall be the duty of the board of trustees of each school district wholly or partially included in a rural municipality before the first day of July in each year at a meeting of the said board, to make an estimate of the sum over and above the amount of the said legislative grant and municipal levy that they shall require for school purposes during the current school year, and resolve whether the said estimate shall be collected by the municipal council or councils concerned, or by a collector or collectors appointed by the said board.

(a.) In case the board of trustees resolve to levy and collect by their own authority the amount of their estimate, it shall be the duty of the said board, if their school district be wholly included in a single municipality, to obtain a copy of the last revised assessment roll of that portion of the municipality that includes all the lands liable for taxation for their school within their school district, and these lands shall be such within the district as are wholly included within a distance of three miles in a direct line from the school-house or site, and each quarter section or parish lot partially included within the same, except such as may contain a residence, the occupant of which must travel four miles or over by the public road from it to reach the school-house, and the said board of trustees shall then strike and levy a rate for raising the amount of the said estimate and place the amount of tax to be collected from each person or property included within the aforesaid limit opposite his name, or the description of his property, and place the roll in their collector's hands for collection, and such roll handed to him shall be his warrant for the collection of the taxes entered upon the same, and in collecting he shall possess and be vested with the same power and authority, and be subject to similar obligations and penalties as a collector employed by the municipality. The said collector may be the secretary-treasurer of the trustees or some other person not a trustee, and his remuneration shall in no case exceed five per cent of the amount collected; and if the secretary-treasurer act as collector his remuneration for both offices shall not exceed the amount fixed for the office of the secretary-treasurer by this Act. The said collector shall give security to the satisfaction of the trustees for the faithful performance of his duties to the amount of the trustees' estimates, and if such security be not given the trustees shall, *ipso facto*, be his sureties.

(b.) The said collector shall pay over the taxes as collected to the secretary-treasurer, and shall return his roll to the trustees on or before the thirty-first day of January following his appointment.

(c.) In case the school district is included within the limits of two or more municipalities, whether city, town or rural municipalities, the trustees shall levy and collect the amount of their estimate according to the allotment made for them upon the equalized assessment rolls returned to them by the local inspector in the same manner, under the same conditions, and with the same powers given by this Act to trustees of school districts wholly included within the limits of a single municipality for the collection of their estimates.

(d.) In case the board of trustees resolve to have their estimates levied and collected by the council or councils of the municipality or municipalities in which their school district is wholly or partially included, they shall transmit a copy of such resolution with the amount of their estimate, or in the case of school districts included within the limits of two or more municipalities the proportion of their estimate allotted by the local inspector to the council of the municipality concerned, at or before its first meeting after the thirty-first day of July of the year in which such estimate is made, and it shall be the duty of the council of such municipality, employing their own lawful authorities, to levy and collect such estimate or proportion thereof upon the real and personal property within the three miles limit in each school district as hereinbefore described and pay the whole amount so collected to the trustees at the dates upon which they are required to pay them the amounts due from the municipal levy. Provided that in the case of any school district wholly situated within a municipality the council shall be empowered if it deem the estimate of the trustees for the special rate excessive or improper, to demand an explanation thereof from the trustees and in its discretion to reduce the said estimate with the consent of the superintendent, and not otherwise.

(e.) For the purpose of collecting the arrears of school taxes for any year, the trustees of any school district wholly or partially included in a city, town or rural municipality may, in any year, transmit a list of such arrears to the council of the municipality concerned with the estimate of the taxes to be collected for them, for the current school year, and thereupon the said council shall levy and collect the said arrears and pay them over to the trustees on the same dates as they are required to pay over their taxes collected for the current year. The trustees may, employing their own lawful authority, bring a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction for the collection of

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such arrears whether they had been assessed by the said trustees or by the council of the municipality.

(f.) In all cases where the assessment of personal property is mentioned in the Separate Schools Act it shall be held to mean personal property liable to assessment under the Municipal and Assessment Acts.

(g.) The whole or any portion of any school tax levied upon any land that has been due and unpaid for more than one year after the 31st day of December of the year when the rate for the same was struck, shall be liable to be sold for taxes in the manner provided by the Municipal and Assessment Acts, for the sale of land for taxes; and it shall be the duty of each municipal collector or treasurer, as the case may be, to include such lands in all lists of lands submitted by him to the mayor or reeve for authentication; provided that in cases where school trustees levy the school tax by their own authority, it shall be the duty of their secretary-treasurer to supply the council with a certified list of lands, liable to sale for arrears of school taxes from time to time, and it shall be the duty of each council, upon receiving the proceeds of any sale of lands, for school taxes, forthwith to hand the said proceeds over to the school trustees entitled to the same, less the costs of such sale, interest and the excess over the amount of the school tax.

(h.) All the general school and the special school tax, actually collected remaining unpaid to the trustees by a council after date fixed by this Act for payment of the same shall be a debt due by such council to the trustees, except arrears of taxes levied by the authority of the trustees themselves.

26. The school assessment shall be laid equally according to valuation upon ratable real and personal property of Roman Catholics in the school district and shall be payable by and recoverable from the owner, occupier or possessor of the property liable to be rated, and shall, if not paid, be a special mortgage and not requiring registration to preserve it, on all real estate and a special charge and lien upon all personal property except live stock and farming implements to the value of five hundred dollars belonging to *bona fide* owners of real estate of at least forty acres.

27. The corporations situated in a locality where both public and separate school districts are established, shall be assessed only for the school district of the majority; yet out of such assessment the council of the local municipality, city or town, shall give to the school district of the minority a part of such assessment in proportion to the number of Catholic or non-Catholic children of school age, as the case may be, according to the census.

28. The following real and personal property shall be exempt from taxation under this Act:

(1). Real estate held in trust for Her Majesty, or for the public uses of the province;

(2). Real estate vested in or held in trust for the municipality, and used for municipal purposes;

(3). Real estate held in trust for any tribe or body of Indians;

(4). Every place of public worship, churchyard, burying-grounds, educational or charitable institution, public roadway, square, jail, hospital, agricultural and horticultural societies, with the land requisite for the due enjoyment thereof;

(5). Lands allotted by the Dominion Lands Act to half-breed children of heads of families under the age of eighteen years, not disposed of by them.

29. The Roman Catholic ratepayers of a school district including religious, benevolent, or educational corporations, shall pay their respective assessments to the separate schools; and in no case shall a non-Catholic ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a Catholic ratepayer for a non-Catholic school.

30. When property owned by a non-Catholic is occupied by a Catholic and *vice versa*, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or personal, but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract or lease whatever, be paid to the trustees of the schools to which the owner of the property so leased or rented ought to pay and to no other, subject to the exceptions aforesaid.

31. Wherever property is held jointly as tenants or as tenants in common by two or more persons, the holders of such property being non-Catholics and Catholics, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes in proportion to their interest in the business, tenancy or partnership respectively, and such taxes shall be paid accordingly.

32. In incorporated cities and towns no rate shall be levied at any general or special meeting, for the building, repairing or improving of a school-house, to exceed in any one year one cent on the dollar, on the ratable property in the district.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

33. The school trustees in each school district shall be a corporation under the name of "The school trustees for the separate school district of _____ number _____ in the province of Manitoba; and it shall be lawful for the Board of Education to assign a name and a number to designate each school district under its authority. The trustees of each school district shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, if they think proper to have one; they may sue, and be sued, and shall generally have the same powers which any other body politic or corporate has or ought to have with regard to the purposes for which it is constituted.

34. Except as elsewhere provided the time of holding office as school trustee shall be three years. Provided that the trustees in any year elected shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

35. Every trustee after his election and before he shall be entitled to sit or vote as such at any meeting of the board, shall make before the chairman of the school meeting at which he was elected, or before a justice of the peace, a declaration, which he shall produce and deposit with the secretary-treasurer of the board, and which shall be in the following form:

"I, A. B., do solemnly declare that I will truly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability and judgment, discharge the duties of the office of school trustee for the Catholic school district of _____ to which I have been elected.

"Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 _____

"Taken before me, &c.,

"C. D.

J. P. (or chairman, as the case may be)."

36. The school trustees shall meet within ten days after receiving notice of their election for the purpose of choosing a chairman and a secretary-treasurer and transacting such other business as may be required.

(a.) In case of absence of the chairman from any meeting of the board, the then assembled school trustees shall elect one of their number to act in that capacity for the time being, who shall then be vested with the same powers and privileges as the ordinary chairman.

37. In the meetings of the school trustees all questions shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the chairman shall have the right to vote, but in case of an equality of votes the question shall be decided in the negative.

38. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees:

(a.) To take possession and have the custody and safekeeping of all school property which has been acquired or given for school purposes under this Act in their district, and such corporation shall be empowered to acquire and hold, as a corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, movable property, moneys or income for school purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same was acquired or received, but they shall not, without the sanction of the board, have power to alienate or dispose of any school real estate;

(b.) To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the school-house or school-houses in their district, its furniture and appendages, and the school land and inclosures held by them, and for procuring apparatus and school books for their school, and when there is

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no suitable school-house belonging to the district or when a second school-house is required, then, to build, rent, repair, furnish, warm and keep in order, a house and its appendages, to be used as a school-house ;

(c.) To contract with and employ such teachers exclusively who hold certificates from the board, and such contract shall be in writing and signed by the contracting parties ;

(d.) To provide for the salaries of teachers, and all other expenses of the school ;

(e.) To visit the school once a month, for the purpose of seeing that it is conducted according to the prescribed regulations ; and the school trustees, or any of them, shall, if necessary, make any suggestions in accordance with the said regulations, with a view to the more effectual working of the school, and should the teacher fail to act upon them, the matter shall be referred to the whole body of trustees, who shall report to the superintendent :

(f.) To see that the discipline of the school is properly enforced ; at duly called meetings of the board of trustees to expel the unmanageable pupils on the complaint of the teacher ; and hold meetings to inquire into the same ;

(g.) To keep a record of their proceedings, signed for each sitting by the chairman and secretary, and also correct accounts of their receipts and expenditures, with reference to the school or schools under their control, mentioning especially what relates to each school, and such account shall be at all reasonable hours open to the inspection of the ratepayers of the school district ;

(h.) To admit as pupils of the school any children whose parents or guardians are not assessed and do not pay the special tax for one-fourth of the estimated expenses of the school as provided in sections 24 and 25 of this Act, and to charge and collect a sum not exceeding fifty cents per month for each such pupil ;

(i.) To have their schools in operation for at least six months every year when there are not less than ten children of school age in their district ;

(j.) To transmit to the superintendent the half-yearly and annual reports and the census returns, required by him, on the forms provided, and to cause their books and accounts at any time to be laid open to his inspection, or to that of any person appointed by him for that purpose ;

(k.) To call special meetings for any purpose whatever, whenever required to do so by the majority of the ratepayers or by the superintendent.

39. No act or proceeding of a board of trustees shall be deemed valid or binding on any party which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting of the corporation, of which notice shall have been given either by one of their body or the person chosen by them to act as a secretary-treasurer, to all the trustees, and a majority of the trustees at such meeting shall have full authority to perform any lawful business.

40. It shall not be lawful for any trustee to enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or to have any pecuniary claim on such corporation, except for a school site, or as a secretary-treasurer, and then only when he shall have been appointed by the other two members of the corporation.

41. No school trustee shall be teacher or inspector of any school in his school district.

42. Any person elected to the office of school trustee who refuses to serve as such shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for the use of the school district, and his neglect or refusal to take the declaration of office within one month after his election, if resident at the time within the district, shall be construed as such refusal, after which another person shall be elected to fill the place ; but no school trustee shall be re-elected except by his own consent during the four years next after his going out of office.

43. Any person chosen as trustee may resign with the consent expressed in writing of his colleagues in office, and a continuous non-residence of three months shall cause the vacation of his office.

44. In all cases of vacancy another trustee shall be elected at a meeting called by the trustees or trustee remaining in office, and the person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of the trustee whom he replaces ; provided that if the vacancy is not filled within one month, the superintendent shall appoint some qualified person to fill it.

45. In all cases of prolonged incapacity arising from sickness, no election or appointment to fill the said office shall take place unless the said incapacity has been established by the certificate of a physician, deposited with the secretary-treasurer, and the vacancy arising from such incapacity shall date from the day of the deposit of such certificate.

46. The board of school trustees or their secretary-treasurer shall have at all times during office hours free access to the assessment roll of the municipality, and they shall be permitted to copy therefrom that portion of it having reference to their respective school districts, together with the names and amount for which each individual is assessed.

47. If any trustee in cities and towns shall absent himself for three months from the meetings of the board of school trustees, without being authorized so to do by a resolution of the board, or if he ceases to reside in the school district for a period of three months consecutively, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

DISQUALIFICATION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

48. Except as provided in clause seventeen, no person shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee who is not a resident ratepayer of the district which he proposes to represent, and a Roman Catholic.

49. No person convicted of felony or of an infamous crime shall be eligible to be elected as a school trustee.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

50. The trustees shall appoint as secretary-treasurer one of their own number, or some other competent person, and the duties of such secretary-treasurer shall include :

(a.) The correct and safe-keeping and producing (when called for) of the papers and moneys belonging to the corporation;

(b.) The correct keeping of a record of all their proceedings in a book procured for that purpose; and

(c.) The collecting, receiving and accounting for of all school moneys, whether from the government or otherwise, for the purpose of public school education within his district and the distributing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees.

51. Every secretary-treasurer shall before entering upon his duties as such give security to the school trustees by a bond signed and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, and such security shall be given by at least two solvent sureties, jointly and severally, to the satisfaction of the board of school trustees, and for the total amount of the moneys for which the secretary-treasurer may at any time be responsible, whether arising from the local school fund or from any particular contribution or donation paid into his hands for the support of schools, and such security shall be renewed or changed whenever its renewal or change is required by the school trustees.

(a.) In school districts in which the secretary-treasurer has not given such security the trustees shall be personally liable and responsible for any loss that may be caused through his default, except in case they shall, within three months from the date of their election as trustees or his appointment as secretary-treasurer, enter a written protest against the refusal of the majority to exact such security.

52. When the assessment is made by the trustees, the secretary-treasurer shall receive the assessment roll from the assessors, and shall thereupon notify each person whose name appears on said roll of the amount for which he is assessed, and such assessment roll shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any Roman Catholic ratepayer of the school district, and every such ratepayer shall be entitled to receive a copy thereof on payment to the secretary-treasurer at the rate of five cents per name on such roll;

(a.) The secretary-treasurer shall notify each person whose name appears on the assessment roll of the date and the place fixed by the school trustees for the sitting of the court of revision;

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(b) The secretary-treasurer shall within one month after receiving the assessment roll from the assessors lay the same before the board of trustees, and after the said board have struck the rate he shall receive the roll from them for the purpose of collection.

53. Every secretary-treasurer shall prepare and submit to the board of school trustees annually, previous to the general meeting of the ratepayers, a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the school district for the current school year then expiring, and such statement after being approved by the school trustees shall be by them submitted at the annual meeting of the school district, and the secretary-treasurer shall on the payment to him of the sum of one dollar, furnish to any ratepayer a copy of such statement.

54. The remuneration of the secretary-treasurer may, in the discretion of the school trustees, be fixed at any amount not exceeding eight per cent on the moneys received by him in such capacity, but such remuneration shall include every service which the trustees may require from time to time from the secretary-treasurer, and shall cover all contingent expenses whatever, except such as may be specially authorized by rules and regulations of the Board of Education, and shall not in any case exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

55. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of cities and towns, and they are hereby empowered :

(a.) At their first meeting after the annual meeting of ratepayers, or at some subsequent meeting, to elect one of their number as chairman, and to appoint one of their number or some other person as the majority of the board may decide to be their secretary-treasurer, to determine the amount of salary to be paid to such officer, and to impose by by-law such additional duties as may be required of him by the board of trustees, and his appointment shall in all other respects be subject to the same duties, obligations and penalties as are imposed by this Act in the appointment of secretary-treasurers in rural school districts ;

(b.) To appoint, if they think proper to do so, a collector or collectors of school taxes for the city or town, who shall discharge similar duties and be subject to similar obligations and penalties and have the full powers and authority as a collector of a municipality ;

(c.) If they deem it advisable to do so, to make an estimate of the sum or sums required for educational purposes of the school district during the current school year ; to obtain a copy of the last revised assessment roll of the city or town that relates to properties liable to taxation for separate school purposes within the school district ; to strike and levy a rate for the raising of the amount of the said estimate upon such assessment, placing the amount of tax payable opposite the name or description of each person or property assessed ; and to place the said assessment roll in their collector's hands for collection, and he shall be empowered to collect the same in the same manner as any collector of a municipality ;

(d.) In case they deem it advisable to do so, to provide the clerk of the city or town before the 1st day of May in each school year, with their estimate of the amount required in such year by them for educational purposes, and accompany such estimate with a list of the names of the persons, or a description of the properties liable to be assessed for the support of the separate schools of which the board applying are trustees, and it shall be the duty of the council of such city or town to levy and collect the amount demanded and add a separate column for school taxes to their collector's roll, and to pay over such taxes monthly to the trustees as collected ;

(e.) To demand and obtain from the council of the city or town, if they deem it expedient to do so, a list of all uncollected school taxes for the current or for any previous school year, and it shall be the duty of the council to furnish such a list in compliance with such demand, and the said board may place such list in the hands of a collector appointed by them, whose powers, duties and obligations in collecting the same shall be the same as those of any collector of the municipality, and the said trustees may bring suit for the collection of all arrears of school taxes in a court of competent jurisdiction, whether the said arrears had been assessed by them or by the council of the municipality :

(f.) To collect at their discretion from the parents or guardians of children who do not reside or are not assessed within the school district, a sum not exceeding one dollar per month for each pupil attending their schools, and if they think proper so to do to supply all the pupils attending their schools with the necessary text books and other school requisites and to collect from their parents or guardians a sum not exceeding 20 cents per month for each pupil in payment for the same ;

(g.) To submit the books and accounts of their secretary-treasurer annually to the examination of the city or town auditor, or two auditors appointed by the board for that purpose, and to publish in one or more public newspapers or on printed sheets for the information of the public, on or before the 15th day of January in each year, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys for the current year and of the assets and liabilities of the board, with the certificate of the said auditor or auditors as to the correctness of such statement ;

(h.) To make all the returns required by the Department of Education or by the Board of Education upon the forms provided and within the time specified by the Department of Education or the board requiring the same ;

(i.) To require the officers and teachers to comply with the law and regulations of the Board of Education in the attendance and classification of pupils and the arrangement of their school exercises, the certification and duties of teachers, the arrangement of school rooms and their furniture, and the use of text books and apparatus ;

(j.) To purchase or rent school site or school premises, and rebuild, furnish, repair, warm and keep in order the school-houses and appendages, lands, inclosures, and movable property of the school district, and to provide registers in the prescribed form, suitable maps, apparatus, text and prize books for the schools, and if they deem it expedient, to establish and maintain school libraries ;

(k.) To determine under the direction and authority of the board the number, kind, grade and description of schools (such as male, female, infant, central or ward schools) to be established and maintained, the teachers to be employed, the terms upon which they are employed, the amount of their remuneration, and the duties in addition to those prescribed by the Board of Education, which they are to perform ;

(l.) To appoint with the concurrence of the Board of Education, an inspector or manager of the schools within the jurisdiction whose duty shall be, by frequent visits to the schools and in every other way to do all in his power to improve their character and efficiency ; he shall have control of the organization and management of the schools of such city or town, and report monthly to the trustees as to their condition and progress, but the schools of such city or town shall be under the supervision of the inspector appointed by the Board of Education for the county in which the city or town is situate except that in cities or towns in which a collegiate department is or may be established, the collegiate inspectors shall have such supervision and report half-yearly to the superintendent ;

(m.) To establish with the consent and not otherwise of the Board of Education and to conduct in accordance with the regulations of the same, a collegiate department for the preparation of students for matriculation in the University of Manitoba, for the preparation of students for first and second class teachers' certificates, and for the purpose of laying the foundation of a thorough education in the English or French language and literature ;

(n.) To exercise all the powers and perform all the duties not herein specified, and not inconsistent with those provisions that are given to the trustees of rural school districts by this Act.

PROSECUTION BY OR OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

56. The school trustees of any school district may institute suits, or prosecutions for the school assessments, assessment for school-houses, and for all arrears of the said assessments and monthly fees, and such suits or prosecutions may be instituted before the county court or before two justices of the peace of the county, and the justices may after judgment cause the amount of the judgment, together with the cost thereof, to be levied under warrant by the seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the defendant,

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such seizure and sale to be effected by the secretary-treasurer, who shall for that purpose have and execute the power of sheriff, and who shall be entitled for such services to the same fees as the said officer.

57. In all such suits or prosecutions judgment may be rendered with costs, and no judgment rendered on any such suit or prosecution shall be liable to be appealed from, nor shall any such suit or prosecution be removed by writ of certiorari.

58. No member of any board of school trustees shall engage in any suit at law as such trustee, as plaintiff, without a special authorization from the trustees, duly entered in the minutes, after deliberation; and every such action may be brought either by the chairman or by the secretary-treasurer, in the name of the corporation, as the board may see fit.

59. All persons entrusted in any manner with the carrying of this Act into effect, or qualified to vote at the election of school trustees, shall be competent to institute proceedings under this Act except in cases where it is specially provided to the contrary.

60. All contestation with regard to the election of school trustees and to the functions and powers assumed by school trustees or any of them, or their officers, or by any person or persons claiming to be such trustee or trustees, or officer or officers, may by any competent person be brought by a petition setting forth the case, of which a copy must have been served on the parties concerned, before the county court at its next sitting, and shall then be determined in a summary manner on the evidence adduced.

But no resolution, by-law, proceeding or action of any board of trustees shall be invalid or set aside by reason of any person whose election has been annulled or declared illegal having acted as a trustee.

61. Any school trustee whose election has been obtained by fraud or stratagem or by the votes of persons not qualified as electors, or any person usurping the functions of school trustee, or illegally holding that office, may be summarily prosecuted at the instance of any party interested or several collectively interested, before any one of the judges of the county court of the county in which such election, usurpation or illegal retention of office has taken place, for the purpose of declaring such election, or such retention of office, illegal and such seat vacant.

62. It shall be the duty of any judge of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the county court of this province, or any stipendiary magistrate, to investigate and decide any complaints which may be made in the manner provided by the statute in that behalf, in regard to the election of any school trustee, or in regard to any proceeding at any school meeting; provided always that no complaints in regard to any election or proceeding at any school meeting shall be entertained unless made in writing within twenty days after the holding of such election or meeting. The costs and expenses of such investigation shall be paid by the parties concerned in it, as such judge or magistrate may decide, but such judge or magistrate shall not be entitled for his own services, expenses to a greater sum than five dollars per day for each day actually engaged in such investigation.

63. The school trustees shall be constituted a court of revision for hearing and deciding any complaints that may be made against any assessment made under their authority, and shall sit as such at any time fixed by the trustees after eight days' notice given by posters in three public places of the district by the secretary treasurer; and the decision of the said court of revision shall be final when the amount to be paid shall not exceed twenty dollars; and the members of the said court of revision shall be empowered to administer oath while sitting as such; and every appeal from the decision of such court of revision shall be heard and determined finally at the next sitting of the county court within the jurisdiction of which the school district is situated.

QUORUM.

64. The quorum of any corporation, board or body constituted under this Act shall (unless otherwise expressly declared) be an absolute majority of all the members thereof; and the majority of the members present at any meeting regularly held at which there shall be a quorum may validly exercise the powers of the corporation.

ASSESSORS.

65. The school trustees may within twenty days after the annual school meeting, appoint one or more assessors from the resident ratepayers, provided the district is not included within a municipality, or the municipal council refuses or neglects to do so, and such remuneration shall be paid to such assessor as the board shall see fit.

66. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties such assessors shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the faithful discharge of their duties, and they shall, within two weeks after their appointment, proceed to make out an assessment roll of the ratable property of each Roman Catholic ratepayer in the school district, and shall deliver the same into the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the school trustees within one month thereafter.

AUDITORS.

67. At every annual meeting of any rural school district there shall be appointed by the ratepayers two auditors, or persons to examine the accounts of the secretary-treasurer or of the school trustees and report thereon at the next annual meeting, and who shall certify to the correctness or otherwise of such accounts.

(a.) It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to submit his books and vouchers to such auditors when called upon by them to do so. And their report shall be presented to the annual meeting next after their appointment.

68. It shall be the duty of every teacher employed by any board of school trustees—

(a.) To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the schools according to the terms of his agreement with the school trustees, and in accordance with the laws of Manitoba relating to separate schools, or any by-laws or regulations issued under the same ;

(b.) To keep in the prescribed form the register of the school ;

(c.) To maintain proper order and discipline in his school ;

(d.) To keep a visitors' book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to every visitor and request him to make such remarks suggested by his visit ;

(e.) To give the trustees and visitors access at all times when desired by them to the registers and visitors' book appertaining to the school ;

(f.) To deliver up any school registers, visitors' book, school-house key or other school property in his possession on the demand or order of the board of school trustees employing him ;

(g.) To have at the end of every half year at least a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due public notice ;

(h.) To furnish to his superintendent or to the inspector any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the working of his school, or in anywise affecting his interests or character.

69. All agreements between trustees and teachers to be valid and binding shall be in writing and signed by the teacher and chairman of the board of trustees employing him, and sealed with the corporate seal, if any, of the trustees.

(a.) Any teacher whose agreement has expired with the board of trustees, or who is dismissed by them, shall be entitled to receive forthwith all moneys due to him for his services as teacher while employed by the said board ; if such payment be not made by the trustees or tendered to the said teacher by them he shall be entitled to recover from the said trustees the full amount of his salary due and unpaid with ten per cent interest per annum until payment is made, by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon his obtaining judgment therein, his case shall be a first lien upon all payments due the said trustees from any source whatsoever until the said claim is satisfied.

INSPECTORS.

70. The Board of Education shall have power to appoint inspectors who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board ; to define their duties and to provide for their remuneration ; and such inspectors shall visit the schools and report thereon at least twice a year.

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VISITORS.

71. The visitor in each school district may be—

- (.) The resident Roman Catholic priest ;
- (b.) The members of the Provincial Legislature ;
- (c.) The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and County Court ;
- (d.) The members of the Department of Education ; and
- (e.) The trustees of each school district in their own district.

72. In incorporated cities or towns, a general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors, and the visitors thus assembled may devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and in concert with the school authorities for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of knowledge.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

73. The teacher of each school receiving public aid shall within ten days after the close of each semi-annual school term, transmit to his superintendent a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, with their respective ages, and distinguishing between the sexes, together with the average attendance during the preceding school term, and a statement of the number of months during which the school has been kept open, with such additional information as the superintendent may from time to time require.

(a.) If any trustee or officer of a public school knowingly signs a false report, or if a public school keeps a false school register or makes a false return, that may thereby show a claim of such school to a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to the same, such school trustee, officer or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the public fund of the municipality the sum of twenty dollars, for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a justice of the peace, and he may be convicted upon the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF CHILDREN.

74. The school trustees in each school district shall between the first and thirtieth of November in each year cause to be made by their secretary-treasurer a census of the children in such school district from the age of five years inclusive to the age of fifteen years inclusive, giving the age in each case, and mentioning those who attend the school, and such census after being certified by the secretary-treasurer of the school district under oath signed by at least one of the trustees, shall, on or before the tenth of the month of December following, be presented to the superintendent, whose duty it shall be to forward the same to the Provincial Secretary within the eight days following, and no census shall be received by the superintendent after the said date of the 10th day of December in each year.

APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

75. The sum appropriated by the legislature for school purposes shall be divided between the public and separate schools in the manner hereinafter provided in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen inclusive, residing in the various public and separate school districts in the province where schools are in operation, as shown in the census returns.

76. The Provincial Treasurer and one other member of the Executive Council, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, shall form a committee for the apportionment of education funds and legislative grant between the public and separate schools ; and the selection of a member of the Executive Council to act as a member of such committee, shall, when practicable, be so made, or from time to time changed by the Lieutenant Governor as to secure that one member of the said committee may be of the Catholic persuasion and one a non-Catholic.

77. It shall be the duty of such committee on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year to apportion the education fund, and within two weeks after the prorogation of the session of the legislature at which the grant for education is voted, to apportion said grant between the schools, according to the aggregate number of children being respectively non-Catholic and Catholic between the ages of five inclusive and fifteen inclusive, who shall be found from the census hereinbefore described to be residing within all the school districts existing in the province.

78. If the census returns upon which such apportionment is at any time to be made, or any of them, be defective in any respect, the said committee shall have power to require school trustees to supply to the committee such information as will enable them to correct the same.

79. After such apportionment shall have been made the sum due to the separate schools shall be placed to the credit of the board in accounts to be opened in the books of the Treasury Department and in the Audit Office.

EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

80. (a.) From the sum so appropriated to the Board of Education there shall be paid such sums as may be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for incidental expenses and salaries of superintendent.

(b.) Then the sum of \$75.00 shall be paid semi-annually to each school which has been in operation during the whole of the previous term, and a proportionate part thereof to each school in operation for a part of the same; and in the case of newly established schools, to those which have been in operation for at least one month of said term; provided that except in the case of new school districts no school shall be entitled to receive a larger amount than one-half the sum incurred by the trustees thereof for its current expenses during the term for which such grant is made; provided further that a reduction in the amount to be made may, in the discretion of the board, be made in the case of any school district in which the average attendance of the resident pupils enrolled for the term has been less than forty per cent of such enrolled number.

(c.) The residue remaining after all payments have been made as above provided shall be divided among all the school districts on the basis of average attendance of pupils at the schools of such districts. Provided that in reckoning such average attendance fifty per cent shall be added to the average attendance in rural school districts (being school districts outside the cities, towns and villages).

(d.) No school shall be entitled to receive any portion of the legislative grant whose trustees have neglected to transmit within the time provided by law in the preceding year the census returns which form the basis of the apportionment of the public funds, or whose annual or semi-annual returns are not transmitted as required by the regulations of the board, or whose school has not been kept in operation at least six months during the school year, unless with the sanction of the board.

(e.) No school district shall be entitled to receive any money from the legislative grant or the municipal levy in any year that does not contain at least ten resident children of school age, but the trustees of such may levy and collect from their school district the amount of any indebtedness that may fall due within the same during such year.

81. All payments to school districts shall be made to the order of the duly qualified teacher or teachers of the school, unless it be shown that the salary of such teacher or teachers has been paid in full.

(a.) All payments made by the Provincial Treasurer for the purposes of education shall be made direct to the person or persons entitled to receive the money. Provided no payment shall be made except upon the requisition of the superintendent of education.

82. Any school not conducted according to all the provisions of this or any Act in force for the time relating to separate schools or the regulations of the Board of Education in force under its authority, shall not be deemed a separate school within the

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meaning of the law, and such schools shall neither participate in the educational fund nor in the legislative grant.

ARBITRATION.

83. In case of any difference between school trustees and teachers in regard to his salary or the sum due him or claimed to be due, or any other matter connected with his duty, the same shall be submitted to arbitration, in which case each party shall choose an arbitrator.

84. In case either party in the first instance neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, the party requiring the arbitration, may, by notice in writing to be served upon the party so neglecting or refusing, require the last named within three days exclusive of the day of service of such notice, to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, and such notice shall name the arbitrator of the party requiring the arbitration; and in case the party served with such notice does not, within the three days mentioned therein, name and appoint an arbitrator, then the party requiring the arbitration may appoint the second arbitrator.

85. The superintendent or a member of the Board of Education, to be nominated by such superintendent, shall be the third arbitrator.

86. The arbitrators may require the attendance of any or all the parties interested in the reference, and of their witnesses, and may direct them or any of them to produce all documents, books, papers, or writings bearing on the matter in question; and the arbitrators may take evidence on oath.

87. The said arbitrators or any two of them may issue their warrant to any person named therein to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid, and the person named in such warrant shall have the power and authority to enforce the collection of the monies mentioned in the said warrant with all reasonable costs by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has issued, as any bailiff of the county court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such court.

88. In case of any dispute or difference arising between any two boards of school trustees in regard to any sum of money due or claimed to be due under any Act of the province of Manitoba, the same shall be referred to arbitration in the manner by this Act provided; and, provided always, that in differences between any two boards of school trustees, the third arbitrator shall be chosen by the other two, and the decision of such three arbitrators shall be final.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

89. It shall be the duty of the city or town clerk, or clerks of municipalities to furnish to the board of school trustees five days before the annual school meeting authorized to be held under this Act, a certified copy of the last revised municipal voters' list for each ward in the city, town or municipality in which such act is in force.

HOLIDAYS.

90. Every Saturday and every statutory holiday shall be a holiday in the public schools; subject, however, to regulations respecting holidays as the Board of Education may from time to time make for the schools.

BY-LAWS FOR COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN.

91. Every board of school trustees may, with the sanction of the board make, amend or revoke any by-laws for their school district, for any of the following purposes:
(a.) Requiring the parents or guardians of Roman Catholic children of not less than seven years nor more than twelve years of age, as may be fixed by the law, to send such children to school for a certain period in each year, unless sufficient evidence be

produced by such parents or guardians, that they cannot do so ; and any of the following shall be considered a reasonable excuse ;

(1.) That the child is under instruction in some other manner satisfactory to the magistrate before whom the complaint may be brought ;

(2.) That the child has been prevented from attending school from sickness or any unavoidable cause ;

(3.) That such child has reached a standard of education of the same or greater degree than that to be obtained in such public school by children of twelve years of age ;

(b.) Determining the time during which such children are to attend school ;

(c.) Imposing penalties upon parents or guardians for the breach of any by-law ;

(1.) Admonition in the form of a note of warning, signed by the chairman of the board of school trustees ;

(2.) Summons to appear before the board of school trustees and to receive reprimand from the chairman, if merited ;

(3.) Complaints by the board of school trustees to any justice of the peace of the district, who may impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five cents for the first offence, fifty cents for the second, and so on, doubling the last fine for any repetition of the offence.

92. It shall be competent for any judge of the county or stipendiary magistrate to investigate and decide upon any complaints made by the trustees or any person authorized by them against any parent or guardian for the violation of any such by-law as by the previous section provided, may be enacted ; and it shall be the duty of such judge of the county court to ascertain, as far as may be the circumstances of any party complained of, for not sending his or their child to school or otherwise educating him or them, and whether the alleged violation has been caused by poverty or ill-health, and in any such case the judge shall not award punishment but shall report the circumstances to the trustees making the complaint.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL TAXES.

93. Previous to the first day of August in each year the boards of school trustees, if they themselves collect the school taxes, shall cause to be made a list of the names of all persons in their district in arrears for school taxes, the amount due by them, the lot or lots on which such taxes are due ; and if such taxes remain unpaid it shall be the duty of the said board of school trustees on or previous to the last day of August in each year, to register the said lots with the amount due on real estate only, with the treasurer of the municipality in which such lots are situated, and if such lots are not within a municipality then in the registry office of the county in which such lands are situated, by filing a copy of the tax list, after which such taxes shall become a first lien or mortgage on the lot or lots on which they are respectively due and payable, and any sale of property or transfer made thereafter shall be subject to such taxes.

94. In incorporated cities and towns the board of school trustees shall each have power to borrow money for the purchase of school lands or the erection of school buildings or other school purposes in the manner hereinafter provided.

BORROWING MONEY.

95. If the ratepayers of any school district at a public meeting duly called, require the trustees to borrow any sum of money for the purchase of school sites or erecting of school-houses and their appendages, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, or for the purpose of paying off any debt, charge or lien against such school-house, or residence, or against the trustees of any school district incurred by them as such trustees for any of the purposes aforesaid, the said trustees shall forward to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a certified copy of the minutes of such meeting, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may thereupon sanction such loans, and such sanction shall bind the ratepayers of the said school district to cause to be levied a sum sufficient for the payment of the principal and interest on any such loan at the times when the same shall become payable, as provided between trustees and the lender.

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(a.) No loan under two thousand dollars shall be made for any term exceeding ten years nor for any amount for a period exceeding twenty years.

(b.) The principal on such loan shall be made payable by annual instalments unless with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the said annual instalments together with interest on the principal of such loan may be applied towards the immediate redeeming of the debt contracted by the issue of such debentures, and all school boards that have issued debentures not payable in instalments shall invest in a sinking fund annually, a sufficient sum to meet such debentures when due, and such investment shall be made with the consent and advice of the superintendent, and when so made shall not be payable to the order of the trustees without such order being countersigned by said superintendent until their debentures mature.

(c.) Notice of such meeting shall be given by posting up on the door of the school-house (if any) and in two or more conspicuous places within the school district for which such loan is sought to be obtained, at least two weeks previous to such meeting, a notice in the form or to the effect of that set forth in said schedule A of this Act.

(d.) A majority of the Roman Catholic ratepayers of any such schools present at such meeting shall be sufficient to authorize such loans, and the assent of the Lieutenant Governor shall be obtained before such loan is completed.

(e.) The assent of the Lieutenant Governor to any such loan shall be conclusive evidence of all the necessary formalities having been complied with, and that such loan is one which such school district may lawfully make.

(f.) Any school district having obtained the assent of the Lieutenant Governor to a loan, may issue debentures therefor in the form set forth in schedule B of this Act, to secure the amount of the principal and interest upon such loan, upon such terms as such loan can be obtained, and the said debentures shall be sufficient, when signed by the secretary-treasurer and countersigned by one or more trustees, to bind the said trustees and to create a charge or lien against all revenues of the school district for which such loan is made.

(g.) All debentures issued or to be issued under the authority of this Act and the coupons attached thereto shall create and be a charge and lien upon all school property then or thereafter acquired by, or granted, or given to the school district which shall issue the said debentures as well as upon all of the Roman Catholic property assessable in such school district for school purposes for the said district, and the amounts from time to time falling due upon such debentures and coupons (subject to any provisions for establishment of sinking funds for the repayment of any such debentures) shall be included in the amount required from time to time for school purposes for the said district, and shall be collected and received by and paid to the trustees of the said school district in the manner directed for the raising of money for school purposes.

(h.) Any writ of execution against the trustees for any school district which school lies wholly within one municipality, may be endorsed with a direction to the sheriff to levy the amount thereof by rate, and the proceedings thereon shall be the following:—

(1.) The sheriff shall deliver a copy of the writ and endorsement to the treasurer of the municipality in which such school district is situate, or leave such copy at the office or dwelling-house of such officer with a statement in writing of the sheriff's fees and of the amount required to satisfy such execution, including in such amount the interest calculated to some day as near as is convenient to the day of service.

(2.) In case this amount with interest thereon from the day mentioned in the statement is not paid to the sheriff within one month after the service, the sheriff shall examine the assessment roll of the municipality in which such school district is situate, and shall in like manner as rates are struck for general municipal purposes strike a rate on the assessable lands in said school district sufficient on the dollar to cover the amount due on the execution with such addition to the same as the sheriff deems sufficient to cover the interest and his own fees up to the time when such rate will probably be available.

(3.) He shall thereupon issue a precept or precepts under his hand and seal of office directed to the said treasurer, and shall annex to every such precept the roll of such rate, and shall by such precept after reciting the writ, and that the said trustees

had neglected to satisfy the same, and referring to the roll annexed to the precept, command the said treasurer to levy or cause to be levied such rate at the time and in the manner by law required in respect of the general municipal rates.

(4.) At the time for levying the annual rates next after the receipt of such precept the said treasurer shall add a column to the tax roll of the lands in said school district headed "Execution rate of A. B. vs. The School Trustees for the Separate School District of _____ in the Province of Manitoba" (or, as the case may be, adding a column for each execution, if more than one) and shall insert thereon the amount by such precept required to be levied upon each person respectively, and shall levy the amount of such execution rate as aforesaid, and said treasurer, so soon as the amount of such execution or executions is collected, shall return to the sheriff the precept with the amount levied thereon

(5.) The sheriff shall, after satisfying the executions and all fees thereon, return any surplus within ten days after receiving the same to the said treasurer for the general purposes of the said school trustees.

(6.) The treasurer shall for all purposes connected with carrying into effect or permitting or assisting the sheriff to carry into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to such execution, be deemed to be an officer of the court out of which the writ issued, and as such shall be amenable to the court and may be proceeded against by attachment, mandamus or otherwise, in order to compel him to perform the duties hereby imposed upon him.

(7.) The above clauses, one to six both inclusive, shall be applicable to executions against the school trustees for any district lying within more than one municipality, but in such case the said sheriff shall strike a rate on the assessable lands in said school district from the assessment rolls of the several municipalities in which said school is situate, and shall deliver to the treasurer of each of the municipalities the precept or precepts aforesaid, attaching a roll of said rate so far as it applies to the lands of said school district in the municipality of each of such treasurers.

SCHEDULE "A."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Roman Catholic ratepayers within the separate school district of _____ number _____ will be held at the _____ in the said district on _____ day the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ at the hour of _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of raising money by way of loan to (here state the purpose for which the loan is intended).

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____

Secretary-Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "B."

Debentures of the separate school trustees for the _____ separate school district of _____ number _____ in the Province of Manitoba.

The school trustees for the separate school district of _____ number _____ in the province of Manitoba, promise to pay to bearer at the _____ at _____ the sum of _____ dollars of lawful money of Canada, _____ years from the date hereof, and to pay interest thereon during the currency hereof at the same place at the rate of _____ per centum per annum, to the bearer of the coupons hereunto annexed respectively, and numbered with the number of this debenture.

Issued at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 _____, by and under the authority of subsection *f* of section 95 of an Act of the Legislature of Manitoba, passed in the _____ year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter _____

S. H.

Trustee.

T. R.

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Coupon No.

The school trustees of the separate school district of _____ number _____ in the province of Manitoba, will pay the bearer hereof at the _____ on the day of _____ 18 _____, the sum of _____ dollars, being interest due on that day on school debentures, &c.

T. R.

Secretary-Treasurer.

The minutes of any section of the ratepayers of a school district called to consider the propriety of borrowing money as above mentioned shall be headed with a statement in the following form or to the same effect :—

“ Minutes of a public meeting of the Roman Catholic ratepayers of the separate school district of _____ number _____ in the province of Manitoba, held the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ in pursuance of a notice given as required by ‘The Separate School Act,’ and called for the purpose of considering (and advising the trustees of said school section in respect to) the question of raising or borrowing a sum of money for the purpose of (here state the purpose for which the loan is intended as is the public or posted notice).

“ The said meeting having been organized by Mr. A. B. as chairman, and Mr. C. B. as secretary, the following proceedings were had :

“ It was moved by Mr. _____ &c. (the motions and formal proceedings of the meetings to be then given, certified at the foot thereof to be correct, and signed “ by the chairman and secretary).”

The said minutes shall also contain a list of the names of the ratepayers who voted at the said meeting upon the question of raising or borrowing money, distinguishing those who are freeholders from those who are not, and recording the vote given by each person “ for or against the said question.”

96. A copy of said minutes shall be given to the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of the district for the information of the said board and the original with a declaration endorsed thereon and attached thereto, taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to take declarations under the statute, with a copy of the notice calling such meeting, proving the posting of the said notice as required by the Act, shall be given or transmitted to the superintendent ; and it shall be the duty of such superintendent, with as little delay as possible after the receipt of such minutes and proof, to inquire and satisfy himself that the purpose for which the loan is required is a proper and necessary one, and having regard to the means of the ratepayers of such school district to repay the same ; and if such superintendent approves of such loan he shall transmit said minutes, proof, and other documents connected thereof to the provincial secretary together with a certificate or note of his approval endorsed thereon over his signature.

97. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the board of school trustees of any school district, upon being made aware that a loan as aforesaid had been sanctioned by the ratepayers to at once transmit to the superintendent a statement duly certified under the hand of the said secretary-treasurer and the seal of the said board of trustees, to be correct, showing the amount of the assessed value of the real and personal estate of such school district, its debentures indebtedness including the amount proposed to be added under such by-law then being submitted for approval ; its indebtedness other than under said debentures ; the yearly rate in the dollar required to pay said debenture debt ; the total rate required for all purposes and the interest past due, if any, on the indebtedness of said school district.

98. A statement embodying the information mentioned in the last preceding section as to the assets and liabilities of the school section, shall be written or printed on the back of each debenture, issued under the authority of this Act, and following such statement shall also be written or printed the words “ Issued under the provisions of the Separate School Act,” viz. : _____ Vic, Cap _____

99. Upon the assent of the Lieutenant Governor being obtained to such loan and upon presentation within six months thereafter to the Provincial Secretary or Acting

Provincial Secretary of the debenture or debentures issued to raise the same the said Provincial Secretary or Acting Provincial Secretary (unless such assent has in the mean time been withdrawn) shall sign such debenture or debentures under the statement or endorsement thereon hereinbefore mentioned, and shall affix the seal of his office, or of the province thereto, and such signature and seal shall be conclusive that all the formalities in respect to said loan and the issue of said debentures have been complied with, and that the correctness of the statement or endorsement thereon, and the legality of the issue of such debenture shall be thereby conclusively established, and its validity shall not be questionable by any court in this province, but the same shall to the extent of the assets of the school district issuing the same, be a good and indefeasible security in the hands of any *bona fide* holder thereof.

100. The Governor General in Council, when the question of any school loan shall be before him for assent thereto, may take into consideration the effect of the proposed loan upon the security of any previous loan, in case the new proposed loan shall be repayable before a former one, or former ones, and may withhold such assent to such new loan if he considers that the security of the holder of any existing debenture loan of such school district was likely to be rendered insufficient by the reason of the date of payment of the proposed new loan being prior to that of any then existing debenture debt of such district.

101. The trustees of any school district may under the advice and with the consent of the superintendent, invest any money under the control of such trustee as a sinking fund for the payment of any loan, or otherwise held for school purposes and not required for expenditure within twelve months.

102. The trustee of any school district may with the consent and approval of the superintendent sell and dispose of any land or real estate, or any interest therein for the benefit and advantage of said school district and convey the same or any portion thereof in fee simple or for any less estate to any purchaser or purchasers thereof, or of any interest of freehold, leasehold, or other estate therein, by deed or other instrument as the case may be signed by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of such school district.

103. None of the provisions of this Act shall affect any suit pending in any of the courts at the date of the passing of the same.

104. In the case of any rural school district the trustees of which neglect or refuse to levy or ask the council to levy a special rate to meet their debentures indebtedness maturing within the school year, and in the case of any rural school district in which there is not a legally competent school board, the superintendent shall be empowered to act for such school board or school district in requiring the council or councils concerned to levy or collect the sums he shall designate as necessary to meet such indebtedness, and the council or councils shall levy and collect such sum and pay the same over to the creditors upon the order of the said superintendent. And it is further provided that upon the trustees of any rural school district becoming legally incompetent or unable to act from any cause and there being a sufficient number of ratepayers resident in the district to form a new school board, the superintendent shall thereupon be invested with the powers of the school trustees for such district, and shall be empowered to collect and receive all moneys due the said trustees from any source, to take possession of all their school properties, secure a proper title for all properties they may be entitled to, and in his discretion to dispose of or sell the same; provided that all moneys received by the superintendent in any way in behalf of such district shall be paid over by him to meet the liabilities of the same that may become due from time to time.

LOANS.

105. At any time in any one year before the estimate of a school district has been prepared by a board of school trustees or handed to the clerk of the municipality, or before the moneys have been paid over to the board by the municipality, a board of school trustees in any city, town or local municipality, may borrow money upon the credit of the board and give the promissory note or notes of the board for the same, or for the moneys theretofore borrowed to such an amount as is legally authorized;

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provided, however, that no such money shall be borrowed or notes given to an amount exceeding in the aggregate one-half of the amount of the said estimate for the next preceding year, if such estimate has not been made for the current year ; and provided also that such moneys shall only be borrowed or notes given upon a by-law of the board, which recite the amounts previously borrowed and the notes previously given therefor and any sum paid thereon, but any error or omission in reciting such sums or notes shall not invalidate such by-law as against a *bona fide* lender or payee or holder for value of any such note having notice of such error or omission.

“(a.) Any such note or debt for money so borrowed may be enforced against the board of school trustees, and the ratepayers liable to contribute to its revenues in the same manner as claims against or debts of municipalities, may be enforced under the Municipal Act.”

“(b.) Upon the payment to the board by a municipality of any portion of the sums to be levied for the trustees by a municipality it shall be the duty of the board of school trustees to apply one-half of such sum so paid to it for the reduction of the debt incurred for moneys so borrowed, or upon such note or notes, or in the event of no such debt or note or not sufficient thereof to exhaust the one-half of the sum so paid being then overdue, then to deposit such half, or the unexhausted portion thereof in some chartered bank and to apply the same to such debt or notes as may become due and payable.”

(c.) All payments authorized by loan which are in the discretion of the Board of Education, shall be subject to ratification by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

EXPROPRIATION.

106. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every school district to purchase or lease, and take with the consent, in writing, of the Board of Education in that behalf, the necessary land or real property for school-houses, teachers' residences and other buildings in connection therewith, and if necessary for the purpose aforesaid, to increase the extent of the school grounds, already in possession, by purchasing or leasing and taking lands adjoining the same.

(1.) No land or property may be taken for the purpose aforesaid without the consent of the owner, if, at the time of the application of the trustees for the same :

(a.) The said land or property is owned by any religious, charitable or educational corporation ;

(b.) The land or property required for a separate school is owned by a non-Catholic ;

(c.) In a rural school district the land required is less than three hundred yards from the owner's residence or buildings or exceeds one acre in extent ;

(d.) In a city or town the lot required is not vacant ;

(2.) For the purposes aforesaid the school trustees shall first serve the owners of the land or parties empowered to convey the land required as aforesaid with a notice which shall contain :

(a.) A description of the land to be taken :

(b.) A declaration of readiness to pay some certain sum or rent, as the case may be, for such land :

(c.) The name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the school trustees if their offer be not accepted, and

(d.) Such notice shall be accompanied by the affidavit of one or more of the school trustees, setting forth that he knows the land, that the said land is required for school purposes, and that the sum offered is in his opinion a fair compensation.

(3.) If within ten days after service of the said notice the person owning the said land signifies in writing his readiness to accept the said sum for rent, then the school trustees shall cause the proper agreements and contracts to be made and entered into, and the price of compensation to be paid.

(4.) If within the time aforesaid, the owner or holder of the land does not signify his readiness to accept the said sum, but gives notice in writing, of the name of his arbitrator, then the two arbitrators shall jointly appoint the third, and if they cannot agree upon a third, the judge of the county court having jurisdiction in the division, in which the land is situate, shall appoint upon application such a third arbitrator.

(5.) If within the time aforesaid the said owner or holder of the land does not notify the trustees of his acceptance of the sum offered nor of the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, then the judge of the county court shall, upon application appoint one in his stead, and the third arbitrator shall be appointed as aforesaid.

(6.) Where the person owning or holding the said lands or his agent or representative is unknown, or cannot be found with due diligence, or is incapable of receiving tender, then upon proof thereof to the county court judge, the said judge may dispense with such tender and notice; and in such case notice of submission to arbitration shall be published in a newspaper in or near the district in which the land lies, and subsequent proceedings may thereafter be taken as if such tender had been personally made and notice given.

(7.) The said arbitrators duly appointed, or a majority of them, shall value the land and make an award in writing and fix the amount of the costs of the arbitration not to exceed \$3 per day for each arbitrator, and 10 cents per mile each way for travelling expenses, and they shall further direct which of the parties should pay the said costs, and if a portion, in what proportion.

(8.) An appeal to the judge of the county court shall lie upon application filed and served within ten days of the award for the revision of the costs taxed.

(9.) The compensation money agreed upon by the trustees or awarded by the arbitrators for any such land or property shall stand instead of such land or property, and any claim thereto or encumbrance, upon said lands or property shall be converted into a claim for such compensation money, or to a proportionate amount thereof, and shall be void as respects the land or property which shall by the fact of the making of said tender or award and of the payment of the money, become and be absolutely invested in the trustees for the purposes of this Act.

(10.) If the person owning such land is incapable of conveying the same, or the person to whom the compensation money is payable is incapable of executing or refuses to execute a proper conveyance and transfer of the said lands to said trustees or cannot be found, or is unknown or has no agent or representative, or the trustees have reason to fear any claim or encumbrance, they shall pay the compensation money agreed upon or the money awarded into the office of the clerk or prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench with interest thereon for six months at the rate of six per cent per annum, and deliver to the clerk or prothonotary of the court, a copy of the conveyance or agreement or award, or a certified copy of the agreement or award.

(11.) Notice in such form and for such time as the court appoints shall be forthwith inserted by the prothonotary in a newspaper in or near the district in which the lands are situate and shall state the facts under which such money is paid, and call upon all persons entitled thereto, or claiming the same or any part thereof, to file their claims, and such claims shall be received and adjudged upon by the court and such proceedings shall forever bar all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof, and the court shall make such order for the proper distribution or payment of said monies and for costs incidental to the application as may be proper.

107. No person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or who resides in a house in which any such disease exists shall be entitled to attend or enter any separate school during the existence of any such disease as aforesaid nor at any time thereafter, until he presents to the trustees of the school he wishes to attend a certificate of a physician that there is no longer danger of contagion or infection from his attendance to the other pupils of the school, provided that in rural school districts the trustees may, in the absence of a physician admit applicants for admission, without such certificate, if they are satisfied that there is no danger of contagion or infection from their doing so. And any parent or guardian of any child who knowingly sends such child to any public school in contravention of these provisions shall be liable, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, upon the complaint of the trustees or of any ratepayer of the school to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offence or imprisonment in the common jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

FINES AND PENALTIES.

108. Any trustees or secretary-treasurer neglecting or refusing to discharge any duty assigned to him or them by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for

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each offence, and the said penalties may be recovered within three months of the time when such offence was committed.

109. Whenever any school trustee or secretary-treasurer, after his dismissal, resignation or ceasing to hold office, detains any money, book, paper or property belonging to the school trustees of any school, he shall thereby incur a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each day during which he shall retain possession of any such money, book, paper or property, after having received a notice from the superintendent of education requiring him to deposit the same in the hands of some person mentioned in such notice.

110. If any trustee of a school, or other person, knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a common school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return with a view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, such trustee or teacher shall for each offence forfeit the sum of twenty dollars.

111. Every farmer, head of a family or guardian who refuses to give the trustees of any school district the information required by them to enable them to make up the census of children required by this Act, or who makes a false declaration, shall incur a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

112. Any justice of the peace, assessor, constable, or other officer neglecting or refusing to discharge any duty assigned to him by the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty for each offence of a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

113. If any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

114. The proceedings of every school meeting shall, within eight days thereafter be reported by the chairman of such meeting to the superintendent under a penalty of five dollars.

115. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting, or any one who interrupts or disturbs any school by rude or indecent behaviour or by making a noise either within the place where school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the school, shall for each offence on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the cost of the conviction as the said justice may think fit.

116. Any person chosen as trustee who has not refused to accept office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform his duties shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars.

117. Should the trustees of any school wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, or any other Act or Acts of this province, or the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, any trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing to exercise such powers, shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement.

118. All such prosecution for fines and penalties may be instituted by any competent person before any justice of the peace who may convict the offender on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor; and if upon conviction the penalty, with costs, is not paid forthwith, the same shall, under warrant of such justice, be levied with costs of distress, sale of goods and chattels of the offender; and such penalties, when so paid and collected, shall, by such justice, be paid over to the school fund of the district to which such delinquent belongs.

119. It shall be the duty of the superintendent in case of the loss of any school money or properties belonging to any school district through default, embezzlement or wilful neglect of any trustee or person connected therewith, to prosecute such trustee or person in his own name as such superintendent for the benefit of the district concerned, and to collect any costs that may be incurred by him in such prosecution from the school district or districts for whose benefit such prosecution was undertaken, by notifying the clerk of the municipality in which each such district is wholly or partly situated, and such clerk shall thereupon pay the said costs of the superintendent out of the municipal levy for the said school district, before paying any portion of the same to the trustees, provided that all such prosecutions shall be undertaken only when authorized by a resolution of the Board of Education.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

120. The Board of Education is hereby empowered :

(a.) To establish in connection with any separate schools which may be established at St. Boniface, normal school departments, with a view to the instruction and training of teachers of public schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, and to establish and provide for the conducting of teachers' institutes at any other schools within the jurisdiction of the board ;

(b.) To make, from time to time, rules and regulations necessary for the management and government of the said departments ;

(c.) To arrange with the trustees of such public schools all things which may be expedient to promote the objects and interests of the said normal school departments ;

(d.) To prescribe the terms and conditions on which students and pupils will be respectively received and instructed in the said departments ;

(e.) To determine the number and compensation of teachers, and of all others who may be employed in the said departments ;

(f.) To select a suitable person as principal of the normal school under its management ; and the salary of the said principal shall be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and paid from the legislative grant.

121. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the amount of the grant for educational purposes be allowed for the maintenance of normal school departments as hereby established.

122. All moneys which on the 30th day of April, 1890, were held by the Government of the province of Manitoba for the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic section of the then Board of Education shall be by the said government held for the use and benefit of the Board of Education to be established under the provisions of this Act ; shall be applied and paid out for the same purposes and under the same conditions as are provided by this Act in respect of other moneys which may be held by the said government for the use and benefit of separate schools.

123. In case of the establishment of any school district under the provisions of this Act with boundaries substantially similar to those of any Roman Catholic school district which was in existence on the 30th day of April, 1890 ; and in case the property or assets of the Catholic school district have been transferred to or taken by any board of school trustees which has been in existence under or by virtue of the Acts relating to education and public schools since the 1st day of May, 1890, then and in every such case the property and assets shall be transferred and delivered up to the new board of trustees established under the provisions of this Act.

EXHIBIT Q.

REPORT ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.

(A. L. YOUNG.)

I have the honour to submit the following report on the French schools of the province of Manitoba, for the year 1894.

From the records of the Catholic section of the old school board it appears that there were some ninety-one school districts under their control previous to the time when the present School Act came into force. A number of these districts, however, had been organized where the Catholic population was insufficient to support them, consequently several of them had never been put in operation, while others were maintained for a short time only.

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The total number of districts disbanded for various reasons is twenty-four. In the majority of these cases the Catholic children attend the public schools where it is possible for them to do so.

Twenty-seven of these old districts, together with nine newly formed ones, have accepted the public school system ; making a total of thirty-six school districts now under government control.

Of the newly formed districts several are in mixed settlements, the French and English being about equally divided. In such cases I find that even when the Catholics have full control of the district they generally put in one English trustee. In one case the only Protestant in the district was unanimously elected a member of the school board.

Convent schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, fees, &c., are in operation at the following places :—Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. Norbert, St. Jean Baptiste, Ste Anne, St. Pierre-Jolys, St. François Xavier and Brandon. In addition to these there are some thirty-eight schools throughout the province still conducted as separate schools and supported by voluntary subscriptions. The salaries paid in all such cases are very low.

In visiting the different French settlements throughout the province I find a growing interest in regard to educational matters.

I visited the Dauphin country for the first time in November last. Here I found a large number of half-breeds and French Canadians settled along the Turtle River. All were extremely anxious to have a school started, and eagerly signed a petition asking for the formation of a district at this point. Another petition was sent in at the same time by the French settlers in the vicinity of Elliott's stopping place on the Dauphin Road.

Owing to the lateness of the season I was unable to visit the French settlement on the Mossy River between Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis.

I also visited the French settlements along Lake Manitoba for the first time last fall. The Catholic Mission at St. Laurent is very thickly settled with half-breeds and a few French Canadians. The trustees take considerable interest in regard to school matters, and have engaged Alex. DeLaronde, B.A., who is at present attending the Normal School in Winnipeg, to take charge of the two schools which are located at this point. There are about sixty pupils enrolled in each one of these schools.

The French settlers in the vicinity of Oak Lake are now fairly well supplied with schools. Several new districts have been formed since my first visit in 1893.

The old Decorby school district at Fort Ellice was reorganized last fall, but owing to their territory having been encroached upon during the past five years, they are now limited to eleven sections of very poor land. The probabilities are that they will have a hard struggle to maintain a school at this place.

On my return from Fort Ellice I drove through the Hungarian settlement in Huns Valley. The school here had been closed for some time. Material is now being taken out and preparations are being made to build as soon as possible. I am in hopes that the new school will be opened early next spring.

The majority of the districts in the eastern part of the province require to be reorganized, as many of them appear to have no definite boundaries which are recognized by the municipalities.

With the exception of a very good supply of maps, the equipment of these schools leaves very much to be desired. The blackboard space is very limited and would be considered practically useless by any teacher who had taken a course of normal training.

A great drawback to some of the schools especially in the poorer districts is the lack of school books ; this difficulty is overcome in some cases by the trustees using the school funds for the purchase of books required, and supplying them to the children free of charge.

As a rule the teachers have the ability and energy to do good work, but they lack the normal school training. The different subjects are taken up and taught in the same manner that was done in the province of Quebec twenty years ago.

Very good work along a certain line is done in some subjects. For instance I have in my possession quite a number of letters received from French teachers, some of them

written in English, which will compare favourably with correspondence received from English teachers.

I have seen a number of written engagements with teachers of schools which are in receipt of the Government grant, and in all cases it was agreed that no religious instruction should be given until four o'clock. As the school hours under the old system were from 9 to 11.30 o'clock a.m., and from 1 to 3.30 p.m., it is considered somewhat of a hardship by these teachers to put in an extra one and a half hours' work.

The constant agitation which has been kept up during the past five years has certainly had the effect of creating an increased interest in regard to educational matters; and I am satisfied that when the school question is finally settled this increased interest will have a very beneficial effect on the French schools of the province of Manitoba.

From my intercourse with the French and half-breeds Catholics of the province I have no hesitation in saying that the vast majority of them are prepared to abide by the final decision of the authorities in regard to the school question. They still cling to the hope that the separate school system will be restored to the province, but should this hope not be realized in the near future, it will only be a matter of a short time before the public school system will practically be universally adopted throughout the province.

Name of District.	Date receiving Grant as Public Schools.							
	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
St. Jean Baptiste North.....							1	1
Deux Petites Pointes.....							1	1
St. Charles.....								1
St. François Xavier East.....								1
St. Eustache.....								1
Fairbanks.....					1		1	1
St. Leon Village.....	1	1			1	1	1	1
St. Leon East.....					1		1	1
Theobald.....					1		1	1
Decorby.....							1	1
St. Alphonse South.....								1
St. Laurent No. 1.....							1	1
St. Laurent No. 2.....								1
St. Boniface West.....			1		1		1	1
St. François Xavier West, Martineau.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Raymond.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Vital East.....					1	1	1	1
Glengarry.....				1	1		1	1
Fannystelle.....								
Berrier.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Camper.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Antoine.....		1		1	1	1	1	1
St. Hyacinthe.....								1
Arsenault.....							1	1
Delesau.....								1
Maffam.....					1	1	1	1
Routledge.....								
St. Urbain.....								
Canadaville.....								
Hamelin.....								
St. Felix.....								
Kinlough.....								
Huns Valley.....							1	1
Total.....	3	5	4	7	10	12	20	26

formed since 1890

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List of French schools in the Province of Manitoba, which have accepted the public school system :—

1. St. Jean-Baptiste, North.....	St. Jean Baptiste Post Office.
2. Deux Petites Pointes.....	Letellier “
3. St. Charles.....	St. Charles “
4. St. François Xavier, East.....	St. François Xavier “
5. St. Eustache.....	St. Eustache “
6. Fairbanks.....	Baie St. Paul “
7. St. Leon Village.....	St. Léon “
8. St. Leon, East.....	Manitou “
9. Theobald.....	Somerset “
10. Decorby.....	Fort Ellice “
11. St. Alphonse, South.....	St. Alphonse “
12. St. Laurent No. 1.....	St. Laurent “
13. St. Laurent No. 2.....	“ “
14. St. Boniface, West.....	St. Vital “
15. Kinlough.....	Starbuck “
16. Martineau.....	Water Hen River, Indian Reserve.
17. St. Raymond.....	Giroux Post Office.
18. St. Vital, East.....	St. Boniface Post Office.
19. Glengarry.....	Ingleside, Scotch Catholics.
20. Fannystelle.....	Fannystelle.
21. Bernier.....	St. Marks.
22. Camper.....	Minnewakan, Mixed.
23. St. Antoine.....	Ste. Agathe,
24. St. Hyacinthe.....	La Salle, “
25. Arsenault.....	Oak Lake, “
26. Deleau.....	Deleau, “
27. Maffam.....	Deleau, “
28. Routledge.....	Routledge, “
29. St. Urbain.....	St. Alphonse (school not yet built).
30. Canadaville.....	Dauphin Road, “ “ “
31. Hamelin.....	Ste. Rose du Lac.
32. St. Felix.....	Deloraine.
33. St. François Xavier, West.....	St. François Xavier
34. Huns Valley.....	Huns Valley (school building).
35. Gascon.....	Clarkleigh.
36. Courchène.....	Oak Lake (organization not complete)

List of French Schools in Manitoba.

