

# JOURNAL

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



*His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of New-  
foundland and its Dependencies.*

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FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,  
1879.

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ST. JOHN'S, NFLD :

J. C. WITHERS, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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ISLAND OF NEWTOWN



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of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George,  
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FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1870.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B.

J. C. WINTERS, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



## PROCLAMATION.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,  
Governor,  
[L. S.]

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD,  
of the United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Ireland, Queen, De-  
fender of the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

**W**HEREAS We have thought fit to *Dissolve* the General Assembly of Our Island of Newfoundland: Know Ye, that We do, for this purpose, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do, by these presents, *Dissolve* the said General Assembly. And We do hereby discharge the Members of Our Council and of the House of Assembly of the said Island, from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Island.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our said Island, this Twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1878, and in the Forty-second Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



## PROCLAMATION.

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JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,  
Governor,  
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

**W**HEREAS Her Majesty, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1876, in the Thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, hath given and granted unto me full power and authority to summon and call General Assemblies of the Freeholders and Household-holders within this Island: And whereas writs in due form have been issued for a General Election of Members of the General Assembly of the Island, under which Members have been elected and returned to serve in the General Assembly.

I do, therefore, by these presents, further summon and call the Members of the said General Assembly, so elected, to assemble and meet at the Town of St. John's, in the said Island, *for the despatch of business*, on THURSDAY the SIXTH day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine; and of which all persons concerned therein are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Seventeenth day of December, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

### FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Thursday, February 6th, 1879.**

This being the day appointed for the meeting House meets.  
of the Colonial Legislature,

At One of the Clock the House met.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency Governor arrives  
the Governor having arrived at the Council Cham- at Council Cham-  
ber, and being seated on the Throne, the Honorable ber.  
the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of  
the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to  
the Commons House of Assembly and inform the

Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, the Hon. the President, by command of His Excellency, informed the Members of the Assembly that it would be necessary for them to retire to their Chambers and appoint a Speaker,—which being done, and ALEXANDER J. W. McNEILY, Esquire, a Member for the District of Twillingate and Fogo, presented by the Hon. Mr. WHITEWAY, and the choice approved, and the usual privileges claimed and granted, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's  
Speech.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly :*

It affords me satisfaction to recur to your counsel and assistance in relation to various matters of public moment.

I am sure, however, you will feel that on the present occasion my first utterances should be those of sorrow for the great affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit our beloved Queen and the Royal Family in the recent death of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. Loyal hearts in every portion of the British Dominions have been stirred with emotions in unison with those of Her Majesty and Her Royal Family for the loss of a daughter and sister so preëminently endeared to them; and nowhere, I believe, has more fervent sympathy been evinced than in the breasts of the people of Newfoundland.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature a General Election has been held in the Colony; and while offering my congratulations to those gentle-

men to whom popular favor has confided the Representative trust, I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity of recognizing, to the great credit of the constituencies, the strict observance of peace and good order which distinguished their proceedings in every district of the Colony, even in cases of close and excited contests.

Governor's  
Speech.—  
(Continued.)

The retrospect of last year's fisheries discloses several adverse features mingled with experience of limited success. Our sealing enterprise yielded well to the steamer owners engaged in it; but the sailing vessels were generally unfortunate. The spring also witnessed an unusually large loss of property in sailing craft; which, with the low prices realized by exporters of Oil and Skins, must have formed a considerable drawback upon the result of this industry. The Shore Cod Fishery was little, if at all, more productive than that of 1877, which was itself far below an average catch.

That of Labrador gave a good return of produce, but I regret to learn that shipments have been attended with serious loss. The Salmon and Herring Fisheries were both very deficient.

The Fishery at the Banks, though not yet extensively prosecuted, is nevertheless moderately progressive; and I believe that the coming season will see increased investments in this pursuit. The endeavours of the Legislature to aid the revival of this Fishery appear to have been wisely directed, and you may deem it advisable to continue Legislative encouragement until the enterprise has attained a position of more assured stability.

Our agriculturists, generally, reaped fair returns for their labors of last season; and the potato, which is of such primary importance to our people, though it did not wholly escape disease, was for the most part gathered in healthy condition. The subject of Agriculture is so suggestive of that of the

Governor's  
Speech.—  
(Continued.)

construction and extension of main roads that I would here commend to your continued attention these indispensable elements of progress. Certain modifications of the Crown Lands' Law may seem to you to be judicious with a view to the further promotion of settlement throughout the country.

Mining operations at the Northward are proceeding with vigour and with prospects of new developments of mineral wealth. The existing Mining Act is, I think, susceptible of improvement in particular respects, and a Bill will be introduced embodying propositions in this direction.

The subject of more effective sanitary regulations for St. John's, seems to demand inquiry as to the more suitable means of carrying out an object of obvious public necessity.