No.	Name.	Post Office.	Remarks.
1	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg.....	Disbanded.
2	St. Boniface, Ville.....	St. Boniface.....	Separate.
3	St. Boniface, South.....	do.....	do
4	St. Vital.....	St. Vital.....	do
5	St. Norbert No. 1.....	St. Norbert.....	do
6	do 2.....	do.....	do
7	do 3.....	do.....	do
8	do 4.....	do.....	Convent.
9	St. Agathe.....	St. Agathe.....	Separate.
10	Provencher.....	do.....	do
11	St. Jean-Baptiste Centre.....	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	Convent.
12	do North.....	do.....	Public.
13	Deux Petites Pointes.....	Letellier.....	do
14	St. Pie.....	St. Pie.....	Separate.
15	Taché.....	St. Joseph.....	do
16	St. Joseph.....	do.....	do
17	Lorette East.....	Lorette.....	do
18	do West.....	do.....	do
19	do Centre.....	do.....	do
20	Ste. Anne West.....	Ste. Anne.....	do
21	do Centre.....	do.....	Convent.
22	do East.....	do.....	Separate.
23	St. Joachim.....	St. Malo.....	do
24			
25	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	Public.
26	St. Francois-Xavier, East.....	St. Francois-Xavier.....	do
27	do Centre.....	do.....	Convent.
28	do West.....	do.....	Public.
29	Baie St. Paul.....	Baie St. Paul.....	Disbanded.
30	St. Eustache.....	St. Eustache.....	Public.
31	Fairbanks.....	Baie St. Paul.....	do
32	St. Pierre, South.....	Jolys.....	Separate.
33	do Centre.....	do.....	do
34	do North.....	do.....	do
35	Iberville.....	do.....	do
36	St. Leon Village.....	St. Leon.....	Public.
37	do East.....	Manitou.....	do
38	Theobald.....	Somerset.....	do
39	Decorby.....	Fort Ellice.....	do
40	Brandon.....	Brandon.....	Convent.
41	Selkirk.....	Selkirk, West.....	Disbanded.
42	St. Alphonse.....	St. Alphonse.....	Separate.
43	do South.....	do.....	Public.
44	Marion.....	Oak Lake.....	Disbanded.
45	St. Daniel.....	Carman.....	do
46	P. La Prairie.....	P. La Prairie.....	do
47	Dufferin.....	Emerson.....	do
48			
49	Youville.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Separate.
50	St. Jean Baptiste, East.....	do.....	do
51	St. Laurent.....	St. Laurent.....	Public.
52	LaRiviere.....	Deloraine.....	Disbanded
53	Lacombe.....	Cross Lake.....	do
54			
55	Maurepas.....	Fort Alexander.....	do
56	Darveau.....	do.....	do
57	Chenail.....	do.....	do
58	Brisbois.....	Minnedosa.....	do
59	Lac Plat.....	Shoal Lake.....	do
60	Caledonia.....	St. Anne.....	Separate.
61	Huns Valley.....	Huns Valley.....	Public.
62	Campeau.....	St. Alphonse.....	Separate.
63	St. Boniface, West.....	St. Vital.....	Public.
64	Kinlough.....	Starbuck.....	do
65	St. Boniface, North.....	St. Boniface.....	Disbanded.
66	Dupont.....	Lake Winnipegosis.....	do
67	Martineau.....	Water Hen River.....	Public.
68	St. Jean Baptiste du Lac.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Separate.
69	Stony Mountain.....	Stony Mountain.....	Disbanded.
70	Ste. Anne.....	Ste. Anne.....	Separate.

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LIST of French Schools in Manitoba—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Post Office.	Remarks.
71	St. Raymond.....	Giroux.....	Public.
72	St. Vital, East.....	St. Boniface.....	do
73	Ile des Chênes.....	Ile des Chênes.....	Separate.
74	St. Norbert, No. 5.....	St. Norbert.....	do
75	do No. 6.....	do.....	do
76	Riel.....	Grande Pointe.....	do
77	Glengarry.....	Ingleside.....	Public.
78	Ste. Marie.....	St. Alphonse.....	Separate.
79	Fannystelle.....	Fannystelle.....	Public.
80	St. Cuthbert.....	Lorette.....	Separate.
81	Varennas.....	Whitemouth.....	Disbanded.
82	St. Nicholas.....	St. Agathe.....	Separate.
83	Grande Clairière.....	Grande Clairière.....	do
84	Bernier.....	St. Marks.....	Public.
85	Camper.....	Minnewakan.....	do
86	Gascon.....	Clarkleigh.....	do
87	St. Joseph, No. 2.....	St. Joseph.....	Disbanded.
88	Courchene.....	Oak Lake.....	Public.
89	Vachon.....	.....	Disbanded.
90	St. Antoine.....	St. Agathe.....	Public.
91	La Broquerie.....	La Broquerie.....	Separate.
	St. Agathe, No. 2.....	St. Agathe.....	do
	St. Hyacinthe.....	La Salle.....	Public.
	Notre-Dame de Lourdes.....	Lourdes.....	Separate.
	Arsenault.....	Oak Lake.....	Public.
	Routledge.....	Routledge.....	do
	Deleau.....	Deleau.....	do
	St. Urbain.....	St. Alphonse.....	do
	Maffam.....	Oak Lake.....	do
	Canadaville.....	Glen Smith.....	do
	Hamelin.....	Ste Rose du Lac.....	do

French school districts under Government control.....	35
do disbanded.....	22
Separate schools.....	57
	44
	101

REMEDIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL.

833

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1895.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have the honour to report that by the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter three, intituled :

"An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the province of Manitoba (commonly called and hereinafter cited as the Manitoba Act) which Act was confirmed by 'The British North America Act, 1871' (34-35 Vic., cap. 28, Imp.) it is provided that :

"In and for the province of Manitoba the said legislature of the province 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 in the province at the union.

2. "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

3. "In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

That by certain Acts of the legislature of the province of Manitoba passed after the Union, and by an Act passed by the said legislature in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act" and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said Statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's reign two statutes were passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes came into force on the first day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools."

That the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba considered that by the two Statutes last mentioned the aforesaid rights and privileges

were affected, and that such minority was thereby deprived of said rights and privileges. That the said Roman Catholic minority thereupon appealed from the said two Statutes last mentioned to the Governor General in Council and by a petition presented on the 26th day of November, 1892, after setting out the facts of the case, prayed as follows:—

1. "That His Excellency the Governor General in Council might entertain the appeal and might consider the same and might make such provision and give such directions for the hearing and consideration of the said appeal as might be thought proper.

2. "That it might be declared that the said Acts (53 Victoria, chapters 37 and 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools, which Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province at the union.

3. "That it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts do affect the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

4. "That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support these schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools, or that the said Act of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes.

5. "And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council might, under the circumstances, seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provision made and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said province as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council might seem meet."

That the said petition was referred by the Governor General in Council to a sub-committee of Council. The sub-committee sat on the 26th day of November, 1892, when Mr. Ewart, Q.C., on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority, presented the said petition and stated reasons in support of the right of appeal. That the report of the sub-committee thereon was approved by Order of His Excellency in Council on the 29th day of December, 1892, and the 21st day of January, 1893, was then fixed as the day on which the parties concerned should be heard, with regard to the appeal. In the said report of the sub-committee, it is stated as follows:—

As to the request which the petitioners make in the second paragraph of their prayer, viz.:—"That it may be declared that the said Acts (53 Vic., chapters 37 and 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the union," the sub-committee are of opinion that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is conclusive as to the rights with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had at the time of the union, and as to the bearing thereon of the statutes complained of, and Your Excellency is not therefore, in the opinion of the sub-committee, properly called upon to hear an appeal based on those grounds. That judgment is as binding on Your Excellency as it is on any of the parties to the litigation, and therefore, if redress is sought on account of the state of affairs existing in the province at the time of the union, it must be sought elsewhere and by other means than by way of appeal under the sections of the British North America Act and of the Manitoba Act, which are relied on by the petitioners as sustaining this appeal.

The two Acts of 1890, which are complained of, must, according to the opinion of the sub-committee, be regarded as within the powers of the legislature of Manitoba, but it remains to be considered whether the appeal should be entertained and heard as an appeal against statutes which are alleged to have encroached on rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which were acquired by any class of persons in Manitoba, not at the time of the union, but after the union.

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The sub-committee were addressed by counsel for the petitioners as to the right to have the appeal heard, and from his argument, as well as from the documents, it would seem that the following are the grounds of the appeal.

A complete system of separate and denominational schools, *i.e.*, a system providing for public schools and for separate Catholic schools, was, it is alleged, established by Statute of Manitoba in 1871 and by a series of subsequent Acts. That system was in operation until the two Acts of 1890 (chapters 37 and 38) were passed.

The 93rd section of the British North America Act, in conferring power on the provincial legislatures, exclusively, to make laws in relation to education, imposed on that power certain restrictions, one of which was (subsection 1) to preserve the right with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law in the province at the union. As to this restriction it seems to impose a condition on the validity of any Act relating to education, and the sub-committee have already observed that no question, it seems to them, can arise, since the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The third subsection, however, is as follows:—

“Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council, from any Act or decision of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

The Manitoba Act passed in 1870, by which the province of Manitoba was constituted, contains the following provisions, as regards that province:—

By section 22 the power is conferred on the legislature, exclusively, to make laws in relation to education, but subject to the following restrictions:

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, in the province, at the union.”

This restriction, the sub-committee again observe has been dealt with by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Then follows:—

2. “An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.”

It will be observed that the restriction contained in subsection 3 is not identical with the restriction of subsection 3 of the 93rd section of the British North America Act, and questions are suggested, in view of this difference, as to whether subsection 3, of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to the Manitoba Act and if not whether subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is sufficient to sustain the case of the appellants; or, in other words, whether in regard to Manitoba, the minority has the same protection against laws which the legislature of the province has power to pass as the minorities in other provinces have under the subsection before quoted from the British North America Act, as to separate or denominational schools established after the union.

The argument presented by counsel on behalf of the petitioners was, that the present appeal comes before Your Excellency in Council, not as a request to review the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but as a logical consequence and result of that decision, inasmuch as the remedy now sought is provided by the British North America Act, and the Manitoba Act, not as a remedy to the minority against statutes which interfere with the rights which the minority had at the time of the union, but as a remedy against statutes which interfere with rights acquired by the minority after the union. The remedy, therefore, which is sought, is against Acts which are *intra vires* of the provincial legislature. His argument is also that the appeal does not ask Your Excellency to interfere with any rights or powers of the legislature of Manitoba, inasmuch as the power to legislate on the subject of education has only been conferred on that legislature with the distinct reservation that Your

Excellency in Council shall have power to make remedial orders against any such legislation which infringes on rights acquired after the union by any Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to separate or dissentient schools.

Upon the various questions which arise on these petitions the sub-committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion, and so far as they are aware, no opinion has been expressed on any previous occasion in this case or any other of a like kind, by Your Excellency's Government or any other Government of Canada. Indeed, no application of a parallel character has been made since the establishment of the Dominion.

The application comes before Your Excellency in a manner differing from applications which are ordinarily made, under the constitution, to Your Excellency in Council. In the opinion of the sub-committee, the application is not to be dealt with at present as a matter of a political character or involving political action on the part of Your Excellency's advisers. It is to be dealt with by Your Excellency in Council, regardless of the personal views which Your Excellency's advisers may hold with regard to denominational schools and without the political action of any of the members of Your Excellency's Council being considered as pledged by the fact of the appeal being entertained and heard. If the contention of the petitioners be correct, that such an appeal can be sustained, the enquiry will be rather of a judicial than a political character. The sub-committee have so treated it in hearing counsel, and in permitting their only meeting to be open to the public. It is apparent that several other questions will arise, in addition to those which were discussed by counsel at that meeting, and the sub-committee advise that a date be fixed, at which the petitioners, or their counsel, may be heard with regard to the appeal, according to their first request.

The sub-committee think it proper that the Government of Manitoba should have an opportunity to be represented at the hearing, and they further recommend, with that view, that if this report should be approved, a copy of any minute approving it, and of any minute fixing the date of the hearing with regard to the appeal, be forwarded, together with copies of all the petitions referred to, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for the information of His Honour's advisers.

In the opinion of the sub-committee, the attention of any person who may attend on behalf of the petitioners, or on behalf of the Provincial Government, should be called to certain preliminary questions which seem to arise with regard to the appeal.

Among the questions which the sub-committee regard as preliminary are the following:—

(1.) Whether this appeal is such an appeal as is contemplated by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

(2.) Whether the grounds set forth in the petitions are such as may be the subject of appeal under either of the sub-sections above referred to.

(3.) Whether the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in any way bears on the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 before referred to.

(4.) Whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba.

(5.) Whether Your Excellency in Council has power to grant such orders as are asked for by the petitioner, assuming the material facts to be as stated in the petition.

(6.) Whether the Acts of Manitoba, passed before the session of 1890, conferred on the minority a "right or privilege with respect to education," within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or established "a system of separate or dissentient schools," within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, and if so, whether the two Acts of 1890, complained of, affect "the right or privilege" of the minority in such a manner as to warrant the present appeal.

Other questions of a like character may be suggested at the hearing, and it may be desirable that arguments should be heard upon such preliminary points before any hearing shall take place on the merits of the appeal.

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That such appeal accordingly came on for hearing before the Governor General in Council on the 21st day of January, 1893, in the presence of counsel for the Roman Catholic minority, the Province of Manitoba, though duly notified, not appearing and when after hearing what was alleged on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority, it was considered that certain questions of law arising upon the appeal should be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration pursuant to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135) as amended by the Act of 1891 (54-55 Victoria, cap. 25), and that the further hearing should be adjourned until the advice of the court had been obtained thereon.

That pursuant to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Acts as so amended, the following questions were therefore referred to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Governor General in Council, namely :—

(1.) "Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' or by subsection 2 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act,' 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3 of Canada ?

(2.) "Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to, or either of them ?

(3.) "Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg*, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union, under the statutes of the province, has been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials.

(4.) "Does the subsection 3 of section 93 of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' apply to Manitoba ?

(5.) "Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises ?

(6.) "Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a 'right or privilege in relation to education,' within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act,' or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba ; and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them affect any right or privilege of the minority in such manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council ?"

That upon the hearing of the said reference before the Supreme Court of Canada, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba, and counsel for the province of Manitoba appeared before the Supreme Court, as did also the Solicitor General for Canada, who appeared to submit the case on behalf of Her Majesty's Crown ; that the Counsel for the province of Manitoba not desiring to be heard, the Supreme Court pursuant to section 4 of the Act of 1891, hereinbefore referred to, requested counsel to argue the case in the interest of the said province, and counsel thereupon appeared and argued the case for the said province as did also counsel for the Roman Catholic minority as aforesaid. That the case came on for argument before five judges of the Supreme Court, who, on the 20th of February, 1894, delivered their opinions thereon in the manner provided by the statutes : That in the result the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court showed a majority of three judges out of five for a negative answer to all the six questions submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court : That the Roman Catholic minority feeling aggrieved by the said opinions, presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, praying for special leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council and by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 27th June, 1894, leave to appeal was granted accordingly.

That such appeal to Her Majesty in Council was duly perfected and was heard before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on 11th, 12th and 13th days of December, 1894, counsel being then heard both on behalf of the appellants and the province of Manitoba, and on the 29th day of January following the Lords of the Judicial Committee delivered judgment allowing the appeal and reversing the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, their Lordships stating that they were unable to see how the question as to whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed had been affected by the legislation of 1890, could receive any but an affirmative answer and added :

“ Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the Acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teachings. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for those purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only towards the support of Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctly Protestant in their character.

“ In view of this comparison, it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1890 have not been affected.”

Their Lordships also stated :—

“ As a matter of fact the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the Act of 1890 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of “ The Manitoba Act ” of 1870, which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read.”

And in conclusion their Lordships added :—

“ For the reasons which have been given, their Lordships are of opinion that the 2nd subsection of section 22 of ‘ The Manitoba Act ’ is the governing enactment and that appeal to the Governor General in Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment, on the grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Acts of 1890 affected rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection. The further question is submitted whether the Governor General in Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of ‘ The Manitoba Act.’

“ It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re enacted or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and

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adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

The Lords of the Committee thereupon reported to Her Majesty that the said questions hereinbefore set forth ought to be answered as follows:—

1. "In answer to the first question: That the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby is such an appeal as is admissible under subsection 2 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act,' 33 Victoria (1870) chapter 3, Canada.

2. "In answer to the second question: That grounds are set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsection of 'The Manitoba Act' above referred to.

3. "In answer to the third question: That the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg*, does not dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petition and memoria's.

4. "In answer to the 4th question: That subsection 3 of section 93 of 'The British North America Act 1867,' did not apply to Manitoba.

5. "In answer to the 5th question: That the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction and the Appeal is well founded but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute; that the general character of the steps to be taken is sufficiently defined by subsection 3 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act' of 1870.

6. "In answer to the 6th question: That the Acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890, did confer on the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act' which alone applies; that the two Acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council."

And Her Majesty at the Court at Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, on the 2nd day of February, 1895, after taking the said report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council to approve of the said report of the Lords of the Committee and to order that "the recommendation and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular, whereof the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

That after the determination of the said questions by Her Majesty in Council as aforesaid the said appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba from the two statutes of the legislature of the province of Manitoba hereinbefore mentioned came on for further hearing before Your Excellency in Council on the 26th day of February, and the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of counsel both for the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the province of Manitoba and for the said province; and the committee having heard and considered what was alleged by counsel on both sides as well as the judgment of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is of opinion that effect should be given to the said appeal and that the said appeal should be allowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the province of Manitoba passed subsequently to the union of the province with the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee therefore recommend that the said appeal be allowed and that Your Excellency in Council do adjudge and decide that by the two Acts passed the legislature of the province of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting the Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province

in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz. :

(a.) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And the Committee also recommend that Your Excellency in Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of "The Manitoba Act," it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid should be supplemented by a provincial Act or Acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid and which would modify the said Acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereinbefore mentioned.

The Committee desire to add that : Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee state in their judgment :—

"Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their Lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority as the case might be."

In the opinion of the Committee "The Manitoba Act" as construed with regard to the present case by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, so clearly points to a duty devolving upon Your Excellency in Council that no course is open consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the constitution other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the constitution of Canada, but in truth such a course might involve the declaration on the part of Your Excellency in Council that this provision of the constitution for the protection of the rights of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba should not in any case be acted upon ; and further the Committee do not perceive upon what principle consistently with a declaration that effect is not to be given to this appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could invoke the corresponding provision of section 93 of "The British North America Act" in case of any provincial Act or decision affecting their rights or privileges.

If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, the Committee desire to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation which to Your Excellency in Council seems requisite will confer upon Parliament authority to pass such a law. In this connection, it was urged by Counsel on behalf of the province that should Parliament legislate under these circumstances its enactment would be absolute and irrevocable so far as both parliament and the provincial legislature are concerned.

The Committee, without necessarily adopting this view, observe that section 22 of "The Manitoba Act" may admit of that construction. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the provincial legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency in Council should be permitted to be such as, while refusing to redress a grievance which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist, may compel parliament to give the relief of which under the constitution the provincial legislature is the proper and primary source, thereby according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority and so establishing

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in the province an educational system which no matter what changes may take place in the circumstances of the country or the views of the people, cannot be altered or repealed by any legislative body in Canada.

The Committee, further and for the reasons hereinbefore stated, recommend that if Your Excellency in Council should be pleased to approve of this report, Your Excellency in Council do make an order in the premises in the from and to the effect as set forth hereunto submitted, and that a certified copy of this Minute and of the said Order be transmitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for his information and that of his government and provincial legislature, also that a certified copy of this minute and of the said order be transmitted to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, as representing the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

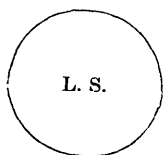
All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

(Sd.) ABERDEEN.

Privy.



Seal.

834.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1895.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.	The Honourable J. A. Ouimet.
Sir Adolph P. Caron.	T. Mayne Daly.
John Costigan.	A. R. Angers..
George E. Foster.	W. B. Ives.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.	A. R. Dickey.
John Haggart.	W. H. Montague.

In Council.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal under the provision of section 22 of chapter 3 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba (commonly called 'The Manitoba Act') and confirmed by the British North America Act of 1871," was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council, by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects, in the province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the legislature of the province of Manitoba, passed after the union, and by an Act passed by the said legislature in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act" and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently, in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, two statutes were passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, relating to education, which statutes came into force on the first day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools," and that the effect of the two last named statutes was to repeal the previous Acts of the province of Manitoba in relation to education, and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes; and by the said petition, the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things :—

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That it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education :—

That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far, at least, as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said Province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools ; or that the said Acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes :—

And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council should, under the circumstances, seen proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made, and all things done in the premises, for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said Province, as to His Excellency in Council might seem meet.

And whereas the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard on that day, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of counsel for the Petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the province of Manitoba) and as well for the province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said appeal be, and the same is hereby allowed, in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that province with the Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared that by the two Acts passed by the Legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the first day of May, 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province, in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which, previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz :—

(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools, in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid.

(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c) The right of exception of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And His Excellency the Governor General in Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said Acts of 1890, so far and so far only as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Manitoba for the time being, and the legislature of the said province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

MESSAGE.

(20a)

ABERDEEN.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, the Manitoba School Case, 1894, being a report of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, edited for the Canadian Government by the Appellants' Solicitors in London.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May, 1895.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE, 1894.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

In the matter of certain Statutes of the Province of Manitoba relating to Education.

Between Gerald F. Brophy and Noe Chevrier and Henry Napoleon Boire and Roger Goulet and Patrick O'Connor and Francis McPhillips and Frank I. Clark and Joseph Lecomte and Michael Hughes and Henry Brownrigg and Frank Brownrigg and Theophilus Tessier and L. Arthur Leveque and Edmond Trudel and Joseph Honoré Octavien Lambert and Jean Baptiste Poirier and George Couture and J. Ernest Cyr and François Jean and David Dussault and Charles Edouard Masse and François Hardis and Joseph Buron and Louis Fournier and Philéas Trudeau and Edouard Guilbault and Romuald Guilbault and Alphonse Phaneuf and W. Cleophas German and Edward R. Lloyd and Louis Laventure and Louis J. Collin, all of the province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, on behalf of themselves and of all other persons forming the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province,

Appellants :

AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MANITOBA,

Respondent.

CASE OF THE APPELLANTS.

1. This is an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada rendered on the 20th February, 1894, upon a case referred by the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration pursuant to the provisions of the Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts (Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135), as amended by an Act of Canada passed in 1891 (54 and 55 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 4).

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2. The questions involved turn upon the construction of certain sections of the British North America Act and of the Manitoba Act and upon the effect of certain statutes of the province of Manitoba.

3. In the year 1890 certain Acts were passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, viz. : chapters 37 and 38 of 53 Victoria, entitled respectively "*An Act respecting the Department of Education,*" and "*An Act respecting Public Schools*" which affected very injuriously certain rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in that province in relation to education acquired by them under various prior statutes of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, as well as rights and privileges possessed by them before the creation of Manitoba as one of the provinces of Canada.

4. Manitoba was created a province by the Act of Canada commonly known as "The Manitoba Act, 1870" (33 Vic. cap. 3). This Act was confirmed and declared to be valid and effectual by a statute of the United Kingdom (34 Vic., cap. 28). The second section of the Manitoba Act, 1870, provides that from and after a day named "the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the province of Manitoba, in the same way, and to the like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act."

5. Provisions are made by the 93rd section of the British North America Act, 1867, and the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, 1870, for an appeal to the Governor General in Council from Acts of the Legislative Assembly affecting the rights and privileges aforesaid.

6. Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, provides as follows :—

"In and for each province 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 in the province at the union.

"(2.) All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

"(3.) Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

"(4.) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

7. Section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 1870, provides as follows :—

"In and for the province, the said 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 in the province at the union.

"(2.) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

“(3.) In case any such provincial law, as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.”

8. Memorials and petitions were presented to the Governor General of Canada in Council and among the rest one by the appellants and by many other Roman Catholic inhabitants of the province and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province by way of appeal from the two Acts of Manitoba of 1890, before referred to, which petition prayed as follows :—

“(1.) That Your Excellency the Governor General in Council may entertain the said appeal and may consider the same, and may make such provision and give such directions for the hearing and consideration of the said appeal as may be thought proper.

“(2.) That it may be declared that the said Acts (53 Vic., chaps. 37 & 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province at the union.

“(3.) That it may be declared that the said last mentioned Acts do affect the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

“(4.) That it may be declared that to Your Excellency the Governor General in Council, it seems requisite that the provisions of the Statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support these schools in the manner provided for by the said Statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic Schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools, or that the said Acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes.

“(5.) And that such further or other declaration or order may be made as to Your Excellency the Governor General in Council shall, under the circumstances, seem proper, and that such directions may be given, provisions made and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said province as to Your Excellency in Council may seem meet.”

9. Thereafter the case hereinbefore mentioned was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, by which case various questions were submitted for the opinion of the court. These were as follows :

“(1.) Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vic. (1870) chapter 3, Canada ?

“(2.) Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to, or either of them ?

“(3.) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg* dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials ?

“(4.) Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba ?

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“(5.) Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises ?

“(6.) Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a ‘right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools ‘within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867,’ if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba : and if so did the two acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council ?”

10. Counsel for the appellants and other Roman Catholics as aforesaid and for the province of Manitoba appeared before the Supreme Court as did also the Solicitor General for Canada who appeared to submit the case on behalf of the Crown. The counsel of Manitoba not desiring to be heard, the Supreme Court pursuant to section 4 of the Canadian Act of 1891, before referred to, requested counsel to argue the case as to the interest of Manitoba, and such last mentioned counsel thereupon appeared and argued the case for Manitoba as did also counsel for the appellants and other Roman Catholics as aforesaid, but the Solicitor General did not desire to be heard.

11. Afterwards written judgments were delivered by the five judges who heard the arguments. The result was to show a majority of three judges out of five for a negative answer to all of the questions.

The Chief Justice answered all the questions in the negative.

Mr. Justice Fournier answered the third question in the negative and all the others in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice Taschereau answered the third question in the affirmative and all the others in the negative.

Mr. Justice Gwynne answered the first, second, fourth and fifth questions in the negative, the third in the affirmative, and the sixth as follows: “The Acts of 1890 do not nor does either of them affect any right or privilege of a minority in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act in such manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council. The residue of the question is answered by the answer to question No. 4.”

And Mr. Justice King answered all the questions except the third and fourth in the affirmative, the third in the negative and to the fourth he replied: “Yes, to the extent as explained by the above reasons for my opinion.”

12. The appellants submit that the answers of the majority of the Supreme Court are wrong, save as to question 3, and that the answers to all the questions save question 3 should be in the affirmative; and that the judgment should be varied and it should be declared accordingly, for the following among other

REASONS.

(1.) Because there are several marked distinctions of the same character, between the language of the first and that of the second subsection of the clause of the Manitoba Act, and between the language of the first and that of the third subsection of the clause of the British North America Act, showing that the first subsection of each clause relates to a different class of cases and to a different condition from that dealt with by the later subsection.

For example, subsection 1 of the Manitoba Act refers to a right or privilege with respect to denominational schools; subsection 2 to a right or privilege in relation to education.

Subsection 1 refers to a right or privilege of any class of persons, whether such class constitutes a majority of the population or not; subsection 2 to a right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority.

Subsection 1 relates to any right or privilege existing by law or practice at the union ; subsection 2 to any right or privilege existent at the date of the provincial Act or decision complained of, although created after the union.

Subsection 1 is limited to cases in which the right or privilege is prejudicially affected ; subsection 2 is not so restricted, and would thus extend to a case in which the relative status was altered by an improvement in the position, even though that of the minority was not in itself changed for the worse.

(2.) Because an attempted law in violation of the earlier sub-sections of each clause would be *ultra vires* and absolutely void, and any attempt to enforce it could be successfully resisted in the courts by any person aggrieved. These sub-sections are thus complete in themselves, and no appeal to the Governor in Council, nor any decision or legislation by either legislature, would be requisite, appropriate or useful. But the classes of cases dealt with by the later sub-sections are those in which the legislative action is not *ultra vires* or absolutely void, and in which an appeal and decision or legislation might be requisite, appropriate and useful.

(3.) Because the Manitoba Education Acts passed prior to 1890 did confirm or continue to the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of sub-section 2 of the Manitoba clause, and did establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub-section 2 of the British North America clause ; and the Manitoba Acts of 1890 did affect a right and privilege of the minority in such sort that an appeal lies to the Governor in Council.

(4.) Because the appeal is admissible under the law ; the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials are such as may be the subject of an appeal ; the decision in *Barrett v. Winnipeg* does not dispose of or conclude the contention of the minority ; sub-section 3 of the British North America clause does apply to Manitoba, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has power to make the declaration or order prayed for, or to give other appropriate relief, if it shall seem expedient to him so to do.

EDWARD BLAKE.

JOHN S. EWART.

Manitoba School Case.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

In the matter of certain Statutes of the Province of Manitoba relating to Education.

Between Gerald F. Brophy and Noe Chevrier and Henry Napoleon Boire and Roger Goulet and Patrick O'Connor and Francis McPhilips and Frank I. Clarke and Joseph Lecomte and Michael Hughes and Henry Brownrigg and Frank Brownrigg and Theophilus Tessier and L. Arthur Leveque and Edmond Trudel and Joseph Honoré Octavien Lambert and Jean Baptiste Poirier and George Couture and J. Ernest Cyr and François Jean and David Dussault and Charles Edouard Masse and François Hardis and Joseph Buron and Louis Fournier and Philéas Trudeau and Edouard Guilbault and Romuald Guilbault and Alphonse Phaneuf and W. Cléophas German and Edward R. Lloyd and Louis Laventure and Louis J. Collin, all of the province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, on behalf of themselves and of all other persons, forming the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in the province

Appellants.

AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MANITOBA.

Respondent.

CASE OF THE RESPONDENT.

1. This is an appeal by special leave of Her Majesty in Council from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, dated the 20th February, 1894, on a certain case referred by the Governor General to the said court for hearing and consideration. By the case various questions were submitted for the opinion of the court, but the substantial questions at issue were, whether either under subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or under subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vic., chapter 3 (Dominion statute) any appeal lay to the Governor General in Council from two statutes passed by the legislature of Manitoba in the year 1890, whereby a general system of nonsectarian public education was established in the place of the denominational system that had previously existed, and whether the Governor General in Council had power to make the declarations or remedial orders which were asked for in certain memorials that had been presented to His Excellency in Council, complaining of those statutes.

2. The case was stated and referred by the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada, pursuant to "The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135, as amended by 54 and 55 Vic., chapter 25, section 4 (Dominion statute), in consequence of the above-mentioned memorials, which had been presented by or on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. The memorialists complained that their rights and privileges in relation to education had been affected by the two statutes before mentioned, and asked for a declaration that such rights and privileges had been prejudicially affected by the said statutes, and that the Governor General in Council should give such directions and make such remedial orders for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the province of Manitoba as to His Excellency in Council might seem fit.

3. The Supreme Court of Canada, consisting of Strong, C. J., Fournier, Taschereau, Gwynne, and King, J. J., after argument decided by a majority that no such appeal lay from the said statutes, and Strong, C. J., and Taschereau and Gwynne, J. J., held that no appeal lay and that the Governor General in Council had not the power to make the orders asked for : Fournier and King, J. J., were of the contrary opinion.

4. Manitoba joined the union in 1870 upon the terms of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vic., chapter 3 (Dominion statute), which Act was declared valid and effectual by the British North America Act, 1871, 34 and 35 Vic., chapter 28, section 5. The questions submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court turned upon the construction of sections 2 and 22 of the Manitoba Act and section 93 of the British North America Act 1867.

5. It is enacted by section 2 of the Manitoba Act as follows :—

“(2.) On and after the said day on which the order of the Queen in Council shall take effect as aforesaid, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.”

And it is enacted by section 22 of the Manitoba Act and by section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, as follows :—

The Manitoba Act.

“22. In and for the province (*i.e.*, of Manitoba) the said legislature (*i.e.*, the provincial 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 in the province at the union.

“(2.) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

“(3.) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any

The British North America Act, 1867.

“93. In and for each province the legislature (*i.e.*, the provincial 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 in the province at the union.

“(2.) All the powers, privileges, and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

“(3.) Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

“(4.) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor

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decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

6. The Governor General in Council, in submitting the case to the Supreme Court, set forth the evidence in two cases, called Barrett's case and Logan's case, as the evidence on which the case was to be decided. The proceedings in those two cases were initiated in the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba, and the matter came on appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The question at issue was, whether the Public Schools Act, 1890 (Manitoba statute), which is one of the statutes complained of by the memorialists, was void as offending against subsection 1 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, whereby the legislature of Manitoba is prohibited from passing any law prejudicially affecting any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law or practice at the union. The two cases were heard together, and it was decided by the Judicial Committee that the Public Schools Act, 1890, did not 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, and was consequently *intra vires* and constitutional. The whole of these proceedings, and the said evidence, and the judgment delivered by Lord Macnaughten on behalf of the Judicial Committee, are to be found in the record.

7. The effect of the evidence was fully stated in the judgment of the Privy Council, and the following is a short summary thereof:—

At the time when Manitoba was admitted to the union there was no law or regulation or ordinance with respect to education in force. There were no public schools in the sense of state schools, but there existed throughout the province a number of denominational schools maintained by school fees or voluntary contributions, and conducted according to the tenets of the religious body to which they might belong. These schools were neither supported by grants from the public funds nor were any of them in any way regulated or controlled by any public officials. In 1871, however, the year after admission of Manitoba to the union, a law was passed which established throughout the province a system of denominational education in the common schools, as they were then called. A board of education was formed, which was to be divided into two sections—Protestant and Roman Catholic. Each section was to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. Each of the twenty-four electoral divisions into which the province had by the Manitoba Act been divided was constituted a school district in the first instance, and there was to be a school in each district. Twelve electoral divisions "comprising mainly a Protestant population" were to be considered Protestant school districts; twelve "comprising mainly a Roman Catholic population" were to be considered Roman Catholic school districts. These schools, none of which could properly be called "separate or dissentient schools," were to be maintained by grants from the public funds, to be divided equally between the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools, and contributions from the people of each school district. Such contributions might be raised by an assessment on the property of the school district, which must have involved in some cases at any rate an assessment on Roman Catholics for the support of a Protestant school, and an assessment on Protestants for the support of a Roman Catholic school.

The laws relating to education were modified from time to time. From the year 1876 to 1890 enactments were in force declaring that in no case should a Protestant

ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Roman Catholic school, or a Roman Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school, and by an Act passed in 1881 it was provided that the legislative grant should no longer be divided equally between Protestant and Roman Catholic schools, but should be divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic section of the Board in proportion to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 residing in the various Protestant and Roman Catholic school districts.

The system of denominational education was maintained in full vigour until 1890, when the statutes complained of by the memorialists, viz., 53 Vic., chapter 37, and the Public Schools Act, 1890 (Manitoba statutes), were passed. The former established in the place of the Board of Education a Department of Education, and a board consisting of seven members, known as the "Advisory Board."

The Public Schools Act, 1890, repealed all previous legislation relating to public education, and enacted that all Protestant and Roman Catholic school districts should be subject to the provisions of the Act, and that all public schools should be free schools. At the option of the school trustees for each district, religious exercises conducted according to the regulations of the Advisory Board and at the times prescribed by the Act were to be held in the public schools. The religious services were to be entirely nonsectarian, and any pupil whose parent or guardian should so wish was to be dismissed from school before the religious exercise should take place.

The Act then provided for the formation, alteration and union of school districts, for the election of school trustees, and for levying a rate on the taxable property in each school district for school purposes. A portion of the legislative grant for educational purposes was allotted to public schools but no school was to participate in the grant unless it were conducted according to all the provisions of the Act and the regulations of the Department of Education and of the Advisory Board.

8. After the decision in Barrett's and Logan's cases had been given by the Judicial Committee, the memorials before-mentioned were presented to the Governor General in Council by or on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, alleging that—

(1.) The statutes complained of had deprived the Roman Catholic minority of the rights or privileges of a separate condition as regards education and of organizing their schools under the system of public education in the province which they had previously enjoyed by the Education Acts passed since the union.

(2.) That their schools had been merged with those of Protestant denominations.

(3.) That they are required to contribute through taxation to the support of schools which are called public schools, but are in substance a continuation of the old Protestant schools.

(4.) That the religious exercises in the public schools are not acceptable to them, and praying that the Governor General in Council would, pursuant to the British North America Act, 1867, section 93, subsection 3, and the Manitoba Act, section 22, subsection 2, hear and entertain the memorialists' appeal from the Statutes complained of.

9. The memorialists' contention was—

(1.) That the statutes complained of had prejudicially affected rights and privileges in relation to education which they had acquired since the union.

(2.) That by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act an appeal would lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act of the provincial legislature affecting such rights and privileges, even though the Act were *intra vires* and constitutional.

(3.) That, by virtue of section 2 of the Manitoba Act, subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, applied to Manitoba, and that a similar right of appeal was provided by that section.

10. Thereupon the Governor General in Council, pursuant to the authority of the statutes above-mentioned, referred the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration, and desired the court to certify to him in Council their opinion on the following questions:

(1.) Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vic. (1870), chapter 3, Canada?

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(2.) Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to, or either of them?

(3.) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg* and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg* dispose of or conclude the application for redress, based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the Union under the Statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

(4.) Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

(5.) Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

(6.) Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890 confer on or continue to the minority a "right or privilege in relation to education" within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, if the said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba; and, if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council?

11. The case was argued before the Supreme Court on the 17th October, 1893, by counsel on behalf of the appellants and other Roman Catholic inhabitants of Manitoba. Counsel for Manitoba appeared but did not desire to address the court, and at the request of the court Mr. Robinson, Q.C., argued the case as to the interest of Manitoba.

12. After such hearing and consideration the said judges certified to the Governor General in Council, for his information, their opinion on the questions so referred to the court, with their reasons therefor.

To the first question: Strong, C. J., Taschereau, J., and Gwynne, J., gave a negative answer; and Fournier, J., and King, J., gave an affirmative answer.

To the second question: Strong, C. J., Taschereau, J., and Gwynne, J., gave a negative answer; and Fournier, J., and King, J., gave an affirmative answer.

To the third question: Strong, C. J., Fournier, J., and King, J., gave a negative answer; and Taschereau, J., and Gwynne, J., gave an affirmative answer.

To the fourth question: Strong, C. J., Taschereau, J., and Gwynne, J., gave a negative answer; and Fournier, J., and King, J., gave an affirmative answer.

To the fifth question: Strong, C. J., Taschereau, J., and Gwynne, J., gave a negative answer; and Fournier, J., and King, J., gave an affirmative answer.

To the sixth question: Strong, C. J., and Taschereau, J., gave a negative answer; and Fournier, J., and King, J., gave an affirmative answer; and Gwynne, J., answered: "The Acts of 1890 do not, nor does either of them, affect any right or privilege of a minority in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act in such manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council."

The majority of the court were therefore of opinion that no appeal would lie to the Governor General in Council from the statutes complained of.

13. The appellants thereupon, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, presented a petition to the Queen in Council for special leave to appeal from this decision of the Supreme Court, and such special leave was granted upon terms which have been complied with.

14. The respondent submits that the opinions which the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court gave upon the questions submitted to them are correct for the following, amongst other

REASONS.

1. Because the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act were intended to define completely the power of the legislature of the province to make laws in relation to education, and the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act do not in any way limit, or extend, or affect the power of the legislature of the province in that behalf.

2. Because the provisions of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, are varied by the provisions of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, and are not therefore by virtue of section 2 of the Manitoba Act applicable to Manitoba.

3. Because, assuming all the provisions of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act to apply to Manitoba, no appeal lies under that subsection from the statutes complained of, the only appeal being from an "Act or decision of any provincial authority," and a statute passed by the legislature of the province is not an Act or decision of any provincial authority within the meaning of that section.

4. Because, assuming all the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act to apply to Manitoba, there is not and never has been a system of separate or dissentient schools established by law in Manitoba.

5. Because, under the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, an appeal to the Governor General in Council can lie only when rights or privileges existing by law or practice at the union have been affected—and the decision in Barrett's and Logan's cases precludes the appellants from saying that any such rights or privileges have been affected by the statutes complained of.

6. Because, even if the rights and privileges mentioned in section 22 included rights and privileges created since the union, the statutes complained of have not affected any right or privilege of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education established by law or practice since that time.

7. Because, if the appeal contended for by the appellants lies, the legislature of Manitoba would be deprived of the right, inherent in all legislatures, of repealing its own laws, and the legislature, having once passed a statute giving a right or privilege to any denomination, could never repeal or alter that statute.

8. Because the appellants' contention ascribes to the Governor General in Council, and the Parliament of Canada, a peculiar and arbitrary jurisdiction to review and rescind, according to their discretion, and without any reference to the constitutional rights of the province of Manitoba *intra vires* and constitutional laws passed by the legislature of Manitoba.

9. Because the appellants' contention reduces the exclusive right of the legislature of Manitoba to make laws in relation to education in and for the province of Manitoba, conferred on it by positive enactment, to a nullity.

HERBERT H. COZENS-HARDY.

R. M. BRAY.

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JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

Present :

The Right Hon. The LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon. LORD WATSON.

The Right Hon. LORD MACNAGHTEN.

The Right Hon. LORD SHAND.

In the Matter of certain Statutes of the Province of Manitoba, relating to Education.

BETWEEN

GERALD F. BROPHY & Others

Appellants.

AND

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MANITOBA.

Respondent.

On Appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada.

Counsel for the appellants, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., AND Mr. JOHN S. EWART, Q.C.

Solicitors for the appellants, Messrs. BOMPAS, BISCHOFF, DODGSON, COXE AND BOMPAS.

Counsel for the respondent, Mr. COZENS-HARDY, Q.C., M.P., Mr. HALDANE, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. REGINALD BRAY.

Solicitors for the respondent, Messrs. FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

FIRST DAY.—*Tuesday, December 11th, 1894.*

Mr. Edward Blake, Q.C.: My Lords, I appear with my learned friend, Mr. Ewart, of the Manitoba Bar, for the appellants in this case. The case is, so to speak, the complement of a case already before your Lordships arising under another form, and with reference to other parts of the section of the British North America Act and of the Manitoba Act which are relevant to the subject of education and the rights of religious minorities in respect to education in the different provinces of Canada. This particular case comes before your Lordships thus: As your Lordships are aware, besides providing a certain restriction upon the powers of provinces generally in the first instance, and by the Manitoba Act upon the powers of that province to legislate in respect of education, an appeal under certain conditions, in certain circumstances against Acts of the legislature or decisions of provincial authorities is granted to the Governor General in Council. Such an appeal was taken, and was pending in a sense, that is to say, it had been presented at the time the former Manitoba school case, *Winnipeg vs. Barrett*, was before your Lordships, but its consideration by the tribunal which the law had created for the purpose of dealing with it had been deferred until the decision in *Winnipeg vs. Barrett*, and it was so deferred upon the express ground that the decision in *Winnipeg vs. Barrett* might render any consideration of that appeal unnecessary, and that therefore the time for dealing with

it would not arise until after that decision had been reached. There were various memorials or petitions making this appeal sent to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Those which had been before him were supplemented in the end by a further memorial, which is the memorial of Brophy and others, the memorial in respect of which more particularly this appeal is brought.

Perhaps I may most conveniently introduce to your Lordships the considerations of the case by reading a paper, although I am glad to believe that the very full discussion which the former case has received has rendered it not necessary that I should enter so fully into many of the particulars as it was incumbent upon counsel to do on that occasion; yet this document to which I am about to refer your Lordships states succinctly—and I shall read only some extracts from it—what the condition of the case was upon which the Governor in Council acted, so far as he did act. At page 8 of the case it begins. It is a report of a committee of the Privy Council approving a report of a sub-committee of that council, thus making it a minute of the Privy Council of Canada; and the report of the sub-committee is of course what is material. That sub-committee's report states that certain memorials addressed to the Governor in Council had been referred to them, and it gives an account, which I do not know that it is necessary now to read in detail, as to what these earlier memorials were. Then at about the middle of the tenth page:—

“The petition of the ‘Congress’ then sets forth the minute of council, approved by Your Excellency on the 4th April, 1891, adopting a report of the Minister of Justice, which set out the scope and effect of the legislation complained of, and also the provisions of the Manitoba Act with reference to education. That report stated that a question had arisen as to the validity and effect of the two statutes of 1890, referred to as the subject of the appeal, and intimated that those statutes would probably be held to be *ultra vires* of the legislature of Manitoba if they were found to have prejudicially affected ‘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.’ The report suggested that questions of fact seemed to be raised by the petitions, which were then under consideration, as to the practice in Manitoba with regard to schools, at the time of the union, and also questions of law as to whether the state of facts then existing constituted a ‘right or privilege’ of the Roman Catholics, within the meaning of the saving clauses in the Manitoba Act, and as to whether the Acts complained of (of 1890) had ‘prejudicially affected’ such ‘right or privilege.’ The report set forth that these were obviously questions to be decided by a legal tribunal, before the appeal asserted by the petitioners could be taken up and dealt with, and that if the allegations of the petitioners and their contentions as to the law, were well founded, there would be no occasion for Your Excellency to entertain or to act upon the appeal, as the courts would decide the Act to be *ultra vires*. The report and the minute adopting it were clearly based on the view that consideration of the complaints and appeal of the Roman Catholic minority, as set forth in the petitions, should be deferred until the legal controversy should be determined, as it would then be ascertained whether the appellants should find it necessary to press for consideration of their application for redress under the saving clauses of the British North America Act and the Manitoba Act, which seemed, by their view of the law, to provide for protection of the rights of a minority against legislation (within the competence of the legislature), which might interfere with rights which had been conferred on the minority, *after the union*.”

That is a statement of the general nature as understood at the earlier period by His Excellency in Council, of the character of the application for redress:—

“The memorial of the ‘Congress’ goes on to state that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in England, has upheld the validity of the Acts complained of and the ‘Memorial’ asserts that the time has now come for Your Excellency to consider the petitions which have been presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress under subsections 2 and 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

“There was also referred to the sub-committee a memorial from the Archbishop of Saint Boniface, complaining of the two Acts of 1890, before mentioned, and calling attention to former petitions on the same subject, from members of the Roman Catholic

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minority in the province. His Grace made reference, in this memorial, to assurances which were given by one of Your Excellency's predecessors before the passage of the Manitoba Act, to redress all well founded grievances and to respect the civil and religious rights and privileges of the people of the Red River Territory. His Grace then prayed that your Excellency should entertain the appeal of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba and might consider the same, and might make such directions for the hearing and consideration of the appeal as might be thought proper and also give directions for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba.

"The sub-committee also had before them a memorandum made by the 'Conservative League' of Montreal remonstrating against the (alleged) unfairness of the Acts of 1890, before referred to.

"Soon after the reference was made to the sub-committee of the memorial of the 'National Congress' and of the other memorials just referred to, intimation was conveyed to the sub-committee, by Mr. John S. Ewart, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, that, in his opinion, it was desirable that a further memorial, on behalf of that minority, should be presented, before the pending application should be dealt with, and action on the part of the sub-committee was therefore delayed until the further petition should come in.

"Late in November this supplementary memorial was received and referred to the sub-committee. It is signed by the archbishop of Saint Boniface, and by the president of the 'National Congress,' the mayor of Saint Boniface, and about 137 others, and is presented in the name of the 'members of the Roman Catholic Church resident in the province of Manitoba.'

"Its allegations are very similar to those hereinbefore recited, as being contained in the memorial of the congress, but there is a further contention that the two Acts of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, passed in 1890, on the subject of education, were 'subversive of the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority provided for by the statutes of Manitoba, prior to the passing of the said Acts of 1890, thereby violating both the British North America Act and the Manitoba Act.'

"This last mentioned memorial urged :—

"(1.) That Your Excellency might entertain the appeal and give directions for its proper consideration.

"(2.) That Your Excellency should declare that the two Acts of 1890 (chapters 37 and 38), do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges of the minority, with regard to denominational schools, which they had by law or practice, in the province, at the union.

"(3.) That it may be declared that the said Acts affect the rights and privileges of Roman Catholics in relation to education."

Those are the two propositions which the memorials set up, one which was in effect stated by the Canadian Privy Council to be an attempt to rediscuss the question which your lordships had disposed of, the second that which is practically now before your lordships that it may be declared that the Acts affect the rights and privileges of Roman Catholics in relation to education.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is not before us what should be declared, is it?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, what is before your Lordships is whether there is a case for appeal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What is before us is the functions of the Governor General.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and not the method in which he shall exercise them—not the discretion which he shall use but, whether a case has arisen on these facts on which he has jurisdiction to intervene? That is all that is before your Lordships.

Lord SHAND.—Is there any distinction between 2 and 3?

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless a most vital distinction.

Lord SHAND.—Is "the rights and privileges of the minority" different from "the rights and privileges of Roman Catholics?"

Mr. BLAKE.—No, not in that respect. The distinction is this: You see the last words of 2 are "which they had by law or practice in the province at the union." What we have now to deal with is rights and privileges which they allege they acquired by post union legislation, which rights and privileges have been interfered with by still later legislation.

Lord SHAND.—Then article 2 refers to at the union, and article 3 post union.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. Article 2, your lordships will find is practically precluded in advance from discussion. The submission is a submission of the second and not of the first position. Of course, that is a very brief statement of article 3, but the substance is what I have stated. The prayer of the last memorial is :—

“That a re-enactment may be ordered by your Excellency of the statutes in force in Manitoba, prior to these Acts of 1890, in so far at least as may be necessary to secure for Roman Catholics in the province the right to build, maintain, &c., their schools in the manner provided by such statutes, and to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of public funds of the province for education, or to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that these Acts of 1890 should be so amended as to effect that purpose.”

Then follows a general prayer for relief. Then the report of the sub-committee goes on to deal with these memorials, saying that they will comment only on the last one, as it embraces all and a little more than the others. They say :

“As to the request which the petitioners make in the second paragraph of their prayer, viz., ‘That it may be declared that the said Acts (53 Vic., 37 and 38) do prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province of Manitoba, at the time of the union,’ the sub-committee are of opinion that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is conclusive as to the rights with regard to denominational schools which the Roman Catholics had at the time of the union, and as to the bearing thereon of the statutes complained of, and your Excellency is not therefore, in the opinion of the sub-committee, properly called upon to hear an appeal based on those grounds.”

Lord SHAND.—What was that sub-committee?

Mr. BLAKE.—It was a sub-committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion to which this question was referred.

Lord SHAND.—By His Excellency?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, by His Excellency in Council, which reported to the full council, and the full council adopted this report, so that it now stands as the report of the Privy Council of Canada approved by the governor. It has the virtue not merely of the report of a sub-committee, but of a minute in council of the Government of Canada.

“That judgment is as binding on Your Excellency as it is on any of the parties to the litigation, and therefore, if redress is sought on account of the state of affairs existing in the province at the time of the union, it must be sought elsewhere and by other means than by way of appeal under the sections of the British North America Act and of the Manitoba Act which are relied on by the Petitioners as sustaining this Appeal. The two Acts of 1890 which are complained of must, according to the opinion of the sub-committee, be regarded as within the powers of the legislature of Manitoba ” (that was following your Lordships’ decision), “but it remains to be considered whether the appeal should be entertained and heard as an appeal against statutes which are alleged to have encroached on rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which were acquired by any class of persons in Manitoba, not at the time of the union, but after the union.

“The sub-committee were addressed by counsel for the petitioners as to the right to have the appeal heard, and from his argument, as well as from the documents, it would seem that the following are the grounds of the appeal. A complete system of separate and denominational schools was, it is alleged, established by statutes of Manitoba in 1871, and by a series of subsequent acts. That system was in operation until the two Acts of 1890 (chapters 37 and 38) were passed. The 93rd section of the British North America Act, in conferring power on the provincial legislatures exclusively to make laws in relation to education, imposed on that power certain restrictions, one of which was (subsection 1) to preserve the right with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law in the province at the union.”

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Lord SHAND.—What is the date of the British North America Act?

Mr. BLAKE.—1867. As to this restriction, it seems to impose a condition on the validity of any Act relating to education, and the sub-committee have already observed that no question it seems to them can arise since the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The third sub-section, however, is as follows: "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." The Manitoba Act passed in 1870 by which the province of Manitoba was constituted, contains the following provisions, as regards that province; by section 22 the power is conferred on the legislature exclusively to make laws in relation to education, but subject to the following restrictions. That enabling power is textually the same as the enabling power in the British North America Act with reference to the province to which it is related. "(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 in the province at the union." That again is textually the same as the first subsection of the British North America Act, with the exception of the introduction of the words "or practice" which formed the main subject of discussion on the former occasion before your Lordships' Board. The restriction, the sub-committee again observe, has been dealt with by the judgment of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Then follows: "(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." It will be observed that the restriction contained in subsection 2 is not identical with the restriction of subsection 3 of the 93rd section of the British North America Act, and questions are suggested, in view of this difference, as to whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba, and if not, whether subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is sufficient to sustain the case of the appellants, or in other words, whether in regard to Manitoba the minority has the same protection against laws which the legislature of the province has power to pass, as the minorities in other provinces have under the subsection before quoted from the British North America Act, as to separate or denominational schools established after the union.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—I do not quite follow. Are the Manitoba words narrower than the British North America Act?

Mr. BLAKE—We hold them to be wider.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—The suggestion here is that they are narrower.

Mr. BLAKE—They say the question arises whether they be narrower or not.

Lord SHAND—They say it is not identical with the restriction.

Mr. BLAKE—And if not, whether it is sufficient, or in other words, whether in regard to Manitoba the minority has the same protection as the minorities in other provinces have?

The Lord CHANCELLOR—That is why it puzzled me—why they say in other words unless you assume Manitoba legislation gives a more limited protection than the British North America Act.

Mr. BLAKE—That is really the crucial question in this case. That is the question for argument, what is the meaning of that particular section of the Manitoba Act whether it means more, as we contend, or less, as the other side contend?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The British North America Act gives the right of appeal from any Act or decision of any provincial authority. It might be open to question whether that applied to an Act of the legislature—whether "Act" meant statement or enactment. That, of course, is free from any doubt in the Manitoba Act.

Mr. BLAKE—I shall have to trespass very much upon your Lordships' attention with a somewhat minute consideration of both the causes. My points will be cumulative and, I hope, conclusive. At present I thought I would not enter in a fragmentary manner into that discussion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I think the Privy Council say more in other words.

Mr. BLAKE.—This is what the Privy Council meant, I think, and it is absolutely true—if subsection 2 of section 22 is not sufficient to maintain the appeal by reason of its being less potent than subsection 3 of the British North America Act, and if that subsection 3 does not apply, then it is true with regard to Manitoba that the minority has not the same protection that the minorities have in the other provinces. That is the sense I think in which the phrase is used by the Privy Council.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it certain that you would be right under the British North America Act?

Mr. BLAKE.—Oh, yes, absolutely beyond the slightest doubt according to my conception.

Lord SHAND.—Admittedly so?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not know that there is anything admitted in this case. I believe we are at dagger's points all through.

Lord SHAND.—When you say "absolutely" it looks as if it ought to be admitted.

Mr. BLAKE.—I agree it ought to be. I think it is very wrong that they do not admit it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is there any decision upon it which binds them?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, I would say, to adopt a phrase properly challenged a moment ago, that that construction is manifestly right.

"The argument presented by counsel on behalf of the petitioners was that the present appeal comes before your Excellency in Council, not as a request to review the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but as a logical consequence and result of that decision, inasmuch as the remedy now sought is provided by the British North America Act and the Manitoba Act, not as a remedy to the minority against statutes which interfere with the rights which the minority had at the time of the union, but as a remedy against statutes which interfere with rights acquired by the minority after the union."

Lord SHAND.—I understand you to say those rights were acquired by legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, surely there was no other way?

Lord SHAND.—One of the expressions was "by practice."

Mr. BLAKE.—That was prior to the union. It does not apply to anything *post* union.

"The remedy, therefore, which is sought is against Acts which are *intra vires* of the provincial legislature. His argument is also that the appeal does not ask your Excellency to interfere with any rights or powers of the legislature of Manitoba, inasmuch as the power to legislate on the subject of education has only been conferred on that legislature with the distinct reservation that your Excellency in Council shall have power to make remedial orders against any such legislation which infringes on rights acquired after the union by any Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to separate or dissentient schools. Upon the various questions which arise on these petitions the sub-committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion, and, so far as they are aware, no opinion has been expressed on any previous occasion in this case or any other of a like kind by Your Excellency's government or any other government of Canada. Indeed no application of a parallel character has been made since the establishment of the Dominion. The application comes before your Excellency in a manner differing from applications which are ordinarily made under the constitution to your Excellency in Council. In the opinion of the sub-committee the application is not to be dealt with at present as a matter of a political character or involving political action on the part of Your Excellency's advisers."

Your Lordships will observe the phrase "at present." On the preliminary question which is a question whether there are grounds to entertain an appeal the committee thought they were going to act judicially but very properly they added the words "at present" because it is quite obvious that when they enter upon the sphere of action of entertaining an appeal their functions must be political, of expediency and of discretion, just as much as the functions which in the last resort upon their recommendation are assigned to the Parliament of Canada itself, of course a political body. If the recom-

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mentation of His Excellency in Council is not obeyed by the local authorities there devolves upon the parliament of Canada the right to legislate to the extent that is necessary to achieve redress warranted by the recommendation of His Excellency in Council. Both these transactions, the prior substantive transaction of deciding on the action of the Government in Council, and the action of the Parliament in Canada, are of course not judicial but political.

Lord WATSON.—The only effective authority is the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the only authority that can do anything; the Governor in Council can recommend only.

Lord WATSON.—The others may be of opinion that you ought to have it, but they cannot give it you.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, but they can do that thing without which we cannot get it, because except upon their recommendation the Parliament of Canada has no power.

Lord WATSON.—Except upon that condition, the Parliament of Canada have no jurisdiction.

Mr. BLAKE.—They have not. Therefore it is essential to the subject being dealt with by that body, which in the last resort has the power to deal with it, that it should be treated by this tribunal.

Lord SHAND.—Was this sub-committee of a legal character?

Mr. BLAKE.—If I remember rightly it included the prime minister, who is the Minister of Justice, and also one or two more lawyers. In point of fact the members of the cabinet of Canada are generally lawyers. I cannot be certain whether the prime minister was a member of it, but there were certainly some lawyers in it.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—It is stated at page 16.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Sir John Thompson was one. Is that the Sir John Thompson who is prime minister?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes; he was also the Attorney General and Minister of Justice. Mr. Chapleau was a lawyer of some eminence and filled the office of Provincial Secretary. Mr. Bowell had the misfortune not to be of the bar, and Mr. Daly, I think, was a lawyer though not practising.

Lord SHAND.—At line 42 they say,

“If the contention of the petitioners be correct, that such an appeal can be sustained, the inquiry will be rather of a judicial than a political character.”

Mr. BLAKE.

“The sub-committee have so treated it, in hearing counsel and in permitting their only meeting to be open to the public. It is apparent that several other questions will arise in addition to those which were discussed by counsel at that meeting, and the sub-committee advises that a date be fixed.”

Then they proceed to state certain preliminary questions, and these I may as well proceed to state here, because these are substantially the questions which they ultimately decided should be submitted preliminarily, under a Canadian statute, to the Supreme Court for determination after argument, and the judgment upon that case so submitted to them is the judgment which is to be discussed by your Lordships upon this appeal. Among the questions which the sub-committee regard as preliminary, are the following:—

“(1.) Whether this appeal is such an appeal as is contemplated by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act?

“(2.) Whether the grounds set forth in the petitions are such as may be the subject of appeal under either of the subsections above referred to?

“(3.) Whether the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in any way bears on the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 before referred to?

“(4.) Whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba?

“(5.) Whether Your Excellency in Council has power to grant such orders as are asked for by the petitioner, assuming the material facts to be as stated in the petition?

“(6.) Whether the Acts of Manitoba, passed before the session of 1890, conferred on the minority a ‘right or privilege with respect to education,’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or established ‘a system of separate or dissentient schools,’ within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, and if so, whether the two Acts of 1890, complained of, affect ‘the right or privilege’ of the minority in such a manner as to warrant the present appeal?”

I do not think those are textually the ultimate questions, but they are substantially the questions. I may say his Lordship, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in delivering judgment upon the case, boiled down the questions.

Lord WATSON.—They were consulted and returned their individual opinions—not in the form of a judgment of the court.

Mr. BLAKE.—They declared those opinions to be the opinion of the court. I suppose, perhaps, it might have been more formal if they had found a formal judgment, but substantially we collect them, and we find the result in our case. I read to your Lordships the concise form in which the Chief Justice (and I make no substantial complaint of it) puts the question with which your Lordships have to deal. It is at the bottom of page 165.

Lord WATSON.—Which of those questions did he deal with?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He dealt with them all.

Lord WATSON.—Did he knock them all into one?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and I think tolerably successfully. To put it into a concise form, the questions which we are called upon to answer are whether an appeal lies to the Governor General in Council, either under the British North America Act, 1867, or under the Dominion Act, establishing the province of Manitoba, against an Act or Acts of the legislature of Manitoba passed in 1890, whereby certain Acts or parts of Acts of the same Legislature, previously passed, which had conferred certain rights on the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in respect of separate or denominational schools were repealed. The question, therefore, is one of novelty, and one of great importance. The position of the minorities, general and local, throughout the country render it one of very widespread interest and importance all over the Dominion. Speaking very roughly, the Roman Catholics form somewhere about two-fifths of the population of the whole Dominion. In the province of Quebec they are in an overwhelming majority, perhaps five-sixths. In the other provinces they are in minorities, roughly speaking, of one-fifth or one sixth, or something of that kind, so they are in a minority everywhere except in Quebec, and in a majority there so overwhelming that the Protestants in that province occupy towards them the same relation of weakness which they occupy of strength in the other provinces of the Dominion, and in the aggregate in the assembly of last resort, before which the ultimate decision of this question is to come, if there be a case for an appeal the Roman Catholics are still in a minority. Under the clause of the Manitoba Act which is the main ingredient of this case, section 22, which unquestionably, as I shall show your Lordships, was designed upon the face of it to give as much and more consideration to the position of the religious minority in that province than had been given or might be argued to have been given by section 93 of the British North America Act, as much at least, and in some particulars more, and in no sense, as I shall argue less, under the construction which has been placed upon that clause it has turned out that the situation of things at the time of the union was not such as to give to the minority the rights which they or some of them hoped they would have obtained by virtue of the first subsection. There remains only practically for consideration whether they have the minor but the not unimportant, and on the contrary, as they estimate it, the invaluable right of appealing to the Governor in Council, a political body it is true, and to the parliament to which that government is responsible, a parliament in which they are in a minority very much smaller than the proportions of the population. Speaking again roughly, my recollection is that the Roman Catholics in the Parliament of Canada are and always have been about one-third of the body. It is to a body overwhelmingly Protestant that the Roman Catholics appeal for redress against acts of the provincial authorities which as they conceive affected the rights and privileges accorded

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to them by the local legislature. It is plain, as appears by the circumstances of the case, by the documents which are before your Lordships, and indeed as appeared and was stated in the judgment which was delivered by this board on the former occasion, that the question is one of deep interest, not only to the province of Manitoba, but also throughout the whole of the Dominion. It is a question, cognate it is true, but entirely distinct from and essentially differing from the question which has been already before the board. It comes up under other clauses. It deals with a different state of things. It proposes the application of altogether a different and a very much more elastic remedy.

Lord SHAND.—Is it anywhere succinctly stated what these privileges are, or have you read anything which shows it?

Mr. BLAKE.—I have not read anything yet. I am about to read an authentic document which states them pretty satisfactorily.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you say that these provisions relate only to rights secured by legislation subsequent to the union?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—By legislation?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you mean by that that when there has been an Act we will say in the direction desired by the Roman Catholic minority that Act can never be repealed?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, not at all.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It may be the subject of appeal to the governor.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is what I mean. Though exclusively created by the provincial legislature, the power that created it has not the power to put an end to it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, no unqualified power: that will be part of my argument. I deny that the provincial legislature have any unqualified power as to any subject of legislation at all, either to legislate or to repeal legislation; but I say in this case, their power is by the express language of the clause which gives it to them subject to the special restriction.

Lord SHAND.—If the appeal is before the governor, would he be entitled to take political considerations into view.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

Lord SHAND.—That is what you get into if your appeal is a successful appeal.

Mr. BLAKE.—I should say so.

Lord SHAND.—It is not a mere construction. That is out of it. It would be purely political, I suppose?

Mr. BLAKE.—It is not out of it. That is one of the reasons we are here. Suppose the case of post union privileges granted and retracted more or less, then the council has to decide, first of all, whether the case comes within the law at all; secondly, whether there has been such a retraction, and then they proceed to decide what they think ought to be done in order to give to the minority substantially the position which has been withdrawn from them.

Lord WATSON.—The very first question to be determined is what, if any privilege was acquired after the union?

Lord SHAND.—Surely if it were not a question of political character to some extent that would be determined by courts of law.

Mr. BLAKE.—In my conception after His Excellency in Council has got rid of this preliminary question and by the light that the courts of justice throw upon the construction of the statutes has found that there is a case for entertaining an appeal he proceeds to deal with that *ex necessitate rei* in a political sense, because what is to be done? Counsel is to say to the legislature of Manitoba, we think such and such things should be done in order to restore to the minority the rights which we think they had and which we think they ought to have back again.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—All we have to see is what we think the jurisdiction of the Governor General is.

Mr. BLAKE.—The question whether upon the whole acting in their political capacity, the Privy Council believes that they ought not to act, or to act in what we may con-

sider a lame and half-hearted way, or to go the whole length of our demand, is no part of the question I have to submit to your Lordships.

Lord WATSON.—If our duty is limited to that, it must also be limited to deciding whether *prima facie* a case has arisen.

Mr. BLAKE.—Perhaps so.

Lord WATSON.—It may be that after full consideration and hearing the grievance out, we may come to be satisfied that there is no real grievance.

Mr. BLAKE.—I ask no more.

Lord WATSON.—I suppose we are not asked to give any such finding or opinion as would tie the Governor General to follow any recommendation of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not think your Lordships are. I do not like to make an absolute concession at this time.

Lord WATSON.—I rather took it from your statement that we are in a position in which we ought not to do that.

Mr. BLAKE.—I think your lordships are not bound to go further.

Lord WATSON.—I suppose we are bound to give him advice in this appeal. He has asked nothing else but advice throughout. He has not asked for a political decision, which shall fetter him in any way.

Mr. BLAKE.—It could not be. The law which creates the tribunal for the purpose of giving advice expressly states that in their political capacity they are not bound by that advice.

Lord WATSON.—That is a Canadian statute.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—A Canadian statute which authorized the Governor General to consult the Supreme Court and lays a duty on the judges of the Supreme Court to give advice.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—Is it to be your argument that the legislation of 1890 was *ultra vires* upon this matter?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, that is concluded.

Lord SHAND.—That is concluded even in this question.

Mr. BLAKE.—I agree.

Lord SHAND.—It occurred to me, if that were the kind of question that would be more for a judicial tribunal, but that is concluded by the former decision, even as applicable to the present.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—The Governor General is here asking us to give him our advice in the form of an appeal.

Mr. BLAKE.—The Canadian legislature as far as it could assimilated the finding of the Supreme Court, around which they cast all the guards and checks possible, by providing for counsel, and so on; they as far as they could assimilated that to a decision in an action at law and expressly allude to that question of an appeal to the Board.

Lord SHAND.—What was it in the result that the judges did recommend to the Governor General?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is impossible to say what they recommended till you read the questions and read the answers to each one.

Mr. BLAKE.—By a majority of three to two, but differing in its composition, they answered each question in the negative. That is as far as I can say in one sentence.

Lord WATSON.—For reasons identical, pro and con, or for different reasons?

Mr. BLAKE.—Ah, no. Your Lordships know the Supreme Court. One question which they answered in our favour by this majority, and in respect of which, unfortunately, some of the judges favouring us otherwise were against us, else we should not have been the appellants, on this occasion, was whether the decision of your lordships on the former occasion had concluded the questions against us. On that question we have a negative answer by three to two. The Chief Justice was of that opinion, he

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was against us on the other five questions, but he was with us on that question, and was of opinion that the decision of this board did not affect the question then before the court. That made a majority of three to two in our favour upon that question. Therefore there is upon that no appeal by us now. I will say upon it only a very few words, which I say not so much because I even understand that the proposition is to be seriously disputed, as because it is perhaps needful to clear up from the judgment itself and from the facts of the case what the real thing is which has been decided as contrasted with that which is now up for judgment. I say the point of this question which is submitted to your lordships is substantially the question whether rights or privileges acquired by post union legislation *intra vires*, and afterwards affected by later provincial legislation *intra vires* also, but subject as we contend to this appeal, is subject to the appeal or no. We do not say that this legislation is void, we say only that it is subject to this appeal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The only question before the board before was the validity of these Acts, was it not?

Mr. BLAKE.—The validity of the Acts of 1890; and that validity was to be tested by the condition of things by law or practice as existing at the union. I will run very briefly over the points in support of the proposition that your Lordships have not dealt with adversely, nay, I say as far as the leanings and indication of this board went they were favourable even when the question has not been disposed of.

Lord SHAND.—That is a matter which stands in your favour now.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Surely if the question then was the validity of the Act, and if this present argument assumes the validity of the Act, it is clear that this question cannot have been determined by the last case. Perhaps it is a rash thing to say one sees there is a difference of opinion, that I ought not perhaps to have said that, but it strikes one so as a matter of first impression.

Mr. BLAKE.—My learned friend tells me, as I expected, that he does not agree.

Lord SHAND.—It is to be maintained against you that you are precluded by this decision?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—I can quite understand it is to be maintained against you that the principle upon which their lordships proceeded in the former case if it applied in this case ought to be fatal to your argument. I suppose that is the way it is dealt with, not that it was directly matter of decision.

Mr. BLAKE.—I did not suppose that I did not put it in that technical form. I understood my learned friend to mean——

Lord WATSON.—That there were principles or rules laid down in that case which would prejudice you in your argument.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I think it is generally convenient not to argue a point which has been decided in your favour. It only makes the argument a great deal longer, without much benefit. We shall hear it from them, and then you will have a reply.

Mr. BLAKE.—Very well, my Lord. Omitting, then, on that statement the consideration of that question, and assuming that the case is absolutely free, it yet devolves on me on one or more points in the argument to allude to passages in the judgment for other reasons. I suppose that these questions, sub-dividing the single proposition, the single phrase in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court stated their essence, divide themselves mainly into two, one as to whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act has application to Manitoba; I mean direct positive application, for application of the most vital consequence in all other phases of the discussion section 93 necessarily has, but whether it is directly applicable to and is a governing sentence——

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Did Manitoba come into the Dominion afterwards?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, Manitoba came in under its Special Act of 1870. It was created in 1870 out of the Hudson's Bay Territories.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—This may be a question of controversy or it may not. When a new province came into the Dominion did the British North American Act *ipso facto* apply.

Mr. BLAKE.—Not *ipso facto*. Provinces might come in in various ways. Some provinces come in upon addresses of the Houses and of the provinces to the Queen in Council.

Lord WATSON.—Certain provinces were named in the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, there were four. There was provision for the admission of other provinces from time to time. The general machinery was that there should be joint addresses of the Parliament of Canada and of the provinces concerned to the Queen in Council, and those joint addresses being identical stated the terms of the union, and then an Imperial Order in Council was passed bringing the province into the union upon those terms, which terms introduced the clauses of the British North America Act with such slight exceptions or modifications as might be required, the main one being that there were in the British North America Act certain clauses which applied only to one or more, and not to all the provinces, and these might or might not be applied to any province. But this of Manitoba was an exceptional case, because here you had no legislative body, no representative body, in that unorganized community which was about to be induced to assume the status of a province, being at the time nominally, though not more than nominally, under the control of the Canadian Parliament, because your Lordships may remember that the Hudson's Bay Company's territories were assigned over to Canada, that there was a resistance on the part of the population largely upon this question to the entrance of the Canadian officials, that there was a riot (dignified by the name of a rebellion), and that, ultimately, delegates came down, negotiations took place, and the Manitoba Act—the Act in question—was passed. That Manitoba Act had not the character of permanence which the constitutions of the other provinces had, because it was passed by the Parliament of Canada, which might have repealed or changed it, but it was confirmed and made permanent by the Imperial Parliament, and so that province acquired its rights by a title as solid and enduring as the other provinces. What I was saying was that the question might be subdivided into these two questions, the first applicable to subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You say that the British North America did not *ipso facto* become applicable because Manitoba became a province. How is it suggested that section 93 of the British North America Act became applicable to Manitoba?

Mr. BLAKE.—In the Act which created the province of Manitoba and which was confirmed, as I have said, the British North America Act is made in a certain general sense and in a certain general way applicable. The question is whether these particular clauses of it are applicable. That is the whole question. I am not going to detain your lordships more than a moment on that question, because I have to address your lordships at great length on other points on which I can do so more usefully. My intention is to rely on the reasons of Mr. Justice Fournier given at page 177, line 29, of the Judgment (beginning with the words "Does subsection 3 of section 93," &c.) as indicating the application of subsection 3.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you say that this section of the British North America Act is more favourable to you than the section of the Manitoba Act?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not think so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Supposing it differs, which prevails?

Mr. BLAKE.—The theory was stated in that passage of the judgment to which I have just referred your Lordships. All the sections of the British North America Act are to apply provided they refer to all the provinces except where they are varied by the Act in question. Some of the clauses of section 93 are expressly re-enacted textually by section 22 of the Manitoba Act. Some of the clauses are re-enacted textually with a slight addition as of the words "or practice." I do not suppose it could be seriously contended in such cases that the clauses of the British North America Act were intended to have a vigour of their own because there is an express provision with a slight alteration. As to this particular subsection 3.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Does that appear re-enacted?

Mr. BLAKE.—There is another, subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act, which we contend does as much or more but in a different phraseology. Yes.

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Lord SHAND.—If one failed you would fall back on the other.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the learned judge suggests that it is in addition to it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it not rather against that that you find some of the subsections textually re-enacted; some with alterations that might be a reason for putting them in? But if you find, whilst some are textually re-enacted there is one not re-enacted, and you find a special enactment which deals with the same subject matter, would not the natural inference be that that was intended to be the substitute for that?

Mr. BLAKE.—I have no doubt that is the argument that will be addressed to your Lordships in answer to my argument?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You argue that the Manitoba section is just as good for you as the other?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do in a different form. I contend very strongly for that, but I have to proceed when I get a little further on to discuss the clauses of the British North America Act as exhaustively as if they had direct application, even those which I concede have no direct application because of this.—It is perfectly plain that in construing the main Constitutional Act, and this graft on the main Constitutional Act, we must look at both provisions, in order to deal first of all with that which I venture now to say is the basis of the Manitoba clause, and which is, at any rate, in *pari materia* with the Manitoba clause, and I trouble your Lordships with a full discussion upon the clauses of the British North America Act with the less reluctance because the main bulk of everything I have to say on the British North America Act has direct application to the Manitoba Act. It would have to be said even if the British North America Act were not there at all.

Lord SHAND.—Were you going to read that passage at page 177?

Mr. BLAKE.—I will read it if your Lordship wishes.

Lord SHAND.—Not unless you intend to.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was anxious to open my argument as soon as I could, knowing that under any circumstances I shall be taking up a great deal of your Lordships' time.

Lord SHAND.—This very much embraces the substance of your argument.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the substance of what my argument on that subject would be if I had stated it.

Lord WATSON.—A post-acquired legal right or privilege. That is what you say?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. The clauses of both statutes are to be found in the appellants' case—the clause of the British North America Act at page 2, and the clause of the Manitoba Act at page 3.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY. Your Lordships will find them side by side in parallel columns on page 3 of the respondent's case.

Mr. BLAKE.—I gave your Lordships the appellants' case towards which I have a natural leaning.

Lord SHAND.—It is a great convenience to have them side by side.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. Then I will take page 3 of the respondent's case. Now the enabling clause is "the said legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions." That is the clause in both. I am reading from section 93 of the British North America Act and section 22 of the Manitoba Act. They are identical so that the power given to the provinces of Canada originally, and to the province of Manitoba when it was created is "exclusively to make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions." The question is what those provisions are by the British North America Act, and what differences, if any exist in those provisions in the Manitoba Act. I call your lordships' attention to the phrase "in relation to education." That is the widest phrase. It is the enabling phrase. It is the all embracing phrase and the form of it and the use of it, and the circumstances in which it is used here enable me to induce an argument when I come at some I fear distant time to the end of this clause, where your lordships will see the same phrase recurs "in relation to education." This is one of the points of distinction between subsection 1 and subsection 3 in which one of the elements is that "in relation to education" occurs in subsection 3 and in subsection 1 "a privilege with

reference to denominational schools." As we say it is a larger phrase and a different phrase in subsection 3 from subsection 1, and I give a colour and strength and extent to the phrase by showing to your Lordships that it is the phrase which the legislature has adopted, that when it came to give the provincial legislature power to make laws it was "in relation to education."

Lord WATSON.—They had the exclusive power whatever may be its extent.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—What particular force do you get by the words "in relation to education" that do not occur to me on reading them.

Mr. BLAKE.—I ask myself in what sense the phrase was used in that clause? I answer that it is language of the widest character, and that the purposes were of the widest character, and therefore I find that it is a very wide phrase. "In relation to education" does not mean merely elementary schools—it means any subject affecting education at all, and then I find having given that interpretation, the natural interpretation to the language in the place in which it occurs, that the same phrase is used at the end of subsection 3, and I ask your Lordships to regard that circumstance when you are called on to contrast it with, and by my friend on the other side, to assimilate it to the phrase—"With respect to denominational schools" which occurs in subsection 1. I have come a little prematurely into that, but the contention on the other side is that subsection 3 has a relation to or connection with subsection 1, and, when I get to subsection 3, I shall ask your Lordships to recur to the fact I have now stated.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It cannot apply only to that, obviously, because subsection 1 is to define the rights and privileges at the union, and subsection 3 certainly extends to things established afterwards.

Mr. BLAKE.—There are at least four marks of distinction of which this is one which I am only illustrating at this moment, because in going through the clauses in their order the phrase "in relation to education" occurred. But that power, all embracing though it is as to education, is yet, "subject and according to provisions," and your Lordships have already held that the effect of those words is that if the provisions which are found later are contravened by the law, the law is void. The law is void and beyond the power of the legislature to the extent at any rate of the contravention, and perhaps beyond, because it may be impossible to separate the contravening part from the other, and to give effect to the statute. That is one of the points decided by the board in the course of the discussion of the other cases.

Then, my Lords, I take subsection 1 of the British North America Act, which differs only from subsection 1 of the Manitoba Act by the addition of the words "or practice," and I ask your Lordship to refer to that phrase "with reference to denominational schools," which is the phrase which is contrasted with, or rather is alleged to be the same as "in relation to education" in the third subsection. Now, the Imperial Parliament when they were enacting the British North America Act, were conjoining four provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two provinces, newly created, or so to speak, restored provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there were no pre-union rights or privileges, unless it be alleged that the right of using the Douay version for the Bible teaching in certain schools was a privilege in the province of New Brunswick; but that is not material to the present discussion as far as I can see. So that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to be put out of sight as being dealt with by subsection 1. In Ontario the general system of education was non-denominational, partly no doubt because there the overwhelming majority of the people were Protestants of different sects; and in order that they should unite in a public school system, it was an element of necessity that the general plan should be non-denominational. There were there certain slight religious exercises subject to a conscience clause; but while the general system was thus denominational—there were certain rights given to the Roman Catholic denomination under the Ontario Separate Schools Act. The Roman Catholic denomination had the right to set up separate schools, and these separate schools when set up were under the control of the public authorities.

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Lord WATSON.—Upper Canada and Quebec had legislation of their own, had they, at that time ?

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

Lord WATSON.—They were brought in by subsection 2 of 93. This right is made reciprocal in these two provinces. Whatever rights the Catholics had in Upper Canada the Protestants had in Quebec.

Mr. BLAKE.—The Protestants and Roman Catholics were protected together in Quebec.

Lord WATSON.—The Protestants had in Quebec the same rights of minorities.

Mr. BLAKE.—But there the Roman Catholic local minorities were given the same rights by subsection 2. But I was endeavouring to explain what the state of things had been in Ontario.

Lord WATSON.—There was no provision made with respect to reciprocal equality in any other province.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, I do not think it ever was the intent of the British North America Act to alter the conditions in the other provinces. Ontario and Quebec were in a different position. They were being separated. They were together up to the moment of this Act.

Lord WATSON.—They were one province.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—And had been for nearly 40 years in union.

Mr. BLAKE.—For 25 years or so—a quarter of a century—from 1841 to 1867. It is a long while now since the British North America Act was passed. The system which (so far as the rights which the minorities, or the rights which any class of persons at the union had) was crystallized in Ontario, was a system under which, speaking generally, there was non-denominational education, with a right to the Roman Catholics to set up separate schools.

Lord SHAND.—With the right to any denomination to set up separate schools ?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, I think not.

Lord SHAND.—I think Lord Watson said that whatever rights the Roman Catholics had the Protestants had the same.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was in the province of Quebec.

Lord SHAND.—I thought you were talking of Ontario.

Mr. BLAKE.—Not at that point.

Lord SHAND.—I heard that observation made and I thought you assented to it.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my lord. His lordship perhaps overlooked one sentence as to Quebec.

Lord SHAND.—I am speaking of Ontario alone.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is what I am trying to do. There was a certain condition, namely, where the teacher in a public school was a Roman Catholic in which case some limited right was given to the Protestants in the province of Ontario. It is not worth speaking about. The Protestants were dominant. If the sects could agree among themselves, they were five to one, and the general system they had engrafted on themselves was non-denominational.

Lord SHAND.—If that was so, surely they had the same privilege as the Roman Catholics of setting up any schools they liked.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, they did not want it. They did not take it. They might have taken it, of course.

Lord SHAND.—That is all I meant. They had the same power.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my lord. The legislature could have given it to them, but it did not. They had not the power. They were dominant in the sense that they were five to one, and returned five to one of the members, and directed the course of legislation, but the legislation was not that at all.

Lord SHAND.—They were content, were they ?

Mr. BLAKE.—They consented to and preferred the system of non-denominational education, subject to this right to the Roman Catholic denomination, to which some of the minority, and which was indeed passed in the common legislature by the influence

of Quebec, objected, and that was the system engrafted on Ontario, and crystallized at the time of confederation. In Quebec the majority was of a different type. The majority belonged to one denomination instead of twenty or thirty as in Ontario, though I am glad to say they are reduced to five or six now, of any account. The preponderating majority in Quebec was Roman Catholic—and these of one denomination. The general system there, as one would expect from the fact of their being an overwhelming majority of one denomination, and of that particular denomination, although called a public school system, was denominational. But there was also the right to the Protestants to set up their schools, but the population was so circumstanced that there were Roman Catholic minorities in certain places and Protestant minorities in others, and any number of persons, however, different from the faith of the majority had the right to set up what were called dissentient schools in their own locality, and when they set them up they became public schools, of their order. They became public schools subject to the public regulations, getting their share of the public grants, and in either case in each province the ratepayer being bound to contribute to the school of his own faith, was free from contributing to the schools of the other faith. The Roman Catholic in Ontario had the right to adopt the undenominational form, and become a subscriber to the public schools. That was the state of things there. So that you find in effect the population of these two provinces, where alone there were pre-union rights, divided in practice with reference to the schools of the country, organised by the law of the country into two bodies—the Roman Catholic denomination and the aggregate of the Protestant sects or denominations. I contend that “denominational schools,” when it appears on this first subsection, therefore, has application to schools, as to the Roman Catholics, of course, of their denomination. In Quebec all the public schools were denominational, just as much as in Ontario all the Roman Catholic schools were separate. In each case they were denominational. I contend that the dissentient schools of Quebec where they were Protestant, and *a fortiori* where they were Roman Catholic (for as I have said there might be Roman Catholic dissentient schools), were also denominational schools within the meaning of this clause; and that, in short, what has been called a monster was more or less set up by the statute. There is a sort of statutory aggregation for the purposes of this section of the body of the Protestants into one body, which is called a denomination, for the purpose of denominational schools. I press most strongly on your Lordships the proposition that, looking at this Act by the light of the existing facts of the school legislation, and the schools, and the rights which all had, you find nothing but the aggregation of the Protestant sects, called for the purpose of this legislation a denomination, and the Roman Catholic another denomination.

Lord SHAND.—I understand you to say that this section has really no operation now and is ineffectual in any way with reference to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes; there were no rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools given by law, and it had no operation at all as to them, and that is a very important circumstance when I come to deal with subsection 3. Subsection 1 had operation only as to Ontario and Quebec and the denominational schools were such as I have described to your Lordships. Of course, my lords, there were negligible and neglected quantities, there was the question of the Unitarians, the question of the Jews, and the question of the Pagans, but the great bulk of the population, those who counted at the polls, I suppose, were dealt with in this way by these statutes. Now that interpretation I have invited your Lordships to give to denominational schools.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I am not sure I see in contrast to what you suggest your interpretation of it. To what is the other interpretation applied?

Mr. BLAKE.—The suggestion which has been made, which was strongly pressed upon the Board on the former occasion, and which, as far as I can judge, is to be repeated, is that the necessary effect of the success of an appeal under this section would be to render impossible any system of public national education, because it would involve rights to all the different sects of Protestants to set up separate schools in respect of which they might complain. The answer that I make is that these are rights of minorities only: and I find what the classes of minorities are—that these are not rights of the

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majority ; and the majority is a Protestant majority, and is not to be divided into five or six sects each of whom may be relatively to the whole or to the Protestant population a minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If the majority is an undenominational majority, all that is to be protected is the denominational-school-desiring minority.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the majority protects itself.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And if it is a denominational majority, it is only the undenominational minority who need protection.

Mr. BLAKE.—The privilege which is to be protected is a privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects. I have the expression Protestant minority—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You aggregate them.

Mr. BLAKE.—I aggregate them up here as non-denominational ; I aggregate them down there as Protestants ; and I hold that taking the province of Manitoba where the Protestants are in a majority, there is no right to be protected by an appeal, for the simple reason that that they can protect themselves. They are seven or eight to one, and they can legislate as they please. The question is, whether the weaker should go to the wall to the extent to which the strong could push them there.

That contention as to denominational schools is supported by the fact, I submit, that the separate schools in Ontario are said in subsection 2 to be those of Roman Catholics, while the dissentient schools of Quebec are said to be those of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects. You find the denominational schools of the Roman Catholics called separate schools in Ontario, and you find the dissentient schools, which would be usually Protestant in Quebec, called the schools of the Protestants and the schools of the Catholics.

The Ontario Roman Catholic, where he is in a minority is given a right to establish a separate school, and the Quebec Protestant or Catholic, where he happens to be in a minority, is given a right to establish a dissentient school—dissentient meaning there simply that he dissented from the public schools, which public schools were almost invariably, but not invariably, Roman Catholic schools.

Now, it is necessary to clear away the suggestion formerly advanced that denominational schools, as expounded in these statutes, resemble at all schools such as exist elsewhere under such names.

Lord SHAND.—You said some time ago you would mention what the privileges were which were the subject of discussion. Have you done that?

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Lord SHAND.—I should understand all this more if you could say in short what were the privileges you make the subject of contention. If it is a new subject I do not want you to do it, but perhaps you can tell me in a word.

Mr. BLAKE.—Our privileges are not to be mentioned in a word, but I will read to your Lordship a short exposition or statement from the judgment of this Board.

Lord WATSON.—What we decided last year, so far as my understanding went, was this. I understood the Board to determine that a right or privilege with reference to denominational schools in Manitoba, which was asserted to have existed at the period of the Union and to be prejudicially affected by the two statutes, which were said to be *ultra vires*, had no existence in fact or law, that there was no such privilege.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was not about to read that part of the judgment. I was, in answer to Lord Shand, about to read that part of the judgment which describes the state of things created by the post union legislation.

Lord WATSON.—This is subsequent to the union.

Lord SHAND.—I do not want to take you out of the order of your argument.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am very glad to answer your Lordship's question, which is entirely pertinent, but I think perhaps I can give a more distinct statement.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What you want to mention is what are the rights and privileges.

Lord SHAND.—That is what I want to know.

Lord WATSON.—What is the privilege?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The privilege you are supporting is the privilege of having the right to things created by the former Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—Is that a privilege then of having schools of your own, and not being obliged to pay rates for other schools?

Mr. BLAKE.—That is one of the things and organization and so forth.

Lord SHAND.—I understand now.

Mr. BLAKE.—I will give your Lordship a reference to the history that the Judicial Committee itself gives of it. At page 155, line 13, is the statement.

Lord SHAND.—Then I will read that afterwards.

Mr. BLAKE.—I will also give your Lordships a possibly somewhat briefer statement, which I am able mainly—I shall have a word or two to say upon it—to adopt from the respondents' case, page 4, line 28 down to line 32 on the following page, which gives generally speaking a tolerably correct statement of the condition of things created by the post union schools and afterwards changed by the latest legislation.

Lord SHAND.—I will read this afterwards.

Lord WATSON.—There was no question dealt with in the judgment as to the fact of post union Acts except to consider whether the prejudicially affected privileges existing at the date of the union.

Mr. BLAKE.—I quite agree. That is my argument. It is an argument which your Lordships have kindly relieved me from elaborating. At this moment I was citing the judgment only as an authentic history of that state of facts which Lord Shand wanted to be informed upon.

Lord SHAND.—I have got what I wanted.

Lord WATSON.—The first Act was an Act in 1871 after the union, and it was said that that Act encroached upon these privileges.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord. We should be only too pleased to get that.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—You would like to go back to that?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. We did not complain of it at any time. We always approved of it, and would like it to be there still. What I was saying was, and the only additional observation I have to make upon this subject of denominational schools is that it is not to be understood for a moment that as meant here it includes private schools or schools which are other than state schools. The denominational schools are state schools. They are, in a sense, public schools. They are schools supported partly by public money. They are schools subject to regulation, subject to inspection, subject to orders, obliged to keep up to a standard, and supported by rates and so forth. They are a machinery by which the public and political organization provides for the education of the mass of the whole people according, as we say, to the wishes of every part of the community. That is the sense in which you find denominational schools used in the connection in which we find it in this Act. Now I pass to subsection 3, which is, from whatever point of view you look at it, whether as in force or whether as throwing light upon subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act, the most important of the sections, I find there a statement of a system of separate or dissentient schools as one of the conditions on which an appeal shall lie. "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province." I ask your Lordships to observe that the meanings of these two words "separate or dissentient" are shown by reference to the Ontario and Quebec systems I have already briefly brought before your Lordships' attention. But they are also shown by the statute, because if your Lordship refers to subsection 2 you find "separate" schools described and "dissentient" schools described. The separate schools are the schools of Roman Catholic subjects in Upper Canada, and the dissentient schools are the schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec, and therefore "a system of separate or dissentient schools" is merely a way of referring to the systems which were already in existence in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The words have a technical sense which is sufficiently indicated by the section. Of course I do not contend—but on the contrary I contend strongly the other way—that

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there is the slightest need that any system of separate or of dissentient schools which may be created, after the union under this Act or the Manitoba Act shall conform exactly to either of the systems here, because they differ. In Ontario the system is different from Quebec, at least in its relation to the schools of the majority. In Ontario you have a system in which the schools of the majority are non-denominational. In Quebec you have a system in which the schools of the majority are denominational. But in each case you have a provision for the separate instruction of the religious minority. You may therefore have a system absolutely national and common and non-denominational, in theory at any rate for the majority, as is the case in Ontario combined with separate schools for the minority, or you may have a denominational system for the majority, and separate schools for the minority—one or the other—and in either case you come within the meaning of those words. It is not necessary then that the majority system should be at all denominational. It may be one or the other, and the existence of the rights of the minorities, though they involve these separate dissentient schools is entirely consistent with the existence of a general and all embracing system of education for the people. In either case the minorities have, and minorities similarly circumstanced elsewhere are intended to have protection for their rights.

[Adjourned to to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock,]

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, December 12, 1894.

Mr. BLAKE.—My Lords, having reached those sections of both the Acts which bear directly, and which are really the sections in respect of which the rights set up in this appeal, both those we claim under the British North America Act, and those we claim under the Manitoba Act, are, as we allege, protected, it may, perhaps, be convenient if before dealing further with subsection 3 of the British North America Act and subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act, I should briefly refer to the state of facts upon which we allege these sections do apply, and I would refer your lordships to the summary given by Mr. Justice Fournier, at page 176 of the position which by the post union legislation the Catholics occupied. It is very brief, "By referring to the legislation from the date of the union till 1890, it is evident that the Catholics enjoyed the immunity of being taxed for other schools than their own, the right of organization, the right of self government in this school matter, the right of taxation of their own people, the right of sharing in government grants for education, and many other rights under the statute of a most material kind. All these rights were swept away by the Acts of 1890, as well as the properties they had acquired under these Acts, with their taxes and their share of the public grants for education. Could the prejudice caused by the Acts of 1890 be greater than it has been?" I may say that I think no one of the judges in the court below has doubted that the post union rights have been affected, the doubt has been whether, post union rights being affected, the remedy applied. Mr. Justice Taschereau was the only judge who expressed a doubt, and that doubt, as far as I can see, is based upon what I may be permitted to call a fundamental error in his judgment, that this case had been concluded by the decision of this board.

Then I feel it right to go a little more into detail upon this subject so that the case may be presented to your lordships, and for that purpose I propose now to read the summary of the position which was given by the judgment on the former case. That is at page 155.

Lord SHAND.—What does he mean by "rights of taxation" in that passage? That would be voluntary, would it not?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, voluntary is subscription.

Lord WATSON.—We will come to the Acts by and by.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is a brief summary, and is open to the objections to which a brief summary is open, but I am going to enlarge it. This is the statement which your Lordships' board make at page 155, line 13 :—

“Manitoba having been constituted a province of the Dominion in 1870, the provincial legislature lost no time in dealing with the question of education. In 1871, a law was passed which established a system of denominational education in the common schools as they were then called.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Before the union was there no educational provision of any sort?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, that was what your lordships decided. There was no legislature, and there was an absolutely voluntary system by which the adherents of the different churches had, no doubt, under the guidance of their spiritual pastors, done what they pleased, and done what they could. That was all, and your Lordships held that that “all” had not been infringed upon by this. That being the condition, the ground was absolutely clear and free for what was done by post union legislation. In 1870 the power to legislate was given by the creation of the province. Your Lordships’ judgment continues:—

“In 1871 a law was passed which established a system of denominational education in the common schools, as they were then called. A Board of Education was formed, which was to be divided into two sections, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Each section was to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. Under the Manitoba Act, the province had been divided into twenty-four electoral divisions, for the purpose of electing members to serve in the legislative assembly. By the Act of 1871 each electoral division was constituted a school district, in the first instance twelve electoral divisions, ‘comprising mainly a Protestant population,’ were to be considered Protestant school districts; twelve ‘comprising mainly a Roman Catholic population,’ were to be considered Roman Catholic school districts. Without the special sanction of the section there was not to be more than one school in any school district. The male inhabitants of each school district, assembled at an annual meeting, were to decide in what manner they should raise their contributions towards the support of the school, in addition to what was derived from public funds. It is perhaps not out of place to observe that one of the modes prescribed was ‘assessment on the property of the school district,’ which must have involved in some cases, at any rate, an assessment on Roman Catholics for the support of a Protestant school, and an assessment on Protestants for the support of a Roman Catholic school. In the event of an assessment there was no provision for exemption, except in the case of the father or guardian of a school child, a Protestant in a Roman Catholic school district, or a Roman Catholic in a Protestant school district—who might escape by sending the child to the school of the nearest district of the other section and contributing to it an amount equal to what he would have paid if he had belonged to that district. The laws relating to education were modified from time to time, but the system of denominational education was maintained in full vigour until 1890. An Act passed in 1881, following an Act of 1875, provided among other things, that the establishment of a school district of one denomination should not prevent the establishment of a school district of the other denomination in the same place, and that a Protestant and a Roman Catholic district might include the same territory in whole or in part. From the year 1876 until 1890 enactments were in force declaring that in no case should a Protestant ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Roman Catholic school, or a Roman Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school.”

I pause there because that is the end of your Lordships’ description of the system. I pause there just to make a general observation, without enlarging upon the description further. Your Lordships will see that there the legislature was dealing with a state of facts which very soon changed as to the geographical distribution, and the amount of the population originally there was a very small population almost equal in numbers, and it so happened that the population was almost in blocks of one religion or the other, not absolutely exclusively so, but so for practical purposes. Therefore they attempted to achieve the object of a complete system of education for all the people by reference to those geographical conditions by dividing the whole province, which was not then so large as it has since become, but which was very large no doubt, into twenty-four school districts, corresponding to the electoral divisions which had them-

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selves been constituted with reference to the geographical distribution of the population into Protestant and Catholic, and by providing Protestant schools for one district and Roman Catholic schools for another district. But as time passed it became necessary, and it was possible without in the slightest degree interfering with the principle of denominational education, indeed it became necessary in order to carry it out in its force and vigour as applied to the altered conditions of the province to make various changes. There arose an inequality in the total population which obliged alterations in the numbers of the board. There arose differences in the distribution of the population which obliged an arrangement to be made whereby there might be a Catholic school district and a Protestant school district not absolutely identical, for I believe the fact was there was none such. There might be, however, and there were many districts which were overlapping.

All these substitutions and modifications were designed to render the legislation apt in the altered conditions to carry out an effective system of education yet preserving, as your lordships see, the denominational system in its full vigour; and of all this, there has never been any complaint on the part of the minority. They have never objected to these changes, and they do not now ask relief from any of the changes which were made from 1870 to 1890.

Now what transpired in 1890? I refer to the judgment:—

“In 1890 the policy of the past nineteen years was reversed.”

I call your Lordships' attention to that again—

“The denominational system of public education was entirely swept away.”

That is your Lordships' definition of the change made by the Acts of which we complain.

“Two Acts in relation to education were passed. The first (53 Vic., c. 37) established a department of education and board consisting of seven members known as the “Advisory Board.” Four members of the board were to be appointed by the department of education, two were to be elected by the public and high school teachers, and the seventh member was to be appointed by the university council. One of the powers of the Advisory Board was to prescribe the forms of religious exercises to be used in the schools. The Public Schools Act, 1890 (53 Vic., c. 38), enacted that all Protestant and Roman Catholic school districts should be subject to the provisions of the Act, and that all public schools should be free schools. The provisions of the Act with regard to religious exercises are as follows:—

“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. 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 teachers to hold such religious exercises. 8. The public schools shall be entirely non-sectarian, and no religious exercises shall be allowed therein except as above provided.”

So that every school was to be a public school, all Catholic as well as Protestant school districts were to be turned into public school districts, and every public school was to be entirely non-sectarian. Granted that a system of denominational schools had been in force, and was in full vigour for nineteen years. Take the change which is now described by your Lordships. And is it possible to say that rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority have not been interfered with or prejudiced by that change?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The question seems to me to be this—If you are right in saying that the abolition of a system of denominational education which was created by post-union legislation is within the 2nd section of the Manitoba Act and the 3rd subsection of the other, if it applies, then you say there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor General, and that is all we have to decide.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is all that your Lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall propose to apply is quite a different thing. I have already shown that it is entirely

consistent with the view that certain rights may be created that there should be an elasticity in the way of moulding the system. I want even now to suggest to your Lordships what it will be my duty to endeavour to impress upon you more fully—that there is no barrier whatever to any change in a system of denominational education except in so far as it affects the acquired rights of minorities, that we have no right to complain if a denominational system of education affecting the majority has been altogether altered, has become non-denominational; it does not affect the rights which we have acquired. Under this clause it is the right of the Protestant or the Roman Catholic minority which is preserved. The rights of the majority are left to be attended to by themselves and the legislation as to them to be moulded as they wish to mould it. I may add that we have examples of what the legislature meant in Ontario and in Quebec, in one the general system being non-denominational, in the other the general system being denominational, but each being consistent with the rights which were intended to be protected in the minority as to their schools. The statement then goes on to say—

“The Act then provides for the formation, alteration and union of school districts for the election of school trustees and for levying a rate on the taxable property in each school district for school purposes. In cities the Municipal Council is required to levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality such sums as the school trustees may require for school purposes. A portion of the legislative grant for educational purposes is allotted to public schools, but it is provided that any school not conducted according to all the provisions of the Act, 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.”

So that the legislative grant was abstracted from all that did not come within the meaning of a public school. Section 141 provides that no teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books except such as are authorized by the Advisory Board, and that no portion of the legislative grant shall be paid to any school in which unauthorized books are used. Your Lordships will find the contrast presently:—

“Then there are two sections (178 and 179) which call for a passing notice, because, owing apparently to some misapprehension, they are spoken of in one of the judgments under appeal as if their effect was to confiscate Roman Catholic property. They apply to cases where the same territory was covered by a Protestant school district and by a Roman Catholic school district. In such a case Roman Catholics were really placed in a better position than Protestants. Certain exemptions were to be made in their favour if the assets of their district exceeded its liabilities, or if the liabilities of the Protestant school district exceeded its assets. But no corresponding exemptions were to be made in the case of Protestants. Such being the main provisions of the Public Schools Act, 1890, their lordships have to determine whether that Act prejudicially affects 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.”

You sweep out all this historical statement as irrelevant, and at a later passage point out that your Lordships' doubt (which was a polite way of saying that the Supreme Court was wrong in doing it) the permissibility of referring, as even throwing a light on the subject to intermediate legislation.

“They doubt,” say your Lordships, “whether it is permissible to refer to the course of legislation between 1871 and 1890 as a means of throwing light on the previous practice or on the construction of the saving clause in the Manitoba Act.”

I desire to refer at this moment, while your Lordships' observations are fresh in your memory (line 40 on page 156 dealing with the case of identical districts) to the facts on that subject. It is true that there does appear to have been misapprehension in the minds of some of the judges of the Supreme Court, but it is also true that while special provision was made for those particular hypothetical cases of a Roman Catholic and Protestant school districts being identical, I am informed such was not at all the case, and that such was not the general case as admitted on the last occasion by Mr. McCarthy. The general case was the case of overlapping to which I have referred. That was the general case as your Lordships would naturally expect. In that general

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case the confiscation which I refer to was accomplished substantially by the provisions of the Act, because the Roman Catholic school district was turned into a public school district. The school could no longer be used and controlled by the old school trustees. The old school trustees were made for the nonce, and until a certain short period school trustees under the new Act and the only way in which the school could be conducted was under the regulations of the new board. So that the property and rights acquired by the taxation which they had submitted themselves to under the law were availed of, and the school was turned into a public non-sectarian school. In that way there was—I do not want to use the invidious word “confiscation”—but there was appropriation of the old for the purpose of the new schools, differing so completely as they do.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You mean that where in a Roman Catholic school district they had assessed themselves, as they had power to do, from which assessment a Protestant could exempt himself, so that it would be exclusively, except so far as the Protestants pleased, money raised by assistance of the Roman Catholics, the school built by money so raised has now become a free school.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, under this Act every school has so become, and we cannot use the school otherwise. We have no right to use it for denominational purposes, and carry it on under the old regulations which are repealed, but the power to carry it on there even as a voluntary enterprise has gone. A new set of trustees are to be elected. Now, what happened? There are, or at any rate they may be still, I believe there are, but at any rate there may be, school districts exclusively or almost exclusively Catholic. As I have said they can no longer use those buildings, or levy rates upon their own people for the school in those or in any other buildings. They are thrown back on a voluntary and unorganized effort while the property which they had acquired under the old Acts is dedicated, if that be a proper word to apply, to public school purposes instead of to the purposes for which they created it. The Act calls upon them to elect trustees from time to time. Of course, if the Roman Catholics are not exclusively in possession, a very small minority of Protestants may hold a meeting and elect trustees. If the district is exclusively Catholic, they may not (I believe it is the case, but that does not appear), they may not choose to elect trustees.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Of course, if they elected trustees, the trustees would be only in conformity with the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is the reason they would not go on and elect them. There is a provision which covers even that case of inaction, which would not simply refuse them the right to retain a school, or for organized effect and assessment to carry on their school, but would deprive them of their right to the building. What happens? The municipality, which has a large area containing it may be a majority of Protestants, but at any rate, in all probability a large admixture of Protestants, has, after a certain interval of neglect on the part of the district to elect trustees, the power itself of appointing trustees who are to carry on the school.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That seems to me of very minor importance, because of course if the school can only be used, whoever be the trustees, in this way it does not much matter what trustees are appointed.

Mr. BLAKE.—I agree. The purpose of the school for the future is a purpose absolutely different from the purpose for which it was created under the taxation of the Roman Catholics. Of course I need not say that the question of property, although an important consideration, is relatively a minor question. The question of the immunity from taxation for the public schools, and the right to government aid and to taxation for and organization of their own schools, all those are benefits and great advantages obtained by the legislation of which we are now deprived.

Lord WATSON.—I suppose a non-sectarian school would not be entirely approved by Roman Catholics, even if the majority of the trustees were Roman Catholics. They would still be under the Advisory Board.

Mr. BLAKE.—The view of the Roman Catholics upon this subject is stated very clearly in the judgment of your Lordships, and was there stated correctly, not as the view of individual Roman Catholics, not as the view even of individual members of the

hierarchy, but as the view of the Church, and that was that the education must be a religious education, an education in which religion is interfused throughout. That is the purpose. It is a lesser evil if you are going to establish the law of force, disregarding rights of conscience.

Lord WATSON.—I suppose that is what is meant and understood by non-sectarian teaching, undenominational teaching. The statutory word here is “non-sectarian.”

Mr. BLAKE.—There are a number of statutory words. There is “denominational” as well. I do not find much difficulty in finding what “denominational” means generally. As I have shown to your Lordships, I think I have proved that there is a special meaning in this statute. Take the word “sectarian.” The difficulty I have is in finding the exact shade or pale colour of that religion.

Lord WATSON.—It is sometimes used as a word of reproach.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, but not with us, where all the sects are equal.

Lord WATSON.—“Denominational” does not convey the same imputation.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Lord SHAND.—How is that as to religious exercises practically worked out. Were there different religious exercises in different districts? Do these regulations apply to all schools?

Mr. BLAKE.—I think your Lordship will find, when I bring your lordships to the more detailed information, that the question whether religious exercises should be carried on in any particular school was a question to be determined by the authorities of that school, but if the religious exercises were to be carried on they are stereotyped; the character of the religious exercises is given—

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Do the Advisory Board interfere with the teaching of the particular denominations?

Mr. BLAKE.—There is no denominational teaching.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—The religious exercises?

Mr. BLAKE.—The religious exercises are reading certain selected and prescribed passages of Scripture and a form of prayer. I think that is all.

Lord SHAND.—There was no avoidance of teaching the doctrine of a particular body.

Mr. BLAKE.—It was an exercise—it was not a teaching.

Lord WATSON.—Teaching religion from which all denominational ideas were eliminated?

Mr. BLAKE.—I wish we could find it, because then we should find the common religion.

Lord SHAND.—I suppose that was the effort?

Mr. BLAKE.—There was no teaching at all. I am going to come to it. What they call religious exercises were—

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It was part of the public education. There was no time set apart for providing teaching.

Mr. BLAKE.—I think not.

Mr. HALDANE.—Section 6 defines it “after hours.”

Mr. BLAKE.—There may be something of that kind. But it is the public exercises that I was speaking of. I thought my friend interposed to say there was a time for teaching. It is the last thing of the day, so that the boy or girl may go if they do not want it, and so that it may be received, at any rate, at a period when the infant mind is fullest of other things after a day’s schooling. All that happens at the most is, as I understand it, the reading of a selected passage and a printed prayer. That happens only when the local trustees direct that it shall happen.

I was saying that under section 89 of the Act of 1890, the last of the series, the municipal rates levied over the district, that is on the whole of the municipal district, which may and does comprise several school districts, comprise a grant to the extent of \$20 a month per teacher. That is a tax over the whole area, and consequently where there is no public school used by the ratepayers in any particular area, because the Roman Catholics cannot use their own school for their own purposes and do not organize themselves under the Public School Act, they are taxed by a common rate over the whole

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area of the municipality for the purpose of paying to the public schools in the district the supplementary contribution. But they do not get any portion of it themselves, because they do not erect a public school or continue their own school as a public school, in consequence of their conscientious objections to teaching from which religion is eliminated.

Now I refer also to the other statement to which I referred your lordships yesterday upon the altered condition, namely, that given in the respondent's case, to which I said, with an exception or two which I wish to make, I gave a general adhesion. I refer to it as establishing from another source authentic and important from the point of view of this appeal, the existence of privileges and the abrogation of those privileges. I get it from page 4, line 28 of the respondent's case.

"In 1871, however, the year after the admission of Manitoba to the union, a law was passed which established throughout the province a system of denominational education in the common schools as they were then called. A Board of Education was formed which was to be divided into two sections—Protestant and Roman Catholic. Each section was to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. Each of the 24 electoral divisions into which the province had by the Manitoba Act been divided, was constituted a school district in the first instance, and there was to be a school in each district; 12 electoral divisions, comprising mainly a Protestant population, were to be considered Protestant school districts; 12, comprising mainly a Roman Catholic population, were to be considered Roman Catholic school districts."

This is a summary of your lordships' judgment; perhaps it is more important that I should advert to the point which I was just reaching.

"These schools, none of which could properly be called separate or dissentient schools."

I do not think it is material under the Manitoba Act at all, nor do I think it is material in this case, as the law stood in the end, but I suppose it is founded upon the proposition that the whole province being by the first Act divided into Protestant and Roman Catholic school districts, none could be called separate and dissentient schools, each one is a separate school. At any rate, what is important to me is the Roman Catholics. You may have some difficulty in treating the Protestant schools as separate, because you may say "What sect does it belong to?" But when you find a school as to which authority is given to conduct it under the control of religious teaching, which applies exclusively to one religious body, that for which I appear, and which is the minority, can you call it other than a separate school for the denomination? It is a school having religious teaching, the religious teaching of a single denomination, the Roman Catholic denomination, authorized, erected and created by the State in order that such teaching may take place.

Lord WATSON.—A denomination may include a great many sects.

Mr. BLAKE—Here I am not dealing with the question of denomination, but with the criticism of the respondent's case on the phrase "separate or dissentient schools."

Lord SHAND.—That phrase is quoted. I suppose it is taken from one of the statutes?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. I presume the object is to allege that the third subsection of the British North America Act would not apply to this case, because a system of separate or dissentient schools was not created. I say a system of separate schools was created as far as Roman Catholics are concerned, which is all I have to deal with. I do not care if there were no system created as to anybody else. I do not care whether the system as to others be absolutely undenominational or strictly denominational? I am concerned only with the system of separate schools for that minority which I represent here, and which claims a continuance of the privilege created. But I point out that the subsequent legislation altered the condition and removed even that criticism as to the Manitoba Act. The moment that instead of having the whole country cut into 24 school districts, of which 12 were crystallised into Protestant and 12 into Roman Catholic districts, differing from, although framed in substance upon the distribution of the population, the moment that you substituted for that the right to have school districts overlapping one another, identical with one another, Protestant or Roman Catholic, you

established a system of separate and dissentient schools. In the very nature of things the school the minority established is a denominational school. The minority has a right to establish out of the whole or part of the area the school which is to be the school of the minority, conducted according to its views of Roman Catholic education.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The word “separate” applied before the Act only to schools in Ontario.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The separate schools were a system of Roman Catholic schools as distinguished from the general non-denominational system of the whole province.

Mr. BLAKE.—Precisely. The separate school was the technical term applied to the Roman Catholic schools of the province, and was grafted upon a non-denominational school system.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Subsection 3 deals with separate schools existing at the time of the union. That of course refers to the separate schools in Ontario and the dissentient schools in Quebec. When it speaks of “Or as thereafter established by the legislature of the province,” that is something new, and in order to ascertain what comes within “separate or dissentient,” you must look at what the nature of “separate and dissentient” was at the time of the passing of the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—You are not tied down to the exact forms embodied in legislation, but you must find the essence. I say the essence may be and is proved to be capable of being engrafted on a general system of non-denominational education as in Ontario, or on a system in which the general education was denominational as in Quebec, because the majority by an overwhelming preponderance were of one denomination, and therefore could have it so; non-denomination in Ontario, mainly though not exclusively, because the equally preponderant Protestant majority were of different sects.

Lord WATSON.—Your first proposition is a legal one on the construction of subsection 2 of the Act. I was looking at page 3 of the case. The provisions of that subsection are “An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province, or any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.” You read that as if it ran—I am putting a gloss upon it for the purpose of illustrating the contention I understand you to make—meaning thereby any right or privilege which they may enjoy under previous provincial legislation. I do not say that is exhaustive, but you say it is so.

Mr. BLAKE.—If your Lordship says “including,” I am satisfied. I do not know of anything else. I am bound to argue that it does include a right or privilege enjoyed by legislation, and I know of no right or privilege which they could get otherwise than by legislation.

Lord WATSON.—You say that within the meaning of this clause those are privileges which you enjoyed at the date of the Act of 1890.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is the whole argument.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The difficulty is this. On that construction, inasmuch as at the time of the union, there was no system, and, therefore, no right or privilege enjoyed by law, this system to which you take exception, could have been established after the union without objection, if there had been, no intermediate legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, I have been a little puzzled how to address your lordships in the argument. I began by an attempt which I perceive was, perhaps, not a happy one, to deal with the construction of this Act hypothetically and without reference to our concrete case. On reflection, I think Lord Shand was quite correct in inviting me to state what the claimed rights were. I am going to argue all that which your lordship has stated.

Lord SHAND.—I felt a difficulty in following you without getting a foundation for it.

Mr. BLAKE.—I admit I may have made an error, but I only venture to ask that now I be not drawn into a continuance of that error in the course of my attempt to find the facts.

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LORD WATSON.—It does not follow that it is not the meaning of the legislature because the legislation may be peculiar. It would seem to follow that if the provincial legislature had simply begun by establishing non-sectarian education at first, it could have done so without check or hindrance.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes; but will your Lordship allow me not to jump till I come to the fence.

Lord WATSON.—It does not follow that after the privileges were established, they should not have thought it right to impose some safeguard upon subsequent legislation.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I do not say the second sub-section of the Manitoba Act may not be enough, but it may make it of importance to consider whether the third subsection of 93 applies. That third subsection applies where a system of separate or dissentient schools is thereafter established, appeal shall lie.

Mr. BLAKE.—I have already stated that I consider it of very great consequence from my point of view; my learned friends will consider it, perhaps, of equal consequence from their point of view, to investigate the meaning of subsection 3, whether it directly governs the case or not. I do not think that we can construe subsection 2 of 22 without a careful consideration and exposition of the meaning of subsection 3 of 93.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is impossible to avoid considering both; you cannot avoid considering how far subsection 3 is applicable, whether you are to treat 93 as being as a whole inapplicable because as a whole it is varied, or whether you are to treat the whole as applicable except in so far as there is an inconsistency.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. Then, again, I hold, as my learned friends hold, though from different points of view, that, even if your Lordship should come to the conclusion that 93 is not applicable, yet still, as the base and foundation, it is essential to find out what is the meaning of, and what was done by, section 93. I do not shrink from that discussion, and I am about to enter on it when I have completed this statement of the condition of things.

Lord SHAND.—There is that striking difference that the words “a system” are introduced into the one section and do not occur in the other.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, there are several other differences. I cannot take them up in a fragmentary manner.

Lord SHAND.—As I understand, the result is that you cannot object to the legislation. The legislation may affect the right, and does affect the right, upon a construction of the statute. All you say is that, if it does affect a right or a privilege, then you ought to be allowed to appeal to the Governor General so as to get redress by some subsequent legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—We cannot object to it as *ultra vires*. *Ex concessis* it is *intra vires*.

Lord SHAND.—Your object is to get the Governor General by some subsequent legislation to remedy it.

Mr. BLAKE.—By a suggestion of subsequent legislation, for he is not a legislative body—subsequent legislation which may or may not be acquiesced in by a legislative body.

Lord WATSON.—The provisions of the two Acts may throw some light on each other. Do these provisions of the Manitoba Act not supersede the other?

Mr. BLAKE.—That is the argument on the other side—that these provisions are the complete provisions.

Lord WATSON.—No doubt there is something to be found in the Manitoba Act which is not in the British North America Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am intending when I near it to endeavour to state to your Lordships very fully what is to be found and what is not to be found, and what the differences are. I know that I have to grapple with that subject.

Lord SHAND.—The majority of the judges are against you on that subject, are they? Do they hold that the Manitoba Act supersedes the other?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the majority were against me on all questions except the one from arguing which your Lordships have relieved me for the moment; they are three to two against me. That one question being answered in the negative was in my favour, the others were adverse.

Now I wish to give your Lordships a reference to the series of statutes which were dealt with.

Lord SHAND.—Is the purpose of this to show that they were secured privileges?

Mr. BLAKE. Yes. I am continuing this portion of the argument and concluding it with what I am now about to state. I am endeavouring to enable your Lordships to master what the situation was and how it has been changed. The first Act was the Manitoba Act of 1871, 34 Victoria, chapter 12. Under that the government was to appoint the members of the Board of Education, of whom one-half should be Protestants and one-half Catholics. The 7th section gives to the board power to make regulations for the general organization of the public schools, to select books, maps, &c., other than those relating to religion and morals, English books for English schools and French for French schools, to alter and subdivide school districts; each section of the board to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. The section regulates the licensing of teachers, it prescribes books relating to religion and morals, and so on.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—How is assent given to the provincial Act? By the Lieutenant Governor?

Mr. BLAKE.—Always.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is there any control over them by the Governor General.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, there is a power of disallowance. I was about to bring that before your Lordships. Certain divisions to be Catholic districts, the people to elect the trustees, the trustees to determine how to raise moneys and to assess the property in the district, the teachers to be licensed, Protestant or Catholic to send his child to the nearest school of his faith, and if he contribute to be free from payment in the district of his residence. There was no provision for the establishment of a school district of another denomination than that prescribed in the same district. But in 1875 by the 38th Vic., cap. 27 (and that, I am sorry to say, is not in the book of statutes) it was enacted that the establishment of a school district of one denomination shall not prevent the establishment of a school district of the other in the same place. There you get "Roman Catholic" and "Protestant" described as denominations, obviously, and you get a provision for overlapping or identical school districts. The Act of 1877 is not in the book, 40th Vic., cap. 12. That provides by the 10th section that in no case a Protestant ratepayer shall be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school. He was not obliged to pay elsewhere; no one was obliged to pay except for the school of his faith. Then comes 1881, 44 Vic., which is in the book of statutes, cap. 4. It repeals the former statutes and makes the same provision for the appointment of a Board of Education, except that I think it was in a different majority, viewing the preponderance which had come about the Protestant population. The joint board was made to consist of 21, 12 and 9, but the powers of that joint board as a whole were reduced, the former power of selecting books, maps and so forth and altering districts being given to the sections.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is section 5, subsection c.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was endeavouring to refer to the powers of the board as a whole. Certain powers were taken away and given to the sections, and as your Lordship sees, section 5 provides that the board shall resolve itself into sections, and to each section is given complete control over its own school with this exception, that in the case of books having reference to religion and morals the selection of the Catholic section of the board shall be subject to the approval of the competent religious authority.

Lord SHAND.—What is that?

Mr. BLAKE.—I suppose the hierarchy. I do not know whether that goes to St. Peter's in the end.

Lord SHAND.—It is their own denominational authority. I thought it might be some general authority.

Mr. BLAKE.—Surely it was intensifying the denominational characteristics, if possible. There is no generally competent authority there or anywhere else that I know of. Once again we are reaching after a common religion. Each section is to have control and management of its schools, to examine, grade and license teachers, to select

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all books and maps with the above provision and to appoint inspectors. I refer also to sections 78 and 79. Then under section 12 the school districts were regulated by the municipal councils. It was provided that schools of both kinds may occupy the same territory.

Lord SHAND.—That had been provided for.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. This is a repeal and recast of the law. It gives you the law as it stood at the time of the Act of 1890.

Lord SHAND.—Then it is not of much value looking back to anything if that is a repeal and recasting. It gives the history of it, but if this is repealed and recast you get in substance in this Act what you say were the privileges.

Mr. BLAKE.—This is the condition of things as it stood in 1890, and it contained our existing privileges. For the purpose of showing how we stood, the Act of 1881 is apt. Under that Act, section 13, five heads of families with 15 children may be a school district so that although the districts were to be arranged by the municipal councils any five heads of families with fifteen children were entitled to have a school. The school trustees of each district were to be elected; the municipalities were to raise by taxes the amount required by each district. The ratepayers were to pay to the schools of their own denomination, and in no case otherwise. Then there is the provision for the cases of corporations and of property held jointly, a provision as to how their rates should be divided. That is, 28 to 32, 1884, gives the legislative grant to be divided between the sections in proportion to the number of children. Those are the most material provisions, and although there were slight amendments even of this Act, yet there was no substantial amendment nor anything as I understand that interfered with any of the questions your Lordships have to deal with until the Act of 1890 came and swept all away and substituted the system now in vogue. Well, now, by that Act, as I have stated, the Roman Catholic school property was practically confiscated, not by changing the ownership of the property in one sense, because it was in the hands of school trustees appointed under the old law, but by changing the character of the trustees in whom it was to be for the future, by providing for trustees who were to administer a non-sectarian or non-denominational system being elected, and for the property being so controlled. Thus, by so altering the character of the education, the Roman Catholics could no longer make use of the property, and in some cases, where the population was mixed, of course, the complexion of the constitution of the boards was changed. Wherever you had a district in which Roman Catholics had their separate school, and in which under the new regulations a public school was to be managed, the trustees of that school being chosen by the whole of the district, might be Protestant in whole or in part. The 3rd section of the Act of 1890 provided, in fact, that all school district agreements and assessments should be subject to the provisions of the Act. By section 4 the old trustee was to continue as if his term had been created by virtue of an election under the Act, and by sections 6 and 7 certain limited religious exercises were to be permitted. By section 8, public schools were to be entirely non-sectarian, and no religious exercises allowed, except as above provided. By section 108 "Any school not conducted according to all the provisions of the Act, shall not participate in the grant." (4.) "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."

Now I wish to observe this also, that it has been suggested on a former occasion—although the argument has not in my mind as direct an application as it had upon that occasion—it has been suggested that whereas the right of the Roman Catholics formerly was to be free from assessment to denominational schools, their right now is to be free from assessment to non-sectarian schools, and that is a different sort of business. Of course the right to be free from taxation for the schools other than schools of their own faith, is a very important part of the whole, one of the most important parts of the whole. I submit it would be absurd to say that the difficulty was removed by making the schools to which the Catholics are to subscribe what is called non-denominational or non-sectarian. What was their privilege? Their privilege was that the public taxes should be devoted to the education of the children of the country in proportion to the

population of the different faiths, and therefore (which is all they are interested in) that they, the minority, should get the proportion due to the proportionate number of children of their faith, that they should raise such local taxes as they required for carrying out their part of that system educating the children of that religious minority, and that the rest, the majority, should raise such as they required for carrying out the education of their children. And to allege that because under the new system—the fundamental objection of the Roman Catholics being against a system in which denominational and dogmatic religious teaching is not admitted and is not interfused with the whole of the education—because for that is substituted a non-sectarian system of education which they object to, therefore no right or privilege of theirs secured to them under the law in respect of immunity from taxation is obviated, is to my mind nothing less than futile and absurd. They are to be exposed under this view to double taxation which they had not before ———

Lord SHAND.—Can you call it double taxation? They are exposed to taxation, but if they wish it they must provide another school. You cannot call the second a taxation, can you? If you are not content with the schools that are now established, you have voluntarily to provide others. I was challenging your expression “double taxation;” the second is not taxation but voluntary payment.

Mr. BLAKE.—Very well, my Lord.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is clear under the British North America Act that the privilege of having a separate system, and not being brought within an undenominational system, is one of the rights and privileges intended to be preserved.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was the Ontario system. It existed. It was there. You had a public school system non-denominational. The futility of this argument is to be shown from the facts proved in the case presented on this appeal, because all the material which was before your Lordships in the other case was laid by the order of the Governor in Council before the Supreme Court. The undisputed fact is that the practical operation and working under the new law of so-called non-sectarian public schools is the same as was the practical operation and working under the old law of the so-called Protestant schools. So that the thing—obligation to contribute to which we escaped in practice—was the same thing which is now erected. It may be that there was a power to have additional religious education in the old Protestant schools, but the particular proofs to which I shall refer your Lordships, and which your Lordships accepted as stating the facts, in truth they could not be contradicted, indicate that under the new and under the old, the rule was the same. In a word, the condition of things foredoomed a common system of education conducted for the benefit of the various Protestant denominations to something next door to secularity. It was impossible in practice to provide for fervent, energetic, strictly outlined dogmatic teaching in a school which should concentrate and enlist the loyalty and sympathy and support of Anglicans, of Presbyterians, of Methodists, and some of the other denominations which were there. So that the conditions of the case show that for all practical purposes your statutory Protestant denomination is, and must be, a denomination which can only stand together as a denomination because it gives up for the occasion the distinctive features of denominational teaching, and, in fact, gives up everything but the religious exercises to which I have referred. That was the condition of things before. That is the condition of things now. And that under the condition of things there should be any doubt that we have in 1881 important rights and privileges of a minority in relation to education secured by statute, which rights and privileges have been swept away, of which we have been divested, does seem to me to be a futile argument.

I pass on now to the construction of the two sections that are most important. The two sections which deal with this subject as applied to Manitoba either together or exclusively. As to section 22 I am now arguing the case on the theory that I have to rely on section 22 having already referred to your Lordships the only observations I can make, those contained in the judgment of Mr. Justice Fournier as to the applicability in that sense of subsection 3 of the British North America Act. I have said that I entirely concede the absolute necessity of grappling with the meaning of this subsection both from my point of view and from the point of view of my learned friends.

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Lord SHAND.—If you get it under either section it serves your purpose, does it not?

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly.

Lord SHAND.—Which do you say is the wider section?

Mr. BLAKE.—I think the Manitoba section is the wider section. That is the view I intend to press upon your Lordships. If I were to commence to construe subsection 2 of 22, I should be met at once by such observations as these: "You must look back and see what is the effect of the other Act. You must construe it by the light of the other Act," and so forth. Therefore, inconvenient in one sense as the course is, and quite ready as I am to adopt any intimation from your Lordships as to your preference in the argument, I have thought it better——

Lord SHAND.—It had not occurred to me that you could narrow the meaning of section 2 of the Act of 1870 by the terms of section 3 of the previous Act of 1867, if it is wider in its terms.

Lord WATSON.—It seems to me to be a good deal wider in its terms. Subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act refers to any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority, subsection 3 of the British North America Act does not deal with any Act or decision of the legislature.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It removes the doubt, but it is by no means certain that "provincial authority" does not include the legislature.

Lord WATSON.—It uses the word "legislature." Your Advisory Board is a provincial authority.

Mr. BLAKE.—If your Lordships think it more convenient to pass away from the construction of subsection 3.

Lord WATSON.—I am not sure, if within the same clause, the word "legislature," is used as having enacted a statute that it is not intended to include the same legislature; it may mean simply that the Governor General is to have control over these provincial authorities, which are constituted for the purpose of carrying out the Act. I do not wish to give a final intimation of opinion, but I do say that the two clauses are not in similar terms.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

Lord WATSON.—And that subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act will obviously serve your purpose better than the other.

Mr. BLAKE.—"How happy could I be with either." Your Lordship, before arriving at a conclusion upon that restricted meaning of subsection 3 would, I think, enter into a number of considerations, including, for example, subsection 4, which to my mind adds a good deal of colour to subsection 2 of section 22. It is altogether in my favour to give a narrow construction to this one.

Lord SHAND.—What do you say is the meaning of the words "provincial authority?"

Mr. BLAKE.—If your Lordship asked me, I should have said that you could not draw any light on the construction of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1867 by the language used in an Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1870. I should say, going back, therefore, unenlightened as to the intentions of the Imperial Parliament in 1867 by the expressions of the Act of Parliament of Canada of 1870, and dealing with this section with the light thrown upon it by section 4, that any provincial authority did include the highest provincial authority—that provincial authority which moulds all others.

Lord SHAND.—Namely?

Mr. BLAKE.—The legislature. I should have thought that the word "Act" was a word appropriate to the conclusions and findings of the legislature. I should have said that the circumstance that a provincial law is by the 4th section indicated as being perhaps called for in order to carry out an appeal, and that ultimately a remedial law of the Parliament of Canada is indicated as the proper remedy for the execution of an appeal, indicates something much stronger than the mere dealing with provincial authorities, officers, administrative boards and so forth, under the control of and susceptible of being handled by the provincial legislature itself. There are numerous observations which I should have made, and my intention had been to enter into an inquiry on that subject, but perhaps your Lordships would prefer that I should——

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Take your own course, Mr. Blake.

Mr. BLAKE.—I will state as briefly as I can the line of observation in part, I daresay, favouring my learned friend's views, which I would make with reference to subsection 3. I am endeavouring to curtail the elaboration of that as much as possible. I have said that I suggest that the appeal is to be from an Act which is the appropriate word for an Act of legislation an Act of any provincial authority, and that the legislature is included, it being the chief provincial authority. I have said that the provision in subsection 4 of the remedy "in case a requisite provincial law is not made" indicates that something which the provincial legislature had done could be complained of. To place the Acts of the legislature outside of the appeal would be to give the appeal only from decisions of officials created by and acting under the authority of Acts of the provincial legislature. Such decisions would be either warranted or unwarranted by the law under which they were created. If they were warranted there would be no ground for an appeal whatever. If they were unwarranted the local legislature putting upon its statute book, and keeping upon its statute book, the law, and the local courts administering the law, would, of course, enforce the observance of their own law by their own officers, and therefore there would be no need for nor any use of an appeal. But if you are to assume that this appeal is solely in order to prevent the danger of local officers of the province disobeying local laws of the province, and to force local officers to obey local laws, to what use? Because if the legislature thinks that the local officers in their neglect are acting in the best interests of the country they will alter the law so as to make it conform to the action of the local officers, and as there is on the hypothesis no appeal from legislation you reach absolute futility. Unless you get an appeal from that which controls all laws, which governs all laws, which may make all that is wrong right and all that is right wrong, you get no effective appeal whatever.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It seems clear that it contemplates a remedy for a state of things done in and according to the law existing in the province. It must contemplate that apparently, because if it did not, new legislature would not be required. It contemplates certainly that the only effectual remedy may be new legislation.

Lord SHAND.—Has there been any difficulty in the decision in the Court below as to the meaning of the words "any provincial authority?"

Mr. BLAKE.—Oh, yes. When they come to deal with the British North America Act, they find as one of their grounds, that "provincial authority" in the British America Act does not include it. The Chief Justice rests his decision very largely on the light which he says is thrown by the words used there.

Lord SHAND.—Take the later Act, the words are, "or any Act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority." Have the judges in the majority given any narrow meaning to that expression?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, it is impossible. There is no such attempt. The legislature of the province is the legislature of the province. They have concluded by a majority that the British North America Act, although it is doubtful—the Lord Chief Justice says he is very doubtful; he finds very great difficulty in arriving at that conclusion—yet that the British North America Act does not embrace an appeal against the law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Certainly it *may* embrace it. If it is intended to embrace it the language is not happy.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is an observation which is not infrequently made with reference to Acts of parliament.

The Lord CHANCELLOR. It certainly is not conclusive against its having been intended.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Lord WATSON.—The two Acts are not the products of the same legislatures.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Lord WATSON.—Therefore we cannot argue from one Act to another.

Mr. BLAKE.—I thought not; at any rate from the later to the earlier.

Lord WATSON.—If it had been a British Act, of course, it would have been said by one side that the second Act was in order to make things plain. It would have been said against that that it shewed that they recognized the distinction.

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Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, I shall have when I read the judgment of the Chief Justice to recur to some extent to that.

Lord WATSON.—The legislature, the body which is supreme, when provincial legislation is spoken of, is the provincial authority.

Mr. BLAKE.—I should have said it was the provincial authority.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think they speak of this in that way.

Mr. BLAKE.—In the second Act it says, "The provincial legislature or any provincial authority," and that is one argument used against me. They say it is clear that there was an interpretation by the Canadian Parliament, that high and competent authority, upon the phrasing of imperial legislation, showing that "provincial legislature" was not included in "provincial authority," because they speak of the one or the other.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is very difficult indeed to rely upon such an indication as that. If anybody had said it is not clear that the "provincial authority" includes "the legislature," it might be said, "Oh, well, we will make it clear."

Mr. BLAKE.—That is the argument I intended to use.

I go on now to a point which is absolutely common to both Acts, and therefore has added importance. It is absolutely common to both the subsections. The arguments seem to me to be just the same. Grant me for argument's sake that the appeal in the British North America Act extends to Acts of the legislature: I want to know to what kind of Acts it extends, whether to Acts *ultra vires* or to Acts *intra vires*? This question arises here, because the argument on the one side is that in the result an appeal is only an additional sanction for sub-section 1, and that it has not to do with any contravention or rather change made by the legislature in Acts which were *intra vires*.

Now there are various arguments which to my mind make a cumulative case absolutely conclusive against that interpretation.

Lord SHAND.—If an Act is *ultra vires*, you do not require an appeal to the governor.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was about to say so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Moreover, you cannot require another Act, because there would be no end to it in that case.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is a construction against which I have to contend. I think it is absolutely clear the other way, but I say so with great diffidence, having regard to the opinions expressed.

Lord WATSON.—Subsection 1 in both are imperative, "Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it disputed that under that first sub-section you could obtain a decision that the Act was *ultra vires* in that respect.

Mr. BLAKE.—Oh, no, my Lord. We have obtained a decision that it was *ultra vires* below, and your Lordships reversed it here.

Lord WATSON.—If we had held it to be *ultra vires* the result would have been that the law would have been inoperative.

Mr. BLAKE.—Surely.

Lord WATSON.—The Act, subsection 1, does not appear to me to raise any case of the discretion of the Governor General.

Mr. BLAKE.—Your Lordships, I am happy to observe, are anticipating all that I was about to say. Looking at the enabling clause and subsection 1, the enabling clause gives power to enact subject to certain provisions. So far as an attempted law may contravene those provisions it is *ultra vires* and is absolutely void. It cannot be used against anyone. The courts will hold it waste paper, just as they set aside the bye-law in Barrett's case below on the erroneous idea that the law had contravened the provisions, but on the accurate idea that if it had contravened the provisions it would have been void. It was not argued before your Lordships that the law would not have been void if it had contravened the provisions. The question was whether a case of contravention has arisen. If the case which the court below assumed had arisen, the contravention being shown, there would have been an end of the law.

Lord SHAND.—There must be a marked difference with reference to anything interfering with what was the state of matters at the union, and anything interfering with the state of matters which had been changed by the legislature after the union. In the one case it would be bad in point of law and *ultra vires*, in the other you can destroy the right, but that destruction of the right is liable to appeal.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is precisely the line which I am about to adopt.

Lord WATSON.—It may be qualified or abrogated.

Mr. BLAKE.—The case does not arise if there are privileges which have not been broken. I suggest that the provision of the enabling clause with subsection 1, is absolutely complete in itself. It requires in its nature no supplement of any kind—no appeal to a political executive tribunal as the Privy Council of Canada—no appeal to a legislative tribunal as the Parliament of Canada, is wanted. Nothing exists for the executive tribunal or for the legislative tribunal to operate upon. No question of expediency, no question of discretion arises. The course of law is all, and it is enough. That is the whole theory. I ask your Lordships to attach force to that view. The general cast of the British North America Act forbids the construction that an appeal of this nature shall exist against an Act *ultra vires* of the local legislature, because there may be and there have been innumerable attempted excesses *per incuriam* or otherwise of their legislative powers by the provincial legislature and by the Dominion Parliament. It must have been foreseen that under a statute like this, with its difficulties of construction, with its interlacings, and overlappings of jurisdiction, such excesses might take place. But no special remedy is given for any of those excesses whatever. The law is held to be sufficient. The attempt is void. You depend on your common right to attack, if necessary, or to defend if necessary, before the courts of justice of the land, who compare the Provincial or the Dominion Act as the case may be, with the supreme law, the constitution, and who find whether it is within or without the power. If it is without the power, the Act is at an end. That was deemed adequate to all the people of Canada in order to deal with all excesses of jurisdiction. Why should there be any necessity, if that be so, for the establishment of this particular tribunal to deal with this dry legal question of excess of jurisdiction? What propriety would there be in setting up the political tribunal of the Privy Council of Canada to deal not with any question of political expediency (as whether legislation should be dealt with in a special way), but to deal with the question of law whether a particular Act accorded with or went beyond the constitutional limits of the powers of the provincial legislature?

These are general considerations. They apply to the question whether you ought to expect any further protection in this regard, but if you look at the language the argument is overwhelming, and of course the same observations apply absolutely to subsection 2 of the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act. There is no intention needlessly to supplement by this extraordinary and inapt remedy the absolutely and complete provisions of subsection 1. The remedy is an appeal; but you do not appeal from null or void legislative Acts. You resist in court an attempt to make them a reality. You demand justice with reference to any man who sets up a document which is a void Act. The appeal which is given applies to Acts or decisions which "affect any right or privilege;" but a void Act affects nothing. It only makes an ineffectual attempt to affect. It is a futile and absolutely void attempt to affect, which the courts do not regard. The appeal is against something which does affect the right. The appeal is to a political and non-judicial tribunal. Could it be said that it was deliberately intended by the British North America Act to change the course of justice by giving an appeal on a question of law to a tribunal like that? What does *this* appeal aim at? It aims at obtaining from the Privy Council of Canada a declaration that some provincial legislation is required to remedy an accomplished wrong. Legislation is required for something that has been done which is wrong; but no legislation is required to remedy an unsuccessful attempt, and abortive attempt to do a wrong, as would be the case if you were dealing with something that was beyond the powers of the legislature. If there had been privileges by law or practice in Barrett's case, no appeal of this kind would have been required, as Sir John Thompson put it in the

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memorandum upon the theory of which he deferred until this stage the proceedings in this appeal. No appeal is required at all, because the law has power to deal with the case.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—No appeal would lie because it says “from anything affecting any right or privilege.” Subsection 1 does not affect it.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is what I say. I say this appeal is from a transaction which does something. That would be an appeal from an abortive attempt to do something.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—An appeal from something as affecting the rights and privileges which the statute itself says does not affect them.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. On the theory of the case, nothing in the law shall prejudicially affect, and therefore any case which appeared to affect would be void, and would in fact not affect; but the appeal is from something which does affect.

Lord WATSON.—It simply shews that there may be legislation affecting the interests of the denominations, which is permitted.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly. The legislation I complain of is permitted.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is quite clear legislation which affects minorities is permitted if it does not affect something which exists prior.

Mr. BLAKE.—Quite so. It is permitted, and the only safeguards we have are two, and I am coming to them presently. There is a safeguard of appeal, and that is the check against the effectuating of that legislation. It is good law if assented to by the Lieutenant Governor; it comes upon the statute-book properly; and no one can properly contest it. Now the appeal is to end how? In case the provincial legislature does not act in pursuance of the views of the Governor in Council it depends on the determination of the Canadian Parliament whether or not they will pass a remedial law, “make remedial laws.”

To remedy what? To remedy something which has gone wrong. To remedy something affecting a right, not to remedy something abortive, not to deal with waste-paper, with something which by the statute has already been in effect declared waste-paper, but to remedy, as I say, some existing wrong.

As I submit the class of cases in the mind of parliament in subsection 3 of the British North America Act and subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act was another class altogether from that which was dealt with by the first subsection. It was a class in which the legislature or the authorities acted *intra vires*, but in such a manner that they did affect certain rights or privileges existing at the date of the action complained of. Now I will refer your Lordships to your judgment at page 153, line 34, as throwing some light also upon this point.

“At the commencement of the argument a doubt was suggested as to the competency of the present appeal in consequence of the so-called appeal to the Governor General in Council provided by the Act. But their Lordships are satisfied that the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 do not operate to withdraw such a question as that involved in the present case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals of the country.”

I do not say that your Lordships will consider that as conclusive, and of course to the extent to which it favours me it might be conceded in a certain sense to be *obiter*. But there it is. Your Lordships thought that this particular appeal did not affect the appeal to the ordinary tribunals of the country in the case on hand, which was the case of a suggestion that the law had contravened the fundamental law. Then again as to an appeal from the provincial authorities on pre-union laws, is the decision of the provincial authority on the pre-union law not according to law? If so the local authorities should of course maintain and enforce the local law. Is the decision within the local law? Then no successful appeal is possible. But I acknowledge and I suggest that it may be that cases of enormously wide discretion may exist under the law in administrative bodies with reference to the class of subjects which I aver are covered by this appeal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The law might not in itself if administered in a particular way affect any rights or privileges, but you might have such power vested in an individual as enabled him to affect them.

Mr. BLAKE.—You give such a power to make regulations without, perhaps, going beyond the law in a way which would make courts of justice say you were going beyond them, that the practical effect would be to *thwart* what you found was the intention of the law; I fancy it was to meet that. There is no doubt that in some provinces of Canada, and I believe examples are to be found elsewhere, a very large proportion of the educational system has by the law been entrusted to administrators, the administrators being responsible of course to parliament, who will amend and alter the law in case they find the authority is abused. The administrators may have power to colour and change the system to a very great extent.

Lord SHAND.—Have there been appeals of that kind—not from an Act or decision?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, there is no instance of any appeal. This is the first.

Lord SHAND.—A pretty large question would arise afterwards if there should be any future legislation and a prospect of other discussions.

Mr. BLAKE.—That would be an additional good fortune, my lord.

Lord SHAND.—“Or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws.” It is very curious.

Mr. BLAKE.—Now, all that I have said up to this applies as expressly to subsection 2 of section 22, as to subsection 3 of section 93. But what I am now about to point out to your Lordships has a more limited application, although I think it throws some light upon the other statute. If your Lordships will look now at subsection 3 you will find that the draughtsman, as too often perhaps happens, has attempted to mass together—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do they say that subsection 2 only applies as regards legislation for the purpose of enforcing No. 1?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Only?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, only. Of course it is enough for me if it applies to both.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If so, upon the construction which has been put upon subsection 1 by this board, the whole has no application at all.

Mr. BLAKE.—The whole protection given to the minority might just as well be blotted out. It would be blotted out. Your Lordships have established that there was no occasion for the 1st subsection, and then there would be nothing whatever for the Manitoba minority at all.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—This is not a general enactment applicable to the provinces, to some of which it might apply and to others not; it is a special enactment applicable only to Manitoba.

Mr. BLAKE.—And that is part of the light which is to be thrown upon it by the argument I am now about to adduce. I want to find what the effect of the general provision was over the other provinces. My argument is that although it was by no means intended by the British North America Act to establish a general equality of condition where pre-union conditions differed, yet, subject to the one arrangement made between Ontario and Quebec, it was intended to apply a similarity of conditions of protection and of check to provinces similarly circumstanced; and I find thus in this case as in other cases of the British North America Act a general attempt to deal with one plain and level condition which was to be created for the provinces, though not an attempt to put them all in the same condition by some forced enactment at the time of the passage of the Act. Your Lordships will please to look at subsection 3, and allow me to divide it up into two classes of cases with which it clearly and on its face deals. “Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province an appeal shall lie.”

Will your Lordships permit me to take first of all the second provision, and to read the clause with it, “Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools

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is after the union established by the legislature of the province an appeal shall lie from any Act or decision." I ask your Lordships to say that is a perfectly fair reading. Now is it not absolutely clear—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—In the third subsection as regards the first part of it, "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union," a consideration of the state of things created by subsequent legislation could not exist according to you, because it would be prevented by subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—There might be some changes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I mean a change which prejudicially affects by taking away their rights or privileges.

Mr. BLAKE.—I wish to put to your Lordships an argument in a moment which involves the question of "prejudicially affecting." There is a distinction adverted to before on that, which I intend to deal with later. Shortly it is this: In the case of rights and privileges protected from being affected by the subsequent change in the legislation—additional legislation—new legislation—which did not alter absolutely to our disadvantage but which gave, as for example, an added grant upon principles which gave more absolutely to us than we had before, but gave less to us relatively to the majority than we had before—might involve an "affecting," by putting us in a position which could not be said to be "prejudicially affecting," because we got more money.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Could you say that there would ever be an appeal against something which affected you beneficially? Your argument suggests that—that although there is more money, on the whole there is a prejudice otherwise you would not appeal against a benefit?

Mr. BLAKE.—I have just endeavoured to state—

Lord WATSON.—We were dealing with the question under that subsection—whether an appeal is not given to the Governor General from a decision of any provincial authority constituted by this same Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Upon that I have already addressed the argument to your Lordships which occurred to me.

Lord WATSON.—The clause is perfectly intelligible as giving an appeal against the administration of existing Acts. The decision of a board appointed by one of these Acts establishing denominational schools and separate schools, might very well be appealed.

Lord SHAND.—Do you contend that under subsection 1 and the first part of subsection 3, there would be an alternative remedy in case of legislation which went too far?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do, as a possible construction.

Lord SHAND.—And you might have an action in court to say that is bad—that is absolutely struck out, or I may go to the governor about it.

Mr. BLAKE.—My view is, that though the clause may be wide enough to embrace these things, the mind of Parliament had reference to other things.

Lord SHAND.—I do not know what benefit or use these may be.

Mr. BLAKE.—They are no use. I was desirous to be allowed to point out to your Lordships what is the necessary result of the division into its two parts of this clause, beginning with the case of post-union Acts. Your Lordships will see at once why I am going on subsection 2 of 22, and contending that it should be held to apply in a case in which there are no pre-union rights or privileges at all. Your Lordships have so decided. I have got the case of no pre-union rights. Now, is there in the British North America clause, any provision for a case in which there are no pre-union rights? I say, yes, expressly, and I read this clause in that way. "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools is after the union established by the legislature of the province an appeal shall lie." Is it not perfectly clear? And it is enough for my purpose that the Imperial Parliament contemplated giving an appeal to the Governor in Council in cases in which there were no pre-existing rights, no pre-union rights, no rights protected by subsection 1 at all, no rights, a contravention of which would be a null Act. That is perfectly plain. These were the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Lord WATSON—The difference becomes material having regard to sub-section 2 of the Manitoba Act, at least to my mind. The appeal in the two cases is of a different kind. The appeal against an Act of the legislature it may mean, and does mean, I take it. The Act of the legislature which has become law would be the law of the province if it were not modified on appeal to the Governor General. The effect of that is that if the Governor General decides that it is wrong that law will stand modified.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—It must be modified by legislation.

Lord WATSON—It must be modified by legislation, and if it is not modified by the provincial legislature in itself, then provision is made for the modification being enforced by an Act of the Parliament of Canada. In the other case the Act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority affecting the right can be abrogated without touching upon the legislation which established that provincial authority. On the other hand it might very well be that abrogating an Act of the provincial authority which affected the right or privilege of the Protestant minority, might be effected without in the least degree touching upon educational legislation.

Supposing the Advisory Board laid down that certain Roman Catholic books should be used in those schools where Roman Catholic publications were to be permitted. The Governor General would have a right to say I cancel that ordinance, and I say that such other books substituted by the Roman Catholics themselves shall be substituted. The grievance might consist in the selection of books by an authority constituted for the purpose of administering the Act. That might very well be so. It challenges what is done by those who are administering the law. I quite admit their actions may be of such a kind that one runs very closely to the other. There might be a challenge of both. First against the statute giving too great latitude, and secondly against the action of the administrative board.

Mr. BLAKE—I say at this moment, my lords, I am engaged upon the argument of the meaning of this clause.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—What you are saying is this, that the third subsection of section 93 clearly pointed to the protection of rights acquired by legislation subsequent to the Act of Union.

Mr. BLAKE—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR—That is what you are upon.

Mr. BLAKE—That is all I am upon, and respectfully ask your Lordships that I may be permitted not to further discuss the question whether this includes legislation or not, because I think I have already dealt as fully with that whole subject as I am able. I do not think I can usefully add anything further upon that. What I maintain is this, that I have submitted to your lordships that the Imperial Parliament designed that in a case where there were no pre-union rights or privileges whatever, where, therefore, there was nothing which could make any law in relation to education void under subsection 1, where by consequence the provincial law would be effective law, it yet provides an appeal against post-union legislation——

The Lord CHANCELLOR—Or the effects of post-union legislation——

Mr. BLAKE—Or the effects of post-union legislation: one or the other, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestants, of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities. No pre-union right could in that case be established. From the very language of the Act the right affected was to grow out of the power exercised subsequent to the union by the legislation of the province to set up separate schools. The section is, "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools * * * * is after the union established by the legislature of the province an appeal shall lie * * * * from any act or decision * * * * affecting any right or privilege." Therefore an Act or decision passed subsequent to the post-union legislation. An appeal was given from an Act affecting things created by the legislature of the province, *intra vires* of the province, in the case of the two provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That might be satisfied supposing you had a system of non-denominational education previously which was open to all, a system we will suppose somewhat similar to that which was created in 1890 in Manitoba, and then you afterwards establish a denominational system. It might be intended to preserve the rights

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which existed by that legislation to a conscience clause, or something of that sort. It can hardly be said that those words would be purposeless, unless they intended and included rights created by post-union legislation. They may be a protection from post union denominational education?

Mr. BLAKE.—No so, my lord.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I understand what you say. It could not be so, because the first sub-section deals with that case.

Mr. BLAKE.—Not only that, but because this section in the limb with which I am now dealing deals only with the case of the creation of privileges after the Union.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it necessarily the creation of the privilege? It does not say the creation of the privilege. They set up after the union these denominational schools, we will suppose. These denominational schools may be so administered as to affect rights then existing—persons who desire undenominational education. It is true denominational schools have come into existence, but there are two sides to this question. You may injure denominational people by non-denominational education, you may injure non-denominational people by denominational education, and therefore the words would be satisfied by an application (I do not say there was such a case) to a case where post-union denominational education affected the rights of those who desired and had therefore enjoyed non-denominational education.

Lord SHAND.—That does not in the least affect your argument that you are putting.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Well, it affects the argument Mr. Blake is putting, but it does not affect his argument under section 22. I understood the argument to be this—and if it can be established there would be force in it as throwing light on the other—that subsection 3 must have been designed to protect rights acquired under denominational legislation of a post-union character. It does not seem to be certain that that must be so, and, if so, the force of the argument is gone as assisting you.

Mr. BLAKE.—Will your Lordship, then, allow me, for the purpose of meeting your argument, to refer to the other limb as throwing light on this one. The cases provided for are two in class. They are exhaustive. There is to be appeal in no other than either of these two classes of cases. The first class is where a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union. Now, that is already protected. It is protected by the prior clauses. It cannot be struck at.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Well, it is protected so far as regards the law. It cannot be altered by law, but it may be most materially affected by the administration of the law.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, but your Lordship is dealing with it in the sense of protection of the non-denominational part of the community, but it is the protection of those who go for the system of separate schools such as the Roman Catholic denominational school, or the dissentient school, which was the title mainly of the distinctively Protestant separate school in the province of Quebec. Those were the two systems which were referred to.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, but then you may have thereafter what I will call the Quebec system, where the majority is denominational and creates a denominational system. You might have that created afterwards, not having existed at the time of the union.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And by its creation affecting the educational rights which were existing at the time of the union.

Mr. BLAKE.—Not affecting it with regard to this appeal because upon that theory it is a general system which is to be altered—the general system applicable to the majority of the population, but this appeal is only from acts which affect the minority of the population.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I am putting the case where you had a non-denominational system existing.

Mr. BLAKE.—Take Ontario.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Very well, we will suppose that afterwards the cases were reversed, and that in Ontario the Roman Catholics became the majority and the Pro-

testants the minority. Of course we cannot take that particular case, because Ontario and Quebec are provided for by the special provisions, but I am taking the case of another province.

Mr. BLAKE.—Will your lordship allow me to interpose. It is utterly impossible for your Lordship, knowing all the circumstances of the case, to omit Ontario and Quebec, because there were four provinces covered by the British North America Act, and you know what their laws were. These clauses show that there was a system of denominational schools in Ontario and Quebec.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What were there in the other provinces?

Mr. BLAKE.—There were none, my lord. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there was no system of separate or dissentient schools.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Was there an educational system?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, there was; but one which did not provide for separate or dissentient schools.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But in one of the provinces there might have been a system which did establish a separate system, and you might have needed, owing to the establishment of that separate system, a protection for the minority who were outside it, or did not want it—just as much as a protection for the persons who were in the minority.

Mr. BLAKE.—Your Lordship suggests that the application of it would be to a case in which the majority in the provinces established a system of separate or dissentient schools—separate or dissentient schools which in all cases are schools of the minority—for the majority, and so oppressed the minority by making the general public school system a system to which they could not send their children.

Lord WATSON.—I think it was intended to give an equal remedy.

Mr. BLAKE.—I ask your Lordship to consider that it is the establishment of a system of separate and dissentient schools, which means schools for the minority, and once that is established, whether they were established before the union, or if they had been established after the union then an appeal lies.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You say that separate or dissentient cannot mean a general system; that separate or dissentient implies that it is a separate part.

Mr. BLAKE.—You are separate. What are you separate from? From the bulk. You are dissentient. You are dissentient from the majority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I think that may be an answer.

Lord SHAND.—There is that idea of the minority which occurs afterwards.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, it is all the same.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The point I was putting to you would equally affect the minority. If you had a general system established, we will suppose, in Nova Scotia, and the Roman Catholics got the upper hand and established a system of denominational education and said, "We will have nothing but Roman Catholic schools, where nothing but the Roman Catholic religion shall be taught," of course, there the Protestants must be most materially and prejudicially affected by it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you say that there would be no remedy in such a case as that?

Mr. BLAKE.—The case never occurred to me, because it is so absolutely opposed to all the traditions and feelings and actions of the people concerned.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It may be that it was not anticipated, and therefore it may be an answer to say that it was so improbable that nobody contemplated it, and therefore they did not provide for it, but your construction would leave it unprovided for.

Mr. BLAKE.—I have not thought it out. It never occurred to me as within the realms of conjecture.

Lord SHAND.—The rights and privileges of the Protestants are as well guarded here as the Catholics.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly. The intention was to guard them as well.

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The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Certainly you are so far justified that the provision relating only to the establishing of a system of separate or dissentient schools does seem to indicate that it was only applying to an educational system thereafter created for the benefit of the minority.

Mr. BLAKE.—For the benefit of the minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I quite agree that the use of the words “separate and dissentient” points to it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, because you have got systems created—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You say that it is a matter that could not be contemplated because it is impossible that it ever could come about, but it would be a curious result if there were no protection to either a Protestant or a Roman Catholic minority if you had a denominational system unpalatable to the minority created without any separate system.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is true, my Lord ; but I really think that it never occurred to anybody to suppose that it could be done.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Quite so ; they were dealing with places where they had these schools in Quebec and Ontario, and, as to the others, still you might have, of course, a Protestant system.

Mr. BLAKE.—For instance, my Lord, it passes the wildest dreams of conjecture to suggest that there would be a Roman Catholic majority in the province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Supposing that they established a general system of schools, the Roman Catholic majority might be prejudicially affected, and there would be no redress.

Mr. BLAKE.—It may be so, but I really conceive that that was a case not thought of. What was apprehended as possible was that the privileges given to the minorities by the existing legislation might be affected or impaired by the majority, but nobody thought of the majorities changing colour, creed or complexion ; but that to the full extent all these existing privileges were intended to be guarded by subsection 1. Then, as I conceive, the intention of this one was to deal with the post-union creation of rights.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I am not sure that attempting to illustrate the 2nd subsection of section 22 by this one is not *obscurum per obscurius*.

Mr. BLAKE.—Perhaps so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Although I quite appreciate your point.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then, my Lord, I was endeavouring to point out to your Lordships that under that, considering the system of separate or dissentient schools as expounded by the whole clause, the prior parts of the clause and this one, and by reference to the existing plans of separate or dissentient schools, the foundation of the rights acquired in future and intended to be protected, is the establishment of a system of separate or dissentient schools later on in either of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. That done, an appeal lies from any Act or decision affecting any right or privilege so acquired whether by the Protestant or the Roman Catholic minority. Now, if that be so, and I submit that any reasonable construction is conclusive of that proposition, why should the minority of the Queen's subjects, Protestant or Roman Catholic, in Quebec or Ontario, be deprived of the same right of appeal in the case of any subsequent privileges granted to them, although they had a system of separate or dissentient schools at the union. I get an application for the first limb of the sentence from the consideration of what the second limb does for those provinces in which there was no pre-union system.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That of course is on the assumption, I do not say it is well or ill founded, that the privileges and rights intended to be protected by the third subsection in the case of the post-union legislation, are the privileges and rights acquired under that legislation which so establishes the separate or dissentient schools.

Mr. BLAKE.—My Lord, in the case of pre-union legislation it is just the contrary.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I say you are applying now post-union to pre-union legislation. That application, so far as it assists you, depends upon your making good

your contention that the rights and privileges intended to be protected by subsection 3 in the case of post-union legislation, are the rights and privileges acquired by that legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—Granted, my Lord. Then, on that assumption, I point out that it may happen, and, as a matter of fact, it has happened, that in both Ontario and Quebec where there were systems—in the one of separate, and the other of dissentient, schools—at the union, there has been further legislation granting additional privileges to the Protestant minority in Quebec, to the Catholic minority in Ontario. It is enough for me to say it might have happened, as a matter of fact it has happened. I ask on what principle, on the assumption which your Lordship is making and which I concede, could that minority in Ontario and Quebec be deprived of that same protection for post-union added rights and privileges granted to them which is given to the Protestant and Roman Catholic minorities in other provinces for rights and privileges created after the union? And so you get a reasonable meaning and construction for the two limbs without dealing with the pre-union rights at all. You have two cases of pre-union legislation where certain rights and privileges have been granted, and are absolutely protected. You have two cases where there were none, and in both those classes of cases it was possible that after the union, in the one a system might be created giving rights and privileges to the minority, and in the other further rights and privileges might be given to the minority. Both these transactions would be *intra vires* but liable to repeal. Acts repealing these rights and privileges would be *intra vires*; but as to repealing, these rights once created are subject to possible check under an appeal. That is the suggestion I have to make on that subject.

Now, one last observation. In subsection 4 you find: "In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section," and so on. The phrase "from time to time" would rather indicate an idea that from time to time there might be transactions affecting the minority, and that from time to time remedial laws might be required, than that it refers to one single set of transactions before the union, sought to be and sought ineffectively to be struck at, by transactions after the union.

Now, I do not at this moment turn to subsection 2 of 22, because I propose to treat subsection 2 separately, so far as it requires separate treatment. I want to finish my examination of the British North America Act on points which are common to it and to subsection 2 of section 22. There are other reasons I aver against 3 and 4 being a remedy for breach of the prohibition in subsection 1, and they are to be found in both subsections, in the marked differences between the subsections themselves. First, as to the persons who can take advantage of, or who are within the benefit of the sections respectively. The persons who can take advantage of the first subsection are "any class of persons" whether the majority or the minority, or any individual as I suggest, belonging to any class, or perhaps any one at all, although he stands alone if he is attempted to be touched or affected by the void law. If he is attempted to be touched or affected by the void law, he has a right to complain on being so attempted to be touched or affected. If he is struck at he has a right to set up that the law is void, and this by its nature—by the nature of the provision—and by the definition."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I suppose you would say that if you had an undenominational system in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick which gave educational rights to all persons of undenominational character it would be an interference with this subsection 1 if you were to create an entirely denominational system. The words are: "any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools," but I suppose that would as much cover a right to have education undenominational as a right to have it denominational.

Mr. BLAKE.—That may possibly be, my Lord. I do not know, I am sure, I have not considered that question.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—They were guarding denominational schools.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am convinced that the legislation had the aspect of guarding denominationalism.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It made provision for a denominational system.

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Mr. BLAKE.—Theoretically ; what practical men were dealing with was this—that the trend of thought, if there was a trend of thought, was rather in favour of the uniform system, and those who thought that uniform system an abominable injustice in the sense of its allowing denominational education, and compelling children to attend schools where they were taught no religion or a religion which they did not profess, and those who feared the danger of its offending the views of the minority, who insisted on religion being mixed with education—

Lord WATSON.—I think the difficulty I had in following the argument in connection with this is that subsection 1 of the Manitoba Act seems to me to be conceived in terms which *prima facie* show that a certain subject was to be excluded from the field of legislation—altogether shut out.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

Lord WATSON.—Well, I think it is hardly probable that the legislature would proceed to deal with legislation upon that forbidden topic, legislation liable to be revised and altered by the Governor General to such an extent as he shall think fit.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am very glad to hear your Lordship say so.

Lord WATSON.—I think the power of the Governor General must have reference to some subject matter which was within the competency of the provincial legislature to make laws upon.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

Lord WATSON.—They are subject no doubt to it and they may be constrained by *force majeure* in the shape of the Governor General and the Canadian Parliament, but until that is done their legislation stands.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Are there instances of laws of the provincial legislature having been disallowed on the ground that they were *ultra vires* ?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, there are rare instances of that kind. I may touch upon the subject afterwards.

Now, as I was saying to your Lordship, your Lordship's proposition is that what the legislature was thinking of and trying to guard against, was the creation of a system by the majority, by which they should compel the minority to attend schools in which religious doctrines in which they did not believe were taught, and would be crammed down their throats. Now, that we looked upon as an impossibility. We are not past the age in which it is thought that the proper system may be, (and it is in some places thought to be) one which is absolutely non-denominational, if it can be so framed, and without religion in that sense. That is another question. But the idea of a majority, whether Catholic or Protestant, using or abusing power to force the minority to come to the schools and be taught, if Protestants, by a priest—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No, no ; I do not know that it is an inconceivable case that the Roman Catholic, if in a majority, might create a system of purely denominational schools, with a conscience clause. There is nothing extraordinary in that.

Mr. BLAKE.—No ; because the very system of education, as your Lordship finds from the admitted state of facts, is not a mere question of sacred images being stuck up on a wall or concealed in a cupboard, or of the children staying away if they do not wish to attend, but what they contend for is the question of interfusing religion all through the teaching.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I believe there are Roman Catholic schools in parts of Ireland which are available for Protestant children, and where their only protection is the conscience clause.

Mr. BLAKE.—It may be, my Lord ; but of course in this case we are dealing with a state of facts, so far as the facts are concerned, as to doctrines held—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But it was looking to the future, it was not intended for a time, if I may say so.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, I do not make myself clear. What I mean is that the doctrine of the Church and the view of the church is to teach religion throughout the teaching in the schools. I refer to the evidence which was accepted and upon which your lordships acted on the last occasion. I will refer your Lordships later to passages of the evidence of the archbishop which were accepted as common ground, and as correct as to the Roman

Catholic view. And I think your lordships will see that such a view is absolutely inconsistent with the idea that the full development of the Roman Catholic plan, which they assert as their right under denominational schools, could be effected by them without doing violence to the consciences of Protestants.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—If an Act, similar to the Act of 1890, had been passed in 1871, you would have had no privileges at all.

Mr. BLAKE.—Granted, my Lord.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It would have been the first Act. Would you have had any privileges?

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not think so. I have not considered the subject; my impression is that your Lordship is correct.

Lord SHAND.—I think that is quite clear, because it must be a privilege that has been affected by subsequent legislation.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—You say such a thing was not in contemplation at that time.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was not saying that, my Lord, at the moment; what I say was not contemplated at that time, and is not contemplated now. Much as I may object, the Act of 1890 is the creation of a system in which a distinctly dogmatic teaching contrary to the opinions of those who have to attend the schools would be forced upon them.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Of course you might have this state of things. This is a Manitoba Act. It is framed with a view to the condition of things there. It may have been known that at that time the parties were as nearly balanced that to take for instance the Roman Catholics, they were quite able to protect themselves against legislation which would deal with them unfairly, but that the character of the population as it grew by emigration and so on, would change, and that in that way the legislation which was then obtained, and which they knew they were in a position to obtain, might be prejudicially obtained.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is what I was about to argue later on. Take the circumstances of Manitoba as to population, take the contentions that were raised, follow up the power given in relation to education with what was at once done, and you find the legislature itself recognizing the condition of equality by the Roman Catholic claims, and dealing with education in this way. It was in contemplation that it should be so. There was no difficulty about it then, and that state of things continued for 19 years. I think if we are to enter into the realms of conjecture, we may well conjecture that the people of Manitoba and the people of the Dominion in framing this provision framed it on the theory that that would be done which was done, and that being so, the question was whether at some future time a condition of things altogether different might not arise in which the expected legislation might be altered, and whether there should not be some protection against the danger of that alteration. There is no doubt that it would be a reasonable conjecture in view of the circumstances of the province, and of the other provinces, and viewing the sources from which emigration might be expected, that those who were then the majority would become the minority, that the Protestants would be overwhelmingly in that majority. Nobody conceived anything else as within the realms of possibility, and that being so, it was expected that laws thought just and at any rate acceptable to the population at the time would be passed, and it was intended to give some security against their subsequent repeal. Now, when one of your lordships took up that other question, I was asking your Lordships to take three or four points of distinction which add to the force of the proposition that this subsection and the Manitoba subsection are not additional means or sanctions for the observance of subsection 1, but are directed to something else. The first one is that the persons who can take advantage of or come within the benefit of subsection 1, are all classes of persons whether of the majority or the minority. Logan, for example, who was before your Lordships in the former case, was one of the Protestant majority. In Barrett's case there was another intervener. Logan, who appeared under singular circumstances in favour of the Anglican church. Logan was one of the majority, but nobody denied that he was within the benefit of this section, and could complain that this law was void if it had violated rights or privileges with regard to his denominational school.

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Thus any person touched by the void law, and any class of persons according to the express language, although that class may be the majority, can strike at the law and avail themselves of the protection of the law under the first subsection. But who are saved by the later subsection? You are not to affect any right or privilege of the Protestant or the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects. The law alters the class of persons; anyone, whether of the minority—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That subsection 2 seems to indicate the view that what was the minority, whether the Roman Catholic or the Protestant might from time to time be changed.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, it may be, and probably was, the case, that it was uncertain which was in the majority at that moment. They were about on an equality.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—About 25,000 each.

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not think there was as many, though I do not remember now.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It is only my recollection. I dare say I am wrong.

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not remember clearly how that was.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It was very small, they were very equally balanced.

Mr. BLAKE.—They were very equally balanced, as everything shews. The board is made equal by the subsequent legislation. The districts are made equal—there are 12 Protestant and 12 Catholic districts. I do not know really which was in the majority at the time, but it was well known that that condition of things would not remain.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—I rather think that the Roman Catholics were slightly in the majority.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was the vague impression I had, but they being my clients I did not like to say so; the vague impression I had was that they were slightly in the majority, but everybody knew that that state of things would not continue. Now, as I say, the second class of persons who could alone take advantage of this later subsection were the Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities; so that, while a member of the religious majority of the population can take advantage of No. 1, he cannot at all take advantage of No. 2. You have different classes. Then the rights protected are different. In subsection 1 they are rights with respect to denominational schools existing by law at the union, but in subsection 3 they are rights in relation to education, and here comes in an observation I made yesterday pointing out to your Lordship how wide the phrase "in relation to education" is. There is a different phrase adopted, and, of course, there is no limitation of time. Nothing is said about "at the union." On the contrary, as I have argued, there is an express indication of post-union rights being intended to be dealt with. There certainly is no limitation, so that you have a new phrase used as to the rights and a new phrase as to the persons.

Lord WATSON.—If you confine it to these cases under subsection 2, it looks very like prescribing rules for taking appeals in actions which cannot be completely brought.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my lord, no doubt.

Lord WATSON.—In other words, appeals for the purpose of correcting legislation, which is *functus incompetens*; it may be so. It may be an awkward way of saying it.

Mr. BLAKE.—So that you have in the first rights with regard to denominational schools existent at the union, and in the second you have rights in relation to education in cases in which certainly after the union, though also possibly owing to the width of the language, but not according to my conception in the mind of Parliament before the union, a separate, and dissentient class is established. Then thirdly, the character of the Acts guarded against is different; subsection 1 says shall "prejudicially affect;" subsection 3 says only "affecting," and as I have already said to your Lordships, a case might arise in which there might be an "affecting" under this clause of the privileges of the minority without putting them positively in a more disadvantageous position with reference to existing grants; a case which should put them relatively in a less good position, as for example, if an added money grant were made, but made in different proportions from the existing money grants—made in proportions which did not conform to the pro-

portions of the existing money grants, giving them less and the majority more. Their existing rights and privileges would be "affected," but they would not, perhaps, be "prejudicially affected." At any rate your Lordships find that word "prejudicially" omitted, and very strong observations were made by Lord Watson on the occasion of the last argument on the utter impossibility of ignoring the fact that the word "prejudicially" was omitted and the need of giving some other interpretation to the word "affecting," in consequence of its standing without "prejudicially."

Now, these observations apply also to the second subsection of the Manitoba Act.

I turn now, my Lords, to that section of the Manitoba Act, and, in construing it, I ask your lordships to take into consideration the general principle which I submit is applicable to the interpretation of any doubtful phrases. I submit that the general view of the original British North America Act, and the general view of the Manitoba Act was to put all the provinces as near as may be on the same footing as to the rights given by the Act. As I have said before, I never have suggested anything so absurd as that it was intended by a stroke of the pen to alter the conditions which existed in different provinces on many local points. But when the British North America Act was providing for their inclusion in the federation, the general intent of that Act as indicated by its provisions, is to put the provinces as near as may be on the same footing with reference to their rights under the Act. So you find in section 93 it is "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with regard to denominational schools which any class of persons shall have by law in the province." That is general in its application. In some of the provinces there may be no rights.

Lord WATSON.—All that I am disposed to infer from the terms of the Act of 1867, are that these conditions as to education which are embodied in section 93 were such as the provinces considered suitable for themselves at that period, and were willing to submit to—that is one of the terms of confederation upon which they were agreed. I can quite easily conceive that another province coming in at a more recent date, such as Manitoba, should stand out for terms which that province considered more suitable for their own position.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless. I do not dispute that proposition.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think there is any absolute desire on the part of any to inflict the same rigidly on each province. I do not see why it should be so. You may assume that they were willing to do what was just and right in each case with as near an approach as possible.

Mr. BLAKE.—Very well, I am not unwilling to accept your lordship's phrase "with as near an approach as possible."

Lord WATSON.—The confederation of the provinces was the result not of compulsion but of agreement.

Mr. BLAKE.—Doubtless.

Lord WATSON.—It is really a confederation by consent and there were no means of compelling it. Of course the imperial legislature might have it in their power, but it certainly never was the intention of the imperial legislature to compel it, and certainly the adjustment of the terms were left to the contracting parties.

Mr. BLAKE.—They did in point of fact compel one province but they did not intend to and I have no doubt they will never compel another, having regard to the unfortunate circumstances which ensued.

Lord WATSON.—I think you must read that Act in order to see what was intended.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and I was reading it when your Lordship interposed. I was reading it in order to show that the clause does deal with the subject in that spirit.

Lord WATSON.—This contract was really made, I suppose, between the legislatures of Canada and the new province.

Mr. BLAKE.—The Act of 1870?

Lord WATSON.—Yes.

Mr. BLAKE.—Well, my Lord, there was no legislature of the province at that time. The legislature was first created under this Act.

Lord WATSON.—There is a change in the relations between the one and the other, whatever was intended by it.

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Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that I am not at all prepared to deny.

Lord WATSON.—It cannot be said that they intended to legislate in the same terms, or they would have legislated in the same terms; they have legislated in slightly different terms—there may not be much difference. You must discover what was intended from the construction of that clause.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord; I am not even asking your Lordship—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You are on that clause?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, I am endeavouring to deal with that clause.

Lord WATSON. You were asking us to extend that right of appeal by subsection 2 to a class of injuries against the privileges of minorities other than those which are provided against by section 1. That is the first point, is it not?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. I must ask your Lordship's indulgence to be allowed to state some few considerations, which I will state as briefly as I can.

Lord WATSON. Certainly. You were proceeding to state those considerations, but I am afraid I interrupted you, Mr. Blake.

Mr. BLAKE.—I welcome, my Lord, all interruptions, because I quite recognize that they are the way to elicit the truth and to get at the root of the matter. I should be very sorry indeed if your Lordships thought that I objected to interruptions. But what I was trying to do was to argue that the British North America Act in itself shows in its general features, and also in this clause which I have discussed, that the Manitoba Act also shows in its general features and in this clause—I do not say an absolute determination, but a general disposition—not unnatural but eminently reasonable and eminently calculated to promote the great purposes of the union—to put the provinces as near as might be on the same footing with reference to positions created for them by the Act. I do not say there may not be some one case different, because I know of differences in which special circumstances involve special considerations. That does not in the slightest degree interfere with, nay, perhaps it rather enhances, the force of my argument as to the general intent, and that general intent is shown even in this section, which attempting to act no doubt in the legislation by the Imperial Parliament at the suggestion of the provincial legislatures, yet attempts, with one necessary exception in subsection 2 of section 93, to clothe them in general language. It deals with the rights which any persons in any province have in respect of denominational schools at the union; it deals with the case of any province having a system of separate or denominational schools, and of any province having no such system; and it puts them, each such province in the same position. Now, the Manitoba Act of 1870 makes a general provision. Section 2 of the Manitoba Act applies the British North America Act generally.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is set out at the bottom of page 2 of the respondent's case before the comparative view of the sections. [*Supra*, page 12.]

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, I refer to that as confirming this argument.

Lord SHAND.—Was there not some argument founded on that section, as being peculiar in the way it is worded, or is it quite clear that there is no question of construction of that section?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There is in this way—that it depends on that section how far the Act of 1867 applies; the words are “The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the province of Manitoba.” And the question is whether this 22nd section is to be treated as an alternative scheme to section 93, and so as varying it, or whether you can read into section 22 so much as would not be inconsistent with it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Then there is also the exception of those that are specially applicable to one or more provinces, and this reference to separate and dissentient schools seems to be particularly applicable.

Mr. BLAKE.—I should say that that eliminated subsection 1, but I should not say that it eliminated part of sub-section 1 or 3.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Subsection 3 which is “Where a system of separate or dissentient schools is in any province by law at the union, or is thereafter by the legislature of the province established” would apply to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It is specially made applicable by the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Subsection 3? Oh no, my Lord, subsection 3 is exhaustive, because it deals with the two possible cases.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is only the second part of subsection 3 that can be applicable to Manitoba.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly, by your Lordships’ finding.

Lord WATSON.—I do not know whether there is any canon of construction to that effect, but I have always had an impression that when there is a question whether certain statutory provisions are to be concurrent with, or are to supersede this previous legislation, it always affords an argument in favour of the intention to supersede the provisions of the earlier statute, (that is the provisions of the British North America Act) when you find that there is an identity between the provisions of the two Acts and they are repeated.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord, I have said from the beginning that my impression—

Lord WATSON.—If they were merely intended to qualify and alter, for the purposes of Manitoba, the provisions of the British North America Act, why repeal all these? There is not the least occasion for it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and I think that is a very strong argument. My Lord, I have already stated that my opinion is that the difference between the two clauses is that Manitoba clause is wider than the other, and I am about to endeavour—

Lord WATSON.—To the extent of the difference they must take effect, whether they supersede the provisions of the other Act, or do not.

Mr. BLAKE.—I think so, my Lord. I cannot, I think, blot them out of the statute book altogether. Then as to the Manitoba clause, as I have pointed out, the enabling clause is the same as the British North America one, and the first subsection is the same with the exception of the addition of the words “or practice.” Here I may pause to say that you begin to find variations which show added tenderness for the rights of classes. Where you find a change, it is not a change indicating a determination that the rights of classes in respect of denominational schools shall be less, but that they shall be greater. The reasons for this particular difference which occurs in subsection 1 were suggested in the last case. There had been a little before, the beginning of trouble about the New Brunswick law, in which, under administrative or elastic powers, greater latitude was given in Roman Catholic communities within the province to conduct schools more according to their own views, and in which there had been a change, but it was decided that there was no law at the union, and that there was, therefore, no legal objection to the Act under subsection 1. Then came the Manitoba local trouble, to which I have alluded in connection with the acquisition of that territory by the Dominion, the rebellion, the sending of a mission to Ottawa, the discussion of terms of union suggested by a so-called legislative assembly, organized *ad hoc*, these terms containing express reference to this question and making demands upon the Dominion, and therefore the question being expressly before the consideration of the legislature. Then there was also the situation of Manitoba, or rather of that piece of Rupert’s Land which became Manitoba, which was absolutely unorganized as a community before the union, and therefore had not anything in the proper sense of local laws. All those considerations were propounded on the former argument, and are now, without further repetition of them, urged as reasons for the addition of the words “or practice,” giving an added right to these whom I represent. Now, that being the policy indicated by subsection 1, I ask your Lordships to say that it would be a strange thing if that policy of added tenderness, enlarged consideration for the rights of classes with respect to denominational schools, were to be reversed by the alterations made in the second sub-section. When we find a clear indication at the beginning of the clause that an enlargement of this class of rights was the object of the legislature and when we are

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told that in the second clause the legislature had departed from that policy and given a less extended set of rights than were given in that class of cases in the older Act, the first subsection sheds a light, I think, which may guide us in the exposition of the remainder, and may lead us to avoid the construction. Now, take subsection 2, "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council (I will discuss the absence of the prefatory words presently) from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority." There you find the same principle of enlargement. Either it was believed that the British North America Act did not include or it was believed that it was doubtful whether or not it included the provincial legislature. It was determined to settle the question, and to settle it in whose interests? In the interest of those whom I represent. It was determined to make it abundantly plain and clear that in the case of that province, at any rate, whatever doubt might hang over the cases of the other provinces, this appeal should be from the Acts of the Legislature. If the view of Lord Watson be correct, that the words of the 93rd section do not include an Act of the legislature, then there was an enlargement of the British North America Act in favour of the province of Manitoba. If it be only that it was doubtful in the minds of the legislature, then there is a determination to make it clear that the mind of the legislature was that an appeal should lie from the Acts of the Manitoba legislature. So that we find the same intent.

Lord WATSON.—I am upon the question whether the words "provincial authority" mean the legislature of the province. My authority is not worth much, I must confess, all that I know is that I have never met with the expression "provincial authority," as intending to include the government or legislature of the country.

Mr. BLAKE.—Of two things, one the right—

Lord WATSON.—You put it alternatively.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the Parliament of Canada thought either that it was not included, as your Lordship has suggested, or that it was doubtful whether or not it was included, and they decided if it was not included there to include it here, they decided if it was doubtful to make it clear it was included, and in either view there was a tenderness of consideration for the rights of the minority, and either an enlargement or a settlement on a sure and certain foundation of those rights and privileges, making them inclusive of a right of appeal against a legislative Act. Now, the words, "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province," disappear in this recasting of the clause. Why should they appear? The original clause was dealing with a number of provinces, and with different cases in those provinces, some of them hypothetical and conjectural cases. It attempts, as draughtsmen too often do, to deal with the whole of them together; and it makes provisions which enact that the section is to apply both in the case of pre-existing dissentient schools and in the case of post-union establishments. The prior parts of the British North America section had been dealing with some of the provinces only, and the language was used to make clear that now it was dealing with all, and that it included the cases of pre-union separate schools, and also of possibly post-union systems. But here, as I say, they were dealing with one province only. As the result has shown the pre-union position of Manitoba must be regarded to have been at the least doubtful. It has been judicially decided that there were no rights of this nature upon which sub-section 1 operated. Had they attempted to draw this section on the lines of subsection 3 they would have had either to affirm that in Manitoba there were pre-union rights of some kind or another and to define them, or to speak hypothetically of the question of pre-union rights. They designed not to do so. They designed to leave that question open, and so designing what could they have done? They would have had either to declare that Manitoba had pre-union rights or to say what would be a peculiar thing for the legislature to say, "In case it be found judicially that Manitoba had by law or practice before the union some rights, no rights shall be contravened without the chance of appeal, and in case any system is established afterwards those rights shall not be contravened without a like chance." But by the simple omission of both these conditions they leave an absolute generality for the application of the section. Now what is the appeal from? It is from "Any act or decision of the

legislature of the province or any provincial authority." Take subsection 1. It speaks of any right or privilege which they have by law or practice at the Union. Take subsection 2. It is an appeal which lies from "any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or any provincial authority," and therefore you find a limitation in subsection 1 which does not exist in subsection 2. The word "any" is general, and it is not limited by any question of time. Then there is another distinction: In the Manitoba clause, as has been already pointed out, the question is not limited by the existence of separate or dissentient schools at all. The prefatory words being omitted, the right is general without suggesting the question of separate or dissentient schools. The right is absolute, therefore, to appeal from any act of the legislature, or from the decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege (which must be a right or privilege created by or under the operation of the provincial legislation) of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority. It touches therefore any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority created by the legislature.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It really strikes me that the whole of this case will turn on two questions depending on this second subsection. First, is subsection 2 meant to do something more than afford a remedy in cases within subsection 1? Secondly, if it is, does it apply a remedy in the case of rights acquired by post-union legislation?

Lord WATSON.—I think that is the question.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I think those will turn out really to be the only two questions in the case.

Lord WATSON.—I should say, those two points being decided in your favour, even Mr. Haldane would find himself hampered in his argument.

Mr. HALDANE.—Subject to the question whether there has been any question of interfering with the right and privilege of the minority. That will be another question.

Lord WATSON.—I do not know how that question is one for us.

Mr. HALDANE.—We do not desire to make any admission on that point.

Lord SHAND.—Of course it is a condition of the clause coming into operation that there shall have been such a right or privilege interfered with.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is what I mean.

Lord WATSON.—I should say that a privilege established by post-union legislation would constitute such a privilege.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It will not be for us to consider the extent to which the decision operates.

Mr. HALDANE.—I should not ask your Lordships to do that.

Lord WATSON.—I should not like to say that it is a privilege interfered with.

Mr. HALDANE.—All we say is that your Lordships must look at the kind of Act which is complained of, in order to see whether the conditions of the appeal to the Governor General have arisen.

Lord WATSON.—I am prepared to advise the Governor General, and decide on the meaning of this clause, but I am not prepared to relieve him of the duty of considering how far he ought to interfere.

Mr. HALDANE.—That may be.

Lord WATSON.—That would be trenching upon very dangerous ground. However, we will see about that by-and-by. We must decide these two points first, or the other will never arise.

Mr. BLAKE.—My Lords, I was endeavouring to find what this appeal was, and I was pointing out to your lordships that it was an appeal from "Any act of the legislature of the province" or "any decision of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." I have stated already to your Lordships in connection, it is true, with section 93, but expressly stating that the observations apply to section 22, the reasoning which, as it seems to me, and as I understood, with the concurrence of some of your Lordships, render it impossible to say that the appeal provided for in subsection 2 is a sanction for subsection 1. I do not propose to trouble your Lordships with even the briefest statement by way of repetition of that argument, but all the differences which I pointed out in that connection in the Manitoba Act exist here and all the reasons, and the choice therefore that you have is between a harmonious construction—

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Lord WATSON.—What occurs to me very much on one point upon this (which is rather in your favour than otherwise) is that if upon taking the British North America Act, there seems to be in subsection 1 an absolute prohibition of certain legislation any Act would be null and *ultra vires*. No doubt subsection 3 gives no remedy against it unless it be an Act or decision of a provincial authority. If it is not referred to in that sense, then the only remedy is to have it declared null. In the other it is not null. It would not be null under the Manitoba Act. It would only be subject to appeal, and in the other provinces it would be a nullity.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You would have to go for the purpose of getting rid of that which was not within their legislative power in the last resort if they would not get rid of it themselves by legislation, to the Parliament of Canada to legislate upon it.

Mr. BLAKE.—It is all absolutely futile, because it is not there. It is non-existent. It is on paper, but that is all.

[*Adjourned for a short time.*]

Mr. BLAKE.—Now, my Lords, I desire to refer your Lordships in connection with this particular branch of my argument to the judgment of your lordships at page 153, line 40:—

“Subsections 1, 2, and 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 1870, differ but slightly from the corresponding sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867. The only important difference is that in the Manitoba Act in subsection 1, the words ‘by law’ are followed by the words ‘or practice,’ which do not occur in the corresponding passage in the British North America Act.”

These words were, no doubt, introduced to meet the special case of a country which had not as yet enjoyed the security of laws properly so called. It seems to me that that observation must imply the view then taken by your Lordships’ board that the British North America Act embraces in the words “provincial authority” the legislature, because certainly, if your Lordships held otherwise, it would be a very important difference; and yet your Lordships refer to the words “or practice” as the only important difference. It seems to me that these observations imply that your Lordships held that the 2nd subsection of section 22 did deal with post union cases, inasmuch as I have shown, as I submit, that the 3rd subsection of section 93 does deal with such cases, and it would be a very important difference indeed if the 2nd sub-section of the Manitoba Act had not dealt with them.

Lord WATSON.—It comes to this, that it would rather indicate that whether an appeal is taken or not, you may have procedure that follows legislation that violates the provisions of subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—Unquestionably the power to legislate is restricted.

Lord WATSON.—We did not decide whether you could appeal against it.

Mr. BLAKE.—I have read what your Lordships have said as to the difference between the two Acts which your Lordships limited to the introduction of the words “or practice” as being the only important difference.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—For the purpose that we were then considering.

Mr. BLAKE.—That may be, my Lord.

I now advert to another argument which has been pressed as an aid to the adverse construction, and as properly inducing the court to limit the construction, which we desire to press on your Lordships, the argument, namely, that it is an extraordinary thing than an Act should be passed interfering with the power of a legislature to appeal or amend anything which it is given power to enact, that is an argument that has been pressed all through, and which was adverted to yesterday by one of your Lordships. On this subject I want to submit to your Lordships that the provincial legislature have no absolute and conclusive power of making effective legislation on any subject, because any law may be disallowed under the general provisions of the British North America Act by the Governor in Council, and may be thus nullified; and of course therefore there is no more conclusive power to repeal or amend than there was originally to enact.

Of course the whole of this argument has as its basis the suggestion that it is almost impossible to conceive that the provincial legislature should be authorized to make laws and not have the power of repealing.

Lord WATSON.—Subsection 2 unquestionably appears to contemplate an appeal against a complete Act, not merely an Act that is in its inception.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly not.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You are trying to meet the objection that it could not have contemplated an appeal in the case of an Act which merely repealed or modified an Act already passed.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. The theory presented against me is this; you acknowledge that the legislature had power to pass the primary Act; the legislature being given power to pass an Act, is it not absurd to say it should not have power to repeal, amend, or modify the Act it is empowered to pass? That is the general proposition. I am desirous of meeting, by several considerations, that argument.

Lord WATSON.—The Governor was unquestionably given some power unless he is to be impotent. It is clear when you read the whole provisions of the section that the Governor has power in some cases. A question may arise as to what those cases are, but, when the Governor is in the position to exercise the power given him, on appeal as against an Act by subsection 2, he can qualify the Act of the legislature, and, if they will not pass an Act amending it in conformity with his suggestion on appeal, it is in his power to apply to the Canadian Government to compel them to do it, or do it for them.

Mr. BLAKE.—To the Canadian Parliament to pass themselves a remedial law. I hold that in any written constitution it is the frame of the writing that——

Lord WATSON.—It is a power given undoubtedly to amend and revise.

Mr. BLAKE.—Perhaps your Lordships will think it well that I should await the argument on the other side before troubling your lordships with any further argument on this point.

Then, my Lords, I pass to the last portion of my duty, namely, the reference to the judgments in the case. At page 165 is the judgment of the Chief Justice. After stating the questions as I read them a long while ago he puts them in a concise form, and says:—

“To put it in a concise form, the questions which we are called upon to answer are whether an appeal lies to the Governor General in Council, either under the British North America Act, 1867, or under the Dominion Act establishing the province of Manitoba against an Act or Acts of the legislature of Manitoba passed in 1890, whereby certain Acts or parts of Acts of the same legislature previously passed, which had conferred certain rights on the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in respect of separate or denominational schools, were repealed.” Then he says, “The proper answers to be given to the questions propounded depend principally on the meaning to be attached to the words ‘any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education’ in subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. Do these words include rights and privileges in relation to education which did not exist at the union, but (in the words of section 93, subsection 3, of the British North America Act) have been thereafter ‘established by the legislature of the province,’ or is the right or privilege mentioned in subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act the same right or privilege which is previously referred to in subsection 1 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, viz., one which any class of persons had by law or practice in the province at the union, or a right or privilege other than one which the legislature of Manitoba itself created?”

Then his Lordship states subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, and says,

“It is important to contrast these two clauses of the Acts in question, inasmuch as there is intrinsic evidence in the latter Act that it was generally modelled on the Imperial statute, the original Confederation Act, and the divergence in the language of the two statutes is therefore significant of an intention to make some change as regards Manitoba by the provisions of the later Act. It will be observed that the British North

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America Act, section 93, subsection 3, contains the words 'or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province' which words are entirely omitted in the corresponding section (section 22, subsection 2) of the Manitoba Act."

Yes, but also are omitted the words referring to the existence of a pre-union system of separate schools. His Lordship refers to the one without the other. The omission of both neutralises the effect to be derived from the omission of one only.

"Again, the same subsection of the Manitoba Act gives a right of appeal to the Governor General in Council from the legislature of the province as well as from any provincial authority, whilst by the British North America Act, the right of appeal to the Governor General is only to be from the Act or decision of a provincial authority. I can refer this difference of expression of the two Acts to nothing but to a deliberate intention to make some change in the operation of the respective clauses. I do not see why there should have been any departure in the Manitoba Act from the language of the British North America Act unless it was intended that the meaning should be different."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There is a possible reason—to make it certain that it did include.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly. That is my contention; that they thought it was doubtful, and they wanted to make it clear.

"On the one hand it may well be urged that there was no reason why the provinces admitted to confederation should have been treated differently, why a different rule should prevail as regards Manitoba from that which by express words applied to the other provinces. On the other hand, there is, it seems to me, much force in the consideration that, whilst it was reasonable that the organic law should preserve vested rights existing at the union from spoliation or interference, yet every presumption must be made in favour of the constitutional right of a legislative body to repeal the laws which it has itself enacted."

I may say that his Lordship, as your Lordship will find, lays much stress on that proposition, the contrary of which I was about to elaborate a moment ago.

"No doubt this right may be controlled by a written constitution which confers legislative powers, and which may restrict those powers, and make them subject to any condition which the constituent legislators may think fit to impose. A notable instance of this is, as my brother King has pointed out, afforded by the constitution of the United States according to the construction which the Supreme Court, in the well known Dartmouth College case, put upon the provision prohibiting state legislatures from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. It was there held, with a result which has been found most inconvenient, that a legislature which had created a private corporation could not repeal its own enactment granting the franchise, the reason assigned being that the grant of the right of franchise of a corporation was a contract. This has in practice been got over by inserting in such Acts an express reservation of the right of the legislature to repeal its own Act. But as it is a *prima facie* presumption that every legislative enactment is subject to repeal by the same body which enacts it, every statute may be said to contain an implied provision that it may be revoked by the authority which has passed it unless the right of repeal is taken away by the fundamental law, the over-riding constitution which has created the legislature itself"

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You do not dispute that. You do not say that the legislature of Manitoba could not repeal the Act?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Only that when it has repealed there is an appeal from its conduct or Act in repealing the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is all.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. It is possible that the repeal may be made in the end more or less inefficient by virtue of this appeal and the remedial legislation upon it, but they can repeal. I had a great number of considerations which, out of respect to this judgment, I was prepared to address to your Lordships in support of my proposition that there is no such presumption with reference to the provinces, and particularly with reference to Manitoba as to this Act as his lordship suggests here.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think this illustration throws any light whatever on it. It results from the fundamental law of this constitution that a statute interfering with the particular rights must be passed by the federal legislature. This seems to be a suggestion for evading it.

Mr. BLAKE.—I do not think the federal legislature would have any such power. The decision left these charters untouchable and unattackable altogether by any legislation. Once you embraced a charter granted by the legislature within the definition of a contract, you applied the principle of the clause as to impairing the obligation of contracts, and nobody could overset it. But they got round it as people will get round things they cannot get over. After half a century or so they found a way round. Then he says :

“The point is a new one, but having regard to the strength and universality of the presumption that every legislative body has power to repeal its own laws, and that this power is almost indispensable to the useful exercise of legislative authority since a great deal of legislation is of necessity tentative and experimental, would it be arbitrary or unreasonable or altogether unsupported by analogy to hold as a canon of constitutional construction that such an inherent right to repeal its own acts cannot be deemed to be withheld from a legislative body having its origin in a written constitution unless the constitution itself by express words takes away the right.”

And yet that very illustration he has given was one of a right taken away not by express words, but taken away by a construction, which may be perhaps strained construction which embraced in the word “contract” a legislative Act, namely, a charter.

Lord WATSON.—That really is a question whether a certain device is a constitutional way of getting over a constitutional difficulty. That is not the sort of question we have to deal with here at all. I do not know how it can be regarded as a strict constitutional rule.

Mr. BLAKE.—This was a very easy way of over-riding all this difficulty.

Lord WATSON.—I think it would require some discussion before that point is settled, and I do not think we require to settle it now.

Mr. HALDANE.—We shall not cite the Dartmouth College case.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, because it would be quite against you.

Lord WATSON.—No device of that sort requires to be resorted to here.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—With all deference I do not see at present the applicability of this at all. The question at issue was not the power of the Manitoba legislature to repeal all these Acts. It is assumed that it has the power.

Mr. BLAKE—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But the question is whether when by repeal it has altered the position of certain persons who had rights under the previous Act, there may be an appeal to the Governor in Council on the ground that that affects in a way it ought not to affect the rights of the minority.

Mr. BLAKE—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—That is subject to this observation, that under subsection 3 of the Manitoba Act, you cannot say there is an absolute right to appeal, because it says : “In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made.”

Mr. BLAKE.—That is afterwards.

Lord SHAND.—He can practically say the repeal is bad, “or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances in such case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He cannot say the repeal is bad ; the repeal stands. He can no doubt say that you ought not to have created the state of things you have created by the Act of repealing ; but in any case, all he can do as regards any Act, whether a repealing Act or any other Act, is to say it is an interference with the original Act of Parliament of the Legislature of Manitoba, and he can say this state of

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things will not do, and unless you by legislation will do what I think necessary to remedy it, the Parliament of Canada then has the jurisdiction to legislate within your province.

Mr. BLAKE.—If it chooses.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It seems to me no stronger to introduce such a power to control a state of things created by an ordinary Act, than to control a state of things which, *ex-hypothesi*, it can do created by an original Act. I say *ex-hypothesi*, that is if the second subsection is not merely a mode of enforcing what is contained in the first subsection.

Mr. BLAKE.—Of course, there are all sorts of limitations of the power of the legislature. Subsection 1 is a limitation, and when you provide this power of enacting, you may limit the power of repeal. That was not done here. The repeal itself may be modified under certain special conditions, and to a certain limited extent. Then his Lordship goes on, keeping in constant view this canon of construction that he has set up, that you must find in express terms some restriction of the power of the legislature.

“Then keeping the rule of construction just adverted to in view, is there anything in the terms of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act by which the right of appeal is enlarged, and an appeal from the legislature is expressly added to that from any provincial authority, whilst in the British North America Act, section 93, subsection 3, the appeal is confined to one from a provincial authority only, which expressly or necessarily implies that it was the intention of those who framed the constitution of Manitoba to impose upon its legislature any disability to exercise the ordinary powers of a legislature to repeal its own enactments.”

All the phrasing of the judgment seems to give an extreme and incorrect view of the extent to which it is necessary to go, and to which we ask the court to go.

“I cannot see that it does, and I will endeavour to demonstrate the correctness of this opinion. It might well have been considered by the Parliament of the Dominion in passing the Manitoba Act that the words ‘any provincial authority’ did not include the legislature. Then, assuming it to have been intended to conserve all vested rights—‘rights or privileges, existing by law or practice at the time of the union,’ and to exclude or subject to federal control even legislative interference with such pre-existent rights or privileges, this prohibition or control would be provided for by making any act or decision of the legislature so interfering the subject of appeal to the Governor General in Council.”

So that your Lordships see the application he boldly makes in order to avoid a violation of this newly-created canon of construction, is a violation of the first subsection.

Lord WATSON.—He puts this, that the intention of the Dominion Parliament was to extend the right of appeal to Acts of the legislature. He was evidently of opinion in the outset of his judgment that in the British North America Act the right of appeal was only as to the provincial authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It has this curious effect that, if he is right, and if from the wording of section 93, subsection 3, there is no appeal to the Governor from a provincial Act upon the people’s rights being affected by a provincial Act, then, in the case of any of the provinces incorporated under the British North America Act, and subject to its provisions, the only remedy in case of a breach of the first subsection is to treat the law as null, because, if the third subsection does not apply to the Acts of the legislature, then there is nothing for it but to say that the law is null.

Mr. BLAKE.—No doubt.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then you would have this curious result, that exactly the same provision in the same terms relating to the subject matter dealt with by the first subsection is found in the Manitoba Act, which *ex hypothesi* could make the legislation null, which is the only protection, and which is considered a sufficient protection in the British North America Act, and you add in the case of Manitoba a provision for an appeal to the Governor with all the machinery which was considered necessary in the case of the other provinces.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—That is, that in Manitoba alone has the Governor the power to take action which can in any way qualify or alter an Act passed by the legislature. The learned judge seems to distinctly express an opinion that by the earlier Act the right of appeal to the Governor General is only to be from the Act of the provincial authority, and then he says he can refer this difference of expression in the two Acts to nothing but a deliberate intention to make some change in the operation of the respective clauses. There cannot be any change in the operation of the clauses unless the Manitoba Act brings in the Governor General, whereas he was not before included in the words “provincial legislature” at all.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If in the British North America Act an Act of the legislature was not included, you would have this curious state of things. By subsection 2 “all the powers or privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada” are extended to dissentient schools in Quebec. That was a new right then acquired.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It was not a right existing at the union because it was a right given by that.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—As far as I can see according to the contention that “Act” does not include an Act of the legislature, there would have been nothing to prevent an Act taking away those rights from the Protestants of Quebec, and then inasmuch as it was done by an Act of the legislature, and was not an act or decision of a provincial authority there would have been no appeal to the Governor General. What remedy would there have been?

Mr. BLAKE.—May I venture to suggest to your Lordship that inasmuch as by that subsection those Acts were extended they were Acts at the time of the union? They were not pre-union.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—“At the union” would include what was then obtained?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, at the moment of the union they were applied.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Perhaps so.

Mr. BLAKE.—I should say that that was the intention, and I rather think your lordships would come to the conclusion that the intention did not fail. The palpable and plain object was to give those rights and to put those rights under the same protection as the rights under the analogous clauses in the province of Ontario.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is a curious thing “All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada,” and so on, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended.

Mr. BLAKE.—“Are hereby.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It treats “at the union” as a time prior to “hereby.”

Mr. BLAKE.—It could not be, because the union only took effect by the terms of the Act some months later on a proclamation.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That may carry it out. They would if comprised in this be extended at the union.

Mr. BLAKE.

If, however, the words of section 93, subsection 3: “Or is thereafter established by the legislature,” had been repeated in section 22 the legislature would have been in express and unequivocal terms restrained from repealing laws of the kind in question which they had themselves enacted, except upon the condition of a right to appeal to the Governor-General.

This is a slight limitation of the too-wide phrase used by his Lordship in the former part of his judgment.

If it was intended not to do this but only to restrain the legislature of Manitoba from interfering with “rights and privileges” of the kind in question existing at the union, this end would have been attained by just omitting altogether from the clause the words “or shall have been thereafter established by the legislature of the province.” This was done.

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I have already made the observation that occurs to me on this, namely, that the British North America Act contains provisions as to both pre-union and post-union rights. Both are omitted; but his Lordship seems to give potency only to the omission of the latter words.

"Next it is clear that in interpreting the Manitoba Act the words any provincial authority do not include the legislature for that expression is there used as an alternative to the legislature of the province."

I quite admit that that is true. Taking the Manitoba Act by itself, you have the two expressions, and unquestionably "any provincial authority" does not include the legislature, because it is "or" one or the other.

"It is not to be presumed that Manitoba was intended to be admitted to the union upon any different terms from the other provinces, or with rights of any greater or lesser degree than the other provinces."

Lord WATSON.—He has just demonstrated you were to be admitted on terms somewhat different.

Mr. BLAKE.—But he says it is not to be presumed. I suppose his Lordship was putting forward the suggestion I made some time ago as to a general sort of presumption.

Lord WATSON.—What is the use of speculating about presumptions?

Mr. BLAKE.

"Some difference may have been inevitable owing to the differences in the pre-existing conditions of the several provinces. It would be reasonable to attribute any difference in the terms of union, and in the rights of the province, as far as possible to this and by interpretation to confine any variation in legislative powers and other matters to such requirements as were rendered necessary by the circumstances and condition of Manitoba at the time of union."

Lord WATSON.—He said they would not presumably make any alteration in the different provinces except to introduce such alterations as were suitable in the case of each, or were necessary to provide for pre-existing conditions within the province which might not be the same in all. That is his argument, and therefore I suppose he goes on to argue against you that presumably they did not intend to legislate at all as to any state of things subsequently created by parliament.

Mr. BLAKE.—Your Lordship will find later on he adopts a construction which altogether contradicts this premiss, that he adopts a varying construction, a construction which gives an additional variation instead of a harmonizing construction.

"Now let us see what would be the effect of the construction which I have suggested of both Acts—the British North America Act, section 93, and the Manitoba Act, section 22, in their practical application to the different provinces as regards the right of provincial legislatures to interfere with separate or denominational schools to the prejudice of a Roman Catholic or Protestant minority.

"First then, let us consider the cases of Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces which had by law denominational schools at the union. In these provinces any law passed by a provincial legislature impairing any right of privilege in respect of such denominational schools, would by force of the prohibition contained in subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, be *ultra vires* of the legislature and of no constitutional validity.

"Should the legislatures of these provinces (Ontario and Quebec) after confederation have conferred increased rights or privileges in relation to education or minorities, I see nothing to hinder them from repealing such Acts to the extent of doing away with the additional rights and privileges so conferred by their own legislation without being subject to any condition of appeal to federal authority."

I have already combatted that proposition.

Lord WATSON.—That is quite clear from the construction the learned judge put before on section 3.

Mr. BLAKE.—I have already combatted the accuracy of the proposition, because I have pointed out that section 3 is quite wide enough to include the case of prior privileges conferred on Ontario and Quebec.

Lord WATSON.—Has the learned judge not made a mistake where he says “In these provinces any law passed by a provincial legislature impairing any right or privilege in respect of such denominational schools would by force of the prohibition contained in subsection 3 of section 93, &c?” I think that must be a mistake and must mean subsection 2.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my lord.

Lord WATSON.—I doubt it.

Mr. BLAKE.—I think it must be sub-section 1.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He has referred to the first part of subsection 3, which deals with existing denominational schools.

Mr. BLAKE.—Well, but then, my lord, he would not say that it was made *ultra vires*, and of no constitutional validity by means of subsection 3; subsection 3 says nothing as to *ultra vires*.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It must be subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, it is a misprint for 1. Then I have pointed out to your Lordships with regard to that paragraph below line 40 (commencing “should the legislature, &c.”) that increased rights or privileges conferred by post union legislation in Ontario and Quebec on educational minorities may be well protected and are protected to the extent of the right of an appeal under subsection 3 of the British North America Act.

“What is meant by the term provincial authority? The parliament of the Dominion, as shown by the Manitoba Act, hold that it does not include the legislature,” (his Lordship reflects the light of that candle on the imperial legislation)—“for in subsection 2 of section 22, they use it as an alternative expression and so expressly distinguish it from the legislature. It is true the British North America Act did not emanate from the Dominion Parliament, but nevertheless the construction which that Parliament has put on the British North America Act, if not binding on judicial interpreters, is at least entitled to the highest respect and consideration. Secondly, the words “provincial authority” are not apt words to describe the legislature, and in order that a provincial legislature should be subject to an appeal, when it merely attempts to recall its own Acts, the terms used should be apt, clear and unambiguous. To return then to the case of Ontario and Quebec, should any ‘provincial authority’ not including in these words the legislature, but interpreting the expression as restricted to administrative authorities (without at present going so far as to say it included courts of justice) by any Act or decision affect any right or privilege, whether derived under a law or practice existing at the time of confederation, or conferred by a provincial statute since the union still remaining unrepealed and in force, that would be subject to an appeal to the Governor General.”

So that he agrees that post-union action is subject to appeal, but he says that it must not be post-union legislation, though it may be post union action under a provincial statute since the union.

Lord WATSON.—Yes, but then he introduces the important qualification on your proposition in the word “unrepealed.” It must be a statute alive and in effective operation at the time.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—His conclusion is based on the introduction in the British North America Act of the words, “Or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province.” The learned judge is evidently of opinion that there was some change made upon that law applicable to Manitoba, that these clauses were adjusted to fit Manitoba, and that Manitoba, whilst it gets Acts of Parliament post-union which are struck at by sub-section 1, at the same time loses the benefit of the words “or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province.”

Mr. BLAKE.—In the portion I am reading his lordship is not dealing with the Manitoba Act at all.

Lord WATSON.—I may be wrong.

Mr. BLAKE.—He is dealing with the British North America Act, and not with the Manitoba Act.

Lord WATSON.—But he is showing what the British North America Act is.

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Mr. BLAKE.—He is dealing with Ontario and Quebec under the British North America Act, and not with Manitoba at all.

“Secondly, as regards the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, those provinces not having had any denominational schools at the time of the union, there is nothing in their case for sub-section 1 of section 93 to operate upon.”

Lord WATSON.—Did they come in under section 93?

Mr. BLAKE.—Surely, four provinces come in under section 93.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They came in at once. They were two of the four who came in under section 93.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, they were two of the original provinces.

Lord WATSON.—I had forgotten that.

Mr. BLAKE.

“Should either of these provinces by after-confederation legislation create rights and privileges in favour of Protestant or Catholic minorities in relation to education, then so long as these statutes remain unrepealed and in force, an appeal would lie to the Governor General from any Act or decision of a provincial authority affecting any of such rights or privileges of a minority, but there would be nothing to prevent the legislatures of the provinces now under consideration from repealing any law which they had themselves enacted conferring such rights and privileges, nor would any Act so repealing their own enactments be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.”

Of course I have already pointed out the absolutely nugatory character of the power so limited. If you do not include an appeal from the legislative Act itself, as long as you acknowledge that the right of a provincial legislature to mould the law is not within the provisions of an appeal, it is to little, and I may say to no purpose, to provide this special remedy with reference to the case of other provincial authorities.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is true, but, nevertheless, the legislature may have overlooked that fact and not given such an appeal, but given an appeal from the acts of authorities not meaning the legislature. I cannot help thinking that by these continual throwings together of section 93 and section 22 one only confuses and does not assist, I should have said that the logical method of dealing with it would be to look and see what section 22 gives, and then to ask whether there is anything in section 93 which, having regard to the like provision of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, must be added to the provisions of section 22.

Mr. BLAKE.—I should not at all object to that method of treating the case.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Because section 22 is the guiding, governing and special provision relating to Manitoba. Whatever was done under the British North America Act, that is what is done for Manitoba. Whatever is the true construction of those sections Manitoba has got, and Manitoba is to be governed by them. The question then arises, whether there is something more to be added to these, and that depends upon whether having regard to the fact that all provisions of the British North America Act are to apply to Manitoba when it becomes a member of the union unless they are varied by the Manitoba Act, the code (if I may so say) relating to education, in section 22, is to be taken as a substitute for the whole code of section 93, or whether there is something in section 93 which, not being dealt with by section 22 by way of substitution, may be added to it. But to assume that they must be meant to be practically the same, and then to make up your mind what is given by section 93, and therefore to conclude that section 22 cannot give substantially more than section 93 gives, seems to me to have a tendency to lead one off the path rather than guide one to it.

Mr. BLAKE.—I agree.

Lord WATSON.—If you come to the conclusion that both sections applied, it would be different, but when you are starting from the conclusion that only the Act of Manitoba applies to Manitoba, I think that the assumption of what the legislature presumably wanted to do in assimilating, is only calculated to mislead. The first question to determine is, what is meant by the words of the Act of 1870. If there are any ambiguities you may refer to the other.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The only part of the British North America Act which could be applicable, would be the latter part of subsection 3.

Mr. BLAKE.—And that is the only question that is put.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That would be the only part that would be applicable ; but if the effect of that would be to limit (if its operation be more limited than what is contained in subsection 2 of section 22) then subsection 2 of section 22 must prevail, because it is varied.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If you add to it it must only be not because it any way diminishes or detracts from what is given by section 22, subsection 2, but because it adds to it. If so, we must see what it adds.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is precisely the argument. We have all that is contained in section 22 without any limitation on the more general words by means of subsection 3 of section 93. We may possibly have something more if we find that there is in the latter subsection something extra, and not included in or excepted out of section 22.

Lord WATSON.—I think that approaching the consideration of section 22 for the first time, with a great cloud of probabilities and suppositions and analogies from other systems of Governments, is only capable of misleading. If it does not mislead it creates confusion, which is a very admirable way of misleading.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then the Chief Justice continues :—

“ Thirdly, we have the case of the province of Manitoba ; here applying the construction before mentioned the provincial powers in relation to education would be not further restricted but somewhat enlarged in comparison with those of the other provinces.

“ Acting upon the presumption that in the absence of express words the Act of the Dominion Parliament which embodies the constitution of the province withholding from the legislature of the province the normal right of altering or repealing its own Acts, we must hold that it was not the intention of Parliament so to limit the legislature by the organic law of the province.”

His Lordship lays down the canon of construction which he says is to govern.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is what he has already laid down.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

“ What, then, is the result of the legislation of the Dominion as regards Manitoba ? What effect is to be given to section 22 of the Manitoba Act ? By the first subsection any law of the province prejudicing any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools in the province existing at the union is *ultra vires* and void. This clause was the subject, and the only subject, of interpretation in Barrett and Winnipeg, and the point there decided was that there was no such right or privilege as was claimed in that case existing at the time of the admission of the province into the union. Had any such right or privilege been found to exist, there is nothing in the judgment of the Privy Council against the inference that legislation impairing it would have been unconstitutional and void. That decision has, in my opinion, but a very remote application to the present case.”

Then he reads the second subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, and says :—

“ I put aside as entirely irrelevant here the question whether it was not intended by this subsection 2 to confer on the Privy Council of the Dominion appellate jurisdiction from the provincial judiciary, a question the decision of which I may say in passing might well be influenced by the consideration that the power given to Parliament by the British North America Act to create federal courts had not at the time of the passage of the Manitoba Act been exercised.”

I will not trouble your Lordships with that passage.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—We have not to deal with that.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then

“ The first subject of appeal is then, any act or decision of the legislature of the province affecting any right or privilege of the minority in respect of the matters in question. Now, if we are to hold, as I am of opinion we must hold, that it was not the intention of Parliament by these words so to circumscribe the legislative rights conferred by them on Manitoba as to incapacitate that legislature from absolutely and without any subjection to federal control, repealing its own enactments, and thus taking away rights which it had itself conferred, the right of appeal to the Governor General

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against legislative Acts must be limited to a particular class of such Acts, viz., to such as might prejudice rights and privileges not conferred by the legislature itself, but rights and privileges which could only have arisen before Confederation, being those described in the first subsection of section 22."

Your Lordships find the canon of construction is inexorable, and its application compels you to limit this to acts which interfere with pre-union rights.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And so, compelling you, it compels you to say that an elaborate system of appeal provided by the legislature specially applicable to Manitoba meant nothing because the circumstances to which it was applicable never could have arisen.

Mr. BLAKE.—Has no result at all.

"That we must assume, in absence of express words, that it was not the intention of Parliament to impose upon the Manitoba legislature a disability so anomalous as an incapacity to repeal its own enactments except subject to an appeal to the Governor General in Council and, possibly, the intervention of the Dominion Parliament as a paramount legislature, is a proposition I have before stated."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I confess myself I have a difficulty in seeing why to limit the power to make an Act which repeals is a tremendous interference with the legislature, while a power to prevent their making an Act in the first instance is no serious limitation of it. I have a little difficulty in seeing why the one is worse than the other.

Lord WATSON.—The one is a total negation of all right to legislate, the other appears to me to be a good deal within it; that the main purpose of the legislature may be maintained, but to be amended in such a way as not to trample on the rights of particular classes.

Mr. BLAKE.—In fact it cannot be interfered with except so far as it has trampled on rights.

Lord SHAND.—Which is the section which gives the Governor General a right to interfere?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Subsection 2 of section 22.

Lord WATSON.—In the next sentence you are about to read, the learned judge appears to me rather to change his position a little, for what it really comes to is, that if he is right he goes on to say that the right of appeal is confined to what existed at the union; if that be so, legislation, which is struck at by subsection 1, may become the subject of a process of rescission in the ordinary course, and may be cut down as *ultra vires*, or alternatively, according to the learned judge's view, may be treated as *not ultra vires*, but as *intra vires* and mendable by appeal. It seems to give an alternative.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is the view.

Lord WATSON.—I can hardly conceive that the legislature of Canada intended first to absolutely declare that particular legislation on a particular subject was a nullity, and then to allow the nullity to be the subject of appeal.

Mr. BLAKE.—An appeal on the question of its validity.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I suppose the other side would say, I do not know whether they would, and that is not what has been said, that it does not make it null. It is only a direction to the legislature that nothing they do is to have that effect, and the remedy, if they do legislate, is to appeal to the Governor General.

Mr. BLAKE.—That has never been said anywhere. In all the various mazes of the controversy and its various forms, that has never been put forward.

Lord WATSON.—That is a view which, if the learned Chief Justice is correct, I think is a more plausible and reasonable way of putting the case. He says it is absolutely *ultra vires*.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, he says it is null.

Mr. BLAKE.—All throughout it has been conceded that the power of the legislature was limited by this subsection 1.

Lord WATSON.—I could quite understand if subsection 2 was a sort of warning to naughty boys not to do a particular thing, but if they do it so and so will happen. That is not an ordinary mode of legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—

“Therefore the right of appeal to the Governor General in Council must be confined to acts of the legislature affecting such rights and privileges as are mentioned in the first subsection, namely, those existing at the union when belonging to a minority, either Protestant or Catholic.”

That is to say, it is more limited in the future as to the purpose of the appeal, it is more limited as to the classes that can use it, and more doubtful as to the result, and it is based on the theory that the Act is bad, except to the extent that special laws may be passed leaving out the portion which has made the Act void altogether.

Lord WATSON.—Not the Act altogether, only the provision of the Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, the provision of the Act. The Act would not be void if the provision is separable. It might strike at the root of the enactment and so avoid it altogether. In the large majority of cases it has occurred that the *ultra vires* provisions in the Act of Parliament objected to affected only a part, and left the Act itself good.

“Then there would also be the right of appeal from any provincial authority. I will assume that the description “provincial authority” does not apply to the courts of justice. Then these words “provincial authority” could not, as used in this subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, have been intended to include the provincial legislature, for it is expressly distinguished from it being mentioned alternately with ‘the legislature.’ An appeal shall lie from any Act or decision of the legislature, or of any ‘provincial authority,’ is the language of the section. It must then apply to the provincial, executive or administrative authorities. No doubt an appeal would lie from their Acts or decisions upon the ground that some right or privilege existing at the date of the admission of the province to the federal union was thereby prejudiced. In this respect Manitoba would be in the same position as Ontario and Quebec. Unlike the cases of those provinces, and also unlike the cases of the two maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there would not, however, in the case of Manitoba, be an appeal to the Governor General in Council from the Act or decision of any provincial authority upon the ground that some right or privilege not existent at the time of the union, but conferred subsequently by legislation, had been violated. This construction must necessarily result from the right of appeal against Acts or decisions of provincial authorities, and against Acts or decisions of the legislature being limited to such as prejudiced the same class of rights or privileges. The wording of this subsection 2 shows clearly that only one class of rights or privileges could have been meant, and that the right of appeal was therefore to arise upon an invasion of these, either by the legislature or by a provincial authority. Then as the impossibility of holding” (it has become now an impossibility) “that it could have been intended to impose fetters on the legislature or to incapacitate it from repealing its own Acts requires us to limit the appeal against its enactments to Acts affecting rights and privileges existing at the union, it must follow that the right of appeal must be in like manner limited as regards acts or decisions of provincial authorities. This, however, although it makes a difference between Manitoba and the other provinces, is not a very material one. The provincial authorities would, of course, be under the control of the courts; they could therefore be compelled by the exercise of judicial authority to conform themselves to law.”

Lord WATSON.—One observation that occurs to me on that reasoning is this. It may be right or wrong, but I think the learned judge overlooks the fact that in subsection 3 of section 93 the words of the section contain words of limitation which make it necessary to bring in that expression. You have not the words of limitation “existing by law at the union” in subsection 2. It is absolutely necessary—if all legislation, whether prior or post-union as you call it, was to be brought in effectively then it was absolutely necessary to put in these words “or may be after established.”

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly.

Lord WATSON.—But in subsection 2 of 22 you start with the limitation of the general words.

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Mr. BLAKE.—But your Lordship places force on the omission of one set of descriptions.

Lord WATSON.—It was rendered necessary if they meant to make it necessary.

Mr. BLAKE.—If you omit both, the generality is maintained.

Lord WATSON.—I merely mention that I do not think it is conclusive, but it rather weakens the force of the criticism.

Mr. BLAKE.—

“Much greater would have been the difference between Manitoba and the other provinces, if we were to hold that, whilst as regards the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, their legislature could enact a separate school law one session and repeal it the next without having their repealing legislation called in question by appeal, and whilst as regards Ontario and Quebec, although rights and privileges existing at confederation were made intangible by their legislatures, yet any increase or addition to such rights and privileges which these legislatures might grant could be withdrawn by them at their own pleasure subject to no federal revision, yet that the legislation of Manitoba on the same subject should be only revocable subject to the revisory power of the Governor General in Council.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It might have been strange, but if the provincial authority does not mean the legislature, they have not dealt with the Act of legislature. In Manitoba they have dealt with an Act of the legislature, and therefore, however strange it may be, they have done it. They have made that difference. I am not dealing with what the extent of the rights are that are alluded to, and there is this broad and substantial difference. In the one case you are allowed to appeal under the Act of the legislature on this hypothesis, and in the other you are not, and that is brought about by the plainest enactment in the world.

Mr. BLAKE.—His result after all this strained argument and these canons of construction is this :

“I have thus endeavoured to show that the construction I adopt has the effect of placing all the provinces virtually in the same position with an immaterial exception in favour of Manitoba, and it is for the purpose of demonstrating this that I have referred to appeals from the Acts and decisions of provincial authorities which are not otherwise in question in the case before us.”

My opinion is he has aggravated the differences instead of diminishing them by the construction.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If he is right in his construction of the words “provincial authority,” why the legislature has made the marked distinction between them and why there should be an endeavour to fritter away such a distinction as that in the one case an appeal to the Governor General against the legislative Act is allowed, and in the other it is not, I do not know.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I should say the more you fritter it away, the more you are destroying the apparent intention of the legislature to make a difference.

Mr. BLAKE.—

“That the words ‘provincial authority’ in the third subsection of section 93 of the British North America Act do not include the legislature is a conclusion which I have reached not without difficulty. In interpreting the Manitoba Act, however, what we have to do is to ascertain in what sense the Dominion Parliament in adopting the same expression in the Manitoba Act, understood it to have been used in the British North America Act. That they understood these words not to include the provincial legislatures is apparent from section 22 of the Manitoba Act, wherein the two expressions ‘provincial authority and legislature of the province’ are used in the alternative, thus indicating that in the intention of Parliament they meant different subjects of appeal. Again, why were the words contained in the 3rd subsection of section 93 of the British North America Act, ‘or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province’ omitted, when that section was in other respects transcribed in the Manitoba Act?”

His Lordship, once again, I think for the fourth or fifth time, treats the post-union arrangements as the only thing omitted, and says that the section is in other respects the same, whereas, as his Lordship, Lord Watson, has pointed out, that inference is obviated by a reference to the provision including pre-union arrangements. The two are omitted. His Lordship thinks there was only one.

"The reason it appears to me is plain. So long as these words stood with the context they had in the British North America Act, they did not in any way tie the hands of the legislatures as regards the undoing, alteration or amendment of their own work, for the words 'any provincial authority did not include the legislature. But when in the Manitoba Act the Dominion Parliament thought it advisable for the better protection of vested rights—rights and privileges—existing at the union, to give a right of appeal from the legislature to the Governor General in Council, it omitted the words 'or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province,' with the intent to avoid placing the provincial legislature under any disability, or subjecting it to any appeal as regards the repeal of its own legislation, which would have been the effect if the third subsection of section 93 of the British North America Act had been literally re-enacted in the Manitoba Act, with the words 'of the legislature of the province' interpolated as we now find them in subsection 2 of the latter Act. This seems to me to show conclusively that the words 'rights or privileges' in subsection 2 of section 22 were not intended to include rights and privileges originating under the provincial legislation since the union, and that the legislature of Manitoba is not debarred from exercising the common legislative right of abrogating laws which it has itself passed relating to denominational or separate schools or educational privileges, nor is such repealing legislation made subject to any appeal to the Governor General in Council."

Lord SHAND.—I do not see anywhere in his lordship's opinion that he touches the question of what really would be the advantage of an appeal to the Governor in Council, in addition to an enactment that the thing itself should be null.

Mr. BLAKE.—No; I do not find anyone touches on it. I am not able to see the advantage.

Lord SHAND.—If you have an enactment that the thing is null, then the court of law would declare it so, and you do not want the necessity of an appeal to the governor.

Lord WATSON.—If you are referring to these alternatives that are given, I think it shews considerable lack of ingenuity not to be able to suggest some reason. It might be said to give to persons an option whether they wished to get rid of it *in toto*, or have it amended.

Lord SHAND.—So far as it is *ultra vires* they could proceed to the court of law to declare so much *ultra vires*.

Lord WATSON.—I think there is a certain amount of improbability about it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then I come to Mr. Justice Fournier's judgment.

"By the statute 33 Vic., ch. 3, sec. 2 (D.) the Manitoba Act, the provisions of the British North America Act, except so far as the same may be varied by the said Act, are made applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces united by the British North America Act. This Act was Imperialized, so to speak, by 34 Vic., ch. 38, Imp., which declares that 32 and 33 Vic., ch. 3 (D.) shall be deemed to have been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever.

"If we are now called upon to construe certain provisions of this statute, it seems to me that the same considerations will apply as if the provisions appeared in the British North America Act itself under the heading 'Manitoba' and therefore, as stated by the late Chief Justice of this court, in the case of *Severn vs. the Queen* [2 Can. S. C. R. 70] 'in deciding important questions arising under the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for federally uniting the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we must consider the circumstances under which that statute was passed, the condition of the different provinces, their relations to one another, as well as the system of government which prevailed in those provinces and countries.' For

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convenience therefore I will place in parallel columns the sections of the Manitoba Act and the corresponding sections of the British North America Act in relation to education upon which we are required to give an answer.

“What was the existing state of things in the territory then being formed into the province of Manitoba? Rebellion, as I have already stated in the case of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, had thrown the people into a strong and fierce agitation, inflamed religious and national passions caused the greatest disorder, which rendered necessary the intervention of the federal government, and as matters then stood on the 2nd March, 1870, the government of Assiniboia in order to pacify the inhabitants appointed Rev. Mr. Ritchot and Messrs. Black and Scott as joint delegates to confer with the government at Ottawa, and negotiate the terms and conditions upon which the inhabitants of Assiniboia would consent to enter confederation with the provinces of Canada.

“Mr. Ritchot was instructed to immediately leave with Messrs. Black and Scott for Ottawa, in view of opening negotiations on the subject of their mission with the Government at Ottawa.

“When they arrived at Ottawa, the three delegates, Messrs. Ritchot, Black and Scott, received on the 25th April, 1870, from the Hon. Mr. Howe, the then Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, a letter informing them that the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier had been authorized by the Government of Canada to confer with them on the subject of their mission, and that they were ready to meet them.

“The Rev. Mr. Ritchot was the bearer of the conditions upon which they were authorized to consent for the inhabitants of Assiniboia to enter confederation as a separate province.

“These facts appear in exhibit L, Sessional Papers of Canada, 1893, 33 D, and in exhibit N of the same Sessional Paper we see that the following conditions, articles 5 and 7 read as follows:—

“5. That all properties, all rights and privileges possessed be respected, and the establishing and settlement of the customs, usages and privileges be left to the sole decision of the local legislature.

“7. That the schools shall be separate, and that the monies for schools shall be divided between the several denominations *pro rata* of their respective populations.’

“Now, after negotiations had been going on, and despatches and instructions from the Imperial Government to the Government of Canada on the subject of the entrance of the province of Manitoba into the confederation had been received, the Manitoba Constitutional Act was prepared and section 22 inserted as a satisfactory guarantee for their rights and privileges in relation to matters of education as claimed by the above articles 5 and 7. And until 1890 the inhabitants of the province of Manitoba enjoyed these rights and privileges under the authority of this section and local statutes passed in conformity therewith.

“Now, it seems by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, that the delegates of the North-west and the Parliament of Canada although believing that the inhabitants of Assiniboia had before the union ‘by law or practice, certain rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools’—for the words used in subsection 1 of this section 22 are ‘which any class have by law or practice in the province at the union’—had in point of fact no such right or privilege by law or practice with respect to denominational schools, and therefore that subsection 1 is, so to speak, wiped out of the Constitutional Act of Manitoba, having nothing to operate upon.

“But if the parties agreeing to these terms of union were in error in supposing they had by law or practice, prior to the union, certain rights or privileges, they certainly were not in error in trusting that the provincial legislature” (as the legislature of Quebec did *after* confederation for the Protestant minority) “which was being created would forthwith settle and establish their usages and privileges and secure by law and in accordance with articles 5 and 7 of the bill of rights, separate schools for the Catholics of Manitoba, and would make provision so that the moneys would be divided between the Protestant and Catholic denominations *pro rata* to their respective populations. Then once estab-

lished and secured by their own local legislature in accordance with the terms of the union, is not the minority perfectly within the spirit and the words of the Constitutional Act in contending that rights and privileges so secured by an Act of the Legislature are at least in the same position as rights secured to minorities in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario under section 93 of the British North America Act and that subsections 2 and 3 were inserted in the Act so that they might be protected by the Governor General against any subsequent legislation by either a Protestant or Catholic majority in after years?

“In the present reference being again called upon to construe this same section 22, but as if subsection 1 was repealed or wiped out by judicial authority, we must, I think, take into consideration the historical fact that the Manitoba Act of 1870 was the result of the negotiations with parties who agreed to join and form part of the Confederation as if they were inhabitants of one of the provinces originally united by the British North America Act, and we must credit the Parliament of Canada with having intended that the words ‘an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education’ (which are also the words used in the 93rd section of the British North America Act) should have some effect. The only meaning and effect I can give them is that they were intended as an additional guarantee or protection to the minority, either Protestant or Catholic, whichever it might happen to be, that the laws which they knew would be enacted immediately after the union, by their own legislature in reference to education, would be in accordance with the terms and conditions upon which they were entering the union, this guarantee was given so as to prevent later on, interference with their rights and privileges by subsequent legislation without being subject to an appeal to the Governor General in Council should such subsequent Act of the legislature affect any right or privilege thus secured to the Protestant or Catholic minority by their own legislature.

“In my opinion the words used in subsection 2 ‘an appeal shall lie from any Act of the legislature’ necessarily mean an appeal from any statute which the legislature has power to pass in relation to education, if *at the time* of the passing of such statute there exists by law any right or privilege enjoyed by the minority. There is no necessity of appealing from statutes which are *ultra vires* for the assumption of any unauthorized power by any local legislature under our system of government is not remedied by appeal to the Governor General in Council, but by courts of justice.

“Then, as to the words ‘right or privilege’ in this subsection, they refer to some right or privilege in relation to education to be created by the legislature which was being brought into existence, and which, once established, might thereafter be interfered with at the hand of a local majority so as to affect the Protestant or Catholic minority in relation to education. It is clear, therefore, that the Governor General in Council has the right of entertaining an appeal by the British North America Act as well as by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. He has also the power of considering the application upon the merits. When the application has been considered by him upon its merits if the local legislature refuses to execute any decision to which the Governor General has arrived in the premises, the Dominion Parliament may then under subsection 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, pass remedial legislation for the execution of his decision.

“In construing, as I have done, the words of subsection 2 of the 22nd section of the Manitoba Constitutional Act, which is, as regards an appeal to the Governor General in Council, but a reproduction of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, except that the clear, unequivocal and comprehensive words ‘from any act or decision of the legislature of the province’ are added, I am pleased to see that I am but concurring in the view expressed by Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords on the 19th February, 1867, when speaking of this right of appeal to be granted to minorities when a local Act might affect rights or privileges in matters of education, as the following extract from Hansard’s Parliamentary Debates, 3rd Series, February 19, 1867, shows:—‘Lord Carnarvon.—Lastly, in the 93rd clause, which contains the ex-

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ceptional provisions to which I referred, your Lordships will observe some rather complicated arrangements in reference to education. I need hardly say that the great question gives rise to nearly as much earnestness and division of opinion on that as on this side of the Atlantic. This clause has been framed after long and anxious controversy in which all parties have been represented, and on conditions to which all have given their consent. It is an understanding which, as it only concerns the local interests affected, is not one that Parliament would be willing to disturb, even if in the opinion of parliament it were susceptible of amendment, but I am bound to add, as the expression of my own opinion, that the terms of agreement appear to me to be equitable and judicious. For the object of the clause is to secure to the religious minority of one province the same rights and privileges and protection which the religious minority of another province may enjoy. The Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada, the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, and the Roman Catholic minority of the maritime provinces, will thus stand on a footing of entire equality. But in the event of any wrong at the hand of the local majority, the minority have a right of appeal to the Governor General in Council and may claim the application of any remedial laws that may be necessary from the central parliament of confederation.'

"This being so, the next point of inquiry is whether the Acts of 1890 of Manitoba affect any right or privilege secured to the Catholic minority in matters of education after the union, for we have nothing to do with the inquiry whether the Catholic minority had at the time of the union any right by law or practice, that point as I have already stated having been decided adversely to their contention by the decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*. By referring to the legislation from the date of the union till 1890, it is evident that the Catholics enjoyed the immunity of being taxed for other schools than their own, the right of organization, the right of self-government in this school matter, the right of taxation of their own people, the right of sharing in government grants for education and many other rights under the statute of a most material kind. All these rights were swept away by the Acts of 1890, as well as the properties they had acquired under these Acts with their taxes and their share of the public grants for education. Could the prejudice caused by the Acts of 1890 be greater than it has been? The scheme that runs through the Acts of 1871 and 1881 up to 1890, as Lord Watson of the Privy Council is reported to have so concisely stated on the argument of the case of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg* (which is printed in the Sessional Papers of Canada, 1893) appears to have been that 'no rate-payer shall be taxed for contribution towards any school except one of his own denomination'; and I will add that this scheme is clearly pointed out in articles 5 and 7 of the conditions of union above already referred to which were the basis of the Constitutional Act.

"Now, is this a legal right or privilege enjoyed by a class of persons? In this case the immunity from contributing to any schools other than one of its own denomination was acquired by the Catholic minority *quod* Catholics by statute, and Catholics certainly at the time the legislation was passed represented a class of persons comprising at least one-third of the inhabitants of the province of Manitoba. It is unnecessary, I think, after reading the able judgments delivered in the case of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg* to show by authority that the right so acquired by the Catholic minority after the union by the Act of 1871 was a legal right, and that, if it is shown by subsequent legislation enacted by the legislature of the province of Manitoba that there has been any interference with such right, then I am of opinion that such interference would come within the very words of this section 22 of the Manitoba Constitutional Act, which gives a right of appeal to the Governor General in Council from 'any Act of the legislature (words which are not in section 93 of the British North America Act, but are in subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act) affecting a right acquired by the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.'

"The only other question submitted to us I need refer to is the 4th question.

"Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba? The answer to this question is to be found in the second section of the Manitoba Act, 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 3, which says 'from and after the said date

the provisions of the British North America Act shall apply, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the provinces now comprising the Dominion and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act and be applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.' The Manitoba Act has not varied the British North America Act, though subsection 2 of section 22 has a somewhat more comprehensive wording than subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act in relation to appeals in educational matters. A statute does not vary or alter if it merely makes further provision, it is simply an addition to it. The second sub-section is wider but does not vary at all from the third sub-section of the 93rd section of the British North America Act, save in this that there is an addition to it, that it includes it and goes beyond it by adding the words 'and from any Act of the legislature.' The third subsection of the British North America Act provides that in two cases there is to be an appeal. There is nothing inconsistent in the Manitoba Act which says that in *all* cases there shall be an appeal, it goes beyond the British North America Act, it does not vary it, it leaves it as it is and adds to it.

"We see by the opinion expressed by some of the lords of the Privy Council how far the right of appeal extends under section 2 of the Manitoba Act, for in the argument on that question before the Privy Council (Sessional Papers Nos. 33a, 33b, 1893) we read at page 134, that when Mr. Ram, counsel, was arguing on behalf of Mr. Logan in the case of *Winnipeg vs. Logan* he said, 'I venture to think that under sub-section 2 what was contemplated was this, that apart from any question *ultra vires* or not, if a minority said, 'I am oppressed' that was the party who had to come under that subsection 2 and appeal to the government.'

"Lord HANNEN.—It has a right to appeal against *any* Act of the legislature.

"Lord SHAND.—Even *ultra vires*.'

"This being also my opinion, I will only add that, having already stated that I think that we should read the Manitoba Constitutional Act in the light of the British North America Act, and that it was intended as regards all civil rights in educational matters to place the province of Manitoba on the same footing as the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and that subsection 1 of section 22 having been enacted for the purpose of protecting rights held by law or practice prior to the union, but which have been declared not to exist. I am of opinion that subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Constitutional Act provides for an appeal to the Governor General in Council by memorial or otherwise, on the part of the Roman Catholic minority, contending that the two Acts of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba passed in 1890 on the subject of education, are subversive of the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic ratepayers not to be taxed for contribution towards schools, except one of their own denomination, and that such right has been acquired by statute subsequent to the union.

"For the above reasons I answer the questions submitted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as follows;—

"(1.) Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of Manitoba Act, 33 Vic., 1870, cap. 3, Canada? Yes.

"(2.) Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the subsections above referred to, or either of them? Yes.

"(3.) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg* and *Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg* dispose of or conclude the application for redress, based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials? No.

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“(4.) Does subsection 3 of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba? Yes.

“(5.) Has His Excellency the Governor General in Council, power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises? Yes.

“(6.) Did the Acts of Manitoba, relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890 confer on or continue to the minority a ‘right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, ‘or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools’ within the meaning of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, if said section 93 be found applicable to Manitoba, and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council? Yes.”

Then Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU says:—

“I doubt our jurisdiction on this reference or consultation. Is section 4, of 54 & 55 Vic., ch. 25, which purports to authorize such a reference to this court for hearing ‘or’ consideration *intra vires* of parliament? By which section of the British North America Act is parliament empowered to confer on this statutory court any other jurisdiction than that of a court of appeal under section 101 thereof? This court is evidently made, in the matter, a court of first instance, or rather I should say, an advisory board of the federal executive substituted *pro hac vice* for the law officers of the crown and not performing any of the usual functions of a court of appeal, nay, or any court of justice whatever. However, I need not, at present, further investigate this point. It has not been raised, and a similar enactment to the same import has already been acted upon. That is not conclusive, it is true; but our answers to the questions submitted will bind no one, not even those who put them, nay, not even those who give them, no court of justice, not even this court. We give no judgment, we determine nothing, we end no controversy; and whatever our answers may be, should it be deemed expedient, at any time by the Manitoba executive, to impugn the constitutionality of any measure that might hereafter be taken by the federal authorities against the provincial legislation, whether such measure is in accordance with or in opposition to the answers to this consultation, the recourse, in the usual way, to the courts of the country remains open to them. That is, I presume, the consideration, and a very legitimate one, I should say, upon which the Manitoba executive acted by refraining to take part in the argument on the reference, a course that I would not have been surprised to see followed by the petitioners, unless indeed they are assured of the interference of the federal authorities, should it eventually result from this reference that constitutionally the power to interfere with the provincial legislation as prayed for exists. For if as a matter of policy, in the public interest, no action is to be taken upon the petitioners’ application, even if the appeal lies, the futility of these proceedings is apparent.

“Assuming, then, that we have jurisdiction, I will try to give as concisely as possible the reason upon which I have based my answers to the questions submitted. In the view I take of the application made to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, by the Catholics of Manitoba I think it better to introvert the order of the questions put to us, and to answer first the fourth of these questions, that is, whether subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba. To that question the answer, in my opinion, must be in the negative. That section of the British North America Act applies to every one of the provinces of the Dominion, with the exception, however, of Manitoba, for the reason that, for Manitoba, in its special charter, the subject is specifically provided for by section 22 thereof. The maxims *lex posterior derogat priori* and *specialia generalibus derogant* have both here, it seems to me, their application. If it had been intended to purely and simply extend the operations of that section 93 of the British North America Act to Manitoba, section 22 of its charter would not have been enacted. The course since pursued for British Columbia and Prince Edward Island would have been followed. But where we see a different course pursued we have

to assume that a difference in the law was intended. I cannot see any other reason for it and none has been suggested. True it is that words 'or practice' in subsection 1 of section 22 are an addition in the Manitoba charter which the Dominion Parliament desired to specially make to the analogous provision of the British North America Act, but that was no reason to word subsection 2 thereof so differently as it is from subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act. Then this difference may be easily explained, though its consequences may not have been foreseen. I speak cautiously and mindful that I am not here allowed to controvert or even doubt anything that has been said on the subject by the Privy Council. It is evident, to my mind, that it was simply because it was assumed by the Dominion Parliament that separate or denominational schools had previously been in that region, and were then, at the union, the basis and principle of the educational system; and with the intention of adapting such system to the new province, or rather of continuing it as found to exist, that in the Union Act of 1870 the words of subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act: 'Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law, at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province'—were stricken out as unnecessary and inapplicable to the new province. And I do not understand that the Privy Council denies to the petitioners their right to separate schools. However, the reason of this difference between the constitution of the province and the British North America Act cannot, in my view of the question, bring much assistance in the present investigation; the fact remains—whatever may have been the reason for it—that no appeal is given to the minority in Manitoba in relation to the rights and privileges conceded to them since the union as distinguished from those in existence at the union. They have no rights but what is left to them by the judgment in the Barrett case; and, if I do not misunderstand that judgment, the appeal they now claim to (*sic*) is not, as a logical inference, thereby left to them.

"And in vain now, to support their appeal, would they urge that the statute so construed is unreasonable, unjust, inconsistent and contrary to the intentions of the law giver; uselessly would they contend that to force them to contribute pecuniarily to the maintenance of the public non-Catholic schools is to so shackle the exercise of their rights as to render them illusory and fruitless; or that to tax not only the property of each and every of them individually, but even their school buildings for the support of the public schools is almost ironical; uselessly would they demonstrate the utter impossibility for them to efficaciously provide for the organization, maintenance and management of separate schools, and the essential requirements of a separate school system without statutory powers and the necessary legal machinery; ineffectively would they argue that to concede their right to separate schools and withal deprive them of the means to exercise that right is virtually to abolish it, or to leave them nothing of it but a barren theory. With all these and kindred considerations, we here, in answering this consultation, are not concerned. The law has been authoritatively declared to be so, and with its consequences we have nothing to do. *Dura lex, sed lex, judex non constituitur ad leges reformandas. Non licet iudicibus de legibus judicare, sed secundum ipsas.* The Manitoba legislation is constitutional, therefore it has not affected any of the rights or privileges of the minority; therefore the minority has no appeal to the federal authority. The Manitoba legislature had the right and power to pass that legislation, therefore any interference with that legislation by the federal authority would be *ultra vires* and unconstitutional."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is a very wide extension, as it seems to me, or rather a broad interpretation of what was decided by this Board in that case.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, I quarrel very much with this judgment.

Lord WATSON.—I think it might be more briefly stated in the proposition—A minority has no rights.

Mr. BLAKE.—His Lordship did not like to say your Lordships had decided that in so many words.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then he goes on to discuss that.

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Lord WATSON.—It is applicable to either view of the case. As I read these remarks they are equally applicable.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then they must be very admirable remarks.

“I take up now the first of these questions. Does the right of appeal claimed by the petitioners exist under section 22 of the Manitoba Act? And here again, in my opinion, the answer must be in the negative for the reason that it is conclusively determined by the judgment of the Privy Council that the Manitoba legislation does not prejudicially affect any right or privilege that the Catholics had by law or practice at the union, and if their rights and privileges are not affected there is no appeal.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I suppose he is right in saying that the decision does not go that length if subsection 2 only applies to Acts affecting rights existing prior to the union.

Mr. BLAKE.—I quite agree.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And that, I think, is his hypothesis?

Mr. BLAKE.—I think so. His hypothesis is that the section we are now dealing with has to do only with rights and privileges existing at the union.

Lord WATSON.—The learned judge is in error in saying that the judgment of the Privy Council determines anything to the effect he states. It would be conclusive to that effect I quite admit if you add to the judgment of the Privy Council in the Winnipeg case the further decision that the provision as to appeals under subsection 2 against Acts of legislature only applies to those Acts of the legislature which fall under subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—Unfortunately, we did not decide that. That is an open question.

Lord SHAND.—I think you get in the next sentence exactly what the Lord Chancellor has said.

Mr. BLAKE.—

“The rights and privileges mentioned in subsection 2 of section 22 are the same rights and privileges that are mentioned in subsection 1, that is to say, those existing at the union upon which subsection 3 provides for the interference in certain cases of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and it is as to such rights and privileges only that an appeal is given. The appeal given in the other provinces by section 93 of the British North America Act as to the rights and privileges conferred on a minority after the union is, as I have remarked, left out of the Manitoba constitution. Assuming, however, that the Manitoba constitution is wide enough to cover an appeal by the minority——”

Here I quarrel very much with his Lordship's judgment—

“upon the infringement of any of their rights or privileges created since the union, or assuming that section 93 of the British North America Act subsection 3 applies to Manitoba, I would be inclined to think that, by the *ratio decidendi* of the Privy Council there are no rights or privileges of the Catholic minority that are infringed by the Manitoba legislation so as to allow of the exercise of the powers of the Governor in Council in the matter as the Manitoba statutes must now be taken not to prejudicially affect any right or privilege whatever enjoyed by the Catholic community.”

Your Lordships decided no such thing. Your Lordships decided that they did not affect any rights or privileges enjoyed by the Catholic community at the time of the union, which was the only question before you, and was so stated by your Lordships.

Lord WATSON.—What the learned judge means to say, rightly or wrongly, is that that which was not a right or privilege before cannot be a right or privilege after. It does not at all follow there would not have been a right or privilege if there had been prior to 1870 the same legislation in Manitoba that there was between 1870 and 1890.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I should have said reading the judgment on this part of that previous case that if there had been such legislation the *ratio decidendi* would have indicated that the Act of 1890 would have been void.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly, that is the whole argument of the case, and I hold that that is to be deduced from the statement by your Lordships of the character of the legislation.

"It would seem, no doubt, by the language of both section 93 of the British North America Act and of section 22 of the Manitoba charter, that there may be provincial legislation which though *intra vires*, yet might affect the rights or privileges of the minority so as to give them the right to appeal to the Governor in Council. For it cannot be of *ultra vires* legislation that an appeal is given. And the petitioners, properly disclaiming any intention to base their application on the unconstitutionality of the Manitoba statutes, even for infringement of rights conferred upon them since the union, urge that though the Privy Council has determined that the legislation in question does not affect the rights existing at the union so as to render it *ultra vires*, yet that it does affect the rights conferred upon them by the provincial legislature since the union, so as to give them, though *intra vires*, an appeal to the Governor in Council. I fail to see, however, how this ingenious distinction, for which I am free to admit both the British North America Act and the Manitoba special charter give room, can help the petitioners. I assume here that the petitioners have an appeal upon the rights and privileges conferred upon them since the Union as contra-distinguished from the rights previously in existence. The case is precisely the same as if the present appeal was as to their rights existing at the union. They might argue that though the Privy Council has held this legislation to have been *intra vires*, yet their right to appeal subsists, and in fact exists because it is *intra vires*. But what would be this ground of appeal? Because the legislation affects the rights and privileges they had at the union. And the answer would be one fatal to their appeal, as it was to their contentions in the Barrett case that none of these rights and privileges have been illegally affected. Now, the rights and privileges they lay claim to under the provincial legislation anterior to 1890 are, with the additions, rendered necessary by the political organization of the country to enable them to exercise these rights, the same in principle that they had by practice at and before the union, and which were held by the Privy Council not to be illegally affected by the legislation of 1890."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—This board said there was really no practice before the union which could be said to give any right to avoid taxation.

Mr. BLAKE.—It was all voluntary and by individual action.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Any practice in the nature of law governing the school rates.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was the trouble. There was no legal organization of any kind but the exercise of a common right of A and B and C, who were of one faith, to subscribe together for the education of their children.

Lord WATSON.—There was no positive law, and there was no practice having the force of law.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was all.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And further what was said was that whatever the effect of the practice was that was left untouched, that if all that existed was power to subscribe to schools of their own, and pay for them, that power remained—that is the ground.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is the ground of the decision. But you have a series of statutes now creating the rights and privileges your Lordships have described, and you have got an Act which your Lordships have described in that judgment as sweeping away all those rights and privileges, and yet his Lordship finds himself constrained by the effect of the decision of the Privy Council to decide obviously contrary to what would have been his view otherwise.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He did not like the decision of the Privy Council.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is tolerably obvious.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And it may have looked blacker to him than it really was.

Lord WATSON.—It is not quite correct to say that what the board held in the Winnipeg case was that these privileges and rights at the union had not been illegally affected. What the board determined was that they had at that date no privileges which were capable of being affected.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am not certain about that.

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Lord WATSON.—They were not possessed of any privileges within the meaning of subsection 2.

Mr. BLAKE.—It was not before your Lordships to decide, but a question of this kind might have arisen. Supposing there had been subsequent legislation prescribing voluntary denominational schools. It is very absurd to suppose it, for the considerations I have already stated; but I can conceive a right or privilege of that kind being violated if we were not living at the close of the nineteenth century. Then he says:—

“The petitioners, it seems to me, would virtually renew their impeachment of the constitutionality of the Manitoba legislation of 1890 upon another ground than the one taken in the Barrett case, namely upon the rights conferred upon them since the union, whilst the controversy in the Barrett case was limited to their rights as they existed at the union. But that legislation, as I have said, is irrevocably held to have been *intra vires*, and it is not to the petitioners to argue the contrary even upon a new ground. And if it is *intra vires* it cannot be that it has illegally affected any of the rights or privileges of the Catholic minority, though it may be prejudicial to such right. And if it has not illegally affected any of those rights or privileges they have no appeal to the Governor in Council.

“It has been earnestly urged, on the part of the petitioners, in their attempt to distinguish the two cases, that in the Barrett case it was only their liability to assessment for the public schools that was in issue, and consequently that the decision of the Privy Council, binding though it be, does not preclude them from now taking an appeal from the provincial legislation of 1890, the ground that this legislation sweeps away the statutory powers conceded to them under the previous statutes, and without which their establishment and administration of a separate school system is impracticable. But here again it must necessarily be on the ground that these rights and privileges or some of their rights and privileges have been prejudicially affected, that they have to rest their case, and from that ground they are irrevocably ousted by the judgment of the Privy Council, where not only the assessment clauses thereof were directly in issue, but each and every one of the enactments of the statutes impugned, were, as I read that judgment, held to have been and to be *intra vires*.”

Of course they were.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There is some little inconsistency, is there not, because I think in a previous part the learned judge said that the appeal was in cases where it was *intra vires*, but it was not confined to that case.

Mr. BLAKE.—There is some part of his judgment which seems to be a sort of excess in which he does say that:—

“Were it otherwise, and could the question be treated as *res integra*, it might have been possible for the petitioners to establish that they are entitled to the appeal claimed on that ground, namely, that the Statutes of 1890, by taking away the rights and privileges of a corporate body vested with the powers essential to the organization and maintenance of a school system that has been granted to them by the previous statutes are subversive of those rights and privileges and prejudicially affect them.

“They might cogently urge in support of that proposition, and might perhaps have succeeded to convince me, that to take away a right, to cancel a grant, to repeal the grant of a right, to revoke a privilege, prejudicially affects that grant, prejudicially injuriously affects that privilege. They might also perhaps have been able to convince me that the license to own real estate, the authorization to issue debentures, to levy assessments, the powers of a corporation that had been granted to them, constituted for them rights and privileges. And to the objection that no appeal lies under section 22 of the Manitoba charter, but upon rights existing at the union, they might perhaps have successfully answered, either that section 93 of the British North America Act extends to Manitoba, or, if not, that the legislation of Manitoba in the matter, since the union, prior to 1890, should be construed as declaratory of their right to separate schools, or a legislative admission of it, a legislation required merely to secure to them the means whereby to exercise that right and that consequently their appeal relates back to a right existing at the Union, so as to bring it, if necessary, under the terms of section 22 of the Manitoba Union Act.

"However, from these reasons the petitioners are now precluded. If any of their rights and privileges had been prejudicially affected, this legislation would be *ultra vires*, and it is settled it is not *ultra vires*. And the argument against their contention is very strong, that it being determined that it would have been in the power of the Manitoba Legislature to establish in 1871, at the outset of the political organization of the province, the system of schools that they adopted in 1890 by the statutes which the petitioners now complain of, it cannot be that by their adopting and regulating a system of separate schools, though not obliged to do so, they for ever bound the future generations of the province to that policy, so that as long at least as there would be even only one Roman Catholic left in the province, the legislature should be, for all time to come, deprived of the power to alter it, though the constitution vests them with the jurisdiction over education in the province."

There again, of course, there is a most extreme view taken of the meaning to be attached to the legislation. The appeal is not taken away. The appeal is subsisting.

Lord WATSON.—This is merely the conclusion, granting his premises.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

"To deny to a legislative body the right to repeal its own laws, it may be said, is so to curtail its powers that an express article of its constitution must be shown to support the proposition, it is not one that can be deductively admitted. If this legislation of 1890, it may still be further argued against the petitioners' contentions had been adopted in 1871, it would, it must now be conceded, have been constitutional, and that being so, would the Catholic minority then, in 1871, have had a right of appeal to the Governor in Council? Certainly that is partly the same question in a different form. But it demonstrates, put in that shape, that the petitioners have now no right of appeal."

Of course things are just the reverse.

Lord SHAND.—The general ground of the judgment seems to be the decision of this Board.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, it is perfectly obvious that if it had not been for an inaccurate conclusion—

Lord WATSON.—What is given in one subsection is entirely different from what is given in the other. It is not in the nature of a privilege, but you have to give it to them first. Is there nothing given you by law?

Mr. BLAKE.—It is quite a different thing not to give, and having given to take away.

Lord WATSON.—It is quite a different thing getting a privilege and getting none.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then Mr. Justice Gwynne sets out the questions and states the memorials and petitions at very great length. Perhaps your Lordships would hardly desire me to trouble you with them. That goes on at page 190, where he makes a statement:—

"The learned members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council who advised Her Majesty upon the Appeals in the cases of *Barrett vs. Winnipeg* and *Logan vs. Winnipeg*, adopting the evidence of the Archbishop of St. Boniface as to the rights and privileges in relation to denominational schools enjoyed by Roman Catholics before the passing of the Manitoba Act in the territory by that Act erected into the province of Manitoba, say in their report:—"

Lord WATSON.—He merely gives an account of it.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. Then he adds—"

"The judgment then summarily rejects the contention that the public schools created by the Acts of 1890 are in reality Protestant schools, and concludes in declaring and adjudging that those Acts do not prejudicially affect the rights and privileges enjoyed by Roman Catholics in the territory now constituting the province of Manitoba, prior to the passing of the Manitoba Act, taking these rights and privileges to have been as represented by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, and even assuming them to have been secured or conferred by positive law, and so that they are not enacted in violation of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, but are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provincial legislature to enact.

"Their Lordships of the Privy Council in *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. Winnipeg* put a construction upon this section 22, which independently is to my mind

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sufficiently apparent, but which I quote as a judicial enunciation of their Lordships' opinion. They say :—

“ ‘ Their Lordships are convinced that it must have been the intention of the legislature to preserve every legal right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons practically enjoyed at the time of the union.’

“ The language of the section is, I think, sufficiently clear upon that point and all its subsections are enacted for the purpose of securing the single object, namely, the preservation of existing rights.”

Lord WATSON.—The then existing rights.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes ; that is the key note of his Lordship's judgment. Then he proceeds to state the section, and says :—

“ If any law should be passed in violation of the qualification contained in the first subsection upon the general jurisdiction conferred by the section to make laws in relation to education, that is to say in case any Act should be passed by the provincial legislature prejudicially affecting 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, such an Act would be *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature to enact and would therefore have no force, and, as it was to preserve these rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools, whatsoever they were, which existed at the time of the union, that the 22nd section was enacted, it is obvious, I think, that it is against such an Act of the legislature and against any decision of any provincial authority acting in an administrative capacity prejudicially affecting any such right, that the appeal is given by the second subsection, and so likewise the remedies provided in the third subsection relate to the same rights and privileges, and to the better securing the enjoyment of them. The second and third subsections are designed as means to redress any violation of the rights preserved by the section. To subject any Act of the legislature to the appeal provided in the second subsection and to the remedies provided in the third subsection, it is obvious that such an Act must be passed in violation of the condition subject to which any jurisdiction is conferred upon the provincial legislature to make laws in relation to education, and must therefore be *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature ; for the language of the section expressly excludes from the provincial legislature all jurisdiction to pass such an Act. The jurisdiction, whatever its extent may be, which the provincial legislature has over education being declared to be exclusive, there can be no appeal to any other authority against an Act passed by the legislature under such jurisdiction, and any Act of the legislature passed in violation of any of the provisions in section 22, subject to which the jurisdiction of the legislature is restricted is not within their jurisdiction and is therefore *ultra vires*. The appeal, therefore, which is given by the second subsection must be only concurrent with the right of all persons injuriously affected by such an Act to raise in the ordinary courts of justice the question of its constitutionality.”

Here your Lordships are cited again.

“ If any doubt could be entertained upon this point, it is concluded in my opinion by their Lordships of the Privy Council in *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. Winnipeg* (1892 A. C. 445) in the following language :—

‘ At the commencement of the argument a doubt was suggested as to competency of the present appeal in consequence of the so-called appeal to the Governor in Council provided by the Act, but their Lordships are satisfied that the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 do not operate to withdraw such a question as that involved in the present case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals of the country.’

I am quite certain there was no intention of making any deliverance whatever upon the question we now have, and that no such deliverance was at any rate made by the passage I have now cited. I cited it in effect for the purpose of showing that the court indicated rather a leaning the other way, but not more—

“ If an Act of the provincial legislature which is impeached upon the suggestion of its prejudicially affecting such rights and privileges as aforesaid, is not made by the 2nd section of the Manitoba Act, *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature, it cannot be open to appeal under subsection 2 of that section. The section does not profess to confer

upon the executive of the Dominion or the Dominion Parliamentary power of interference whatever with any Act in relation to education passed by the provincial legislature of Manitoba which is not open to the objection of prejudicially affecting some right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which some class of persons had by law or practice in the province at the union."

But it does not profess to alter it at all. That was the phrase in the first. The phrase is omitted in the second, and his Lordship says it does not profess to do the thing which I submit it does profess to do.

"All Acts of the provincial legislature not open to such objection are declared by the section to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, and as the Acts of 1890 are declared by their Lordships not to be open to such objection and to have therefore been within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature to pass, those Acts cannot, nor can either of them, be open to any appeal under the 2nd subsection of this section.

"It has been suggested, however, that the rights and privileges whether conferred or recognized by the Acts of the legislature of Manitoba in force prior to and at the time of the passing of the Acts of 1890, and which were thereby repealed, were within the protection of the 22nd section, and that this was a matter not under consideration in *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. Winnipeg*; and that therefore the right of appeal under subsection 2 of the 22nd section against such repeal does not exist, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in *Barrett vs. Winnipeg*, and *Logan vs. Winnipeg*. This contention appears to have been first raised expressly in the petition presented in October, 1892, although it is impliedly comprehended in the paragraphs of the petition of April, 1890, which is repeated verbatim in that of October, 1892, wherein the Act of the provincial legislature of 1871 is relied upon as having had the effect to continue to the Roman Catholics that separate condition with reference to education which they had enjoyed previous to the creation of the province, and in so far as Roman Catholics were concerned merely to organize the efforts which the Roman Catholics had previously voluntarily made for the education of their own children and for the continuance of schools under the sole control and management of Roman Catholics and of the education of their children according to the methods by which alone they believe children should be instructed.

"But this statute of 1871 and all the statutes passed by the legislature of Manitoba in relation to education prior to 1890 were specially brought under the notice of their Lordships of the Privy Council, and were fully considered by them in their judgment as already pointed out, and if the repeal by the Act of 1890 of the Acts of the provincial legislature then in force in relation to education, constituted a violation of the condition contained in section 22, subject to which alone the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature to make laws in relation to education was restricted, it is inconceivable to my mind that their Lordships having all these statutes before them could have pronounced the Acts of 1890 to be within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature to pass."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is quite right, so they did. They did not consider that a violation of the conditions. The condition referred to is in subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If that subsection is only a remedy for subsection 1 *cadet questio* it is settled by the previous decision.

Mr. BLAKE.—I quite agree.

Lord WATSON.—We did not decide, and I do not think we necessarily laid down or found by our judgment that the Act was *intra vires* and effectual but simply that it did not sin against subsection 1.

Mr. BLAKE.—Your Lordships thought that it was not *ultra vires*, and you expressly stated that you doubted whether it was permissible in considering the question before you to look at the course of intermediate legislation. That is expressly stated, and yet he says that, although your Lordships adjudge that it is not permissible to look at the course of intermediate legislation, you were looking at it and deciding on it.

Lord WATSON.—There is a want of discrimination occasionally between what we do decide and what would be the logical result of our decision if you were to take in

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connection with it one or two propositions established by the judges themselves and not by us.

Lord SHAND.—The learned judge could scarcely have intended to mean those words to refer to the Act of 1890.

Mr. BLAKE.—It is somewhat difficult to suppose that he could have read the decision, and have written those words which he has written.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think the board have the least right to complain of the judgment. It may be erroneous but they speak of the logical result of our judgment, and it would be the logical result, I think, in most cases if we assumed additional law and facts. We are not responsible for that. The judgment is what we have got to review and consider.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. That is his Lordship's judgment, and then we come to Mr. Justice King. He says :—

“It may be convenient first to regard the constitutional provisions respecting education as they affect the original provinces——”

Then he states them. I think that a large part of it your Lordships have already had a good deal too much of.

Lord WATSON.—Did the learned judge suggest any new view or concur in the other views?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You had better read any parts of his judgment you would like to read.

Mr. BLAKE.—Mr. Justice King's was a judgment which favoured my view, and I should like your Lordships to hear it. It will be a variety, at any rate.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, otherwise you would have accepted the suggestion.

Mr. BLAKE.—I hope not. My effort before your Lordships is to give you all the assistance that I ought to give you.

Lord WATSON.—Then Mr. Justice Fournier and Mr. Justice King are those in your favour?

Mr. BLAKE.—Those are the justices in favour of my argument. The learned judge points out that the 3rd subsection of section 93 and 2nd subsection of section 22 deal with a like subject, the right of a religious minority, and so on. Then I will go to page 196, line 33, which is where I think the substantial part commences.

“One difference is, that whereas by the clause in the British North America Act the appeal lies from an ‘Act or decision of any provincial authority’ affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, in the Manitoba Act the appeal lies from ‘any Act or decision of the legislature of the province’ as well as from that of any provincial authority. This was either an extension of the right of appeal or the getting rid of an ambiguity, according as the words ‘any provincial authority’ as used in the British North America Act did not or did extend to cover ‘Acts of the provincial legislature.’

“The addition to the first subsection of the Manitoba Act of the words ‘or practice’ and the addition in subsection 2 of the words ‘of the legislature of the province,’ would (so far as the context of these words is concerned) seem to show an intention on the part of Parliament to extend the constitutional protection accorded to minorities by the British North America Act, or at all events to make no abatement there in.

“Then there is another difference between the language of the third subsection of the British North America Act and that of the second subsection of the Manitoba Act. The former begins as follows :—‘Where in any province a system of separate and dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie,’ etc., while in the Manitoba Act the introductory part is omitted and the clauses begins with the words ‘an appeal shall lie,’ etc., the two clauses being thereafter identical, with the exception that in the Manitoba Act (as already mentioned) the appeal in terms extends to complaints against the effect of Acts of the legislature as well as of Acts or decisions of any provincial authority.

“After this reference to points of distinction, I cite subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act again in full for sake of clearness.

“ ‘An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.’

“On the one side it is contended that in order to give the appeal, the rights or privileges of the religious minority need to have been acquired and to have existed prior to and at the time of the passage of the Act. On the other side it is contended that it is sufficient if the rights and privileges exist at the time of their alleged violation irrespective of the time when they were acquired.”

Then there is a considerable portion of Sir Horace Davey’s argument.

Lord SHAND.—You do not quite adopt that argument now, I think.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Sir Horace Davey was on the other side?

Lord SHAND.—Was he?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, he was on the other side.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You have to deal with cases which are *intra vires*. You say they are clearly *intra vires*?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. Then I go to page 198:—

“In the judgment their Lordships say that * * * there would be a marked and very considerable difference between the corresponding clauses, if in the one case rights and privileges of the religious minority were recognized as subjects of protection whenever acquired, while in the other case they were not recognized as subjects of protection, unless they existed at the time of the passing of the Constitutional Act. Not wanting to put undue stress upon this, let us look at the clauses for ourselves. In subsection 1, Manitoba Act, there is an express limitation as to time, the rights and privileges in denominational schools that are saved are such as existed, by law or practice, at the union. But in subsection 2 nothing is said about time at all, and the natural conclusion upon a reading of the two clauses together is that with regard to the rights and privileges referred to in the latter clause the time of their origin is immaterial. Such also is the ordinary and natural meaning of subsection 2 regarded by itself. Read by itself, it extends to cover rights and privileges existent at the time of the act or thing complained of. The existence of the right and not the time of its creation is the operative and material fact.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If all that was intended by subsection 2 is what has been suggested by the learned judges whose judgments you have read, one would rather have expected to find language simply “affecting any such right or privilege as aforesaid.”

Mr. BLAKE.—That is the whole.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is, according to them, what it means.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. That is the whole, and they were shortening up the clause, as your Lordship sees. The draughtsman was shortening from the British North America Act. Why does he proceed to deal with it in that way?

“And this agrees with the corresponding provisions of the British North America Act where subsection 1 refers to rights, &c., acquired before or at union, while subsection 3 in terms covers rights, &c., acquired at any time. In any other view there was clearly no necessity to add the words ‘or any act of the legislature’ in the remedial provision of the Manitoba Act, for such act would be wholly null and void under subsection 1,”

Which is of course quite true.

“There is, however, an undeniable objection to treating as an appealable thing the repeal by a legislature of an Act passed by itself. Ordinarily all rights and privileges given by Act of parliament are to be enjoyed *sub modo*, and are subject to the implied right of the same legislature to repeal or alter if it chooses to do so. But the fundamental law may make it otherwise.”

Then he cites the legislation and the constitution of the United States which has been already referred to.

“It is certainly anomalous, under our system and theory of parliamentary power, that a legislature may not repeal or alter in any way an Act passed by itself.

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"Still, weighty as this consideration is, I can give no other reasonable interpretation to the Act in question than that, under the constitution of Manitoba, as under the constitution of the Dominion, the exercise by the provincial legislature of its undoubted powers in a way so as to give rights and privileges by law to the minority in respect of education lets in the Dominion Parliament to concurrent legislative authority for the purpose of preserving and continuing such rights and privileges if it sees fit to do so.

"By the British North America Act it was not clear whether the words 'Act or decision of any provincial authority' covered the case of an act of the provincial legislature, or was confined to administrative Acts, but in the Manitoba Act, the words explicitly extend to an Act of that legislature.

"Any ambiguity in subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act is I conceive to be resolved in the light of the corresponding provisions of the British North America Act. As the provisions of the British North America Act are to be applicable unless varied I think it reasonable that ambiguous provisions in the special Act should be construed in conformity with the general Act.

"Passing however, from it as a matter of construction it does not seem reasonable that parliament in forming in 1870 a constitution for Manitoba intended to disregard entirely constitutional limitations such as were three years before established, as binding upon the original members of the confederation. On the contrary by the addition of the words 'or by practice' in first subsection, and of the words 'or any Act of the legislature' in the second subsection, and by the provision of section 23 providing for the use of the French and English languages in the courts and legislature there is manifested a greater tenderness for racial and denominational differences. Further, unless subsection 2 has the meaning suggested, the entire series of limitations imposed by subsections 1, 2 and 3 are entirely inoperative, for the Judicial Committee has in effect declared that no right or privilege in respect of denominational schools existed prior to the union, either by law or practice, and therefore there was nothing on which subsection 1 could practically operate and as there was clearly no system of separate or dissentient schools established in Manitoba by law prior to the union, the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 are inoperative if the rights and privileges in relation to education are to be limited to rights and privileges before the union. There is no doubt that this construction limits the powers of the legislature and restrains the exercise of its discretion, but the same thing may be said of the effect of an appeal against 'any Act or decision of any provincial authority' in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, in case either of such provinces were to adopt a system of separate schools. The legislature might not choose to pass the remedial legislation necessary to execute the decision of the Governor General in Council and the Dominion Parliament could then exercise its concurrent power of legislation, in effect overriding the legislative determination of the provincial legislature. The provision may be weak, one-sided, as giving finality to a chance legislative vote in favour of separate schools inconsistent with a proper autonomy, and without elements of permanence, but if it is in the constitutional system it must receive recognition in a court of law.

"Assuming then that clause 2 covers rights and privileges whensoever acquired, the next question is as to the meaning of the words 'rights and privileges of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education.' Here again, I think, we are to go to clause 3 of section 93, British North America Act. I think that the reference is to minority rights under a system of separate schools, and that it is essential that the complaining minority should have had rights or privileges under a system of separate or dissentient schools existing by law at the union, or thereafter established by the legislature of the province. The generality of the words under clause 2 of the Manitoba Act is to be explained by clause 3, section 93 of the British North America Act, and to have the same meaning as the corresponding words in it. The two remaining questions then are: Was a system of separate or dissentient schools established in Manitoba prior to the passage of the Manitoba Education Act of 1890? And have any rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation thereto been prejudicially affected? One of the learned judges of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba thus succinctly summarises the school legislation of Manitoba in force at the time of the passing of the Act of 1890."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That we need not have. Then you go to line 41?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

"Now, the system of education established by the Act of 1881 was not in terms and *eo nomine* a system of separate or dissentient schools, and if the constitutional provision required that they should be such in order to come within the Act, then the minority did not have the requisite rights and privileges in respect of education. As to this, I have had doubts arising from the opinion that where rights and privileges have no other foundation than the legislative authority whose subsequent Acts in affecting them is impeached, the restraint upon the general grant of legislative authority should be applied only where the case is brought closely within the limitation. At the same time, we are to give a fair and reasonable construction to a remedial provision of the constitution, and are to regard the substance of the thing."

Lord SHAND.—That seems to be the main point. When you are asked what the privilege is, I think it is that which is mentioned there.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord; this set of privileges. I do not say "that" but "these," they are several of them.

"Now, the Roman Catholics were in the minority in 1881, and are still, and a system of schools was established by law, under which they had the right to their own schools—Catholic in name and fact—under the control of trustees selected by themselves, taught by teachers of their own faith, and supported in part by an assessment ordered by themselves upon the persons and property of Roman Catholics, and imposed, levied and collected as a portion of the public rates; the persons and property liable to such rate being at the same time exempt from contribution to the schools of the majority—*i.e.*, Protestant schools. This, although not such in name, seems to me to have been essentially a system of separate or dissentient schools, of the same general type as the separate school system of Ontario, and giving therefore to the minority rights and privileges in relation to education in the sense of subsection 2, section 22, Manitoba Act, and subsection 3, section 93, British North America Act.

"It is true that the schools of the majority were Protestant schools, and that the majority had the same right as the minority; but I do not think that this renders the minority schools any the less essentially separate schools of the Roman Catholics. In Quebec the majority schools are distinctly denominational.

"Then was the right and privilege of the Roman Catholic minority in this system of separate schools prejudicially affected by the Act of 1890? And if so to what extent?"

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then they quote the judgment of the Judicial Committee?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—It is worthy of noting, before you pass on, that the Archbishop, in the description of the privileges, does not describe anything like the privileges which are founded on here.

Mr. BLAKE.—How could he? He had none of them. He was referring to the condition at the time of the union. That shows how much more we have got since.

Lord SHAND.—That is what distinguishes the two cases.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then I think the next passage is on page 202, line 10.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord.

"The question then is whether the language of their Lordships is applicable to this state of things, and whether or not it can be said (changing their lordships' language to suit the facts) that the establishment of the national system of education upon an unsectarian basis is so inconsistent with the right to set up and maintain, by the aid of public taxation upon the denominational minority, a system of denominational schools, that the two cannot co-exist, or that the existence of the system of denominational minority schools (supposing it still in existence) necessarily implies or involves immunity from taxation for the purpose of the other. It rather seems to me that no reasonable system of legislation could consistently seek to embrace these two things, *viz.*, the support of a system of denominational schools for the minority, maintainable through compulsory rating of the persons and property of the minority, and, second, the support of a general system of unsectarian schools, through the compulsory rating of all persons and property, both of the majority and the minority. The effect of such a scheme would be to impose a double rate upon a part of the community for educational purposes.

"The logical result of this view would be that by the establishment of a general non-sectarian system (as well as by the abrogation of the separate school system) the rights and

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privileges as previously given by law to the denominational minority in respect of education were necessarily affected. Of course the minority would obtain equality by giving up their schools, but the present enquiry at this point is whether a right acquired by law to maintain a system of separate schools had been affected by an Act which takes away the legal organization and status of such schools and their means of maintenance, by the repeal of the law giving these things, and which subjects the persons and property of the denominational minority to an educational rate for general non-sectarian schools, instead of leaving them subjected to an educational rate for the support of the separate and denominational schools. It is true that by the Act of 1881 and amending Acts, the exemption was an exemption from contribution to the Protestant schools, and the schools under the Act of 1890 are not Protestant schools, but the substantial thing involved in the exemption under the Acts of 1881 and amending Acts was, that the rate-payers to the support of the Catholic schools should not have to pay rates for the support of the schools established by the rest of the community, but should have their educational rates appropriated solely to the support of their own schools. This was an educational right or privilege accorded to them in relation to education under a system of separate schools established by law, which the legislature, if possessing absolute or exclusive authority to legislate on the subject of education without limitation or restraint, might very well withdraw, abrogate or materially alter, but which under the constitutional limitations of the Manitoba Act can be done only subject to the rights of the minority to seek the intervention of the Dominion Parliament, through the exercise of the concurrent legislative authority that thereupon becomes vested in such Parliament upon resort being first had to the tribunal of the Governor General in Council.

“ Although there are points of difference between this case and what would have been the case if the prior legislation of Manitoba had established a system of separate schools following precisely the Ontario system, I cannot regard the differences as other than nominal, and treat this case as though the Act of 1881 and amending Acts distinctly established a system of separate schools, giving for the general public a system of undenominational public schools and to the Catholic minority the right to a system of separate schools. In such case I do not see how the passing of such an Act as the Act of 1890 could fail to be said (by abolishing the separate schools) to affect the rights and privileges of the minority in respect of education. With some change of phraseology and some change of method, I think that what has been done in the case before us is essentially the same.

“ If the clauses of the Manitoba Act are to have any meaning at all, they must apply to save rights and privileges which have no other foundation originally than a statute of the Manitoba legislature.

“ The constitutional provision protects the separate educational status given by an Act of the legislature to the denominational minority. The view that the effect of this is to restrain the proper exercise by the legislature of its power to alter its own legislation is met by the opposite view that there is no improper restraint if it is a constitutional provision, and that in establishing a system of separate schools the legislature may well have borne in mind the possibly irrepealable character of its legislation in thereby creating rights and privileges in relation to education.”

Lord SHAND.—I understand that this learned judge takes the provision as being quite *intra vires* of this later Act.

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly, my Lord. That concludes the judgments.

[Adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30.]

THIRD DAY.—Thursday, December 13, 1894.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Before proceeding with this appeal, which arises on a reference from the government of Canada, I cannot refrain from alluding to the painful event which has deprived that country of its chief minister. He had received at the hands of Her Majesty a signal mark of appreciation of the high services which he had rendered. He had just been sworn a member of this Council. In a few minutes the hand of death was upon him, and the country he had served so well has been deprived of his most valuable aid. This is not the time or place for eulogy or for an estimate of the services he rendered, but in the great trouble which has fallen upon the Dominion of Canada, I desire on behalf of myself and my colleagues to express our deep sympathy with the government and people of that country, and to associate ourselves with their sorrow.

Mr. BLAKE.—Perhaps your Lordships will allow me, as a resident of that country to which your Lordship has just alluded, to say how grateful I am that your Lordships have thought fit to say a word upon the very tragic event which has occurred, and to assure you that I believe, without distinction of party, the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada will receive with gratitude the expression of sympathy with a grief which they entertain in common.

Mr. EWART.—My Lords, I desire to add a few words upon the two principal points in the case. First upon the question whether subsection 2 was intended and devised as a remedy merely for cases coming within subsection 1. In considering that question I think it will be perfectly fair to regard the section and the first subsection as declaring and limiting the jurisdiction of the legislative assembly. They are both necessary for that purpose and together they complete and finish the subject. The section gives jurisdiction over the whole subject of education which may be represented (say) by the figure 9. The first subsection is a subtraction of certain powers which may be represented by the figure 1, leaving the net result of 8 or 8-9ths of education. It is with this result—8-9ths of the education—that we pass on to subsection 2. The question, then, is whether it is from the 8-9ths the net result, or from the 1-9th, the part subtracted, that the appeal lies. I venture to think that if any one who had never seen these statutes were asked from which of these he thought it more probable that an appeal would be given, he could not hesitate to reply that an appeal would no doubt be in respect of those things with which the legislature was going to deal, and he would be much surprised if he were told that he was quite wrong, that extensive powers of appeal were to be given from the legislature in respect of the subjects over which the legislature had no control and with which presumably it would never in all time to come attempt to deal. If the statute had been giving jurisdiction to a court, instead of to a political body, I do not think there could be any doubt as to the construction. If a statute gave to a court jurisdiction, say, in matters of debt, and provided that it should not have jurisdiction if over £1,000 were involved, and then an appeal was given from any decision affecting anybody's rights, I think there could be no reason to doubt that an appeal was from those matters which were within the jurisdiction of the court and not from those which were withdrawn from that jurisdiction. The only appearance of difficulty, as it seems to me, arises from the superficial resemblance between the language used in limiting the jurisdiction and the language used in describing the circumstances under which an appeal will lie. Roughly, it may be said, if rights are affected, then there is *ultra vires*, and roughly again, if rights are affected, then there is an appeal. But the language is not identical. If it were identical we should be then left to imagine how we could possibly succeed upon an appeal in convincing his Excellency that an *ultra vires* statute had affected us, and how possibly we were in need of legislation to remedy something which really had not happened. But the language, as is pointed out by my learned leader, is very far from identical. On the contrary, as it seems to me, as he has pointed out, it is in almost every point of view in contrast; for instance, if we are to ask who is to complain or who may complain under the different subsections, the answer is that anybody can complain under the first subsection. The statute is *ultra vires*; any one can plead that the Act is *ultra vires*; any one who is brought into an action in which

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that clause comes in question can contend that it is *ultra vires*; but in subsection 2 it is only a member of a particular religious body, and then only in case that religious body be in a minority that any one can appeal. I say the persons are entirely different. Then, if we are to ask what rights are protected we find again a contrast. Under subsection 1 they are rights "at the union," under subsection 2, "any rights," leaving out the words, "at the union;" and then if one regards the circumstances under which complaint can be made under subsection 1, it is if "rights with respect to denominational schools" have been "prejudicially affected," and under subsection 2 it is if "rights relating to education are affected." So with reference to every element there is more of contrast than there is of identity.

Lord WATSON.—Subsection 2 of section 22, and subsection 3 of section 93, admittedly are different in expression. Whether they are or are not substantially identical, it seems to me not going too far to say we have been shown is a debatable question. If the language of subsection 2 is by itself intelligible, and free from ambiguity, we have no occasion to solve that question.

Mr. EWART.—No. These two clauses are not associated. The section, and the first subsection together make up the jurisdiction, and then we pass on to have an Appeal. I am confining my remarks to the Manitoba Act at present, and I am showing the difference between the first and second subsection.

Lord WATSON.—Whether they differ in substance or not, the question still remains a question upon subsection 2 of the Act of 1870. If they differ in substance the one throws no light on the other. If they are identical in substance, the one may throw light to lead you to the conclusion that the two legislatures meant the same thing. But that does not help you to construe the statute.

Mr. EWART.—No; I admit all that. What I was trying to do was to point out the point of contrast between the sections of the Manitoba Act, showing that they had nothing in common. I desire to point out that if that was devised as a remedy for an *ultra vires* statute, that is the only example we have of such an extraordinary remedy; that yet there are plenty of cases of *ultra vires* statutes, and under the scope of the British North America Act there are clauses which would have invited the provision of an appeal if that were thought to be the best or proper way of getting rid of an *ultra vires* statute. For instance, under section 92 of the British North America Act, subsection 10, I find a clause worded in somewhat the same fashion; at all events constructed on the same principles, namely, the subject of legislation given to the provincial legislature "Local works and undertakings" and then a subtraction from that wide gift, "Other than such as are of the following classes;" and yet we never have any appeal, although it is plain that that might be violated in the same way as this clause might be violated. On the other hand we have examples of appeal somewhat at all events of the same nature.

Lord WATSON.—There are two cases in which resort may be had to the Parliament of Canada. The first is, where provincial laws from time to time are requisite for the due execution of the section. The second is, where any decision of the Governor General on appeal is not given effect to by an Act. There are two different cases, and only two cases. They are put alternatively in sub-section 3 of the Manitoba Act. Under the second it is perfectly clear, and there can be no doubt as to what is meant. The Governor General says that such and such an enactment must be modified or altered. If effect is not given to that ordinance or ruling of the Governor General by the provincial legislature, then he may appeal to the Canadian legislature—the Dominion legislature to give effect to it, to do what the provincial government ought in deference to the Governor's ruling, to have done. The language used seems to give by the third subsection to the Canadian legislature more than power simply to repeal a particular clause of an Act, or to declare it null. Perhaps we need not distress ourselves with that. I do not know what to say that particular provision points to. They are empowered to pass laws which appear to the Governor General to be requisite for the due execution of the provisions of the section. One of the things which is to be done in due execution of the section is to avoid legislating to certain effects prohibited by subsection 1.

Mr. EWART.—In that case there would be no appeal at all. They would not require to pass remedial legislation.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It seems to suggest that there might be on the part of the Canadian legislation some prohibitory Act.

Mr. EWART.—To take effect in the future—that they must not do so and so. It seems to me that the appeal lies only in case our rights have been affected, and we have to show, as a ground for our appeal, that some rights have been affected.

Lord WATSON.—It may be; the language is tolerably wide; remedial measures obviously for the purpose of preventing any departure from the terms of this particular clause.

Mr. EWART.—The first clause.

Lord WATSON.—That includes the whole section. It is the two preceding clauses.

Mr. EWART.—My point is that the first relates to *ultra vires* and the second to *intra vires*, and that the third is wide enough to embrace both. Yet in its application it is necessarily confined to the second, because we could only say it was affected by an *intra vires* statute.

I desire to point out that this is not the first instance of an appeal from an *intra vires* statute. My learned friend may suggest that it is somewhat of a novelty, but I can give at least two examples from our constitutional history of something at all events of the same nature. The very early Constitutional Act of 1791, 31 George III, cap. 31, sec. 12, had a provision for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of persons with respect of controversial matters. It is a long section, but the gist of it is to this effect, that whenever any Bill shall be passed containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise of any form or mode of religious worship, or shall impose or create any penalties, &c., in respect of the same, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights—the royal assent was to be withheld for thirty days after the bill was laid before the Parliament.

Lord WATSON.—The provincial parliament does not hold quite the same relation to the province as the Dominion does.

Mr. EWART.—This was an Act of the legislature of Quebec.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You are speaking of a case in appeal in a matter *intra vires*?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—What followed besides that they were to allow thirty days to elapse?

Mr. EWART.—The assent shall not be given, in case either house address Her Majesty to withhold it.

Lord SHAND.—Read the rest of the clause. The substance of it was that during that time there might be an address presented.

Mr. EWART.—Yes, within the thirty days. In fact, there would be an appeal to both houses, or to either house, from *intra vires* legislation in Canada under this statute. Your Lordships will find the same provision, or one almost identical with it, carried into the Union Act of 1840 (3 and 4 Vic., c. 35, sec. 42). That provision was in force right down to confederation.

Lord WATSON.—In both these statutes the imperial legislature seems to have laid down the rule for provincial or Canadian legislation.

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—That is quite within their competence. The Dominion Parliament have, as far as I can see, no power to interfere with provincial legislation upon the subject of education, except in so far as it is given them by these two clauses.

Mr. EWART.—Quite so. It is only an example of the right of appeal given.

Lord WATSON. A right of appeal to the governor, and in a sense an appeal to the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. EWART.—The next highest legislative power. Another example may be given from the British North America Act.

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Lord WATSON.—The power given of appeal to the government, and upon request by the governor to the legislature of Canada, seems to be wholly discretionary in both.

Mr. EWART.—No doubt.

Lord WATSON.—Both in the governor and in the legislature.

Mr. EWART.—Yes. Another example I desire to give is to be found in section 95 of the British North America Act where something in the nature of an appeal was given in connection with the subjects of "agriculture and emigration." Legislative control is given to the legislatures in connection with those subjects, but it is provided that such legislation is only to have effect in and for the province, as long and as far only as is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament of Canada. So that if any minority found itself improperly dealt with or harshly dealt with in any province there would be an appeal over to the Parliament of Canada.

Lord SHAND.—I suppose there is no question upon this; from subsection 3 of the Act of 1867, there is no doubt that in some cases an appeal would lie to the Governor General from any act or decision of the provincial authority?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—The only question is whether "provincial authority" does or does not include the legislature?

Mr. EWART.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—If it were clear that in subsection 4 of section 93 of the Act of 1867, the legislation of the Parliament of Canada was not to extend to the subject matter of subsection 1, it would be almost convincing evidence that the provincial authority was meant to include the provincial legislature, because in that case, on the assumption I put, what would be the use of invoking the power of the Dominion Parliament except for the purpose of over-riding provincial legislation?

Mr. EWART.—That is all.

Lord WATSON.—It is not clear that subsection 4 does not refer to legislation connected with subsection 1. The argument on the other side, I understand, is that the introduction of the Dominion Parliament (and that is the view taken by some members of the court) is to be explained by reference to subsection 1.

Mr. EWART.—I was going to summarize what I have to say. The reasons I offer are in the first place because if 2 was intended as a remedy for 1, the language of 2 would have been very different. It would have been "affecting any such right." And if it had been thought necessary to describe the rights again it would have been done in the same language as before. (2.) Because if 2 be a remedy, it would be given to the same persons mentioned in 1. (3.) Because if 2 is a remedy, it would be given in respect of the same rights as 1. (4.) Because if 2 is a remedy, it would be given under the same circumstances. (5.) Because no such remedy is necessary in respect of void Acts. (6.) Because such a remedy is wholly inappropriate—an appeal on a dry legal question of *ultra vires* to a political body without any reason for its withdrawal from the courts. (7.) Because no such remedy is given in respect of any other *ultra vires* legislation. (8.) Because the relief to be given is not that which would follow upon an appeal from an *ultra vires* act—remedial laws are to be made. If the Governor General thought an act *ultra vires* against which we were appealing, he would not request local legislation to pass an act, and would not ask the Dominion Parliament to legislate upon default, (9.)—which I think was suggested by the Lord Chancellor—because if "provincial authority" does not include "legislature," then the appeal given by the British North America Act is clearly not a remedy for cases within 1; for in that case there would be no appeal from an Act at all.

Lord WATSON.—The governor might be of opinion to-day or this year that it was not desirable in the interests of the community that certain previous privileges given by parliament should be repealed; but ten years hence he might be of a different opinion. If there were legislation of a prohibitive kind included in this remedial legislation, there would be an Act of Parliament in the way of his exercising his discretion on the subject.

Mr. EWART.—He would have to exercise his discretion to begin with to give parliament jurisdiction.

Lord WATSON.—Is there any further jurisdiction given to the Dominion Parliament than to pass measures which would give effect to the opinion or determination of the governor upon points that are completely brought before him by appeal.

Mr. EWART.—I should think not.

I now wish, my Lords, almost as shortly to summarize the reasons why I contend that subsection 2 applies to post-union rights. In the first place, I point to the generality of the statute. It says "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General from any Act," and there is nothing in the section itself to limit the generality of that phrase. It seems to be the requisite of an appeal that some rights should have existed, and it is not material as to the date of their birth. Then I point out also in that connection the absence of the words "at the union." Thirdly, I would suggest that the scope of the Act is to protect minorities, and that not merely in respect of rights that are enjoyed at the time of the union; but it is an Act which is intended to last for a great length of time. It might go on lasting for ever, at all events for a great period of time. In the course of time rights would no doubt be very much changed, the whole system might undergo a change in various respects, and it can hardly be, I should submit, the intention that only rights conserved at the union were to be protected, although those rights would have been supplanted by others which had been accepted by all the denominations of the community, and which were now held in substitution. It would be a bar to the acceptance of any charges of that kind, no matter how beneficial if all safeguard was given up. It seems to me therefore that the first subsection relates to pre-union rights and the second to post-union rights. Then the fourth point I make is that the corresponding section of the British North America Act clearly applies to post-union rights so far at all events as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are concerned. Then I would urge also that this being a constitutional statute, and in some measure a treaty, a very large and a liberal interpretation ought to be given to the language, rather than a narrow and subtle construction, which would have the effect of producing a nullity.

Before closing I would like to say a word or two as to what we are seeking. As it has been already remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer, and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so. It may be that the Dominion authorities may not choose to re-establish us in all the rights and privileges which we enjoyed prior to this Act of 1890, although that was a system that had been approved of by the more important religious bodies, and acquiesced in by everybody, and it remained as a good working Act for a period of nineteen years, and although I may say also that that is the system, or almost the system, which has existed in the province of Quebec for more than a quarter of a century, it may be that the Dominion authorities may prefer the Ontario system, under which there is a closer governmental control—a system under which government control is very complete, under which books are chosen by the government inspectors appointed by government, and all school regulations are made by government. Or it may be that some other system may be devised which will enable the Roman Catholics to teach in schools to which no Protestant child now goes, the religion of its parents under limited circumstances, without thereby being penalised by ostracism from the public school provisions. We cannot tell, nor have I come here instructed to state what the measure of relief will be which will be asked if it be held that the Governor General has jurisdiction to deal with the matter, but this much I think I may properly say that we have no desire to withdraw from the operation of state statutory control. That position we never did possess under the Manitoba statutes, and we do not seek—nor, indeed, can we ask—to be placed in any better position than the position which we occupied prior to the Act of 1890.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—My Lords, I appear with my learned friends, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Bray, for the Government of Manitoba, and although it will not be necessary for me, I hope, to trouble your Lordships at any very great length, having regard to the fact that all the judgments and almost all the documents have been read to your Lordships, I am sure your Lordships will pardon me in a case of so much interest and importance to the Dominion, if I think it my duty to put before you in some detail the various points which arise.

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My Lords, the point, and I submit the only point, which is before your Lordships now may be divided into two: in the first place, is there any appeal from a post-union *intra vires* Act of the legislature, and next, even if that be so, there is the further point whether this post-union legislation including in that term the Act of 1890 affects any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects? Both those points have to be answered in the affirmative if this appeal is to succeed. I propose to suggest to your Lordships that section 22 of the Manitoba Act is the only section which has to be considered. It may be right to refer to section 93 of the British North America Act, but section 22 I submit to your Lordships completely defines the power of the legislature of Manitoba, and no part of section 93 of the Act of 1867 is operative in the sense of having express or definite legislative effect.

Lord WATSON.—It was the intention of the legislature to substitute in the case of Manitoba section 22 of the Act of 1870 for section 93 of the Act of 1867.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Your Lordship has put the proposition which I am endeavouring to submit. That is the view I take—section 22 says this at the beginning of it: "In and for the province the provincial legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions." Those are the provisions following in section 22, and it seems inconsistent with that to say that it is not only subject and according to the following provisions but also subject and according to such provisions of section 93 of the British North America as in any way are not identical.

Lord WATSON.—It might be suggested that in 1870 this province is brought in the same way within the provisions of the Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You must take it with this, that section 93, unless there is reason shewn to the contrary, would *prima facie* be applicable to Manitoba. You have to shew that section 93 has been varied by the Manitoba Act in order to make it inapplicable. It does not rest on them to make it applicable; it rests on you to make it inapplicable by shewing that it has been varied by the Manitoba Act.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Is that quite so having regard to section 2? Section 2 says: "The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more, but not the whole, of the provinces now composing the Dominion." Section 93 does not affect the whole of the provinces in the Dominion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, surely, section 2 says "now composing," that is at the time that that Act was passed. At that time section 93 applied to the whole of the provinces.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Subsection 3 of section 93 which is the only material point of difference, does not apply, because that is "where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—"Or is thereafter established." That subsection applied to all the provinces forming the Dominion.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—There are no separate or dissentient schools in Manitoba.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—This has nothing to do with Manitoba: "now composing the union" did not include Manitoba. It was the then provinces. Subsection 3 applied to all the then provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No; I think my learned friend admitted that it did not. It did not apply to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Subsection 3 clearly applies to all the provinces of the Dominion.

Lord WATSON.—The Imperial legislature in the Act of 1867 left niches to be filled by other provinces. As soon as those other provinces came in they were within the terms of section 93, but I quite admit, in this case, the terms upon which Manitoba came into the federation were settled by the Dominion Parliament, otherwise they could not have exempted Manitoba from the provisions of section 93.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Let me now proceed with section 2. I stopped at those words “now composing the Dominion.” Then we come to this: “and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act.” Then when you come to section 22, I suggest to your Lordships that it is varied by this Act, because there is an express assertion that the exclusive power to make laws relating to education is subject and according to the following provisions.

Lord SHAND.—To what extent do you concede that you look at subsection 3 in the construction of subsection 2 of the Act of 1870?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I say you must not look at it at all, except so far as it may be, and I suppose is, legitimate in a Constitutional Act of the province of Manitoba to look at the general legislation of the whole Canadian Dominion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Beyond that you must surely look at it for this purpose. The only thing that makes it inapplicable is that it is varied by this Act of 1870. In order to see whether it is varied or not you must see what it says, and therefore you must see what the variation is, otherwise you cannot come to the conclusion that it is varied and inapplicable. It is something more than looking to a piece of general legislation.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Your Lordships will bear in mind the point I was endeavouring to make was that on the face of section 22 it is exhaustive and complete, because it says they may make laws subject and according to the following provisions.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is that conclusive? On the other hand, if 93 is applicable, it is conceivable that it might import a further condition. Supposing there were some condition entirely different from those with which we are dealing, those found in 93 and in 22, and that that separate and independent condition were found in 93, I am not at all sure that it would be clear that that would be inapplicable. You see, *primâ facie*, it is incorporated. *Primâ facie*, all the conditions of 93 apply to Manitoba. You have got to see whether they do or do not, by seeing whether they have been varied “except so far as the same,” that is, except so far as the provisions to be found here and the conditions to be found have been varied. It is quite conceivable that there might be certain conditions added in the case of Manitoba, and yet that some of the conditions of the British North America Act might still be applicable.

Lord WATSON.—What I think was the intention of the Dominion Parliament in enacting that statute of 1870 was this, they meant to re-enact section 93 with alterations which would make it suitable to the circumstances of Manitoba at the time.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes, and to make it a complete code of legislation with respect to education for Manitoba.

Lord WATSON.—I think that is so. If they had left out a substantive provision that would have otherwise applied to Manitoba. I think that omission would probably show that they did not intend that particular provision to apply in the case of Manitoba.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That of course is my submission.

Lord WATSON.—They have left out that which obviously does not apply.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—But, my Lord, even if that be not so, on the mere face of section 22 I submit it is.

Lord WATSON.—Your contention is, and I feel very much inclined to agree with it, and I do not think it was seriously disputed on the other side, and I do not think it very materially affects the question we have to decide—I think it was intended that that clause 22 should comprehend the whole code of legislation with respect to education in Manitoba.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No doubt.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That there should be, in short, a variation of section 93. If it is not a variation of section 93, then section 93 would be applicable.

Lord WATSON.—They have repeated these provisions in 93 which they have intended to apply, and have left out those provisions in 93 which they intended not to apply, and have inserted provisions which, whether differing or not, in substance are certainly differently expressed.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That is the first point which I desire to make, and that is the point on which I think three judges took the view I am addressing to your Lordships, and two took the other view.

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Lord SHAND.—Do you mean the two judges in minority would not have come to the same conclusion without subsection 3 of the British North America Act?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I do not know that I can quite say that; I am not putting my case so high as that.

Lord SHAND.—I think it could not be put so high as that.

Lord WATSON.—There are some strong statements to the effect that it ought to be assumed; that the intention was to assume it.

Lord SHAND.—I rather read the two judges, as putting it alternatively, that with the act of 1870 alone they would come to the same result, but with the light of the Act of 1867, it was made clearer.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I venture to think they were influenced undoubtedly by the conviction which they formed that subsection 3 of section 93 so far as it differed from section 22 assisted their view and enabled them to arrive at the decision which they did arrive at.

Now, my Lords, dealing with section 22, and with section 22 alone for the present, what is its object? I venture to submit to your Lordships that its object is to define and to limit the exclusive powers of legislation which were given to the provincial legislature of Manitoba in and for Manitoba. It shows an intention to preserve the rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools which existed at the union and those only. It enabled the legislature to pass a law affecting and prejudicially affecting any right or privilege with reference to denominational schools which was created only by post union legislation and which was not in existence at the date of the union. And further that the only effect of subsection 2 is to give a special means of testing whether the legislature has or has not gone outside of the limits imposed upon it by subsection 1. Now, my learned friends have argued that cannot be. They say that cannot be because if the Act is *ultra vires* that is a point which may be raised, and properly raised, in proceedings in the ordinary courts of law.

Lord WATSON.—Then it really and truly comes round to this contention that in construing subsection 2 you must read the words “affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority” just in the same way as though they ran “affecting the aforesaid right or privilege.”

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Aforesaid does not say anything about majority or minority—“affecting the rights aforesaid” you substitute for “affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority relating to education.” Is not there rather an objection at the outset to such a construction from the altered language of subsection 2? The words at the end are very much wider than the words of subsection 1. Would it be according to ordinary rules of construction to limit them in that way?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I suggest to your Lordships there was a special reason for giving this means of testing.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I am not on the “means of testing.” Suppose you are right in saying you can shew reasons which would justify them, what I am calling your attention to is your argument that this second subsection relates only to matters referred to in the first. What I am pointing out is that where you have such a change of language as you have here for the words “any right or privilege which any class have by law or practice in the province at the union.” and when you find instead of those the words “affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in reference to education,” the ordinary rules of construction suggest that the second *primâ facie* means something different from the first.

Lord WATSON.—If the legislature had chosen so to limit the right of appeal expressly to the aforesaid right without saying anything more, I should not have been prepared to challenge the propriety or reasonableness of what they had done, but it does not in the least follow that I am to be guided by that circumstance.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—In considering subsection 2 and subsection 3 also, it may be necessary, and probably is necessary, to consider what are the functions of the Governor General. Has he any judicial character?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I think the primary question is to determine what the second applies to, which is independent of the functions of the Governor General. The functions of the Governor General come in later.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Section 2 begins by saying: “An appeal to the Governor General shall lie.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The question is, from what? You say only from an Act which infringes the rights which are protected by subsection 1. That is the first step you have to take.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I do not deny that “Act” includes “statute” here, but “Act” does not mean “statute.” “Act or decision of any provincial authority” means something done by the legislature or provincial authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The only way in which the legislature acts is by statute, is it not?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Is that quite so? Certainly that would not be the case with a provincial authority. The same words apply to both.

Lord WATSON.—And provincial authority under this clause is distinguished.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes, it is. I submit although the word “Act” would include a statute of the legislature, yet it is not in terms so described, but it is said to be subject to an appeal because it is something which is contrary to the main purpose, object and intent of the Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—As applied to the legislature does not that mean statute?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—It would include it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What else can the legislature do but enact?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—There may be resolutions passed. There may be various acts. They might have done some things not in the shape of an Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—We are not talking of an assembly which may have some prerogatives at common law.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think any resolution of the assembly which was not in the form of an Act and not sanctioned by the crown would affect private rights.

Mr. BLAKE.—The legislature is composed of the lieutenant governor and the assembly. It is an Act of the legislature.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That still leaves open a question which I desire to submit to your Lordships. My friends say this cannot apply to an *extra vires* statute.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I do not think they said it cannot apply.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I think my friend's argument went to that length.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They said it cannot apply in this sense that the provision affecting them, if it were void under subsection 1, could not be described as an Act of the legislature, because an Act of the legislature must mean something which it effectually does and not something which it purports to do and does not.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Is that right? It is not of course usual to provide any machinery for deciding the abstract question whether a by-law of a corporation or an act of a subordinate legislative authority is or is not valid.

Lord WATSON.—It does not seem very probable *prima facie* that there should be a reference given to the governor to consider whether an act which this statute declares to be *ultra vires* shall be retained on the statute book or shall be modified. What is given to the governor is a discretion to do what he thinks fit on appeal. How is he to exercise that discretion in the case of an Act which has been declared by the Imperial legislature itself or the Dominion legislature, acting under the authority of the Imperial legislature to be in itself *ultra vires*?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I should answer your Lordship's question by saying that he is judicially to determine. Of course he had the opportunity of taking the opinion of the court and ultimately the opinion of your Lordships of the Privy Council.

Mr. BLAKE.—He had not at the date of the Act.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That is true.

Lord WATSON.—I should think that was the only case in which an appeal contemplated—if that case is included it is the only case in which an appeal contemplated by subsection 2 would be judicial.

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The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You would have a rather curious state of things, because supposing the governor said that it was *ultra vires*, and accordingly told them to pass an Act, and they did not, and then the Canadian Parliament proceeds to legislate, and then the matter goes on as it might before a court of justice——

Lord WATSON.—And both Acts are invalid?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That may be.

Lord WATSON.—I apprehend that the appeal to the governor is an appeal to the governor's discretion. It is a political administrative appeal and not a judicial appeal in any proper sense of the term, and in the same way after he has decided the same latitude of discretion is given to the Dominion Parliament. They may legislate or not as they think fit.

Mr. BLAKE.—Only within the limits of his discretion; they cannot go beyond.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—He has to decide whether it affects any right or privilege.

Lord WATSON.—That is not before us now.

Lord SHAND.—Suppose both were legitimate, an appeal to the court of law and an appeal to the Governor General in Council even in the case of an *ultra vires* statute that would not settle this question by any means. It might quite well be so.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I was now dealing with the matter by steps. I say first of all this does include an appeal in respect of an *ultra vires* Act.

Lord SHAND.—You must no doubt look to the exact language of the section, but then you must see how it is controlled by the reason of the thing. I do not think it at all shuts out the question we have to deal with, even supposing it was done as you were suggesting.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That may be so, but now what light does subsection 3 throw upon it? Subsection 3, I venture to think, throws a great light upon it and helps us very much. "In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section." That must mean, I submit to your Lordships, to give effect to subsection 1 of section 22.

Lord WATSON.—It does not require legislation to give effect to the leading part, the introductory part of that section.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Legislation might be necessary to wipe out an Act, whether wholly or in part.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—To annul the Act altogether.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—To clear the statute-book of that which was null and void, which was *ultra vires*. It goes on, "or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and so far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you suggest that the Dominion Act of Parliament is to be an Act annulling a void enactment of the provincial parliament?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That is my submission, because subsection 3 is divided into two parts, as Lord Watson pointed out. The first gives the Canadian Parliament power to legislate on the recommendation of the Governor General without any appeal to him under subsection 2. It is a separate and distinct power. The Governor General may say, "This Act which has been passed by the legislature of Manitoba is one which is *ultra vires*, one which is inconsistent with subsection 1. That ought not to be a matter of doubt that ought to be left to be decided by a private action which might be raised between a subject of Manitoba and some rating authority or otherwise, but it ought to be got rid of by the Parliament of Canada in order to secure "the due execution of the provisions of this section." The first part of subsection 3, I submit to your Lordships, must plainly apply and apply only to subsection 1.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I do not see why.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—My Lord, the first part of subsection 3 contemplates a case where no appeal has been made to him at all.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—I do not quite follow that. You say the first part of subsection 3 applies to a case where there has been no appeal to him.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I suggest so.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Why is that?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The words are: “In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But the “due execution of the provisions of this scheme” means when there has been an appeal made to him, it is in order to carry out his views upon that appeal, that is all.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—With submission, is that consistent with the following words: “Or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority?”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, because there might be a decision which would not be a legislative Act. They might be affected in two ways, they might be affected by an administrative act, they might be affected by a legislative act, and in both cases therein is an appeal given.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—But subsection 3 deals with remedial laws in both cases.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It might be, if there was an appeal against an administrative act which was not put right, you might have to have a remedial law in order to take away that power which had been abused.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I submit to your Lordship that subsection 3 is merely intended to provide for the due execution of the exclusive power of legislation in the matter of education which is given to the province of Manitoba, and that it has no reference whatever to anything except a matter which is outside the powers of Manitoba in this section, and something which is necessary to secure the due execution of the provisions of this section.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—On that point of course we cannot but look to the effect of section 93 if that view be correct, because if “provincial authority” in section 93 does not include “legislature” in subsection 3, then it is quite clear—at least it strikes me so—that the appeal which is given by subsection 3 must apply to subsection 1.

Lord WATSON.—I do not understand this altogether. There was good deal of argument and a great deal of expression of opinion in the court below, which I hardly follow, upon the improbability of the Dominion legislature superseding the provincial legislature. They have done so in some cases, and the question is in what cases. They have most unquestionably substituted the Dominion legislature, and laid upon them the duty of considering and doing everything proper to be done to effect that which the provincial legislature ought to have done. That is to a very large extent at any rate affecting their legislative powers.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—This brings me, my Lord, to the next point I was coming to, which is this—I say it is contrary to principle that an admittedly *intra vires* statute cannot be revoked by the legislative body which creates it. Now, there is no similar restriction, so far as I am aware, to be found in the legislation of Canada. I have looked through the Act carefully, and I am not aware of any instance, nor have my learned friends referred to any instance in which an admittedly *intra vires* Act cannot be revoked by the body which admittedly rightly passed it originally.

Mr. BLAKE.—I was stopped on that point.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The revocation might give a right to appeal on the ground that it destroyed certain rights. For example, let me take a case. You say that it is applicable to the provisions of subsection 1. Supposing that there had been in Manitoba some rights and privileges (it was clearly thought there were) existing at the time of the union. Supposing that immediately after that the provincial parliament had passed a law putting into the shape of an enactment all the rights that existed, and repealed any pre-existing law. At that time those rights and

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privileges would have been perfectly secured by that Act, and they would have been secured by that Act alone. Suppose they had repealed that Act, it would not have revived the former law. You say they have perfect power to repeal it, so they have, but the question would arise, what was the effect of that repeal.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—It would not be competent for them to interfere with a right existing by law prior to the union.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Quite so, and when you are saying that there must be an absolute right to repeal, it might be that their repeal would be effectual as to certain provisions, and ineffectual as to others. This right of repeal would not be complete, because there were certain rights which they could not affect, even by a repealing Act.

Lord WATSON.—You seem rather to ignore this fact that whilst it was not competent for them prejudicially to affect or to repeal rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools which were possessed by anybody prior to the union, it was entirely within their legislative competency to do anything to give effect to those rights.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The view I present to your Lordships is this, not that there were no rights and privileges at the date of the union, because I do not understand your Lordships in the Barrett case decided that there were no rights or privileges existing with regard to denominational schools at the date of the union. The only decision was this, that there were no rights or privileges which were affected by the Act of 1890.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But those rights and privileges must have been of a very limited character.

Lord SHAND.—Can you suggest any rights or privileges prior to the union?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I can suggest to your Lordships many rights which they had then which could have been interfered with. For instance, if an Act were passed compulsorily requiring every child to attend the public schools, and disabling any child attending denominational schools, that would be an interference with a right or privilege, and I apprehend that would have been an *ultra vires* Act, and that this board would have so decided.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is that quite certain that they enjoyed the right or privilege of not going compulsorily to a public school?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No, but they enjoyed the right or privilege of going to a denominational school, and if they are compelled to go to another school it necessarily follows that they cannot go to a denominational school. My construction, therefore, does not render subsection 2 nugatory, it leaves it perfectly operative, and there are many cases to which it might apply.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If you look at the corresponding subsection of section 93 and see what was the nature of the rights of the minority which it was intended to protect, it does not go very near that, I think, because you cannot look at section 93 of the original Act without seeing that the separate class, whether by that was meant the Catholics where the Protestants were in the majority, or whether it was meant specially for Protestants where Catholics were in the majority, it was the rights in respect of that particular class which were intended to be protected. Practically speaking, there is no such protection in Manitoba if you are right.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That may be so, but of course the language of section 22 is very different from that of section 93 on that point.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I mean it is very difficult to shut one's eyes to the fact that at the time the Manitoba Act was passed—one is entitled to look at the circumstances—you had a Catholic and Protestant population nearly balanced; you had notoriously (for that you may certainly look at this legislation, and indeed it is common knowledge) the Catholic part of the population set upon separate schools for their denomination. It is with a view to the protection of rights of that sort that this legislation is passed. Practically your contention would place Manitoba in a worse position for the Catholic minority as it might be or the Protestant minority as it might be, in a position of less protection than you get in Ontario.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I accept that. It is undoubtedly so. That is the effect of the legislation according to my submission. They are put in a different position, and

it may be in a worse position. Now the opposite view lands my learned friends, I venture to think, in this difficulty—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You have not yet grappled with my difficulty, it is not touched by any observations you have made. It is true that the language of subsection 2 seems to indicate that the Act of the legislature which is to be the subject of the right of appeal is not that which affects the rights referred to in subsection 1, because the language is altogether different. Subsection 1 deals with affecting “any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union;” subsection 2 in terms gives an appeal from “any Act of the legislature affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.” The words are different, presumably they mean a different thing. It is for you to show that they must mean the same. The onus is entirely on you when those wide words are used.

Lord WATSON.—There is not only a change in the language used, but whereas in subsection 1 the right and privilege referred to is a specific and limited right and privilege, in the other it is in the widest possible terms, “any right or privilege.” There are no words of reference back to subsection 1.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You are asking us to limit very general wide words, and to construe them as if they were much narrower and applied only to the right referred to in the 1st subsection. Now, I do not say that in some cases there may not be arguments for saying that you must put, and that you cannot help putting, upon wide words a narrow meaning, but that meaning is only to be given if you are driven to it, if from some part of the Act you see that you cannot read it or give effect to it reasonably without doing so; *prima facie*, however, you have the words, and that is the point you have to grapple with.

Lord WATSON.—You infer some coercive words into the Act which imply that a more limited meaning must be given,

Lord SHAND.—The words of subsection 2 are “affecting any right or privilege.” That is very general, but then it is ‘affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority.’ That is different language to the language of subsection 1.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I am coming to that as a separate point, if your Lordship will pardon me.

Lord WATSON.—The limitation is in point of time in subsection 1; there is no limitation in point of time in subsection 2.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The way I desire to put this to your Lordships is, that from the nature of the powers and from the context and from the reason of the thing, subsection 2 must be limited to an Act which infringes such a right or privilege as could not be touched by an *intra vires* Act, and I ask your Lordships to come to that conclusion, because in section 22 the exclusive power of making laws relating to education is given to the provincial legislature. I gather that the Canadian Parliament would have no power to pass a new Education Act: it could not do that.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Why not?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—All it could do was to make remedial laws.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is not given exclusively. It is given exclusively, “subject to the following provisions,” and if you find the following provisions in certain cases enabled the Parliament of Canada to legislate, it seems to me that it means that so far it is not exclusive.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—But it is only “remedial laws for due execution of the provisions of this section.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is if an Act has been passed which on appeal is thought to contravene rights which are intended to be protected, that is intended to enable the Dominion of Canada to pass, if the legislature of the province will not pass a law relating to education which will set that right.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—If the authority of the Dominion Parliament is once properly invoked, what limit is there to their powers of remedying any mischief that has been created?

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Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—All it could do would be to make “remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section” in order to see that nothing goes beyond the provisions of this section, but they could not pass a new Educational Act.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It might be necessary, surely?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It might be necessary to determine that certain officials should only have certain limited powers, or it might be necessary to vest rights in trustees. There are a hundred cases where it might be necessary to give effect to the intention of this section and to protect the rights acquired. I am not dealing with the question whether there are any denominational schools.

Lord SHAND.—Supposing the legislature passed an Act which admittedly did affect these privileges prejudicially, your argument is that that is not a matter intended to be within their province at all.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Does your Lordship refer to the question of dealing with an ante-union privilege?

Lord SHAND.—I understand that the contemplation of these sections is that in and for the province of Manitoba the provincial legislature is to have exclusive power?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Certainly.

Lord SHAND.—But if they were to proceed to pass an Act of Parliament which admittedly and avowedly was intended to prejudice the rights of certain persons with regard to education, your argument is that it would be beyond their power?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—You start this part of your argument by saying that the legislature of Manitoba is to have exclusive legislative powers in the matter. But that is not in the Act. They are to have exclusive power except in so far as it is qualified by the provisions of the Act, and that leaves it open. We cannot assume that the legislature meant to give them the entire exclusive power without the qualification of these provisions, and the only question really is to what extent is their exclusive right qualified by the provisions of the section. You cannot take any benefit from the assumption that the legislature did give or meant to give them the whole power. They did not mean to give them the exclusive power.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—They had the exclusive power till they overstepped the limits of the section. When they did that I do not see any limit to the remedy which the Dominion Parliament might apply, except the mischief which had to be remedied.

Lord WATSON.—I think they have gone rather beyond that. Unless your construction of subsection 2 is right, in other words if “any right or privilege” include the other rights, they have a legislative power and can affect those rights, but their legislation affecting those rights may be set aside by the Governor General, and if they will not give effect to the Governor General’s ruling then effect can be given to it by the Dominion Parliament.

Lord SHAND.—At the same time the expression used in giving power to the Dominion Parliament is “then and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws.”

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That is my point. I am now using this, of course, to meet the Lord Chancellor’s observation.

Lord SHAND.—That would mean putting things back as far as they could by remedial laws, not initiating a new law that might be mischievous in itself.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think it necessarily means that. I think “remedial laws” here means to do what the provincial legislature ought to have done in the execution of the Act.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—There is a limit imposed upon the exclusive power of the Manitoba legislature to correct laws.

Lord WATSON.—If it is anything it is a qualification of their exclusive power. It is simply to correct something that has been wrongly done, not to legislate themselves upon the subject of education one hair’s-breadth further than to set right what has been wrongly done.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Exactly. Nothing is wrongly done which is *intra vires*.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That of course is the whole question.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—This Board has decided of course that the Act of 1890 was not wrongly done.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They have decided that it is *intra vires*. That is not saying that it is not wrongly done. I think there has been some confusion of view in some of the judgments below. It is said that this board has decided that the Act was *intra vires*, and that therefore it follows that they cannot infringe the provisions of subsection 2, but that of course is the whole question.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—What I desire to urge is, not that the Barrett case decided this. I do not think it did.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They have said that it did not infringe subsection 1 because it did not affect “any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union.” They have not said that it did not affect the rights or privileges of a Roman Catholic minority in relation to education.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—But what are the provisions of this section which can be applicable to a case like the present? There is no “remedial law” required in dealing with a statute of the Manitoba legislature which is *intra vires*. There is no “remedial law” necessary.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I confess the words “remedial law” point, to my mind, to legislation and not to merely annulling something which the legislature has said shall be annulled. You cannot call the mere execution of the section a “remedial law.” And they are not to go beyond what is necessary.

Lord SHAND.—And it is “in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require.”

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes. Now, it does not require at all remedial legislation to annul an *ultra vires* law.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Except that it is the mode of getting rid of an Act.

Lord WATSON.—You suggest this would be a mere declaratory Act, declaring that the original law was wrong.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is that not rather straining the words, “as far as the circumstances of each case require?” In that case “the circumstances of the case” would always “require” precisely the same thing—simply to annul the law.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The circumstances might not require the annulment of the whole law. They might require a declaration of the invalidity of a part of the law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But in each case it would be annulling a law; there would be no variation from case to case.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No, it would be declaring that the law was either wholly or, as the circumstances of the case might require, partially void.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If that is all that was meant it would have been very simple to have put it in very different language. That is not a conclusive argument I quite agree, but the language does not seem to be very appropriate language. You say subsection 3 tends to show that subsection 2 must mean something less than at first sight it says. So far from that, the language of subsection 3 seems to me rather to point in the contrary direction.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The way I endeavour to meet the Lord Chancellor's observation in this. I say that section 22 anxiously provides that the Manitoba legislature is exclusively to have the power within certain limits, but that it is not intended to confer any general legislative power upon the Canadian Parliament.

Lord WATSON.—It is just the same as if it had been “subject to the exceptions hereinafter enacted, the provincial legislature shall have exclusive power.”

Lord SHAND.—But the exception is that they are to remedy anything as to which the Manitoba legislature goes wrong.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Exactly.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it not conceivable legislation to say “We will trust to you the provincial legislature the power of dealing with education, but this is a question upon which there is known to be a keen feeling and a difference of opinion, and you are

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not to destroy any privileges or rights existing at the time of the union? Further than that, if you legislate within your powers the minority shall not be without protection; there shall be then an appeal to a superior authority, the Governor General in Council, and if he thinks that within your powers you have been depriving the minority of any right or privilege in relation to education then he may express that decision, and effect shall be given to that decision or may be given to that decision by the Dominion Parliament." I do not see anything extraordinary or inconceivable or revolting to one's notions in such legislation. I don't say that it follows, that that is the legislation; but then you are asking us apparently to abstain from giving to wide words their apparent meaning, because there would be something repugnant to ordinary notions in legislation of that description.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes; that is the way I put it.

Lord WATSON.—As far as I can see, and as far as I understand, the Dominion Parliament have no power whatever to originate legislation with regard to education in the province. They have power to interfere, and that for remedial purposes only, when their attention is called to certain grievances by the Governor General, accompanied with the statement that the Governor General is of opinion that these grievances ought to be remedied in a particular way. Whether the Governor General must point out what that way is or leave it to the Parliament, I do not think it is necessary to determine.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—And that the provincial legislature has declined to set matters right.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—With submission, is that last qualification right? The first part of subsection 3 does not seem to require that.

Lord WATSON.—That indicates that the legislation of the provincial parliament is not to be treated as *ultra vires*. They are to have a chance, if the Governor General thinks right, of remedying their defective legislation by putting in a clause for the protection of those rights and privileges referred to in subsection 2. If they decline to give protection in the way suggested, or in any way, then it becomes matter of reference to the Dominion Parliament.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Can you say that under the first part of subsection 3 the Governor General is to keep a sort of constant eye upon the legislation of the province? Is not that part of subsection 3 only applicable where there is an appeal under subsection 2, and where it is brought by means of that appeal to the notice of the Governor General? You suggest something much wider?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes. The second part deals with cases where the provisions have not been duly executed. The first part is not limited to that.

Lord WATSON.—What is the meaning of these words? This is an exception from the exclusive powers of the province and an exception in favour of the Dominion Parliament. What power have the Dominion Parliament to interfere at all or to legislate upon the subject unless the Governor General has taken the initiative and expressed to the provincial legislature his opinion that certain legislation is necessary and the provincial legislature has declined to pass it?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Your Lordship does not find that limitation in the first part of subsection 3, though you do in the second part.

Lord SHAND.—But suppose you are right in that, does it make any difference? It does not affect the construction of the previous clause. The mischief must occur before there can be any appeal.

Lord WATSON.—Your first contention is that the only appeal given by subsection 2 is an appeal in respect of an interference with a right or privilege referred to in subsection 1.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—If your interpretation of subsection 2 is right *cadit questio*, no such appeal has been made to the Governor General in this case. On the other hand, if their Lordships should be of opinion that your construction is not right, and that subsection 2 brings in what have been called post-union rights and privileges acquired through legislation by the minority, it does not appear to me to be a very important

inquiry whether under that general classification, including all those rights a case falling under subsection 1 may or may not be also included. It becomes simply an academic question.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes. I was only using it to make my point clear.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Your case is that the only portion of the section which is effective is the first, but what is the meaning of saying “any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section” as distinguished from the decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—It may not of course be a law. It may be some administrative act of some administrative body.

That, my Lords, is what I desire to say on the first part of the case. Now I come to another part of the case to which I am not sure that my learned friends on the other side have quite so fully directed your Lordships’ attention. Even if we are wrong and your Lordships should hold that an appeal does lie from a post-union statute it only lies of course if it affects any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education. On that it is necessary to ask your Lordships’ attention to the legislation from 1870 up to and including the Act of 1890, because it is only that legislation which is stated to be interfered with or prejudicially affected by the Act of 1890.

Lord WATSON.—But how can you apply the words “provincial authority” if the rights and privileges are limited to those specified in subsection 1?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—There might be many administrative acts interfering with them.

Lord SHAND.—Then may I ask with what object you are going to refer to the legislation? Is it for the purpose of showing that there is no privilege interfered with?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes; there is no right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education which has been interfered with. Your Lordships will observe that these words are very peculiar. It is not “any right or privilege in the matter of education,” it is only “any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education;” that is to say, it must be some right or privilege which a minority, as such, has under the acts as against a majority in a particular locality.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Not necessarily.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I mean it is not a right or privilege which any one has, it must be some right or privilege which persons in the character of a minority have. The language is very peculiar.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is not light thrown upon that by what we are certainly entitled to look at—subsection 3 of section 93?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—They are identical words there.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, but the identical words there are preceded by certain words the insertion of which of course was natural, having regard to the provinces with which they were dealing, and the insertion of which was necessary in this section. But seeing that they are identical words, might not one look at the preliminary part of subsection 3 of section 93 to see what their object was?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes, except this, of course—your Lordship rather anticipated my observation—you do not find those words at the beginning of sub-section 2.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You of course would not, because section 93 was dealing with the provinces then in or that might thereafter come in, to which those words would be applicable; section 22 of the Act of 1870 was dealing with a state of things in which they knew exactly what the provinces were. You do not need the general words applicable to an existing or future state of things in one or other of several provinces.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No. It is legitimate, no doubt, to look at sub-section 3 of section 93, but still the fact remains that your Lordships must find as a fact, not merely that rights and privileges given to the whole community come under the Act, but it must be the rights and privileges of the Protestant minority or the Roman Catholic minority, as the case may be, in different parts of Manitoba.

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Lord WATSON.—You say it must be conferred *eo nomine*?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Yes. Just as your Lordships in the Barrett case held that the only rights and privileges which were preserved were privileges that any class of persons had, so here the only privileges which are in any way to be considered are the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects.

Lord SHAND.—But supposing in any district there is a minority, and that that minority is injured by the legislation?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—If they are injured, not as a minority, but if every member of the community is treated alike——

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—With the result that the minority, Protestant or Catholic, is injured.

Lord WATSON.—With the result that the minority are not quite so well treated as they were before.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—My submission will be, when I take your Lordships through the Acts, which I hope to do very shortly, that there is no part of this legislation which in any way does confer any right or privilege upon the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it a privilege with reference to education to tax your own pockets and so have denominational education?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The privilege of paying the taxes?

Lord SHAND.—The privilege of imposing taxes.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—The whole taxing system of these Acts is gone. They had a certain exemption from liability to pay taxes to schools of another faith.

Lord WATSON.—They had a subvention.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Every school had a subvention.

Lord WATSON.—Not in their character as a minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—This does not mean surely in their character as a minority, but it means those who from time to time form the minority who may be Roman Catholics at one time and Protestants at another, and perhaps Roman Catholics in one place and Protestants in another.

Lord WATSON.—I should doubt if minority has the sort of meaning you attribute to it. I think it plainly contemplates where the majority was powerful enough to carry in the provincial legislature measures which took away that which the majority were willing to surrender, but which the minority in the legislature did not agree to.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Your Lordship is interpreting the word "minority" as meaning a minority in the Legislature.

Lord WATSON.—A minority in the state. They do not have to go into every village and find who is the minority there, or into every district and find who is the minority there, and give the minority in that district, because they happen to be a majority in the other place, no remedy.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—If that be, your Lordships, true, your Lordship is striking out the words "Protestants or Roman Catholics."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No, because it might be at any future time. At one time being a Protestant majority and at another time a Catholic majority. At the time this Act was passed it may have been contemplated that the Catholics were likely to become a minority.

Lord WATSON.—It is quite obvious from the division into districts under the Act of 1890 that there are Catholic and Protestant districts, and in some places you find under the administration of that Act they are all Catholics together, and in a great majority, but they are the legislative minority, and they feel aggrieved because they have not any denominational schools. They have unsectarian schools with certain rules, and they are advised by an Advisory Board to use their discretion of saying what books Catholic children shall be allowed to use in the course of education, and such religious exercises as are permitted.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—I was going to refer to the passage which Lord Watson has alluded to, namely that in Manitoba it was perfectly notorious there were certain dis-

tricts in which there was a Protestant minority, and certain other districts where there was a Catholic minority. If that be the view, I quite admit that there may be provisions in those intermediate statutes—

Lord WATSON.—They are people who, if they had been a majority in the state instead of a minority, would have taken care that that legislation would not have become law.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—Then, my Lords, I have put to your Lordships such observations as occur to me.

Lord SHAND.—Has it any different meaning than this—that if in any district a minority, Protestants or Catholics, are injuriously affected—that raises a question?

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—That is the view I desire to put before your Lordships.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That may be, but it is not necessary to determine that. It may be it includes local minorities, but it is perhaps not necessary to determine that. It includes also the total population. I do not say it might not be applicable to local minorities, but local minorities if on the poll a majority have protection in their own hands. It is not for the Governor or the Dominion Parliament to interfere and set it aside. It may be the wishes of the majority of Catholics.

Lord WATSON.—One should not expect any person to admit he had the matter in his own hands. He could not establish, no matter how much he was in the majority anything but a non-sectarian school.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—He could not. He can open as many denominational schools as he likes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But he would have to pay his quota to the other schools.

Lord WATSON.—He cannot create a state-aided school.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—No. State aid can only be given to such public schools as are contemplated by the Act.

Lord WATSON.—He would have to contribute to the state-aided schools as well.

Mr. COZENS-HARDY.—My Lords, these are the grounds on which, on behalf of the legislature of Manitoba, I submit to your Lordships that the Supreme Court of Canada were right, and that the powers of the legislature cannot be interfered with in a matter which is *intra vires* of the legislature by an appeal to the Governor General of Canada, who apparently claims to exercise his powers not in his judicial character but from political considerations, which may be, and probably must be, foreign to those which would have weight in Manitoba.

Mr. HALDANE.—My Lords, if I had been following my learned friend, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, in an ordinary appeal, I should not have presumed to add much to what he has said, but the magnitude of the case and, I may add, its difficulty makes me desire again to touch upon some of the grounds which he has already gone over. I promise your Lordships I will not occupy an undue or long period of your time.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The case is such, and its difficulty such, that no excuse need be made for any assistance you can render.

Mr. HALDANE.—I am sure I shall have your Lordships' indulgence. Now, my Lords, there are two points which my learned friend has stated at the opening of his address, and on those two points not only am I bound to concur with him but I do most sincerely concur with him. We are here to argue two matters of substance, and two matters of substance only. The *first* is whether subsection 1 does not exhaustively define the limits which are set to the legislative powers of the provincial legislature and whether the provisions of subsection 2 are not merely provisions expressed in general terms, covering, it may be, a wider field, but which are to be read as consistent with, and not as cutting down the language of subsection 1. That is the first point. The *second* is whether the conditions of an appeal to the Governor General have actually arisen by reason of the fact that a right or privilege of the minority within the meaning of subsection 2 has been affected?

My Lords, there was a further question which has been much discussed in the course of this case, and that is whether we have anything to do on this appeal with the British North America Act, 1867, or whether the question was exclusively governed by section 22 of the Manitoba Act. To my mind that is a very important question.

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Your Lordships perhaps may be taken to have indicated that probably section 22 contains the complete code of the provisions subject to which exclusive power in educational matters is given to the provincial legislature. Whether it be so or not seems to me to matter very little for the purposes of this appeal. I do not think on the one hand it much assists the respondents to say that it does; and on the other other hand it makes very little difference to the appellants.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you concede or dispute that in the 93rd section “provincial authority” includes the legislature?

Mr. HALDANE.—I think, my Lord, that under subsection 2 it does indicate the legislature for some purposes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—One further question. Suppose in accordance with the provisions of subsection 3, or within the terms of the provisions of subsection 3, denominational schools or separate or dissentient schools were established in the province thereafter, would the rights intended to be protected in that case be only those that had existed at the time of the union?

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, I think so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What is the use or meaning of putting in the words “or is thereafter established” if subsection 3 only applies in either case to retain that which exists at the time of the union? Why should the preservation of those rights be in any way dependent on an appeal, or be dependent on an act of the Dominion Parliament?

Mr. HALDANE.—Because it was not merely to control the provincial legislature; it was meant to control acts of the executive and the judicial authorities, as I read the section.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Admitting that, would those words have been inserted, “or is thereafter established by the legislature,” if it had been intended and had already been enacted that you were to protect all those rights existing at the time of the union, which is quite independent of whether separate or dissentient schools had been established or not?

Mr. HALDANE.—As I read these words they are words limiting the right of appeal, and not very apt words, and it seems to me that it is probable that it is for that reason the expression is omitted when you come to subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Why should they have meant to have limited the right of appeal in the case of provinces other than Ontario and Quebec to a province which afterwards established separate or dissentient schools? The right of appeal was a right of appeal to secure the protection given by subsection 1 to all of them alike at the outset.

Mr. HALDANE.—I answer that by saying that it appears to me that the draftsmen of these Constitutional Acts changed their minds when they came to Subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act. My explanation of the omission of those words in the Manitoba Act is that it was made when they found they had introduced an inapt limitation to the right of appeal. Why in the world should there be that limitation in subsection 3 of the British North America Act, and yet when you come to look at it they are words of limitation?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—In one view it is perfectly intelligible if what was intended to be protected by subsection 3 were rights then existing or thereafter created in relation to denominational schools; then it is perfectly intelligible why they put in both limbs of the appeal part in subsection 2.

Mr. HALDANE.—They have not said that in terms of subsection 3 as drawn.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Something very much like it. They have said “Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province.”

Mr. HALDANE.—There is to be an appeal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—An appeal shall lie from what?

Mr. HALDANE.—From any act or decision of any provincial authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—“Affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.” The system of schools which was first referred to was a system of schools for the benefit of the

minority. The words "separate or dissentient" indicate it. "Thereafter established" appears to apply to separate or dissentient schools, namely to schools of the minority. Does not that indicate an intention where such schools are established to give an appeal against any infringement of rights in relation to such schools?

Mr. HALDANE.—I am not entitled to put a question, but if I were I would ask why does not "right or privilege" in that 3rd subsection mean right or privilege for the time being, leaving the operation of subsection 1 uncontrolled? That at any rate is my submission on the construction, but I must come back to that in dealing with my first point.

Now, my Lords, we have to construe provisions which are admittedly and on the face of them difficult to construe, and ambiguous, and for that purpose it seems to me important we should bear in mind what the scheme of the British North America Act was, because obviously the Manitoba Act, which as your Lordships know by the statute of the subsequent year was made an Imperial Act, was passed on the lines of the British North America Act. The British North America Act had a perfectly distinct plan. That plan is expressed in the preamble to the act—to establish a federal constitution in Canada called the Dominion, including in the term the "Dominion" the aggregate of the provincial legislatures as well as the Dominion Parliament itself, and to provide for the federal distribution of the executive power as well as of the legislative power. The scheme of the act is not to make the Dominion Parliament in any sense sovereign or supreme over the provincial legislatures. The scheme of the act is to distribute. "Federally" is an inaccurate and inapt term, and how it came to be used in this statute it is difficult to conceive; but what really took place was this: The imperial legislature intended to part with certain functions which I suppose theoretically are as much its functions to-day as they were then, but which were delegated with the indication that the imperial legislature did not intend to interfere in Canadian matters. They were delegated to the Dominion Parliament on the one hand and to the provincial legislatures on the other hand.

Lord WATSON.—The intention was obviously to distribute the whole complement of legislative power between the two legislatures.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes; there is nothing reserved in terms to the Imperial Parliament, and it has been only in rare cases in some matters relating to copyright and merchant shipping and other international matters, that there has been legislation which would affect the subjects which were so distributed or delegated.

Now, my Lords, the scheme of the distribution was not to make one Parliament supreme over the other in matters which were delegated. The scheme of the distribution was distribution proper by creating co-ordinate legislatures; the provincial legislature exercising such legislative functions as were, properly speaking, of a provincial nature and the Dominion Parliament exercising the other functions. There are certain cases, two occur to me at this moment, in which there was a slight departure from this, but these two were perfectly specific. The case of agriculture is mentioned in section 95. The provincial legislature may make laws as well relating to agriculture as to immigration. But that, however, is subject to this, that the Dominion Parliament if afterwards it should think fit to interfere may take that subject out of the hands of the provincial legislature. Then there is another instance, which is a little different. You will remember that some of your Lordships sat and heard an appeal in a case that came before this board last year about bankruptcy and insolvency.

Lord WATSON.—There have been a great number of cases. There are a great number on the articles in the specification in the clauses 91 and 92 which interlace.

Lord SHAND.—Section 95 is subject to this qualification, "And any law of the legislature of a province relating to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament of Canada." Parliament seems to be the supreme authority there.

Mr. HALDANE.—When it is supreme it is said it is to be supreme, and the question of agriculture is so far as I am aware the only one in the Act in which there is a provision analogous to that. When it is intended that the Dominion shall have power to take matters out of the hands of the provinces, as it was in that case, it was so said. With

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reference to the observation of my Lord Watson as to the subjects interlacing, your Lordships have laid down more than once that they do not theoretically interlace, but that subjects that are within Dominion cognizance in one aspect (I am endeavouring to quote the words of one of the decisions of your Lordships' Board) are within provincial cognizance in another aspect.

Lord WATSON.—So long as the Dominion do not legislate.

Mr. HALDANE.—The Dominion, of course, having regard to the provisions of section 92 cannot legislate in anything properly provincial. You have only to look at section 92 to see it has no such power. What there is is this. All matters which are of a provincial nature or of a nature exclusively under section 92, are within the competence of the provincial legislature, and your Lordships have ruled time after time at this board that attempted legislation by the Dominion is absolutely *ultra vires* if once you get that condition established. Therefore it cannot be said that there is any indication in the Act of any intention on the part of the Imperial Parliament that the Dominion Parliament should have an overhauling power. That is not the scheme. It is only when you get what is outside section 92—it may be it is another aspect of the same subject, but still it is an aspect that is outside—that you find it in section 91; and I was reminding your Lordships of your decision last year in the insolvency case in which you held that notwithstanding bankruptcy and insolvency belong to the Dominion it still was competent so long as there was no Dominion legislation for the province under “property and civil rights” to deal with some things, which in one aspect would belong to bankruptcy and insolvency. But that is not an interference with the absolute co-ordinate power of the provincial legislature. It is simply this, that your Lordships held that on the true construction a certain matter came within section 91.

Now, my Lords, that being the scheme of sections 91 and 92, and all other cases such as that of agriculture being specially dealt with, what your Lordships would expect to find, if it had been intended or even contemplated that the Dominion Parliament should in the present case have authority in respect of the legislation of the provinces, would be that that should be given in clear language. It may be that it has been given in clear language. That is the question to be determined.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Education has a code to itself. I am not sure that what you have been saying really tells in favour of your argument particularly, because that is dealt with exactly. Educational questions would come within “property and civil rights” in the provinces. I suppose legislation as to education would come within legislation as to civil rights.

Mr. HALDANE.—It might be so, or “local matters” at the end.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But you have it taken out of the general provisions dealing with either the power of the Dominion Parliament or the exclusive power of the provincial legislature as a thing which cannot be dealt with under either of them. It must be dealt with by itself.

Lord WATSON.—I have no doubt the province would have power under the 16th head “Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the provinces.”

Mr. HALDANE.—I think it is possible it might have been held to come under that.

Lord WATSON.—It is a matter purely local.

Mr. HALDANE.—It is treated separately, but the point of my argument is not quite that. It is this, that the scheme being that of co-ordinate distribution when you come to the Code of Education in the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, which I will take as the section on which I shall argue, you have the matter assigned in the first instance to the provincial legislature, I quite admit “subject and according to the following provisions,” but you begin by having education assigned as a matter with which the provincial authorities deal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Would you dispute that the whole of the educational code of this Act suggests a distrust in this issue of the provincial legislature; that there is a fear that they may not deal fairly with the rights of the minority?

Mr. HALDANE.—With the rights of the minority as particularly specified. How are they specified, is the question.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is another thing. Is not that the basis of these educational provisions, that it was not proposed to trust entirely, as in other cases, to the power of the majority to determine what the legislation should be.

Mr. HALDANE.—I think it is so. I think it is intended certainly to make some special provision. But now, my Lords, that does not so far affect the point which I am upon, which is, that we start with the assignment of education to the provincial legislative authority, and certain limitations and certain limitations only defined as limiting that right, and when you come to the construction of the limitative provisions, we suggest to your Lordships as the canon of construction, that things must be presumed to be within the competence of the provincial legislature, excepting in so far as they have been taken away by the limitative provisions.

Lord WATSON.—I think you are entitled to make that observation by the terms of the clause itself.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—Then it has on the other side to be shown that this is one of the matters excepted.

Mr. HALDANE.—The burden must be on them to show it is so.

Lord WATSON.—It does not rest on that only.

Mr. HALDANE.—Of course it is always a question of construction and a question of construction merely; but we start with that.

Now, my Lords, that being so, and bearing that in mind, I pass to the construction of the section, and this is the construction which I suggest for your Lordships' consideration: that subsection 2 exhausts the limitations upon the legislative powers of the provincial legislature. Starting with that presumption that the legislature is to have the supervision of educational matters and the power of legislation, and starting with this that you have got these words specifying the provisions according to which the right is limited, you come in subsection 1 to what I suggest is the only limitation upon the power of the legislature to make laws. It is not to prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union. If those words had stood alone there would have been no doubt they would have been equivalent to an affirmative statement that in respect of any other legislation the provincial legislature had complete competence. Then we come to subsection 2, and the question is whether subsection 2 cuts down what has already been stated in subsection 1.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Cuts down? I do not understand that.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Do you say it cuts down?

Mr. HALDANE.—I say it does not, but in subsection 2 you have merely general provisions to be read consistently with what has gone before.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I do not think anybody suggests it cuts down. I thought the suggestion had been that it enlarged.

Mr. HALDANE.—On subsection 1 I have stated what my argument is: that you have got an exhaustive definition of such limitations as there are upon the legislative power of the provincial authority.

Lord SHAND.—You are going on to say that subsection 2 deals merely with rights which persons had at the union?

Mr. HALDANE.—No, my Lord, not necessarily so in the case of non-legislative Acts and decisions.

Lord SHAND.—It is contended on the other side that it deals with rights that persons may have acquired *post* union.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is not quite my argument. In subsection 1 you have negatively a restriction upon the power of the legislature and affirmatively a statement by implication that the legislature has complete power to make any law as to education it pleases provided they do not infringe rights and privileges at the union and as incident to that there is an appeal if a law is so made.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—You cannot separate it from this, that these powers are all subject to the whole of the following provisions.

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Mr. HALDANE.—I am taking it step by step, and I am asking whether it is not possible to come to a construction of these two sections, which will leave the language of subsection 1, which it is to be observed expressly limits the restrictions of the legislative powers to such rights as there are existing at the union—whether it is not possible to so construe the language of subsection 2 as to leave subsection 1 operative as fully as according to its language it would have been if it stood alone. My objection is that there is no inconsistency between subsection 2 and subsection 1; that subsection 2 in no sense cuts down what is given by subsection 1. Subsection 2, I suggest to your Lordships, has a much wider operation and bearing and is of much wider scope than subsection 1. It is intended to deal not merely, perhaps not even primarily, with legislative matters but with the executive and judicial authorities in the province.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Judicial, do you say?

Mr. HALDANE.—I think so. A court would be a provincial authority, and I will tell your Lordships why. Let me remind your Lordships first that at the date of the passing of this Act in 1870 and in 1871 when the Imperial legislature confirmed it, there was no Supreme Court in Canada. There was power under the British North America Act to organize one, but none had been organized. On these federal questions the appeal would have had to come straight to your Lordships' Board, and that would have been a very serious and onerous thing for the Catholic minority to have undertaken.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What the judge did would be the interpretation of the law *intra vires*.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then, was the Governor General in Council to decide that the judge had misinterpreted the law?

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is rather startling.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—A court of appeal on matters of law from the decision of a competent judge?

Mr. HALDANE.—A court of appeal from a decision of a provincial court, which was the only court which could give judgment.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It is a most startling suggestion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—An absolute court with an appeal to this board. Supposing the Governor General in Council said it was *ultra vires* and requested the Dominion legislature to legislate, and then it came up to this board and this board held it *intra vires*, that would create an awkward situation.

Mr. HALDANE.—The position which the Governor General and the Dominion legislature would have been in, would be a matter for them to consider, but it seems to me these words are wide enough to cover the reference. It is called an appeal in terms and it is spoken of as a decision. Take the words from the beginning, "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority." Supposing the Governor General under that Act were deciding a question of the validity of a by-law, how could it have been raised as an answer to him that there was a decision of a judge of the Queen's Bench in Manitoba affirming the validity of the by-law?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There are only two remedies given: The first is in case they do not pass the provincial law he requires them to pass, or in case a decision of his is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority; that is to say, if he has reversed the judgment and effect is not given to it by the court below.

Mr. HALDANE.—It may be unusual, but the whole situation is unusual. You have here a position of matters in which it was desirable to protect the rights of minorities and in which there was no way of dealing with the Acts of the local authorities of the provinces, except by the expensive process of appeal to your Lordships here, and further than that, in which there was no machinery by which the minority, whether Protestant or Catholic, could bring the question of the validity of legislation before any tribunal at all.

Lord WATSON.—In the Winnipeg case it was said, “Their Lordships are satisfied that the provisions of subsections 2 and 3,” that is the Manitoba Act, “do not operate to withdraw such a question as that involved in the present case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals of the country.”

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Haldane says it does not withdraw it, but it makes the Governor a supreme court of appeal from the decisions, and if the court below will not make the order of the Governor General an order of that particular court, then he has to apply to the legislature—a most extraordinary position to put judges in—there being also a right of appeal, I suppose, to Her Majesty in Council.

Mr. HALDANE.—A right of appeal, no doubt, if the prerogative is exercised.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—That would get them in a very nice mess.

Mr. HALDANE.—Your Lordships put that difficulty, but I put another difficulty.

Lord WATSON.—Supposing the legislature were to say, “We will abide by the decision of the court. The court have held this wrong. We will take it off the statute-book.” And then you appeal, and the Governor General says, “This must be amended and made an Act.”

Mr. HALDANE.—Lord Watson suggests it to me as if it were a difficulty that arose out of my argument, but it must arise out of the terms of the statute whenever an appeal is brought on the allegation that a right or privilege has been infringed. What is that in nine cases out of ten but a question of law? Supposing there has been a decision of a magistrate at Manitoba on the subject, is the Governor General bound, or his action fettered? Can the Dominion Parliament be excluded from legislating?

Lord WATSON.—The statute may be made consistent in that view by reading it in this way, that subsection 1 gives an absolute remedy for every interference that falls within it, every interference with a right or privilege existing at the date of the union, and a separate provision was made for rights and privileges springing up afterwards which are not dealt with in subsection 1.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is a possible construction, but there is another construction equally possible, and that I venture to submit. It is the one I am suggesting to your Lordships. It may involve in the functions of the Governor General that he might decide constitutional questions and questions of law. It may involve in it that he may not be obeyed.

Lord WATSON.—It had ceased to be a constitutional question, and resolved itself into a mere question of fact. The decision is such that in one way it necessitated the application of the Act which made the Act of the provincial legislature void. When that provision was made in subsection 1 that question appears to me to have ceased to be a constitutional question, and to have resolved itself into a simple question of fact.

Mr. HALDANE.—Take it upon the construction which has been expressed by some of your Lordships, and which I am endeavouring to combat.

Lord WATSON.—What constitutional question has the court to consider when it is merely determining whether such privilege existed—

Mr. HALDANE.—Perhaps I used the word “constitutional” inaccurately there; it is a question of law—

Lord WATSON.—Whether a state of things existed that brought into operation a condition of nullity imposed by Act of Parliament.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If you were once to concede that subsection 2 applied to rights and privileges acquired by post-union legislation, or including them at all events, the question whether a right or privilege had been affected really would be a question of fact in a sense. You may say it is a question of law possibly in a sense, but not in the ordinary sense, because there would be no difficulty in any person of common sense determining whether what had been given, which was for his benefit, was taken away. It would not be a question of law.

Mr. HALDANE.—It would be a question whether this was a right or privilege of the minority always. That is a question of law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It may be in that sense a question of law.

Mr. HALDANE.—So much so that it is submitted, and the sixth question on which the Governor General has asked your Lordships’ assistance and advice is whether this

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particular Act of 1890 does infringe a right or privilege of a minority within the meaning of subsection 2.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Because the contention is that that covers the point that the second subsection does not cover any right or privilege acquired after the union.

Mr. HALDANE.—I think more than that. It is not put so. That is not the way the question is put. The question which is put is this—

Lord WATSON.—That is splitting one question, or two at the outside, into six.

Mr. HALDANE.—“Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890 confer on or continue to the minority a ‘right or privilege in relation to education’ within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.” And then it puts a number of alternatives, I need not consider it yet in detail, but that seems to me to be the question which your Lordships, I will not say are bound to advise upon, because you are not bound by any Canadian statute at all, but which the Canadian statute which makes you a court of appeal *ad hoc* from the Supreme Court, necessitates your answering.

Lord WATSON.—It is a mere corollary of answers given by the previous questions—

Mr. HALDANE.—I think so—

Lord WATSON.—If these words in subsection 2 include any right or privilege conferred by a statute intermediate between the date of union and that of 1890.

Mr. HALDANE.—I misunderstood your Lordship in suggesting an affirmative answer. Still there remains the point; but it is an abstract and academic question which nobody may ever raise.

Lord WATSON.—All we have got to say is whether it raises such a *prima facie* case that the Governor General ought to proceed with the appeal.

Mr. HALDANE.—The government of Manitoba is not here to argue at your Lordship's bar an abstract or academic questions on the constitution. They are only here because they hold that a condition precedent to a right of appeal to the Governor General has not arisen.

Lord WATSON.—If there is any intermediate privilege conferred it is unnecessary for us to decide whether it is struck at by the Act of 1890.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, that is one of the questions. If your Lordship will look at the latter part of the sixth question, it is the last limb of the sixth question.

Lord WATSON.—Whether the Act of 1890 affects any right only in such manner as that an appeal will lie. That is all.

Mr. BLAKE.—Quite so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It seems to me that if subsection 2 refers to privileges and rights created by post-union legislation, then it is a question of fact for the government to determine, rather than a question of law, whether any privileges or rights acquired by post-union legislation were being interfered with by the Acts of 1890.

Mr. HALDANE.—Can it be said to be a question of fact? If we are dealing simply with the right or privilege which is the creation of statute, surely the condition precedent of the Governor General's appeal arises on the consideration of the two statutes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But it may be a question of fact and not one of law. There is no mystery about the words “right or privilege.” A right is a right and a privilege is a privilege, and the question is whether a man's rights become less or his privileges become less. If so they are affected.

Mr. HALDANE.—The learned judges in the court below who assumed a good many things, seemed to have assumed that this was a simpler question than we venture to suggest to your Lordships it is. I will keep that point, and say a few words on it when I come to subsection 2. I am anxious to follow out just now a point that arose a few minutes ago on the position of the Governor General. As I understand the other side it involves this, that if the meanest court of Manitoba had given a decision that a statute was *intra vires* the jurisdiction of the Governor General was ousted. It comes to that.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Nobody suggests that though *intra vires*, it might still be a matter of appeal to him.

Mr. HALDANE.—Well, my Lord, that is hardly our proposition.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No, your proposition is not that.

Mr. HALDANE.—Still—matter of appeal to your Lordships here. Let me point out this. It might have been some man in humble circumstances sued for his school fees or school rate that he had not paid up, and he would not be likely to incur the expense of coming here. In that case it might well be that it was not competent to the Catholic minority as distinguished from the individual party to raise the question. It might well be in the contemplation of those who framed the Act that it was desirable to give to the Catholic minority an appeal to another tribunal, that tribunal being the Governor General, who as we know is not only able to get the assistance of his council and now of the Supreme Court, but even if necessary to get the advice of this Board. It may well be that that was the intention of those who framed those provisions, and I suggest that that was so, that when you come to these questions involving the rights of minorities, it was intended to constitute the Governor General a special tribunal to deal with them, dealing it may be to a limited extent with matters of policy, but probably dealing with these questions which indeed were the only questions which, in the first instance were submitted to him, whether the right or privilege of a minority had been interfered with.

Now, observe how consistently that construction works out. Taking the first section it exhaustively defines the competence of the provincial legislature. The second subsection deals with all sorts of acts. It would deal primarily with executive and administrative acts.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Not primarily, because the other is mentioned first.

Mr. HALDANE.—I will tell your Lordship why I say primarily. Because in subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act it seems, whatever may be the scope of the words they have used, that in using the words "Act or decision of the provincial authority" the legislature was contemplating executive and administrative authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—When they come to deal with Manitoba, if that is the principle, they put the legislative in the fore front to show there is no mistake about it, and that they are thinking of that first.

Mr. HALDANE.—Quite true. But they take the words "Act or decision," which are the words they have selected in contra-distinction to "law" in the beginning of the section from the British North America Act, and they make use of them in a sense still contra-distinguished from "law," which I suggest shows they primarily had in view executive and administrative acts.

Lord SHAND.—What administrative or executive act do you suggest as an act of the legislature?

Mr. HALDANE.—It may be that the legislature may pass a resolution.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The legislature consists of the Lieutenant Governor and the House, and therefore no resolution would be an Act of the legislature.

Mr. HALDANE.—Supposing that was so, and supposing that the legislature meant nothing short of the three component elements?

Mr. BLAKE.—Two.

Mr. HALDANE.—I thought there was an upper chamber.

Mr. BLAKE.—That was abolished many years ago. I did it.

Mr. HALDANE.—I only knew it from what it was under the original statutes.

Mr. BLAKE.—There was an upper house of seven; a nominated house.

Mr. HALDANE.—My friend, Mr. Blake, amongst the interesting things he told us, did not tell us how it was abolished. I was under the impression that at the time when the legislature of Manitoba was constituted there were two houses.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There were two at this time, in 1870.

Mr. HALDANE.—I think there were.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes; it was so till it was abolished.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Then the legislature here meant the Lieutenant Governor and the two houses.

Mr. BLAKE.—That is quite true.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is so. Assume the legislature meant the complete legislature, and that that term was not wide enough to cover the resolution of one House

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or two Houses, without the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, still that leaves me scope for the section, and abundant scope. If am right in saying that the Governor General was not to be bound by the decision of the Manitoba tribunal in the conclusions he came to as to what I have called constitutionality, perhaps I had better call it *ultra vires* to avoid confusion, it might well be that an Act was passed by the Manitoba legislature which contravened the provision of the subsection 1 and was therefore void, and yet had been pronounced by the Manitoba tribunal, taking too friendly a view of the rights of the province, to be *intra vires*. My Lords, then you would leave upon the statute-book administered by the courts an Act of the Manitoba legislature which it would be extremely expedient to get rid of. It is obvious it would be desirable to have something more than a bare abstract decision, and that there should be legislation following upon that which should declare the true position of matters upon the question of *ultra vires* or *intra vires* by way of enforcing the decision of the Governor General, and what I am suggesting to your Lordships is that subsection 2 has been drawn in wide and general terms, wide and general enough to cover acts or decisions of the legislature, not really "laws," because void, for the word "decision" applies to the legislature too, of that nature. It was also primarily intended to cover executive and administrative acts of the authorities in the province.

Now, my lords, if that construction is the right one it harmonises both. It makes subsection 1 a complete code of the limitation of the power of the legislature; it makes subsection 2 deal with those other matters which the Governor General had to be cognizant of, and which might be concerned with rights or privileges for the time being existing, and the infringement of those by the executive.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Why? How for the time being existing? All that subsection 1 deals with is those which existed at the union.

Mr. HALDANE.—I am talking of subsection 2.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If subsection 2 deals with others than those existing at the union you must concede that it deals with rights that have arisen after the union came into existence.

Mr. HALDANE.—But subject to the power of the legislature to repeal or alter.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—If you concede that rights of the minority in relation to education include rights acquired by post union legislation, then an appeal against an Act depriving them of any of those rights would come within the language of subsection 2.

Mr. HALDANE.—An appeal from the administrative or executive authority, but not an appeal from the legislative authority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The Act of the legislature, and the Act of the judicial authority are put on the same footing exactly.

Mr. HALDANE.—There is no difficulty in reading the section as I put it, because I am merely asking your lordships to read it so as to leave intact what I have called for short, the code contained in subsection 1 as to rights and privileges at any time, but rights and privileges only so long as they exist. It does not take away the right of a paramount and exclusive authority to alter those rights and privileges.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is a very feeble protection. As long as the legislature has left them you can appeal against an administration which contravenes the intention of the legislature, but the legislature may sweep them altogether away, and against that you have no protection at all. That is a very imperfect protection.

Mr. HALDANE.—My answer to that is that when responsible government and when representative government were given, as they were by these Acts, to the province of Manitoba, it was intended to enable the majority to prevail, subject to such limitation as in this Act is introduced. If you were going to introduce such restrictions as would confer the whole jurisdiction over its educational laws on another authority, surely it would have been natural to say so. It is a very substantial if not a very strong protection on the one hand. I do not think it is very strong, and I doubt whether it was meant to be, and anything else would certainly be a most unusual and extraordinary way of dealing with the matter.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it so extraordinary when you remember that this was an arrangement made as one of the terms on which the union was to be effected? It would be shutting one's eyes to the most obvious facts which were exhibited on the face of the British North America Act itself, if one were not to see that one of the obstacles to this federation scheme was the fear of educational legislation in the separate or distinct provinces which might affect the position of those who desired a denominational education. That runs through all the provisions of section 93, and it appears to me to be on the face of section 22 also. Therefore it is not extraordinary in that case to find limitations and safeguards and superior legislative power given to the Dominion Parliament, which represents the country as a whole. It does not strike me as extraordinary.

Mr. HALDANE.—The general proposition, I agree, is not so anomalous, but it is the way that it is carried out. That is if it was meant to be done, my submission is, it would have been done in some specific form.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is it carried out in such an anomalous way? What it does is this. It gives the ultimate remedy in this form by legislation by the Dominion Parliament, which otherwise has no power to legislate on any such matter in the province. That is the ultimate remedy. It interposes between the action of the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislature, the Governor, and his consideration of the matter, and his decision, and therefore it is a check upon the interference by the Dominion Parliament in its legislative capacity with the province as regards education.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—And the Dominion Parliament cannot interfere, I suppose, unless it is asked to do so, and they are not bound even then.

Mr. HALDANE.—You could not bind them. Nobody ever heard of binding a legislative body. If it had been intended to adopt a scheme of that kind I could have understood it, but that is not the scheme.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That is just the question. I thought you were saying that that could not be the construction of this section, because that would be such an extraordinary and anomalous scheme. It was to that my observation was directed. If it is not the scheme, there is an end of it.

Lord WATSON.—Were those provisions really a matter of arrangement between the Dominion Parliament and the province? The provisions of the British North America Act do not include Manitoba, but it was admitted on no other terms. It is section 146, "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice," and so on, "on addresses from the houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the houses of the respective legislatures of the colonies or provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and British Columbia," which have all been admitted, and then on other addresses respecting Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory to admit, and so on, "all or each of them into the union on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act." It is a voluntary arrangement made, and the parties to the arrangement are on the one hand the Dominion Parliament, and on the other hand the provinces seeking admission. This Act embodies the terms on which Manitoba was admitted.

Mr. HALDANE.—If we were dealing with a question that was peculiar to Manitoba there would be more force in your Lordship's observation than I venture to submit there is, but if you take what we are dealing with here in subsection 3 of the Manitoba Act and subsection 4 of section 93 of the British North America Act, which are the relevant sections for the purpose of giving an answer to the question the Lord Chancellor put, they are identical in both cases. They are meant to be of general application, and they are identical clauses, and if it were intended to carry out the general proposition to which the Lord Chancellor has referred they would have been framed differently.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—I do not understand how you would have framed them differently. When you once see the object they are framed very well and are not unreasonable. They leave as much room for consideration and negotiation before the Governor General steps in and requests an Act of the Dominion Parliament *in invitum* of the provincial legislature as could be.

Mr. HALDANE.—What is it the Dominion Parliament comes in for?

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—As the last resort.

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Mr. HALDANE.—To give effect to a decision of the Governor General on appeal.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Which has been set at naught by the provincial legislature.

Mr. HALDANE.—Be it so, but they do not come in for the purpose of giving the Dominion legislature seisin of the educational question.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They give them seisin of the educational question in so far as it is necessary to prevent what are called oppressions of the minority by making remedial laws.

Mr. HALDANE.—To the extent of making them a sheriffs' officer to enforce the Governor General's decision.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No, it is by legislation.

Mr. HALDANE.—I quite agree, but it was only by legislation that this could be enforced if it was the appropriate remedy. Look at it. "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision." That is the first thing. Then "in case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made."

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That I take it to be a provincial law which prevents the affection of a right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education. That is the law he submits to them they ought to make. Then if they do not make it, such a law can be made by the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. HALDANE.—Is not that another way of providing an appeal on some law that has been passed by the provincial authority to prevent a right or privilege being affected, that cannot be affected till there has been provincial law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No ; you might leave the provincial law existing and yet you might add to it an enactment that might prevent the rights of the minority being affected.

Mr. HALDANE.—My answer to that is, that it is "only in so far as the circumstances of each case may require." It is strictly limited—first there is what I have read and then, "or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section." It looks as if all that was intended was to give the Dominion Parliament, not general seisin of the educational question, but power to enforce the decision of the Governor General.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is a little beyond that. It is the execution of this section. That depends on what the section was intended to give. If you are right that the section was intended to give no more than is given by subsection 1, that would be something less. If, on the other hand, it extends to privileges and rights beyond that, that would be something more ; but whatever it was intended to give, the provincial legislature is to be invited in the first place to pass such legislation as will protect all the rights intended to be protected, and if they will not do it, then it is left to the Dominion Parliament to devise any remedial law they please that will have that effect.

Lord SHAND.—Do I understand that you say there is an appeal both to the courts of law and from those courts to this board, and an appeal to the Governor General in Council at the same time with reference to any infringement of subsection 1 ?

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

Lord SHAND.—Supposing this board were of opinion and gave the opinion and the decision that the law did not prejudicially affect any rights or privileges with regard to the denominational schools, and the Governor General a different opinion, what then ?

Mr. HALDANE.—The Governor General would be bound by the opinion of this board. The Governor is only a servant of the Queen.

Lord SHAND.—Why so ?

Mr. HALDANE.—Because the Governor is ultimately only a servant of the Queen.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—I do not know ; because it says such law as "seems to the Governor General in Council requisite." It has been generally held that does not

mean what *is*, but what *seems*. If it seems to him requisite, it comes within his functions, though, in point of fact, it may not be.

Lord WATSON.—The power given in those other cases, if it be given, appears to me to be unquestionably a power to be exercised in the discretion of the Governor. I cannot conceive, if he is made a court of appeal to determine whether it is *ultra vires* or no, that it is to be a matter depending on his discretion. It is a matter to be determined judicially, whoever determines it.

Mr. HALDANE.—Why is it to be said it is a matter of discretion.

Lord WATSON.—The question is whether it complies with or sins against a positive enactment of the legislature.

Mr. HALDANE.—There is not a word about discretion.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think if a question of that kind is raised for decision there can be anything of what I call discretion.

Mr. HALDANE.—There is no question of discretion by the Governor General in these cases.

Lord WATSON.—It is all other cases than an appeal, and the words of subsection 3 still more strongly suggest it.

Mr. HALDANE.—He is to be a tribunal of appeal in relation to provincial authorities, and if that covers judicial authorities it is not unnatural, because he appoints the provincial Lieutenant Governor and some of the judges.

Lord WATSON.—If he is a court of appeal at all in matters falling under subsection 1 that is making two concurrent courts of concurrent jurisdiction, and the general rule with regard to two courts of concurrent jurisdiction is that when the one is fairly seised of the case the jurisdiction of the other is ousted. I do not know of any concurrent jurisdiction which consists of two going on at the same time. That is quite novel to me. There may be such things, but I have never heard of them before. I have heard of concurrent jurisdiction very often.

Mr. HALDANE.—The appeal here is to the sovereign. The supreme authority directing the Governor General is the sovereign. With regard to what the Lord Chancellor said about the expression “seems,” it cannot be that the Governor General could make a mistake and invite the Dominion Parliament to pass, and that they did pass some legislation that was grossly *ultra vires*, without its being subject to the jurisdiction of the Queen and the jurisdiction of your Lordships. Surely it would require much stronger words to do that.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It means “as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is requisite.” That is what it seems to me to be.

Mr. HALDANE.—If the Governor General is to be in a position to enable the Dominion to go wrong, and go far over the line as it would be with regard to educational matters in legislating, surely there must be some way of challenging that? It is not to be assumed there is not in the absence of some words taking it away. I do submit it is a possible construction of these sections and a consistent construction of them to say there was to be some judicial authority which might be more trusted and more apt for the protection of the minority, whether Protestant or Catholic for the time being, than the mere ordinary tribunals of the land. It seems to me to be quite natural it should be so, and if that is once established, then you get it quite plain and distinct what the construction of the section must be. As regards subsection 2 all questions of control over provincial authorities, taking the expression in the widest sense, and it might well be all questions directing the repeal of acts which were not within the competence of the provincial legislature by reason of their being *ultra vires* under section 1, but which might be decided by some judicial authority to be *ultra vires*, would come within the competence of the Dominion Parliament on the initiation of the Governor General, but the functions of the Dominion Parliament would be confined, and strictly confined as they are, I submit by subsections 4 and 3 under both acts, to giving effect to the decisions which the Governor General had come to—not to the exercise of his discretion, but to his position as an authority, who is made supreme.

Now, my Lord, there is very little which I wish to say further about that section. My learned friend, Mr. Blake, referred to various matters, and amongst others the ques-

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tion of the veto of the crown. Why was it necessary, if these matters were legislative as distinguished from judicial, to deal with them at all upon this view if it had been intended to bring in the larger legislative authority and the power of the Dominion Parliament? But for the mere purpose of annulling an Act, if it was intended to give a discretionary power to the Governor General, the answer is he had got it; because at any time within two years after assent given by the Lieutenant Governor to the Act he might under section 90 disallow it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He disallows it as a whole, and could not disallow a section.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is so.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It might be a very subordinate point, and yet it might be very objectionable to defer the beneficial legislation.

Lord WATSON.—And it might be very desirable in the public interest that the Act should be retained, but yet certain provisions ought to come out and clauses be introduced for the protection of the minority. He could not effect that legislatively but for the enactment of this statute.

Mr. HALDANE.—But it would be a powerful instrument in his hand for the purpose of putting pressure to attain the object.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Still you would not dispute this—if these provisions are stipulated for the protection of those who have particular views with regard to education, they might well have stipulated for such an appeal to the Governor, even though he had the power of disallowing the Act.

Mr. HALDANE.—It might have been so.

Lord WATSON.—He would not otherwise have the power to decide what ought to be done and to have it legislatively enacted, though the provincial legislature refused to be a party to the Act.

Mr. HALDANE.—All I say is if it is so it is a circumstance to be taken into account in construing this section that the matter was not one which, having regard to the limitations of subsection 1, was wholly within the power of the province.

Now, my Lords, if the other construction is taken there is rather a curious state of things, because in 1871, immediately after this Act got Imperial validity, it was unquestionably possible for the provincial legislature to have passed the Act of 1890, and no question could have been raised about it. Then comes the consequence, if the construction contended for by my learned friends is right, that what the legislature had power to do, and what in ordinary circumstances they would have the power to undo, or alter, or vary at their pleasure, as the necessities of the changing condition of the persons entrusted to their jurisdiction demanded, they are deprived of having power to do by their own Act. I do not say it is not a possible conclusion to come to, but it is not a very usual one.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—I suppose you must bear in mind the situation of the parties and the population at the time. I suppose an Act like that of 1890 could not have been passed, and I suppose it was necessary to pass some Acts with reference to education at that time.

Mr. HALDANE.—There might have been Acts of a different kind in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Acts passed have been purely undenominational.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—In the very next year after the admission of Manitoba to the union, there was a law passed. They began at the outset by passing a law relating to denominational education, and one knows that it was an arrangement between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Each of these classes must have been consulted before you could arrive at an agreement in favour of the union, if they were coming into the union. Is it an unfair inference that at that time both parties understood one another, and that denominational education with protection to the other party would be provided in Manitoba? We find they did so legislate the next year; and if that be the case, may not that explain their not having made any demand which would have prevented such an Act being passed, because it was a matter they had reason to know was not within their contemplation at all? Is it not shown that that is not a mere speculation, but probably well grounded, by the fact that they did in the next year pass this denominational system?

Lord WATSON.—I do not think it is at all surprising in the circumstances that such should be the outcome of the union.

Lord SHAND.—The point you are making now, as I understand, is that it is a remarkable thing they should not be able to repeal a statute that they themselves had passed.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That if they had passed this statute at once before they passed any denominational education at all it would not have affected any right.

Lord WATSON.—May not it be suggested—I know nothing about it—if it is open to speculate about it that you could not have passed any statute going this length? If the non-sectarian portion of the community were of that strength in 1871, why did they pass an Act the very reverse of the Act they wished to have? Why did they pass a denominational statute when they were all for non-sectarianism—assuming they were so at that time? If they were not all for non-sectarianism I do not see how they could have passed it.

Mr. HALDANE.—This Act gave non-denominational education to all.

Lord WATSON.—I think a change has come over the spirit.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What you are entitled to look at is the condition of the population, this being a parliamentary bargain, and the condition of the parties at the time, when you are dealing with an Act which speaks of majorities and minorities. I do not know which had the superiority, but at all events they were pretty evenly balanced.

Mr. HALDANE.—All I am saying is that if it had been intended to impose the restriction on the power of the Manitoba legislature which has now been contended for by the appellants, that restriction ought to have been put in some different language to what it is here. It might well be said that any right and privilege once constituted by legislation was not to be taken away or repealed without the consent of the Governor General. It is such an unusual thing to put in, that I do submit that if it was intended to insert it there, it would have been put in some language that was plain, and not in language which, to say the least of it, is ambiguous.

[Adjourned for a short time.]

Mr. HALDANE.—My Lords, I have said all that I feel justified in saying on the first point. I will simply sum up my propositions—that subsection 1 exhaustively defines the powers and the limitations of the provincial legislature—that subsection 2 is a subsection in general language which ought to be construed, as all subsections in general language in Acts of a similar kind would be construed, consistently with subsection 1—that the position of the Governor General is that of a person having a power of determining on appeal questions of law, and not a person vested with an administrative discretion—that to hold otherwise would be to put him at the mercy of any judgment of any tribunal which might or might not be appealed from to this board before the Supreme Court of Canada was constituted—that he must be put in a position to deliberate and decide upon questions of *ultra vires*—and that being so, he is not a person vested with a discretion, he is a person who has to exercise a judicial authority which is the condition precedent of the Dominion Parliament coming in and giving effect to his decision whatever it may be. That is my submission to your Lordship as to the proper construction of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

But now, assuming against myself for the sake of argument, that on the proper construction of this section, the rights and privileges so far as they are legislative, are not rights and privileges for the time being, as I contend they are, but are rights and privileges which have once been established by the Manitoba legislature, and which cannot on the hypothesis in question be abolished by the legislature; I still contend before your Lordships that the conditions which alone enable an appeal to the Governor General have not arisen, and that that is a question which your Lordships in the exercise of the duty which you have taken upon yourselves of advising the Governor General are bound to answer. My Lords, as formulated by the Governor General the question which he addresses to your Lordships is, whether the Act of 1890 constitute

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such an infringement and affection of the rights and privileges conferred by the preceding Acts as to give ground for his interference under section 22. Now, my Lords, upon that it is important to observe—I shall not have occasion to trouble your Lordships with a detailed argument upon it—but it is important to observe what the provisions of the previous statutes really are in order to see whether they constitute a right or privilege of the minority, and as I submit to your Lordships, of the minority as such. It is not enough, for instance, that there is a right to rate for education because that would be a right which was given to the community as a whole. The question is whether there is a right or privilege given to the minority as such, and what I suggest to your Lordships as the true interpretation of the rights and privileges conferred by these previous statutes is that they are rights and privileges of exemption from liability which is created by these statutes upon the whole community; that, in other words, there is a system which is passed for the whole community, and that dependent upon that system there is a right or privilege of exemption which has meaning, validity and effect so long, and so long only, as the system continues in effect. The system may be taken away, if the argument is well founded, because the system in itself was not an infringement of a right or privilege, but if the system disappears then the ground for the exemption disappears, and accordingly if the legislature abolishes the system no question arises as to the right or privilege which had only this contingent and conditional existence.

Lord WATSON.—The right given to the whole community by a statute of this year you say does not confer any right or privilege when it is taken away by an Act next year—it does not give any right or privilege to those who under next year's statute become a dissentient minority. Is that the proposition?

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, but I should like to state it a little more fully.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Your point is that those statutes between 1871 and 1890 do not give any right or privilege at all to the minority in relation to education?

Mr. HALDANE.—That is it. They do give what I have called contingent and conditional rights and privileges of exemption from the system which had been established.

Lord WATSON.—The privilege was to be given in the shape of exemption from the general rule as to education.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But had not they power to tax in the first place; and in the next place to tax all with the exception of those who were contributing to some other schools not of their faith for the support of the schools?

Mr. HALDANE.—They had power to tax, and they did tax, but the contributions of those of a particular faith were allowed to go under that system to the support of their particular schools.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Is not the power to tax for the support of schools where that kind of education is given which is in accordance with the view of the minority, a right or privilege of the minority?

Mr. HALDANE.—One must look at the statute to see what it is. It is really a power or right to claim exemption from a tax which is levied on the whole community for a system of education for the benefit, not of a minority, but of the whole.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—There was a division in the first instance, into separate districts—Catholic districts and Protestant districts—although there was some overlapping, and the people who managed the education in the Catholic districts would be Catholics.

Mr. HALDANE.—Not exactly so. In the first place there was a general board of education which managed the whole, but certain subjects were taken out of the jurisdiction of that board and transferred to particular sections of that board, and I say that was an exemption; but if you take away the board which had control of the whole, I say the exemption is taken away. That is the way I put it.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Before 1890 had not the Roman Catholics schools of their own which were appropriated for the purpose of the Public Schools Act?

Mr. HALDANE.—There were unorganized schools. They were not appropriated.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Appropriation is proposed by the Act of 1890.

Mr. HALDANE.—Only by paying for them.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Mr. HALDANE.—I know what my friend has in his mind, and I have a distinct recollection of the question which the Lord Chancellor put. The Lord Chancellor said that it might be that at all events as to those schools which have been built out of rates which are contributed by the Roman Catholics, those have been taken. That is true, but my answer is that those never belonged to the Roman Catholics. It is quite true they were built out of rates that were levied on the community, except that what the Roman Catholics contributed for the building of those schools to those rates was applied to the building of Catholic schools, but they were not schools belonging to the Catholics. It was only that the rates which were a liability on the whole community, were in this case used for the building of Roman Catholic schools.

Mr. BLAKE.—No.

Mr. HALDANE.—I will go into that. My friend, I gather, dissents from that.

Mr. BLAKE.—I dissent entirely that the rates are levied on the whole community.

Mr. HALDANE.—I will go into that. The first thing I wish to ask your Lordships to bear in mind is the definition of the kind of interference which your lordships laid down on the last occasion. It is only one sentence of the judgment at page 157 :

“But then it is said that it is impossible for Roman Catholics, or for members of the Church of England (if their views are correctly represented by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, who has given evidence in Logan's case), to send their children to public schools where the education is not superintended and directed by the authorities of their church, and that, therefore, Roman Catholics and members of the Church of England who are taxed for public schools, and at the same time feel themselves compelled to support their own schools, are in a less favourable position than those who can take advantage of the free education provided by the Act of 1890. That may be so. But what right or privilege is violated or prejudicially affected by the law? It is not the law that is in fault; it is owing to religious convictions, which everybody must respect, and to the teaching of their church, that Roman Catholics and members of the Church of England find themselves unable to partake of advantages which the law offers to all alike. Their Lordships are sensible of the weight which must attach to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. They have anxiously considered the able and elaborate judgments by which that decision has been supported. But they are unable to agree with the opinion which the learned judges of the Supreme Court have expressed as to the rights and privileges of Roman Catholics in Manitoba at the time of union. They doubt whether it is permissible to refer to the course of legislation between 1871 and 1890, as a means of throwing light on the previous practice or on the construction of the saving clause in the Manitoba Act. They cannot assent to the view, which seems to be indicated by one of the members of the Supreme Court, that public schools under the Act of 1890 are in reality Protestant schools. The legislature has declared in so many words that the public schools shall be entirely unsectarian, and that principle is carried out throughout the Act. With the policy of the Act of 1890 their Lordships are not concerned. But they cannot help observing that, if the views of the respondents were to prevail, it would be extremely difficult for the provincial legislature, which has been entrusted with the exclusive power of making laws relating to education, to provide for the educational wants of the more sparsely inhabited districts of a country almost as large as Great Britain, and that the powers of the legislature, which on the face of the Act appear so large, would be limited to the useful but somewhat humble office of making regulations for the sanitary conditions of school-houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort.”

Now, my Lords, that I start from. The Act of 1890, but for what may or may not be the effect of these immediate interpositions by the legislature between 1871 and 1890, is an Act which is unobjectionable. It infringes no right or privilege which existed at the union. It does not establish a denominational school system.

Lord SHAND.—That shuts you up to the question of what is the effect of those intermediate Acts.

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Mr. HALDANE.—It does.

Lord SHAND.—There is one Act which embraces the whole of the previous Acts together—the Act of 1881.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes; really nothing turns on anything except the Act of 1881, which, as your Lordship knows, repeals the Act of 1871. Now, just let us turn for moment to that. First of all I should like to look at the Act of 1871 for a moment because it contains terms and expressions which recur again in the Act of 1881.

Lord SHAND.—Shall we not get them in the Act of 1881?

Mr. HALDANE.—I think it is desirable to glance at the Act of 1871.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Where is it to be found?

Mr. HALDANE.—I have it in a separately printed book at page 21. The Act of 1871 which is now repealed, but which is the foundation of the code of legislation contained in the Acts which began in 1881, "The Manitoba School Act," and the amending Acts, first of all begins by establishing a board of education which is to consist of not less than 10 or more than 14 persons, half are to be Protestants and the other half are to be Catholics. Then one of the Protestant members is to be superintendent, and one of the Catholic members is to be superintendent of the schools of their respective denominations. Then the next important provision is the provision of a chairman. The duty of the board is first of all (and this is the board as a whole) to make regulations as they think fit for the general organization of the common schools, then to select books and so on, but not dealing with religion or morals. Then there is a subdivision of school districts, and then we come to section 10, which I say does confer rights and privileges upon the minority in what is really the shape of exemptions from the general provisions of the Act. Each section of the board as a whole (the board as a whole being for the general regulation) is to select teachers; this is a denominational system, and the selecting of the teachers is very important. It is to prescribe the books; this is a denominational system where religious books may be used, and it is very important that the Catholics should have the selection of their own books.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Why do you say it is an exemption? It is an express provision. It is an enabling or an empowering provision. It is not an exemption from anything. Each half gets exactly the same thing. It is not a thing that the whole gets from which any portion is exempted, but the same thing is given to two halves. Of which is it an exemption?

Mr. HALDANE.—The system of denominational education is given to the board as a whole, the selection of the books and the selection of the teachers is given to the various sections.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But that is not an exemption from anything.

Mr. HALDANE.—No, but what the right or privilege of the minority is—

Lord WATSON.—Your contention is that the right or privilege must be conferred in the form of an exemption.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, I say it comes to that.

Lord WATSON.—But that anything given in the form of a right or privilege common at the time it is given to the whole of the community of Manitoba, is not a right or privilege such as is contemplated in the 3rd subsection.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is my proposition.

Lord WATSON.—Unquestionably it does not seem to admit of doubt that before 1871 there was no denominational teaching, and there were no privileges or rights whatever until the union. There were none before the union, or at the union, but immediately after the union, from 1871 and downwards to the Act of 1890, there was repeated legislation, and during the whole of that time the legislation made state education denominational.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, that is so.

Lord WATSON.—I think it hardly admits of doubt that the privilege which was conferred was not an exceptional privilege. It was given all round.

Mr. HALDANE.—It was given all round. That is my proposition, that the system of denominational education—

Lord WATSON.—Each denomination had a state-aided school, in which a particular religion was taught.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes. I do not know that it matters, but I prefer to put it in a different way.

Lord WATSON.—I do not object to your putting it in another way.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Can you tell me, as a matter of fact, when the Manitoba legislature came into existence? The Manitoba Act is the 12th May, 1870, but I suppose they would have to have a Lieutenant Governor appointed, and to have an assembly elected.

Mr. HALDANE.—I cannot tell your Lordship from information, but your Lordship notices the Act of 1871, and therefore I think I am right in saying 1871.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—They existed, I know, because they existed in time to pass the Act by June, 1871. What I wanted to know was how early in their existence that Act came upon the carpet.

Lord SHAND.—Which Act is that, the Act of 1870?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The Act of 1871.

Mr. HALDANE.—That I cannot say, my Lord. I do not know whether my friend can inform your Lordships.

Mr. BLAKE.—The 15th of July, 1870, as my friend informs me, is the period at which the union came into force, but neither of us are aware when the legislature was first convened.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Of course that must have taken some time.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Because, of course, you had to elect the legislature?

Mr. BLAKE.—Certainly. I am not aware whether there was one elected in the fall of that year or not.

Mr. HALDANE.—There was the Imperial Act in June, 1871.

Mr. BLAKE.—My learned friend tells me that this was the first session; the session in which this Act was passed was the first session of the legislature. That is what my friend tells me.

Lord SHAND.—This Act of 33 Victoria, cap. 3, which is in the copy I have before me, was assented to on the 12th May, 1870.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, but I want to know when the legislature came into being.

Mr. BLAKE.—All that we know is that this Act in question was passed in the first session of that legislature. My learned friend so tells me.

Mr. HALDANE.—The existence of the province as a province was not finally set at rest until the 29th of June, 1871, which was the date when the Imperial Act forming Manitoba received the royal assent.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But there was no doubt a legislature elected before.

Mr. HALDANE.—No doubt there was a legislature elected before. It must have been so.

Lord SHAND.—Was not the establishment of a system of denominational education a privilege of the minority?

Mr. HALDANE.—No, my Lord. It was given to the community as a whole.

Lord SHAND.—No doubt, but still they got that notwithstanding, whatever might be the vote of the majority.

Mr. HALDANE.—What the legislature did was this, they said "it is in the interests of the whole that the community as a whole should have denominational education."

Lord SHAND.—If you assume a very small minority of one class it is a great privilege to them to have that.

Mr. HALDANE.—Even though it has certain rights and privileges, which I say—

Lord SHAND.—But for that privilege they would have been out voted. The schools might have been made all Protestant, for example, if the minority was Catholic.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is possible.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Supposing it was a privilege conferred on all, but one of the large sects did not consider it a privilege, is not it a privilege to the minority?

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Mr. HALDANE.—It is so difficult to answer these thing in abstract terms.

Lord SHAND.—But it is the very question which is raised—whether you are not in fact giving a privilege to a manority.

Mr. HALDANE.—I will put a case, my Lord. Supposing there was an Act which said—

Lord WATSON.—Surely a privilege may be a privilege without being appreciated as such.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—It is not a privilege to a man who does not consider it a privilege, but it is a privilege to a man who does consider it a privilege.

Mr. HALDANE.—I think, my Lord, something more than that is involved. Suppose that the state says “we are going to rate for education.” Well, one section of the electorate, or one section of the population may consider that a privilege.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—You say that there is no privilege in one man being obliged to put his hand into his pocket to support his particular school.

Mr. HALDANE.—The other man never putting his hand into his pocket at all. My submission is that that was not a right or privilege conferred upon the minority which was contemplated by the Act. I agree that what was meant was to protect the minority against the legislative majority—

Lord WATSON.—They came to require the protection, it appears to me, being in the minority.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, being in the minority.

Lord WATSON.—I do not see how that bears on the question. Surely it is a privilege to have denominational schools established if you are denominational. I can no more understand that than this: That if a nobleman or merchant prince admits the whole of the public to his domain for one day in the week, that is not a privilege, but if he keeps out the public and lets in half a dozen of them, that is a privilege.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, something that is given to them exclusively as a class is a privilege, and the class we want in this case is the minority.

Lord WATSON.—Privilege is very often used as a mere exceptional privilege, but that is not the meaning.

Mr. HALDANE.—It is not every kind of privilege. It is the privilege of the minority.

Lord WATSON.—I quite concede that.

Mr. HALDANE.—All that I am submitting to your Lordships is that, to take Lord Macnaghten's case, if we were dealing with the question of whether it was a right or privilege of the minority to have rates levied upon the community as a whole for the purposes of education, however great a privilege the persons who were Catholics and in the minority and were going to be overruled by the majority might consider that, that would not be a right or privilege of the minority within the meaning of subsection 2 of this Act. That is my proposition.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Certainly, if we are to allow the 1867 Act to throw any light upon it. If you look at the first subsection of section 93, it can hardly be doubted that there the rights and privileges intended to be protected were the rights and privileges of having either separate schools or denominational schools, as distinguished from a general system which was not in accordance with their views.

Mr. HALDANE.—Your Lordship refers to that system of separate schools?

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes.

Mr. HALDANE.—That is in sub-section 3.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—No, I mean if you look at subsection 1. You are looking at subsections 1, 2 and 3 together. If you look at subsection 1 you can hardly dispute that as regards Quebec and Ontario, one of the objects, at all events of subsection 1, was to preserve their rights to the then existing system of denominational education.

Mr. HALDANE.—Certainly, because those were rights they had by law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, they were rights they had by law, but what was the nature of the right? It was only the right to get assistance from the state funds for their separate schools as distinguished from the schools in consonance with the views of the majority: Protestants in the one case and Catholics in the other.

Mr. HALDANE.—There was a system then which the Catholics as a whole in Quebec claimed the benefit of.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The Catholics who were in the majority.

Mr. HALDANE.—Who were in the majority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But the Protestant minority had what were called dissentient schools ?

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What was intended was to preserve the rights of the minority amongst other things, certainly.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—What was the right of that minority except this ? It was not merely that they might send their children to dissentient schools, but that the schools specially in accord with the views of the minority should receive state assistance and be part of the general system of education.

Mr. HALDANE.—That was a right which a class of persons had by law at that time.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Yes, but I am pressing upon you your own argument. According to you subsection 2, which speaks of affecting the rights of the minority, refers to rights given by subsection 1. Therefore I am pressing upon you that according to your construction of subsection 2 the right of a minority to have denominational schools supported at the state expense, and being part of the school system of the province, was a right affecting education in relation to the minority within subsection 2.

Mr. HALDANE.—I did not limit it to the rights conferred by subsection 1, because then I should have struck on the rock which your Lordship points out.

Lord WATSON.—I cannot help thinking that it was intended by that clause to give to a certain class of the community when they were in the position of being in a minority, the right of defending the privilege which they had conferred upon themselves when they were in the majority.

Mr. HALDANE.—Which they had conferred on themselves ?

Lord WATSON.—Yes.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, that is so, my Lord.

Lord WATSON.—It was not a privilege to all, because I suppose some might be at one time and for a considerable period the minority, and then might become the majority.

Mr. HALDANE.—I do not want to take an illustration as being exhaustive of all the individual cases which might come within the category, but take the case I put. There is a system of denominational education under which the Catholics may have their own teachers and rule themselves—that is to say, apply their own rates to the provision of their own teachers and their own books. That is a very valuable right or privilege which they have got, and which they conferred upon themselves while there was a system of denominational education.

Lord WATSON.—What occurs to me is this, that where a privilege is conferred upon themselves by the legislative majority, that privilege must devolve upon the original majority, as the minority before there can be legislation contrary to their interests. At the time that Act was passed, and on the eve of passing it, the persons who enjoyed the denominational schools and regarded them as a privilege were in the minority.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

Lord WATSON.—That was the condition at the time the Act was passed. No doubt it may have been due to their own actions whilst they constituted a majority in the balance of the political power of the state. That may be quite so. At the time when the original minority having become the majority proceeded to legislate, the condition was that the original majority were the minority.

Mr. HALDANE.—That only carries you so far.

Lord WATSON.—It does.

Mr. HALDANE.—It does not carry you the whole length.

Lord SHAND.—The legislation, you say, provided equally for all—is not that the point ?

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Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, my Lord.

Lord SHAND.—Very well, assume that, but in providing equally for all thereby resulted from that mode of legislation privileges or rights in the minority, and you deprive it of that—surely that is a benefit?

Mr. HALDANE.—A special privilege.

Lord SHAND.—It resulted in a benefit.

Lord WATSON.—It put them all on the same footing. The non-sectarian education party did not regard it as a right or privilege. They regarded it as an infliction to be got rid of by statute.

Mr. HALDANE.—They did, and they had their remedy because they were not bound to send their children to schools in the district in which they lived; they might send them to any other schools.

Lord WATSON.—We cannot go into the considerations which entered into their minds.

Mr. HALDANE.—I am suggesting that there is a contrast between the words of subsection 2 and the words of the section to which the Lord Chancellor has referred, under which there is a preserving of the privileges conferred by law or custom on any class. In subsection 2 it is an act or decision.

Lord WATSON.—At the time when this new legislation of 1890 was passed the persons who valued denominational education were the minority. They regarded it as a privilege, and they held to it as a privilege, whilst others were seeking to upset it. Nobody else got a privilege. It was a privilege which they had at that date. It resulted to them from their own Act in the former time whilst they were the majority. Does that make any difference? That is the short point. You must look to the origin of it. You never could have a privilege created in that view of it by intermediate legislation, because that legislation must be the act presumably of the majority.

Mr. HALDANE.—You must see what subsection 2 means. Obviously it points to something different from what is in subsection 1.

Lord WATSON.—You must look at the two, because that would rather turn into ridicule subsection 3 of section 93.

Mr. HALDANE.—Subsection 3 of section 93 seems to point to something different. It seems to limit the right of appeal to the case where there is actually existing a system of separate or dissentient schools which no doubt might be oppressed by the act of the majority, and might have their rights and privileges interfered with, and in those cases, and in those cases only, they are to have a right of appeal. But going back to subsection 2 as it is in section 22, it is clear that something specific is meant by “right or privilege of the minority,” and I read and I submit that the meaning of it is, that there is not to be anything done which can affect the position of a minority—a minority in legislation who are at the mercy of the majority. Nothing is to be done which can affect any right or privilege which they had in relation to education. Now, what right or privilege did these people have? Standing by itself, it is clear that the Act of 1890 is no infringement of their rights and privileges. Standing by itself, I say—that your Lordships have decided in Barrett's case. That is clear ground to start with.

Lord SHAND.—I do not understand that. Standing by itself compared with the state of matters at the time of the union, there is no privilege; but standing by itself in comparison with the state of affairs afterwards, there is a privilege.

Mr. HALDANE.—I have not made myself clear. I meant standing apart from any other legislation.

Lord SHAND.—Nobody had any privilege before, of course.

Mr. HALDANE.—Unless there had been some statutory privilege conferred, it must have been so.

Lord WATSON.—Having no intermediate statutes there could not be any privilege. I do not know whether the words “or practice” may have raised any privilege. I do not know, but I think presumably that would not arise.

Mr. HALDANE.—The simple question is whether there is a right or privilege which has been conferred on persons who have become the minority under any intermediate statute. Now, my submission to your Lordships is that such rights and privileges as the minority have within the meaning of the section—

Lord WATSON.—You cannot refer that phrase “ the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority ” to some temporary proportion which is a fluctuating one. Does not it mean the minority at the date when the Act that is said to infringe on their privilege becomes law ?

Mr. HALDANE.—I think it may be that. I am content to take it so.

Lord WATSON.—I think you must fix some period, otherwise they may have been the minority half a dozen times, and the majority time and time about.

Mr. HALDANE.—But still it is a right or privilege which they are to have in their capacity of a minority. I mean to go back to Lord Macnaghten’s illustration. It cannot be that the Roman Catholics, who had to pay rates equally with everybody else to support an undenominational system, could say, “ Oh, we have a right or privilege. We object to this undenominational system being swept away, and we have a right or privilege to have education organized by the payment of rates.” That will not do. If that will not do, then you have to say into which category the statute you are construing falls—whether it falls into the category of a statute of that kind which confers rights and privileges on the community as a whole, or whether it falls into the category of a statute which confers rights and privileges upon some sort or class who may *quâ* class become the minority afterwards. My submission to your Lordships is that these intermediate statutes are of a kind which created rights and privileges of the first order, which came upon the community as a whole. It is not necessary for me to go into the details of them. I only point out to your Lordships this, that starting with the Act of 1871, which is a good illustration of what happened later, the control of education was given to a common board, and it was only when you came to what you may call the minority rights, when you came to the question of the provision of religious books, and the selection of teachers, that Catholics *quâ* Catholics or Protestants *quâ* Protestants, had any recognition at all. For the rest, the teaching was indifferent on the general board. There might have been Mahommedans or Unitarians or members of any sect. There is no religious qualification, and for that reason I say, that while you have a denominational system there within the meaning of subsection 2, the rights and privileges conferred were conferred on the community as a whole, and never did become the rights and privileges of any class who could assume the position of a minority. Now, when you pass to the Manitoba School Act of 1881, which contains a code, you have some things which illustrate what happened very strikingly. In the first place the Act re-constitutes the board, making its members 21, and giving a majority to the Protestants. Nobody complained of that. Of course it may be observed that they did not think it worth appealing against ; but at any rate they did not appeal against it, and they apparently construed that alteration not as one which affected the rights and privileges of a minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Supposing they had passed an Act saying that no Roman Catholic should be eligible to be on the board, what would you have said then ? It did not interfere with any right or privilege they had at the time of the union, because no such board existed. The board was only, as you say, a creation of the legislation.

Mr. HALDANE.—I will give your Lordship my answer. It would have been open to the legislature of Manitoba to sweep away the whole system.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But still before we come to that there is the prior question, would there have been any appeal to the Governor General in Council ?

Mr. HALDANE.—Is your Lordship speaking of a statute which was passed for the first time or an amending statute ? Because if it is a statute passed for the first time—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The first time they provided for equal numbers, because at that time they were about equal, and I suppose it may have been considered that they could protect themselves, but one or the other grew—I am supposing the Protestants to grow, as was the case—and supposing instead of merely increasing the number of Protestant representatives they had excluded all Roman Catholics. That, of course, would have been *intra vires*.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes.

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The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Would they have been without redress in such a case?

Mr. HALDANE.—I do not see how they could have had redress.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Your objection must go that length.

Mr. HALDANE.—Yes, I do not think they could, and apparently so they thought, because although they did not exclude Roman Catholics, they put them in a minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—But the general board still had powers which they might have been quite content to leave to a board of Protestants alone. You say the sections had less power.

Mr. BLAKE.—The board's powers were reduced; the section powers were increased.

Mr. HALDANE.—I do not think they were. My friend suggested something of that sort in the course of the argument, but on looking at the schedule what I found was this, that while the board might regulate the general organisation of common schools, and so on, the section was to have under its control the management of the schools, and the section is to arrange for the examination of the teaching and the selection of the books and maps and so on. There is that difference, and then there was given a reference to religion and morals. It is quite true that the board on that occasion did not have the selection of what I may call the non-sectarian books. There was that difference, but the argument must go to this, that that Act was *ultra vires* and would have been *ultra vires* if it had gone further.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—And not only that, but that there was to be no appeal.

Mr. HALDANE.—That it was within the uncontrolled competence of the provincial legislation. Well, my Lords, the Act of 1881 went a very long way, because it established compulsory education. It did not merely establish free education. It established rate aided education, it established education which was aided by grants, and it established a provision for compulsory education. The whole of that machinery was swept away by the Act of 1890, and under the Act of 1890 what was substituted was a system which was purely undenominational, as your Lordships have held, which was not compulsory, and which consists of free education out of the rates and grants out of the funds of the province of Manitoba. I say that, standing by itself, was within the competence of the provincial legislature, and I say that there was nothing that interfered with the provincial legislature passing it by reason of the legislation which had taken place intermediately, because that legislation was legislation, as I venture to submit on its construction, in the interests of the community as a whole, and because the rights and privileges which a class of persons who afterwards became a minority had, were rights and privileges which were in the nature of privileges or rights relatively only to the existence of the general system, and the system not being a system which was given in the interests of any class or section of the community which had come to be the possession of any minority *quâ* minority, was a system which could competently be swept away.

My Lords, that seems to me to exhaust all that is to be said upon the subject of this second point which I have spoken of. If your Lordships should take any other view it comes to this, that there is scarcely any educational system of a denominational character which the Manitoba legislature has set up that it could competently alter without interference at every turn.

Lord SHAND.—No, it must be something that may affect one body of religionists, Catholics or Protestants.

Mr. HALDANE.—If your Lordships were to take this very wide construction—

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It would not be inconsistent with a system such as works in Ontario, where you have an undenominational system, as I understand, for the majority of Protestants coupled with a separate school system for the Catholics.

Mr. HALDANE.—My Lord, is that certainly so? Under this Act of 1881, amongst other things which happened, the grant from the taxes, not from the rates, which used before to be distributed evenly between the Catholics and Protestants, was distributed unevenly in proportion to the children. Well, the result of that, of course, is that the Catholics have to pay more in other ways in order to make up the *quantum* of money which was necessary for their education. There you have, if you will take what I will call the wider construction against which I am contending, an infringement of a right

or privilege of the Catholics. More money is going to the Protestants at the expense of the Catholics. Again, there are other illustrations of the same kind of thing. I could multiply them. Suppose there had been a threepenny rate established, and it had been increased to a fourpenny rate by reason of the different distribution of the grant, the rate in a Catholic district being bigger than it used to be by reason of less money coming from the state, the imposition of the fourpenny rate would be another illustration of interference with a right or privilege.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Although the Act may give a right of appeal to the Governor General in every case in which rights or privileges are affected, the Governor General surely must consider whether the complaint is a substantial complaint or not, must not he?

Mr. HALDANE.—Does not that bring us back to what we were dealing with before? In the first place it is anomalous that a matter of that kind should be taken out of the competency of the legislature, a matter of the specific kind I am speaking of now, and handed over to the Governor General. In the second place, for whatever reason subsection 3 of the Manitoba Act and subsection 4 of the British North America Act are so drawn as to speak of the function of the Governor General to give a decision on an appeal on the question of whether a right or privilege of the minority is affected——

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Do you mean to say that if there was a technical and unsubstantial interference with a privilege the Governor General would have to feel bound to have recourse to this extraordinary remedy?

Mr. HALDANE.—I do not think it is any more technical or unsubstantial than the functions of your Lordships, who often have to declare that an Act is *ultra vires*. The Governor General would give his decision.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—We are a judicial body, and he is not sitting as a judicial body.

Mr. HALDANE.—There come in those considerations which I will not venture to repeat.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—He is to take into consideration many things which we have not to.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—He cannot do anything himself. At the last resort the only person or body who can do anything more are the Parliament of Canada, who are certainly not under legal compulsion to act, and certainly would not act unless they conceived there was some substantial ground for it.

Mr. HALDANE.—Certainly not; but he is the authority which by making pronouncements gives them power to make legislation.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—He is the judge in the first instance. You do not suppose that he is to go to the Parliament of Canada and say “there is an infraction, please pass a law.” He would have power to say, “that is such a trumpery matter that I am not going to do anything.”

Mr. HALDANE.—I suppose the maxim “*De minimis non curat lex*” applies to him as much as to anybody else. But I am putting it that *qua* this class of things his business is to declare his opinion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—That would not seem “requisite for the due execution” if he thought that there had been an infringement, but that it was so unsubstantial that in substance they had all the rights which were intended to be preserved to them.

Mr. HALDANE.—That would be a question for the Parliament of Canada.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The words are “As seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section.” It would not seem to him requisite if he thought there was no substantial right interfered with.

Mr. HALDANE.—That might be; but I am putting cases which might be more substantial, such as the question of the grant, and I press upon your Lordships that if you do construe the sections in this very wide sense, and unless you limit them in the direction which the respondents contend for at your Lordships’ Bar, the consequences are such as not lightly to be taken to have been in the contemplation of those who framed this Act, and that the provincial legislature would be hampered at every turn. I submit upon the whole case that it is possible so to construe section 22 and its

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various subsections as to give effect to the whole of the matters which require to be provided for, and yet so as to leave the legislature of Manitoba in the free and untrammelled possession of the powers which *prima facie* were given to it under the initial words of the section.

(Mr. BLAKE was then heard in reply.)

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—In the old Canada, before the separation into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the old province of Quebec—I think it was called Quebec?

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, at one time.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Included Ontario and Quebec?

Mr. BLAKE.—Lower Canada and Upper Canada is at present Quebec and Ontario.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Had they latterly separate legislatures?

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord, the province was a united province.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It remained so down to?

Mr. BLAKE.—From 1841 to 1867. They had a sort of double system. They attempted to create an imperfect federation and a common legislature; for instance they had an Attorney General for Upper Canada and an Attorney General for Lower Canada, but the legislature was common.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—At that time if you take Ontario and Quebec together, would there be an opposite policy in regard to religious faith?

Mr. BLAKE.—That depends upon the time your Lordship takes, because the population of Ontario was increasing fast, much faster than the population of the province of Quebec; but at the end of the time, I should think I am right in saying that in the aggregate there would be a Protestant popular majority, but the circumstances were such that perhaps that might not answer the question that is in your Lordship's mind, because the distribution of the population has a good deal to do with it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It is not so material which party is actually in the majority, because at all events if the Protestants were in a majority in the Commons House, the Catholics would be in so large a minority that they would be a very substantial power in opposing legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—A very substantial power.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Of course when they came to be separated into two provinces a totally different state of things arose, because in such case, though in opposite directions as regards the opposite creeds, there would be a very large majority and a very small minority in each separate province.

Mr. BLAKE.—Your Lordship has just hit the point.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—At all events there was a predominate majority in Quebec of Catholics and a predominant majority in Ontario of Protestants.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, and they were in a common legislature, with equal numbers in the legislature, although the Protestant province had the larger population. The practical result was that with the division of parties and so forth, it was impossible for the Protestants of Ontario to abolish the separate schools which had been, after a long contest, established in that province, and on the other hand the Protestants were sufficiently powerful to protect their brethren in Quebec from any encroachment on their rights.

Lord WATSON.—Legislation became impossible except on the footing that they were to be dealt with as two separate states.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, but each side agreed before the separation which, as your Lordship said, left a very small minority of a different faith in each province, each side agreed to stereotype the situation. That is public and notorious.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—It appears on the face of the legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, it appears on the face of the legislation; and the public documents preceding the legislation show that fact.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—You do not know what the population in Manitoba amounted to, and how it was divided when the province of Manitoba came in? I thought it was in the pleadings in the former case, but I cannot find it.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord, I do not know how many there were ; there were very few. My friend, Mr. Ewart, who knows, says about 15,000 ; of course that excludes Indians.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—Yes, 15,000 of each.

Mr. BLAKE.—No, my Lord, I think—I think it was only 11,000 or 12,000 altogether ; but he says 15,000 altogether.

Lord MACNAGHTEN.—I thought the Catholics were rather in the majority at that time.

Mr. BLAKE.—My friend is not able to say. We know that they were about equal, but which had the slight majority we are not able to tell your Lordship, but it was quite palpable that that condition of things was a temporary condition, and would be changed in one obvious direction. So thought all those who had great expectations of the rapid settlement of the country, and therefore the future there certainly offered even more cause for anticipatory provision than the case of the old provinces.

Now, I do not know that my duty is to detain your Lordships at any length in reply.

Lord SHAND.—I think your argument anticipated all the points that have been put.

Mr. BLAKE.—There was just one single observation that I desired to make in reference to a suggestion made by one of your Lordships.

Lord WATSON.—I do not think there was any part of the argument which was not anticipated, with the exception of one point. I do not know how far you think it necessary to deal with it, and that was the suggestion last made that a particular right or privilege, or a condition of matters which was created in favour of all the community could not be resolved into a privilege or right of the majority at the time when it was created who had become the minority under the new legislation.

Mr. BLAKE.—Before answering your Lordship's question, I have just had a book put into my hands which shows that my recollection was nearly correct. "The population of the Red River Settlement in 1870 was composed of 2,000 whites, 5,000 English half-breeds, and 5,000 French half-breeds," making 12,000 as the population in 1870.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—The French half-breeds were presumably Catholics and the English half-breeds were probably Protestants, and the whites might have been some of one and some of the other.

Mr. BLAKE.—The English half-breeds would be partly Protestants and partly Catholics. I should gather that there was probably a slight preponderance of Catholics.

Lord WATSON.—You must make some allowance for those who were indifferent.

Mr. BLAKE.—Then, my Lord, I own that I think my learned friend's suggestion, to which Lord Watson has directed my attention, has no value unless you apply it in the concrete ; in the abstract it has no value. What is your system ? The legislature is always legislating presumably for the benefit of the whole community. Even although it legislates in respect of a part of the community it legislates in respect of that part in accordance, as it believes, with the interest of the whole, and when the legislation comprehends the whole it still may be of a character which specially affects part, by recognizing a division of the whole into parts and by granting rights and privileges to parts of the community. My learned friend has not been able to show by any arguments appreciable by a less subtle intellect than his own that there were not rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority accorded to it by this legislation.

Lord WATSON.—I think under these Acts that it is obvious that they are referring to what are considered by these parties to be privileges.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, my Lord. Of course your Lordship must remember that it is their judgment which is to prevail.

Lord WATSON.—Privileges conferred by Acts of Parliament sometimes ——

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. It may be *damnosa hereditas* ; but they wanted denominational schools, and those denominational schools were considered a privilege. Their right to be separated in respect of education is a presumable privilege which they were certainly granted by this law, and that has been removed. I may add this. My learned friend suggested that the board under the last of the Acts was differently constituted, and yet there had been no appeal ; but it is quite clear that both with reference to the division

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of the school sections, and with reference to the school books and so forth, the board was deprived of authority on the later occasion. It was a very remote argument. The Roman Catholics were well aware that the appeal in this case was not to be a technical appeal, and unless they could prove substantial injustice they could not get redress. And to say that because when the population was about equal, the whole of the legislation was based on the theory of equality—twelve Roman Catholic school districts and twelve Protestant school districts—and the school rate equally divided because the school population was equally divided, it would be a substantial iniquity to recognize the later and changed conditions, and to make true equality continue by a division of the rate in proportion to the population, which was the actual result realized originally would have been a pretension, which before a political tribunal, such as the Governor in Council or the Parliament of Canada, would, of course, have met with no favour whatever. Therefore I am not surprised that these amendments passed, not merely without remonstrance or appeal on the part of the Roman Catholics, but without objection in the legislature as far as we know. We do not know that they caused any commotion, or that there was any dissent from these changes. They appear to have passed with general consent and assent, still they altered the conditions so far as the whole community was concerned, so as to make them agree with the altered conditions as to population of that community; they were in truth framed to continue in the same relation and in the same circumstances, the specific rights of the minority.

There was, as I have said, one observation I wished to make, and that is that I venture to suggest to your Lordships that the sixth question requires a determination whether there were any rights or privileges created for the minority under these intermediate statutes, and whether any such rights or privileges have been infringed, and that is a question which arises, not upon any evidence, but upon a comparison of the two statutes, and must be in this sense a question of law, that it is fit for the determination of a legal tribunal. Your Lordships have before you one law, which provides one state of things. You have before you another law which it is alleged alters that state of things injuriously to the minority.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Having in view the contention of the respondents, it does show that there is a question of law.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Their contention is that supposing the question is whether rights and privileges are affected, they are not affected, because there were no rights of the minority within the meaning of the section.

Mr. BLAKE.—Quite so.

Lord SHAND.—I understand the rights you refer to are these, that about the books, and that about the assessments.

Mr. BLAKE.—I go further than that. I find a system under which there are facilities for organizing, maintaining and regulating our schools by law, and as an incident to that system, there are compulsory rates for our schools and immunity from other school rates; and also as an incident to that system a right to obtain certain grants.

Lord SHAND.—When you talk about the system does it go much deeper than what I have been now saying on the organization of the schools. It goes that depth also.

Mr. BLAKE.—Quite so.

Lord SHAND.—It goes this depth. You find that they had during that period state schools, which were denominational schools.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes, I find a system of state schools supported by the Catholic minority—

Lord WATSON.—Supported by state money.

Mr. BLAKE.—Supported partly by state money and partly supported by money levied on the Roman Catholic minority.

Lord WATSON.—What struck me in the discussion is the point about the assessment of rates and the books.

Mr. BLAKE.—Of course that does include the action of the bodies which have the right to "strike" the rate, and the authority to regulate the schools—the board and the school trustees.

Lord SHAND.—Do you think it is necessary for us to go much deeper: that there was established a system of denominational education which was regarded as a privilege by all the parties who were in the minority?

Mr. BLAKE.—No; but I should not like to be taken as acceding to any view or statement which is put to me which might be held by any perverse ingenuity as telling against me later.

Lord SHAND.—It would be a very different thing to go to the Governor General to ask him to establish a denominational system, or get him to ask the legislature to do it. I do not think you would ask that. You would ask the Governor General to do it.

Mr. BLAKE.—What we ask your Lordships is, what the privileges were and how far they have been infringed; and then we propose to ask the Governor General to determine how far he will go. I do not ask your Lordship to make any suggestion as to his action, which I conceived from the beginning is political. He is to be instructed as to the law; and then his action and the action of the Parliament will carry the thing out.

Lord SHAND.—I was not asking for a moment as to that. I was looking to see what your steps would be afterwards.

Mr. BLAKE.—Yes. One step at one time. If your Lordships will allow me to advance a step by reversing this decision I shall be content.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—We will consider our judgment.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Brophy and others vs. The Attorney General of Manitoba, from the Supreme Court of Canada; Delivered 29th January, 1895.

NOTE.—See *ante*, pages 1 to 11.

RETURN

(20B)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 24th April, 1895, for copies of all decisions of the Courts of Manitoba, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, as to the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act of 1890, or as to the rights of any minority of the population of Manitoba under the provisions of said Act, or in opposition to such provisions; also copies or statements as to any legislation by the Manitoba Legislature, or action by the Manitoba Government relative to the Manitoba school question subsequent to the School Act of 1890, that may at this time be in the knowledge or possession of the Privy Council of Canada; also minutes of hearings and proceedings before the Privy Council of Canada on applications for remedial orders or Dominion interference of any character with the school legislation of Manitoba; also copies of any orders issued or action taken by the Privy Council of Canada relative to such legislation; and all other papers or correspondence of an official character having relation to the said Manitoba School Question.

By order.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1895.

(Memorandum.)

The address of the House of Commons, dated the 24th April, 1895, calling for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the Manitoba school question is complied with in so far as furnishing copies herewith of papers on the subject, of record in the Privy Council Office, which have not already been presented to Parliament.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, OTTAWA, 10th January, 1895

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned Catholics of the Dominion of Canada, and loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, respectfully beg permission to state the following:—

That during the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1894, a petition asking for the redress of the grievances of which the Catholics of the Canadian North-west complain, in the matter of education, and signed by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec and by all the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada, was presented to His Excellency the Governor General in Council and to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Commons.

In language full of dignity and truth, the petition of the Canadian episcopacy exposed clearly the rights of the Catholics, their duties as well as their grievances. It showed how the Catholics of Manitoba, after having enjoyed until the year 1890, the right of bringing up their children and having them educated in schools kept according to their religious convictions, were dispossessed of them in an unjust and arbitrary manner. It showed how their situation has been gradually aggravated by time and by the effects of new laws. It drew attention to the severe blows likewise dealt at the rights of the Catholics in the North-west by the ordinances of 1892, which deprived the Catholic schools of their liberty of action and special character. Then, establishing with the authority that belongs to them, and with the science by which they are distinguished, the doctrine of the Catholic church in the matter of education, the Canadian Episcopacy mentioned that parents have at the same time, the right and the duty, both by natural and divine law, of giving their children a Christian education according to their Catholic belief. The petition recalled, also, that the exercise of this right and the free fulfilment of those obligations had been guaranteed to the Catholics of the Canadian North-west by the most solemn promises, which were violated in order to impose upon our co-religionists the vexatious laws, opposed to justice and to all legitimate liberties, which to-day plunge the whole country into the most deplorable dissensions. As the petition of our bishops truthfully declare, the Catholics of the Dominion resent the injustice done to their brethren of the North-west, and we here reiterate their forcible statements and their requests desiring to confirm in a signal manner the truth of their words that pastor and flock are but one, and that together they are determined to reclaim their rights by all the constitutional means in their power. Our pastors have constituted themselves the enlightened interpreters of those rights; we shall be the devoted champions of them. Therefore we protest against the fallacious and disloyal reply of the Manitoba Government, dated the 20th October, 1894, to the order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated July 26th, 1894; and, adapting the conclusions, etc., of the petition of their Lordships, the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada, with them and like them, We humbly pray for the redress of the grievances of the Catholics of Manitoba and the North-west, by the disallowance of the law of 1894, and by all other constitutional means, according to law, in regard to those laws and ordinances concerning which this prerogative of disallowance can no longer be exercised, and your petitioners will ever pray until justice be done to them.

J. ALPH. PELLETIER, *ptre.*, *curé*,
ALEXIS DUFOUR,
FRANÇOIS LECLERC,
ELOI DUFOUR, and 112 others.

I, the undersigned, *curé* of this parish, certify that the above signatures and others, also that the marks of those who could not sign are correct.
Isle aux Coudres, this 3rd day of February, 1895.

J. ALPH. PELLETIER,
Ptre., Curé.

Bergeronnes, County of Saguenay, P.Q.—

ANTHONY GUAY, *ptre.*, *curé*.
RENE BOUILLAUME.
IVES BOUILLAUME.
FRANÇOIS MALTAIS.
NARCISSE DALLAIRE, and 134 others.

St. Albert de Gaspé—

F. GAUTHIER, *ptre.*, *curé*.
JOSEPH JONCAS.
JAMES BEATTIE.
ARTHUR KELLY.
JOHN S. ADAMS, and 74 others.

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St. Anne de Bellevue, County Jacques Cartier, P.Q.—

J. L. MICHAUD.
ALDERIC ROBILLARD.
JOSEPH PILON.
G. CHARLEBOIS.
EUSEBE BRUNET.
G. F. O. CHEVREFILS, ptre., curé, and 225
others.

St. Louis, County Kent, N. B.—

JOS. PELLETIER, ptre., curé.
W. JOHNSTON.
PIERRE L. RICHARD.
ANTOINE VAUTOUR.
CHARLES D. ROBICHAUD, and 166 others.

St. Narcisse, Que.—

ERNEST COSSETTE, mayor.
DESIRE CLOUTIER, ex-mayor.
HUBERT COSSETTE, councillor.
EVANGELISTE GAUTHIER, councillor,
and 149 others.
J. A. ALLARD, O.M.I., Administrator
of the Archdiocese
of St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Accompanying this petition is a lot of petitions signed by Catholics throughout Canada.

WINNIPEG, MAN., February 4, 1895.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re MANITOBA SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba, I have now to ask that a day may be fixed for the hearing before His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the merits of the petitions which have been presented complaining of the two Acts of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba passed in 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools." It will be remembered that, in accordance with an Order in Council of 29th December, 1892, an argument took place on the 21st January, 1893, upon certain preliminary points, involving the question of the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The decision of those points was referred to the courts, and the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has now made it clear that His Excellency has power to deal with the petitions. I have therefore to ask that an early date may be appointed for the purpose of hearing those petitions upon the merits.

Yours truly,

JOHN S. EWART.

Memo.—Mr. McGee notify Ewart that Council will hear him on the 26th February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

MACKENZIE BOWELL.

16th February, 1895.

Telegram.

OTTAWA, February 16, 1895.

To JOHN S. EWART, Q.C.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Council will hear you on 26th February instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, MANITOBA,

WINNIPEG, February 21, 1895.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the government of the province of Manitoba will be represented by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., at the hearing of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority before the Governor General in Council on the 26th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Attorney General.

To His Excellency The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned begs respectfully to present that :

Whereas certain citizens of the city of Toronto having a right to vote for members to serve in the legislative assembly in respect to the property held by them in the city of Toronto did by their petition duly made and presented to me according to law request that I, as mayor of the city of Toronto, should call a public meeting in the said city for the purpose of protesting against any interference on the part of the Government of Canada with the school system of the province of Manitoba.

And whereas in compliance with the said petition, I, Warring Kennedy, mayor of the said city of Toronto, did, by proclamation duly made convene a public meeting in the pavilion in the said city on the eleventh day of March, 1895.

And whereas in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, I, the said Warring Kennedy, took the chair and presided at the said meeting and George A. Chapman was appointed secretary.

Now, therefore, this memorial is to present to your Excellency that the following resolutions were carried at the said meeting :—

Moved by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Mortimer Clarke, Q.C., and resolved :

“That in the opinion of this meeting the subject of education is a matter of essentially local concern and though the right of appeal to His Excellency the Governor General in Council is by the British North America Act and in the case of Manitoba by its Constitutional Act given in certain cases, yet it is a power so opposed to the governing principle which regulates the distribution of legislative authority between the Dominion and the provinces, and its enforcement would be so humiliating to the province as to which it is exercised, that it is a jurisdiction which should never be assumed except in cases of the most flagrant abuse of provincial power.”

Moved by Mr. Stapleton Caldicott, and seconded by Mr. A. T. Hunter, and resolved :—

“That this meeting recalling that the legislature of Manitoba owing to the exceptional difficulties which were occasioned by the presence of the various nationalities that are settled in the province, Menonites, French and Scotch half-breeds, Icelanders, French

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speaking Canadians and others is of opinion if its inhabitants were to be made useful and intelligent citizens of Canada that a national system of education free and open to all without preference or privilege was best designed to secure the attainment of that desirable result and that the demand of a small minority to have the School Act annulled by the federal power is a claim which calls for the most earnest and determined opposition from the people of Ontario, who in this emergency should stand ready to defend the rights and liberties of her sister province."

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Caven, and seconded by Mr. Alderman R. Graham, and resolved :

"That although it has been determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba has a right to appeal to the Government of Canada to have re-established the separate school system which was abolished by the Public School Act of 1890, this meeting is of opinion that no just ground or pretence has been alleged and none in fact exists for interference by the Dominion Government with the province in its control and management of the education of its youth."

Moved by Mr. E. D. Armour, Q.C., seconded by Mr. Alderman Joliffe, and resolved :

"That the citizens of Toronto in mass meeting assembled do hereby respectfully protest against His Excellency the Governor General in Council interfering with the province of Manitoba in respect of its Public School Act and they call upon their representatives in the House of Commons irrespective of party considerations to represent to the advisers of the Governor General how strongly they feel in this matter."

And it was further resolved at the said meeting as follows :

"That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a memorial to be signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary of this meeting for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General."

Wherefore in pursuance of the resolution lastly above transcribed I have signed this memorial and the same has been countersigned by the secretary of the said meeting.

WARRING KENNEDY, Mayor.
Chairman of Meeting.

[Countersigned]

GEO. A. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Meeting.
TORONTO, 12th March, 1895.

BISHOP'S COURT, WINNIPEG, MAN., 22nd February, 1895.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier, &c.,

SIR,—I inclose a letter, which I have thought it well to write to you for the government to explain the views held by the Church of England as expressed in its Synod. These views are, I believe, held by almost all our clergy ; but, no doubt, a good many of our laity do not feel so strongly. Many are quite satisfied with our present schools and some would not object to secularized schools altogether.

For distinctness I have had the letter typewritten.

I am, sir,

Respectfully yours,

R., RUPERT'S LAND.

BISHOP'S COURT, WINNIPEG, MAN., 22nd February, 1895.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator, Prime Minister, &c., Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—As I understand that various representations are being made to the Government on the school question, I think it well to place before you for the information of the Government the views of the Church of England in Manitoba.

The views I am to express are held almost unanimously by the clergy and by the laity of the church elected as representatives in Synod.

They may be summed up in the following resolutions passed by the Diocesan Synod of Rupert's Land in January, 1893.

2. Resolved that while this Synod would gladly see a larger measure of religious teaching in our schools than at present prevails, it trusts that every effort will be made, both by the educational authorities and by the Christian public generally, to render existing regulations on the subject as widely operative and efficient as possible.

3. Resolved that whatever changes in the school policy of this province may in the future be required for the satisfactory solution of the educational problems with which as a province we have to deal, this Synod stands pledged to resist to the utmost any attempt to secularize our public schools. The Church of England, while acknowledging that a good secular education is a necessity of our age, considers that the inculcation of sound principles of life is of even more importance than material knowledge, and, therefore, that it is essential that education in the case of the young should be accompanied with religious instruction and that the teaching of morals should be founded on Divine sanction.

At the time of the transfer of the country to Canada the Church of England had one or more church schools in every parish. It did not seem, however, possible to maintain them in addition to the ministry, in view of the expected growth of the province, with the efficiency that was desirable. The Church of England was therefore anxious to unite in the support of common public schools, hoping that there would be in them more or less satisfactory religious instruction. But we have had to regret that circumstances have made it impossible to obtain what the Church desires.

The system established at first by the local legislature by which the Roman Catholics had separate schools entirely under their own management, and all others grouped under the name of Protestants, had common schools, never worked to our satisfaction, though we always had the hope of improvement.

That system failed to give the state a proper security for good secular instruction in the Roman Catholic schools, while it gave that body an unfair advantage over other denominations—an advantage which in this province it was not entitled to by any numerical majority. But, as we realized that like advantages could not be given to other bodies in the circumstances of the country, we submitted to the denominational disadvantage, in the hope that a fairly satisfactory system of religious instruction might be established in the so-called Protestant schools. We never thought of any instruction beyond what is recognized in England by the state as unsectarian—the opening of the school with authorized forms of prayer and the reading of the Bible—the reading and teaching and learning by heart selected portions of the Holy Scripture and the learning of the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer.

This is not regarded by the state authorities in England as Protestant instruction, but as unsectarian, that is as giving instruction on what is believed in in common by at least all the great religious bodies, Roman Catholic and Protestant. But so many members, placed by the government on the Protestant section of the Board of Education, were favourable to simply secular instruction, that our hope was never realized. Arrangements were under consideration for giving instruction in selected passages of the Bible and the Apostles' Creed was required to be learned by heart, but neither it nor the Bible was ever taught.

Then the present system of education was established. As a church we took no part in the struggle. The new system does not satisfy us any more than the old. But I address you now, as we are anxious that the schools should not become still more unsatisfactory.

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At the present time we gladly welcome in the short prayer and the reading of Holy Scripture, an acknowledgment of the need of the divine guidance and blessing and of the need and place of that divine word, that should be the lamp to our feet and the light to our path. There is also the learning and teaching of the Ten Commandments, as the divine foundation of moral instruction.

Now, what would be the meaning of the exclusion of these and the secularizing of the schools thereby? Surely not merely the loss of these important advantages, but the exclusion from instruction of every allusion to God or what could touch religion in fact or history. It would be, I dare to say, impossible to teach English literature at all adequately on such terms, yet contrary to the spirit and intent of the law to act otherwise.

And what reason can be given for secularizing the schools?

They will not be more satisfactory to the Roman Catholics. The religious services are in no true sense Protestant. There never was in the Protestant schools under the old system any instruction properly to be called Protestant. There was immeasurably less religious instruction than in the board schools of London, yet Cardinal Vaughan and the most of the Roman Catholic clergy supported the candidates favourable to such teaching in preference to those advocating the secularizing of the schools.

No doubt such schools are not satisfactory to Roman Catholics but the reason is that no schools can be satisfactory to them that are not taught by teachers of their own communion and that do not give religious teaching according to the requirements of their church.

So the only effect of secularizing the schools will be to make them more obnoxious to the Church of England and many others, while no satisfaction will be given to the Roman Catholics.

The Church of England here unites in feeling with the judgment recorded by the General Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada at its meeting in Toronto in September, 1893.

“Religious teaching in our public schools is absolutely necessary in order to fulfil the true purpose of education and to conserve the highest interests of the nation at large.”

We are not indifferent then to the happy circumstances of so many national schools in England in which there is definite religious instruction; but recognizing the difficulties in the way of this in the circumstances of this province, we should rejoice in such an amount of non-sectarian religious instruction as is allowed in the board schools in England.

I wish then on the part of the Church of England to enter the strongest protest against any proposition to secularize our public schools—while at the same time we cannot but deprecate the granting of privileges to the Roman Catholic body not shared in by other religious bodies.

I am faithfully yours,

R., RUPERT'S LAND.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 7th July, 1894.

On a memorandum, dated 3rd July, 1894, from the Minister of Justice, recommending that a copy of the accompanying memorial of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, regarding education in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, be forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The petition of the undersigned, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, the Most Reverend Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominion of Canada, devoted subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, humbly sheweth :

1. Since the establishment of the province of Manitoba, until 1890, the public schools of the province, as established by law, were either Protestant or Catholic schools. They all enjoyed the same rights and received respectively their legitimate share of legislative grants. They were independent one from another, being conducted directly and supported by the respective sections of the population for which they were established. The system gave such satisfaction that it was the cause of no complaint, and the two sections of the population with their respective schools lived in peace, concord, harmony and mutual good will.

2. In 1890, laws were passed, changing the school system and replacing it by other enactments which are, for a portion of the community, a source of grief, regret and hardship. Practically, and in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the result of the new system is purely and simply the legal suppression of all Catholic schools and the maintenance of all Protestant schools, with all the rights and privileges they enjoyed previous to the school laws of 1890. Catholic schools are abolished by law, while Protestant schools have nothing to suffer from the new enactment, nay, they gain by it as the Catholic ratepayers have now to help to the support of Protestant schools, which are exactly what they were, and to which, naturally, Catholic parents cannot conscientiously send their children.

3. The Public Schools Act of 1890 being 53 Vic., chap. 38, now chap. 127, of Revised Statutes of 1891, decrees in sections 241-242, that "in cases where, before the coming into force of this Act, Catholic school districts have been established, covering the same territory as any Protestant school district, such Catholic school districts shall cease to exist."

The law has been put into force wheresoever it could be applied, for instance in Winnipeg, Brandon, &c. There the Catholic trustees have ceased to be recognized since the 1st of May, 1890, while the Protestant trustees remained in office and caused taxes to be levied on Catholic as well as Protestant parents, notwithstanding the fact that no Catholic children are attending the said Protestant schools.

4. Section 192 says: "Religious exercises in the public schools shall be conducted according to regulations of the Advisory Board." It is therefore lawful to have prayers and religious exercises in the public schools of Manitoba, provided the same are fixed and determined by the Advisory Board. Just now, all the members of the said board are Protestants, and owing to the condition of the country it is clear that Catholics will never have but very little influence, if any, in the said board.

Therefore Protestant children will be allowed to pray according to their parents' desire, while Catholic children are deprived of the same liberty, and this under the penalty of forfeiting the legitimate share of public money, because in order to secure to his or her school the government grant, the teacher must declare under oath that no prayer nor religious exercise, except as prescribed by the Advisory Board, has been used in the school. Suppose a school attended exclusively by Catholic children, with a Catholic teacher, the said school would be deprived of the legislative grant, should the teacher or the pupils cross themselves or make use of the Hail, Mary.

5. Religious instruction is not prohibited in the public schools of Manitoba; in that respect and under the heading of morals, the regulations framed under the old system by the Protestant section of the board are retained under the new system; "stories, memory gems, sentiments in the school lessons, examination of motives, didactic talks, teaching the Ten Commandments, &c., are means to be employed." All this of course is to be used from a Protestant point of view, so much so that the actual chairman of the Advisory Board, who had always been the chairman of the Protestant section of the Board of Education, and who is no less a personage than the Archbishop of Rupert's

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Land, declared before his Synod, in 1893, that the above quoted privileges "are not small things in themselves, but they are doubly important because they carry with them for the teacher a degree of liberty in his teaching of what may come before the classes in their literature and otherwise," and His Grace adds: "The teachers who ignore these exercises can hardly be realizing their position as Christian men."

The liberty above mentioned is naturally for Protestants alone because it is enacted that those public schools are "non-sectarian" that is to say, that no Catholic teaching can be permitted while facilities are afforded to zealous and intelligent Protestant teachers to impress upon their pupils their own religious convictions.

See Appendix A, pamphlet by Archbishop Taché, April, 1893, and Appendix B, Dr. J. H. Morrison's paper read before the junior Liberal Conservative Association of St. John, N.B., 13th Feb., 1894.

6. For the last four years the Catholics of Manitoba have been subjected to the unfair and unjust treatment resulting from the change in the school laws in 1890. They asked in vain for relief; instead of a remedy, they have been made the victims of a fresh injustice in the new Manitoba law, 57 Vic., ch. 28, assented to on 2nd March, 1894.

The clause 151 of the Public Schools Act of 1890 reads as follows: "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 such schools shall not participate in the legislative grant."

To this provision, in force since 1890, has been added this year, the section 4 of the new law which reads as follows: "Section 151 of chapter 127 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: nor the municipal grant,—nor shall any school assessment be levied or school taxes be collected for the benefit of such school."

The consequence of this new enactment is that no municipality even one exclusively Catholic, without a single Protestant in its limits, has any power to levy a single dollar for Catholic schools, while a Catholic municipality where there are ten Protestant children is obliged by law, to levy on all the Catholics as well as on the parents of the ten Protestant children the money required for the education of the said ten Protestant children.

7. The same law of 1894 goes further and decrees the confiscation of all school property in all the districts which do not submit their schools to the new law and it says in section 2: "In every case in which the organization of a school district fails to be continued the council of the municipality in which such school district lies shall have full power and authority, and it shall be the duty of the said council to take charge of all the property of such school district, real and personal and to administer the same for the benefit of the creditors of such school district, if any."

Such is the real position of the Catholics of Manitoba, though all their school property has been acquired with their own money, without any help from Protestant purse or from public fund, and in Protestant municipalities the Catholic school property, real or personal, goes to the benefit of Protestants.

8. The example given in Manitoba has been partly followed in the North-west Territories. There the Catholic separate schools have been retained, but, in virtue of the ordinance no. 22, A.D. 1892, they are deprived of their liberty of action and of the character which distinguishes them from other schools. So that, in reality, the Catholics of the North-west are reduced, partly at least, to the hardships imposed upon their brethren of Manitoba. In both cases the result is very detrimental to the cause of education and really has in both cases created bad feelings, dissensions and the most deplorable results.

See Appendix C, Memorial of Archbishop Taché, March, 1894.

9. The undersigned take the liberty to affirm that they deeply regret the condition of affairs above mentioned. The painful experience of the Catholics of Manitoba and of the North-west Territories is also resented by all the Catholics of the Dominion. The undersigned have no hesitation in stating that a similar feeling certainly exists among many Protestants who, though separated by faith, are united with the Catholics in a sentiment of justice, fair play and the desire of the prosperity of their common country.

The undersigned appreciate the political advantages enjoyed by Canada and have no desire for any other regime, satisfied that there is, in the institutions of the country and in the spirit of justice and conciliation which prevails among its inhabitants, a remedy against what, just now, is the subject of their complaints. The Canadian constitution acknowledges equal rights for all citizens and for all classes of citizens. Therefore, Canadians should not be oppressed because they are Catholics.

10. The undersigned cannot shut their eyes to a fact closely connected with the history of their country : Catholic missionaries have not waited for the facilities and material advantages now offered by Canada, to bring thereto the light of Christian civilization. On the contrary, they were the first pioneers of the sacred cause and they sealed their missions with their blood. Without fear or hesitation they buried their existence among the most barbarous savages, whom they tamed and induced to peaceably hand over their own country to the Canadian authorities. The Catholic missionaries accomplished that noble task on the banks of the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers, as well as on those of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and they did this, when, alongside of the crosses they planted, they fondly rested their gaze on the fleur de lis flag.

Everyone knows that the same missionaries, while their eyes were yet moist with the tears they naturally shed when they had to sever the ties by which their whole existence had hitherto been bound up, were as faithful to British dominion as they had been to the banner of the land of their origin. It is well known that it is largely due to the fidelity of Canadian Catholic apostles that England owes the quiet possession of the noble colony which France had planted on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. What then happened among the inhabitants of La Nouvelle France was possible solely because its inhabitants were Catholics and because England had respected their religious convictions. The knowledge of what they allude to renders more incomprehensible to the undersigned the fact that the Catholics of Manitoba and of the North-west are badly treated because they are Catholics.

11. Catholics believe in the necessity of religious instruction in the schools. This conviction imposes upon them conscientious obligations, and these obligations give them rights of which they cannot be deprived. They cannot be satisfied by the saying : Others do not believe as you do, therefore you must change your convictions ; others are satisfied and even wish that their children should be brought up and educated in such a way, therefore, you Catholics, you cannot stand aside, or, if you do, do so at your own expense. Such an argument is neither fair nor just.

The undersigned, pastors of souls, are at one with their flocks in insisting on the rights they claim, and they are fully determined to preserve them in their integrity. There is in this a question of justice, of natural equity, of prudence and of social economy, closely connected with the fundamental interests of the country.

The Catholics, being under the obligation of educating their children according to their faith and the religious principles they profess, have, in our free country, the right of establishing their separate schools, and that right they must be allowed to exercise without being forced to the burden of double school taxes.

The undersigned also take the liberty to state, that the Federal Parliament has endowed the schools of Manitoba and of the North-west with a large domain in assigning to the support of such schools the eighteenth part of all public lands. Those lands are Canadian property, and how could the Federal Parliament consent to deprive the Catholics of these countries of their legitimate share in the profit derived from such lands simply because this class of citizens adheres to its religious convictions and wishes to comply with conscientious obligations ?

See Appendix D, "A Page of the History of the Schools of Manitoba," by Archbishop Taché.

12. The undersigned petitioners are fully aware that Manitoba and the North-west Territories were received into confederation after promises made to the first inhabitants of that vast country in the name and by the authority of Her Majesty. The immediate representative of our beloved Queen assured them that "respect and attention would be extended to the different religious persuasions and that, on their union with Canada, all their civil and religious rights and privileges would be respected." In the estima-

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tion of Catholics, their religious rights are not respected and their religious persuasions are not treated with respect and attention, when there are difficulties thrown, by law, in the way of securing to their children an education conducted in accordance with their religious convictions.

13. The undersigned, while petitioning as they do, repudiate the idea of interference with political parties, or with the direction of affairs purely political or temporal. Their sole object is to secure for the Catholics a protection needed for the accomplishment of their religious obligations, and it is in that view, and in that view only, that they petition His Excellency the Governor General in Council and ask the honourable members of the Senate and of the Commons of Canada, of whatsoever party they may be, to help in a fair settlement of the actual difficulties.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

1. To disallow the Act of Manitoba, 57 Vic., ch. 28 (1894), and intituled "An Act to amend the Public Schools Act."

2. To give such directions and make such provisions for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the province of Manitoba as to His Excellency in Council may seem fit, with regard to the Manitoba School Laws of 1890.

3. To communicate with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, in order that, by amending ordinances, redress should be given to meet the grievances of which the Catholics of the North-west complain on account of the Ordinance No. 22, assented to at Regina on the 31st of December, 1892.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray :

†E. A. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec.

†ALEX. TACHÉ, O.M.I., Archbishop of St. Boniface.

†C. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.

†EDOUARD CHS., Archbishop of Montreal.

†J. THOMAS DUHAMEL, Archbishop of Ottawa.

†JOHN WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto.

†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

†L. N., Archbishop of Cyrine,

Coadjutor of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau.

†VITAL, J., O.M.I., Evêque de St. Albert.

†L. F., Evêque des Trois-Rivières.

†ISIDORE CLUT, O.M.I., Evêque d'Arindale.

†EMILE, O.M.I.,

Evêque d'Ibora, Vic. Apostolique d'Athab. Mackenzie.

†ALBERT, O.M.I., Evêque de Moy, Vic. Apostolique.

†PAUL DURIEU, O.M.I., Evêque de N.W.

†L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

†JOHN CAMERON, Bishop of Antigonish.

†J. SWEENEY, Bishop of St. John, N.B.

†JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham.

†JAMES CHARLES McDONALD, Bishop of Charlottetown.

†J. N. LEMMENS, Bishop of Victoria, Vancouver.

†T. J. DOWLING, Bishop of Hamilton.

†DENIS O'CONNOR, Bishop of London.

†R. A. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Peterborough.

†ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Bishop of Alexandria.

†JOSEPH MÉDARD, Bishop of Valleyfield.

†PAUL LAROCQUE, Bishop of Sherbrooke.

†MAXIME DECELLES, Bishop of Druzipara.

†ELPHÉZE GRAVEL, Bishop of Nicolet.

†ANDRÉ ALBERL, Evêque de Saint-Germain de Rimouski.

†NARCISSE ZÉPHIRIN,

Evêque de Cythère, Vic. Apostolique de Pontiac.

†M. T. LABRECQUE, Evêque de Chicoutimi.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th July, 1894.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorial addressed to Your Excellency in Council by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Canada on the subject of the laws relating to education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories.

The memorial sets forth the condition of the public schools in the province of Manitoba from the establishment of that province until 1890 and proceeds to state that: "In 1890 laws were passed changing the school system and replacing it by other enactments which are, for a portion of the community, a source of grief, regret and hardship." The memorial asserts that: "The result of the new system is purely and simply the legal suppression of all Catholic schools and the maintenance of all Protestant schools, with all the rights and privileges they enjoyed previous to the school laws of 1890," and that the "Catholic ratepayers have now to help to the support of Protestant schools which are exactly what they were, and to which, naturally, Catholic parents cannot conscientiously send their children."

The memorial proceeds to state, in detail, some of the provisions of the enactments of Manitoba of 1890 which are claimed to have the effect previously stated.

It further states that "For the last four years the Catholics of Manitoba have been subjected to the unfair and unjust treatment resulting from the change in the school laws of 1890"; that "They asked in vain for relief; instead of a remedy they have been made the victims of a fresh injustice in the new Manitoba law, 57 Victoria, chapter 28, assented to on March 2nd, 1894," one of the provisions of which forbids aid be given by any municipality to any school not conducted according to the school system adopted in 1890. The effect of this enactment is stated by the memorialists to be "That no municipality, even one exclusively Catholic, without a single Protestant in its limits, has any power to levy a single dollar for Catholic schools, while a Catholic municipality where there are ten Protestant children is obliged by law to levy on all the Catholics, as well as on the parents of the ten Protestant children the money required for the education of the ten Protestant children."

The memorial complains also that the enactment of 1894 "Decreases the confiscation of all school property in all the districts which do not submit their schools to the new law" even though the school property may have been acquired by Catholics with their own money.

The memorial further states that in the North-west Territories, "The Catholic separate schools have been retained, but in virtue of the ordinance number 22, of 1892, they are deprived of their liberty of action and of the character which distinguishes them from other schools," and that there, as well as in Manitoba, the result is very detrimental to the cause of education and really has, in both cases, created bad feelings, dissensions, and the most deplorable results." It adds that "The painful experience of the Catholics of Manitoba and of the North-west Territories is also resented by all the Catholics of the Dominion," and has excited sympathy "among many Protestants who, though separated by faith are united with the Catholics in a sentiment of justice and fair play and the desire of the prosperity of their common country."

The memorialists make reference to the many claims to gratitude which Catholic missionaries have established by their work in times past, in connection with Christian missions, and in spreading civilization as well as religion throughout what are now the British possessions in North America, and in encouraging sentiments of loyalty to British rule and British institutions when those possessions came under the British flag; and they seem (properly in the view of the committee) to consider that these circumstances give a strong claim for generous recognition of the rights of Catholics in Manitoba and the North-west. They also refer to the fact: "That the Federal Parliament has endowed the schools of Manitoba and the North-west with a large domain, in assigning to the support of such schools the eighteenth part of all public lands." They cite the promise made to the inhabitants of Manitoba and the North-west Territories when

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Rupert's Land was acquired by Canada, in the name and by the authority of Her Majesty that "respect and attention would be extended to the different religious persuasions, and that on their union with Canada, all their civil and religious rights and privileges would be respected." The memorialists add that "In the estimation of Catholics their religious rights are not respected and their religious persuasions are not treated with respect and attention when these difficulties thrown, by law, in the way of securing to their children an education conducted in accordance with their religious convictions."

The memorialists "repudiate the idea of interference with political parties, or with the direction of affairs purely political or temporal." They state that "Their sole object is to secure for the Catholics a protection needed for the accomplishment of their religious obligations," and that "It is in that view, and in that view only, that they petition His Excellency the Governor General in Council and ask the honourable members of the Senate and of the Commons of Canada of whatsoever party they may be, to help in a fair settlement of the actual difficulties;" and they pray:

First—For the disallowance of the Manitoba School Act of 1894.

Second—To give such directions and make such provisions for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the province of Manitoba as Your Excellency in Council may see fit, with regard to the Manitoba school laws of 1890.

Third—To communicate with the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories in order that, by amending ordinances, redress should be given to meet the grievances of which the Catholics of the North-west Territories complain on account of the Ordinance No. 22 of 1892.

The committee having taken all these matters into consideration, have the honour to recommend that a copy of the memorial above referred to, and also of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, with a request that he will lay the same before his advisers and before the legislature of that province, and that copies of the same be also sent to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories with the request that he will lay them before the executive Committee of the Territories, and the legislature thereof.

The committee beg to observe to Your Excellency that the statements which are contained in this memorial are matter of deep concern and solicitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and that it is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of Canada that the laws which prevail in any portion of the Dominion should not be such as to occasion complaint of oppression or injustice to any class or portion of the people, but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality, especially in all matters relating to religion and religious belief and practice; and the Committee therefore humbly advise that Your Excellency may join with them in expressing the most earnest hope that the legislatures of Manitoba and of the North-west Territories respectively, may take into consideration at the earliest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in this petition, and which are said to create dissatisfaction among Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but likewise throughout Canada, and may take speedy measures to give redress in all the matters in relation to which any well founded complaint or grievance be ascertained to exist.

The committee also advise that a copy of this report be sent to each of the memorialists.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MONTREAL, 18th October, 1894.

To the Honourable John Costigan, Secretary of State, Ottawa.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have been requested to forward to you the inclosed petitions.

Believe me, honourable sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency The Governor General in Council :

The petition of the undersigned British and loyal subjects of Her Majesty respectfully shewth :

1. That at the time of the admission of Manitoba into confederation, it was expressly understood that the new province would have a system of separate schools, based upon the then existing and still existing system of Protestant schools in the province of Quebec.

2. That conformably to this understanding and to the legislative enactments which followed it, separate schools were established in 1871, and remained in existence until 1890.

3. That the majority of the legislature of Manitoba, violating the liberties and rights of the minority, abolished the said schools and substituted thereto a system of public schools, in contravention to the clear understanding which had been come to and which had been officially recognized for twenty years.

4. That the prerogative of disallowance which might have been exercised with regard to the legislation of Manitoba upon the subject of schools was not exercised, although on several occasions in cases of less importance the Governor General in Council exercised said prerogative.

5. That the references, at the instance of Your Excellency in Council, made to the courts, had not had the effect of redressing the wrongs of which the Roman Catholic population of Manitoba rightly complain.

6. That the appeals made to Your Excellency do not deprive Your Excellency of any of the rights which Your Excellency possesses to hear the appeal of a minority and to take such measures so as to remove the wrongs which such minority suffers.

7. That in 1894, the legislature of the province of Manitoba enacted laws essentially affecting the rights of Catholics.

8. That said laws were transmitted to Your Excellency at the beginning of March last.

9. That the legislature of the North-west Territories has peremptorily refused to amend ordinance 22 which prejudicially affects the rights of the Roman Catholics living in the Territories.

Therefore your petitioners pray Your Excellency in Council to be pleased to :

1. To disallow the Act of the legislature of Manitoba, 57 Victoria, chapter 28 (1894) and intituled : " An Act to amend the Public Schools Act."

2. To give such instructions and take such measures that Your Excellency in Council will think the most apt to redress the wrongs which the Roman Catholics of Manitoba now suffer in consequence of the school laws passed by the Manitoba legislature in 1890.

3. To communicate again with the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, so that the ordinances may be amended in such a manner that the wrongs of which the Catholics of the North-west complain and which are the result of the ordinance No. 22, sanctioned at Regina the 31st December, 1892, may be redressed.

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Your petitioners will ever pray that the Roman Catholics of the North-west Territories and of Manitoba be put in the same position as that freely enjoyed by the Protestants of the province of Quebec.

WM. ST. JEAN, FILS,
LAZARE PAGÈ,
OLIVIER MASSON,
H. DUFOUR
and 288 others.

Montreal, 15th October, 1894.

D. MONET, N.P.
J. ISPAEL TARTE, M.P.
F. C. CHOQUET, AVOCAT, C.R.
JOSEPH FOURNIER, Montreal
and 124 others from Montreal.

L. A. LORD, N.P.
HERCULE MILOT, J.P.
and 99 others from Yamachiche.

I, the undersigned, certify that the above signatures have been taken with the consent of the signers and in my presence.

Yamachiche, this 15th day of October, 1894.

L. A. LORD, N.P.

J. E. POIRIER, ptre, curé.
DENIS RIOPEL,
and 48 others from St. Mathieu, Co. St. Maurice.

— — —
ELZEAR MILOT, Maire.
P. HEROUÉ, J.P.,
and 67 others from St. Sévère, Co. St. Maurice.

P. CLOUTIER, ptre., curé de St. Etienne des Grès.
DR. L. B. BEAUCHEMIN,
and 339 others from St. Etienne, Co. St. Maurice.

Moved by J. Alfred Pelland, seconded by Louis Berger, that the "Club Papineau," after having considered the above petition resolved to adopt it and promises to the promoters of this patriotic work their most active support.

PHILÉAS BROSSEAU,
President.

J. E. BARIL,
Secretary.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 6th March, 1895.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration certain correspondence and petitions concerning chapter 28 of the statutes of the province of Manitoba passed in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign (1894) intituled:—"An Act to amend the Public Schools Act" which Act was assented to on the 2nd March, 1894, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on the 6th March, 1894.

The committee have also had under consideration a report hereto attached from the Minister of Justice in respect to the same, in which they concur.

The committee advise that a certified copy thereof be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and also to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, the solicitor of the petitioners.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, CANADA,
5th February, 1895.

To His Excellency The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to report that certain correspondence and petitions have been referred to him concerning chapter 28 of the statutes of the province of Manitoba, passed in the fifty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign (1894), intituled :

"An Act to amend the Public Schools Act" which Act was assented to on the 2nd of March, 1894, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on the 6th of March, 1894.

The correspondence and petitions include the following :—

1. A petition of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, the Most Reverend Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada, and others.

These petitions having regard to the Statute in question seek the exercise of the power of disallowance.

The undersigned observes that, while the enactment of the amending statute is made the occasion for the submission of these petitions, the grounds of complaint are mainly directed to the principal legislation of 1890 rather than to the amending Act now under consideration, and so far as any grounds are urged against the validity of the latter Act they do not differ in character from those which have been previously set up and are still being pressed with regard to the statute of which it is an amendment. It appears to the undersigned, and the petitioners have not attempted to controvert the view, that any question which might be raised as to the validity of this amendment has been set at rest by the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg*, in which the principal legislation was held to be *intra vires* of the provincial legislature.

If the petitioners were to contend that the amending legislation is of a different character and does, consistently with what has been decided, "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," the question could be raised in the courts, where the matter would be judicially determined and the Act declared invalid if a sufficient case were established.

In so far as the petitioners seek the exercise of the authority which under section 22 of the Manitoba Act is vested in Your Excellency in Council by way of appeal, it appears to the undersigned that in view of the circumstances now existing it is unnecessary to deal with this feature of the petition in this report.

The undersigned, therefore, in accordance with the policy adopted respecting the Act of 1890, recommends that the statute in question be left to its operation and that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba for the information of his Government, and that a copy be also transmitted to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, the solicitor of the petitioners.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,
Minister of Justice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG, 26th October, 1894.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your communication, No. 3069, file 2621, of the 30th July, inst., transmitting to me the copy of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, the Archbishop of

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Quebec, and by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Canada on the subject of the laws relating to education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, and also the copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th of July, inst., in regard thereto, and requesting me to lay the memorial before my advisers and before the legislature of the province under my administration.

I beg to say that, having transmitted to my Government a copy of your despatch, together with the memorial and Order in Council to which it refers, I am now requested by my Government to enclose to you herewith, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a certified copy of Order in Council No. 4895 (enclosed herewith) approving the report of the Honourable my Attorney General, made after considering the subject of your communication No. 3069, file 2621, dated the 30th of July, inst., and the inclosures to which reference is therein made.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCHULTZ, *Lieutenant Governor.*

To His Honour The Honourable John Christian Schultz, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on matters referred to their consideration.

Present :—The Honourable Mr. Greenway, in the chair; Mr. McMillan, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cameron.

ON MATTERS OF STATE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

The Honourable the Attorney General submits to Council the following report :—

“That he has had under consideration the report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, approved by His Excellency on the 26th of July, 1894.

“The hope is expressed in the above mentioned document, that the Legislatures of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, respectively, will take into consideration at the earliest possible moment the matters which are complained of in the petition which is the subject of the report, and which are said to create dissatisfaction among Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but likewise throughout Canada, and may take speedy measures to give redress in all matters in relation to which well founded complaint or grievance be ascertained. No intimation of a request preferred to the executive of the province of Manitoba is contained in the report, further than that it is ordered that a copy of the report be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, with a request that he will lay the same before his advisers and before the legislature of the province.

“The school law is enacted by the legislature and the duty of the executive is to carry out its provisions. Educational legislation, however, is of such importance as to be a matter of government policy, and it is therefore to be presumed that the above report has been forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for transmission to his advisers in order that the Executive may declare its position upon the subject matter of the report.

“That portion of the report which deals with educational matters in Manitoba, takes as its basis certain statements of fact contained in a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, the Archbishop of Quebec, and by the other Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

“The first statement of fact is as follows :—

“In 1890 laws were passed changing the school system, and replacing it by other enactments, which are, for a portion of the community, a source of grief, regret and hardship. The result of the new system is purely and simply the legal suppression of all Catholic schools, and the maintenance of all Protestant schools, with the rights and privileges they enjoyed previous to the school laws of 1890. The Catholic ratepayers have now to help to support the Protestant schools, which are exactly what they were, and to which, naturally, Catholic parents cannot conscientiously send their children.

“The second statement of fact is as follows :

“That for the last four years, the Catholics of Manitoba have been subjected to the unfair and unjust treatment resulting from the change in the school laws in 1890 ; that they have asked in vain for relief, and that instead of a remedy, they have been made the victims of a fresh injustice in the new Manitoba law, 57 Vic., chap. 28, assented to on March 2nd, 1894, one of the provisions of which forbids aid to be given by any municipality to any school not conducted according to the school system adopted in 1890.

“The effect of this enactment is stated by the memorialists to be that no municipality, even one exclusively Catholic, without a single Protestant in its limits, has any power to levy a single dollar for Catholic schools, while a Catholic municipality, where there are ten Protestant children, is obliged by law to levy on all the Catholics, as well as on the parents of the ten Protestant children, the money required for the education of the ten Protestant children.

“It is also stated that the Act of 1894 decrees the confiscation of all school property in all the districts which do not submit their schools to the new law, even although the school property may have been acquired by Catholics with their own money.

“The true facts may be briefly stated as follows :

“Previously to the year 1890, there had been two sets of schools, Protestant and Catholic, and provision was made by law for their maintenance and government. The maintenance was effected by a special school rate, levied upon each district for its own purposes, a general municipal rate, levied by the municipality and divided among the school districts in the municipality, and a grant from the government, which came out of the provincial treasury. In 1890 the above system was entirely changed, and a single set of schools was established. These schools are maintained by rates and grants as above set forth. They are non-sectarian public schools. The laws make no distinction between Catholics and Protestants, or between denominations of any kind.

“It is true that Catholic people complain that they are not treated as they should be, but the ground of complaint has not been properly stated. It is said that an unfair distinction is made against Roman Catholics. As a matter of fact, no distinction has been made against any one. The Roman Catholics demand that they shall be singled out from the rest of the community, and that special class legislation shall be afforded to them, as against all others. Our law is attacked because the legislature has refused to thus favour and distinguish them, as against other citizens. The ground of complaint, therefore, is not that an unfair distinction is made against Roman Catholics, but that the legislature declines to make an unfair distinction against others in favour of Roman Catholics.

“No citizen of the province has any justification in fact for claiming that he has not the same rights and the same privileges respecting education that any other citizen possesses.

“In addition to establishing the above principle in the public school legislation, of and subsequent to the year 1890, it has been made the duty of every ratepayer to contribute to the support of the public schools.

“The statement that the Catholic people are compelled to pay for the education of Protestant children is not ingenuous. Such a statement creates a false impression. The law is not responsible for any such effect. The correct statement of the fact is that all taxpayers contribute to the education of all children whose parents send them to the public schools. All taxable property is assessed for public school purposes, and all citizens have the same right to make use of public schools. The Catholic people have

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the same power to avail themselves of the advantages of the schools as the Protestant people. The religious exercises are non-sectarian, and are not used, except with the sanction and with the direction of the trustees, elected by all ratepayers without distinction of creed. If a Catholic refuses to take advantage of the public school, and decides voluntarily to maintain another school, he is exercising his own judgment in the same way as any person who prefers to send his children to a private school, to the support of which he contributes. Neither of such persons, however, by so doing, gains any immunity from the payment of school rates.

“As to the question of confiscation of school property, it is to be observed that the same question was the subject of argument before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Barrett versus Winnipeg*, and that tribunal expressed the opinion that the Roman Catholics were somewhat better treated than the Protestant people in regard to the disposition of school property under the Act of 1890. In so far as the Act of 1894 is concerned, there is no ground for the statement attributed to the memorial, that it decrees the confiscation of school property in the districts which had not submitted their schools to the new law. The Act of 1894 has reference to the distribution of grants of money raised by taxation upon all taxable property. It deals with the public school system and in no way affects the ownership of any property of a school district which does not submit to the Public School Act, and which is therefore not a public school.

“The questions which are raised by the report now under consideration have been the subject of most voluminous discussion in the legislature of Manitoba during the past four years. All of the statements made in the memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, and many others, have been repeatedly made to and considered by the legislature. That body has advisedly enacted educational legislation which gives to every citizen equal rights and equal privileges, and makes no distinction respecting nationality and religion. After a harassing legal contest the highest court in the British dominions has decided that the legislature, in enacting the law of 1890, was within its constitutional powers, and that the subject of education is one committed to the charge of the provincial legislature. Under these circumstances, the executive of the province see no reason for recommending the legislature to alter the principles of the legislation complained of. It has been made clear that there is no grievance, except it be a grievance that the legislature refuses to subsidize particular creeds out of the public funds, and the legislature can hardly be held to be responsible for the fact that their refusal to violate what seems to be a sound and just principle of government creates, in the words of the report, dissatisfaction amongst Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but likewise throughout Canada.

“It is further to be observed that, inasmuch as the Public Schools Act of 1890 has been held to be within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, and the Act of 1894 is but the amendment of the Act of 1890, made for the purpose of more fully carrying out the plain intention and policy of the first Act, it is sufficiently clear that the Act of 1894 is within the jurisdiction of the legislature, and deals with a subject which the provincial authority has power to regulate. Disallowance of the Act of 1894, as suggested by the memorialists would be a most unjustifiable attempt to prevent the legislature from performing that duty which has been judicially declared to appertain to it, and it may be assumed that such disallowance would call forth an emphatic protest.

“The Government and Legislative Assembly would unitedly resist by every constitutional means any such attempt to interfere with their provincial autonomy.”

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney General, the Committee advise: That the foregoing report of the Honourable the Attorney General be approved.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GREENWAY, *Chairman.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
20th October, 1894.

RETURN

(20c)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 26th April, 1895, for :

1. A copy of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in reference to the abolition of their schools.
2. A copy of the case submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, together with a copy of the decision of the Court.
3. A copy of the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as well as a copy of the case and of the decision in reference thereto.
4. A copy of all petitions on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, in support of their claim.
5. A copy of the appeal case before the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada.
6. A copy of all Orders in Council in reference to the same.
7. A copy of the remedial order.
8. A copy of all official correspondence in reference to the same.

By Order.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1895.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

The address of the House of Commons, dated the 26th April, 1895, calling for copies of all papers relating to the Manitoba School Question, was complied with in reply to the address of the House of Commons, dated the 24th April, 1895.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOTE.—See Sessional Paper No. 20b.

RETURN.

(20D)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 26th April, 1895, for : 1st. Copies of all petitions praying for the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, 57 Victoria, chap. 28 (1894), intituled " An Act to amend the Public School Act." 2nd. Copies of any Orders in Council in relation to such petitions.

By Order.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1895.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

The address of the House of Commons, dated the 26th April, 1895, calling for copies of all petitions praying for the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, 57 Vic., cap. 28, 1894, and for copies of all Orders in Council in relation to such petitions, was complied with in reply to the address of the House of Commons, dated the 24th April, 1895.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOTE.— See *Sessional Paper No. 20b.*

M E S S A G E.

(20E)

ABERDEEN.

The Governor General transmits to the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Manitoba in answer to the Remedial Order of the 21st of March, 1895.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 11th July, 1895.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG, 25th June, 1895.

The Honourable The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In further reference to your despatch No. 1254, file 1675, of date the 22nd March, 1895, transmitting a certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th March, 1895, together with an order made in the premises by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 21st March, 1895, I have now the honour to inclose herewith the following communications and the memorial of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba, as follows :

1. Copy of communication from the honourable the provincial secretary.
2. Communication from the honourable the speaker of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba.
3. Memorial of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba.

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

JOHN SCHULTZ, *Lieutenant Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
WINNIPEG, 24th June, 1895.

His Honour The Lieutenant Governor, Winnipeg.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to transmit to your honour for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council the memorial adopted by the legislature of Manitoba on the 19th day of June last, in reply to the remedial order accompanying your honour's message dated the 25th day of March, 1895.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID PHILIP, *Chief Clerk.*

Manitoba School Case.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir John Christian Schultz, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of Manitoba, in legislature assembled, beg to present to your honour, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the memorial adopted by the legislature of Manitoba on the 19th day of June last, in reply to the remedial order accompanying your honour's message dated the 25th day of March, 1895.

FINLAY M. YOUNG, *Speaker*.

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council :

The memorial of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba humbly sheweth :—We have received through His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the order which Your Excellency in Council was pleased to make upon the twenty-first day of March, 1895, after hearing the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of this province, which order is in the words following :—

ABERDEEN.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
THURSDAY, 21st day of March, 1895.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,	The Honourable J. Ald. Ouimet,
“ Sir Adolphe P. Caron,	“ T. Mayne Daly,
“ John Costigan,	“ A. R. Angers,
“ George E. Foster,	“ W. B. Ives,
“ Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper,	“ A. R. Dickey,
“ John Haggart,	“ W. H. Montague,

in Council.

Whereas on the 26th day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal, under the provisions of section 22 of chapter 3, of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled “ An Act to amend and continue the Act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba (commonly called ‘ The Manitoba Act ’) and confirmed by ‘ The British North America Act of 1871 ’,” was presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the legislature of the province of Manitoba passed after the union, and by an Act passed by the said legislature in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, which may be cited as “ The Manitoba School Act ” and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, two statutes were passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes came into force on the 1st day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively :

“ An Act respecting the Department of Education,” and “ An Act respecting Public Schools,” and that the effect of the two last mentioned Statutes was to repeal the previous Acts of the province of Manitoba in relation to education, and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous Statutes ; and by the said petition the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things, that it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen’s subjects in relation to education.

That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor General in Council it seems requisite that the provisions of the Statutes in force in the province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant, made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools, or that the said Acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes.

And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General in Council should under the circumstances seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provision made, and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said province, as to His Excellency in Council might seem meet.

And whereas the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard on that day, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of council for the petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty’s subjects in the province of Manitoba), and as well for the province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel of both sides, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said appeal be and the same is hereby allowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that province with the Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared, that by the two Acts passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the 1st day of May, 1890, intituled respectively : “ An Act respecting the department of education,” and “ An Act respecting Public Schools,” the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relation to education prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges which previous to, and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz. :—

(a.) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said Statutes, which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And His Excellency the Governor General in Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said Acts of 1890 so far, and so far only as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), hereinbefore mentioned.

Manitoba School Case.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Manitoba for the time being, and the legislature of the said province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

The privileges which by the said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are substantially the same privileges which they enjoyed previously to the year 1890. Compliance with the terms of the order would restore Catholic Separate Schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to the said date.

The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy theretofore followed under which the Separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of 19 years. The said schools were found to be inefficient. As conducted under the Roman Catholic Section of the Board of Education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective; as a result of leaving a large section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, many people grew up in a state of illiteracy. So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified.

We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to Your Excellency in Council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the Remedial Order.

Objections upon principle may be taken to any modification of our educational Statutes which would result in the establishment of more sets of separate schools. Apart, however, from the objections upon principle there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated:

We labour under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. The school taxes bear heavily upon our people. The large amount of land which is free from school taxes and the great extent of country over which our small population is scattered present obstacles to efficiency and progress.

The reforms effected in 1890 have given a strong impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools and possibly Mennonite, Icelandic and other schools, would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible. We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there cannot be suggested any measure which, to our minds, would more seriously imperil the development of our province.

We believe that when the remedial order was made, there was not available then to Your Excellency in Council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools.

We also believe that there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of changes in the direction indicated in the order.

Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted, we shall cheerfully assist in affording the most complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty.

It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving, as it does, the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people of Canada and the educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that, on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised and a full and thorough investigation made.

While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the parliament of Canada upon the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound, it is in our judgment only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion, in order to emphasize the necessity for acquiring a most ample knowledge of the facts before any suggestion of parliamentary action is made.

It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective and substantial restoration of Roman Catholic privileges are :

1. The right to levy school taxes ;
2. The right to participate in the legislative school grant ; without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them therefore, any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory.

It may be held that the power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred upon school boards by our former educational statutes was conferred by virtue of the provisions of subsection (2) of section 92 of the British North America Act and not by virtue of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. If this view be well founded, then that portion of the Act of 1890 which abolished the said right to collect taxes is not subject to appeal to Your Excellency in Council, and the remedial order and any subsequent legislative act of the Parliament of Canada (in so far as they may purport to restore the said right) will be *ultra vires*.

As to the legislative grant we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary action of the legislature. It would appear therefore that any action of the Parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of Roman Catholic privileges must, to be of real and substantial benefit, be supplemented by the voluntary action of the provincial legislature.

If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves, than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the Parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony.

We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency in Council that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full and careful deliberation, and for such a course of action as will avoid irritating complications.

We deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the latest decision upon the subject was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previously to that time a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba had either expressly or impliedly given pledges to their constituents which they feel in honour bound loyally to fulfil.

We understand that it has been lately suggested that private funds of the Roman Catholic Church and people had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us, so far as we can ascertain, but we profess ourselves willing if any such injustice can be established, to make full and fair compensation therefor.

In conclusion we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty and to the laws which the Parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,
Speaker.

RETURN

(20F)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated the 2nd July, 1895, for a copy of the Order in Council transmitting to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, for the information of his Government and the Legislature of Manitoba, the Petition and representations of their Lordships the Canadian Archbishops and Bishops, presented to the Senate during last Session *re* Manitoba School legislation; the answer of the Government of Manitoba to said Order in Council; also all correspondence respecting the same between the Dominion Government and the Manitoba Government.

By Order.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 30th July, 1894.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration in council a memorial addressed to His Excellency in Council by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Canada on the subject of the laws relating to education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, and I am now to transmit to your honour copy of such memorial and also of an order of His Excellency in Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th July instant, in regard thereto, with a request that you will lay the same before your advisers and before the legislature of the province under your administration.

I have, &c.,

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Secretary of State.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th July, 1894.

NOTE.—See *ante*, page 340.

Manitoba School Case.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG, 3rd August, 1894.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3069, File 2621, of date 30th ultimo, with the inclosures (2) as therein stated, and to say that I have this day caused a copy of your letter together with copies of the extract from a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 26th July, 1894, and the Memorial of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec and the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Canada, on the subject of the laws relating to education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, to be transmitted to my Government for their information and for the purposes indicated in your letter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCHULTZ, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG, 26th Oct., 1894.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

NOTE.—*For correspondence and also Report of the Executive Council of Manitoba see ante, commencing near bottom of page 344.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1894.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council a certified copy of an Order in Council approving the report of the Honourable the Attorney General of Manitoba, in connection with the Order in Council passed by this Government in reference to a memorial from His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, the Archbishop of Quebec, and the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Canada on the subject of the laws relating to education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories.

I have, etc.,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Under Secretary of State.