I was duly apprised by the Right Honorable the Colonial Minister, in November last, that the award of compensation which became due on account of Fishery privileges conceded to the Americans by the Treaty of Washington, had been paid to the Imperial Government; the Newfoundland proportion being One Million Dollars in American gold. A considerable part of this sum has already been invested by my Government.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:*

The Revenue of last year has fallen short of the estimated amount, the deficiency being in a large degree attributable to reduction in cost of our *ad valorem* importations.

The accounts of 1878, with estimates for the present year, will be presented to you as early as practicable; and I am confident you will make adequate provision for the requirements of the Public Service.



*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

Governor's  
Speech.—  
(Continued.)

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:*

During last summer a line of Telegraphic communication was constructed from Garia to Saint George's Bay, Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, and to the Mining Districts in the Bay of Notre Dame. With the completion of this important undertaking we have the gratification of feeling that most localities of the Island now enjoy the benefits of immediate intercourse with each other and with the outer world; the results of which connection, from a social and commercial point of view, it would indeed be difficult to over-estimate.

In accordance with your resolutions of last Session, surveys have been made which contemplate a line of road connecting Bay of Islands with Notre Dame Bay, and a road into the Gambo and Gander Lake districts. Reports of these preliminary services will in due course be laid before you.

Desirous to form a judgment, from personal observation, of the characteristics of the country from Bett's Cove to Hall's Bay and Grand Lake, I made a tour through these sections early in the autumn. My visit forcibly impressed me with their rich agricultural resources and valuable forest lands, provisions of nature destined, I trust, soon to attract and reward large numbers of industrious settlers. The long level tract of country from South-west Arm, in Notre Dame Bay, to the Humber Sound, affords such facilities for the construction of a main highway that this great work might, in my opinion, be accomplished at a very moderate outlay.

Light Houses have lately been built on Pass Island, in Fortune Bay, and on Point Verde, Placentia, and a contract has been concluded for erecting one on Cabot Island in course of next summer.

Governor's  
Speech.—(Conti-  
nued.)

I deem it worthy of observation, having regard to the maritime nature of the occupations of our people, that our whole Light House system has reached a high degree of efficiency, evidencing that zealous and meritorious care has been devoted to this branch of the public service.

Despatches from Her Majesty's Government, and other papers of public interest, will, on an early day, be laid on the Tables of Your Honorable Houses.

In now leaving you to your deliberations, I trust the Divine guidance may lead them to the completion of measures of public usefulness and advancement.

Governor retires.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Governor's  
Speech read.

A Copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the Honorable the President, it was thereupon read.

Address of Con-  
dolence to Her  
Majesty on death  
of Princess Alice,  
adopted.

The Hon'ble Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of an Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, which was read and adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and taken by a Deputation of this House to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty.

Ordered,—That Hon. Messrs. Shea and Tessier be a Deputation for that purpose.

The Address is as follows:—

*To Her Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, Address,  
by the Grace of GOD, of the United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-  
land, Queen, Defender of the Faith,  
&c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY ;—

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legis-  
lative Council of Newfoundland, in Session con-  
vened, beg reverently to offer to Your Majesty the  
tribute of our cordial sympathy in that great sorrow  
which the death of the Princess ALICE, Grand  
Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, has brought to Your  
Majesty, to Prince LOUIS her husband, and to all  
the members of Your Majesty's Royal Family.

We are well aware it is not merely the seve-  
rance of those ties with which affection had en-  
twined the hearts of mother and daughter that  
Your Majesty has now to deplore; the memory of  
those rare virtues of which the deceased Princess  
was so illustrious a model, imparts a poignancy all  
its own to the pang of mortal separation. The  
Supreme Disposer alone can bestow solaces meet  
for that bereavement which Your Majesty is called  
on to endure. But while invoking the Divine suc-  
cour in Your Majesty's behalf, we fervently trust  
that Your Majesty may experience the healing in-  
fluence of those consolations which, from every por-  
tion of Your Majesty's Dominions, are now poured  
upon the wounds of our stricken Queen.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

Passed the Legislative Council, }  
February 6th, 1879. }

On motion of Hon. Mr. Fox,—

Select Committee  
on Address of  
Thanks.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to his gracious Speech.

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Winter, Thorburn, Talbot, Fox and Ayre, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Officers of the  
House appointed.

Ordered,—That John Howley, Esq., be continued Reporter to this House;

And on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That James Walsh and James Corcoran be reinstated in their respective offices as Door-keeper and Messenger to this House.

Notice for Con-  
tingency and  
Printing Com-  
mittee.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
President.

Passed the Legislative Council,  
February 6th, 1870.

**Tuesday, February 11th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. KENT, *Senior Member, presiding.* Members present:  
 Honorables Messrs. TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies appointed.

Ordered,—That the Hon'bles Messrs. Tessier, Winter, Shea, Thorburn, Talbot, be a Committee for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Fox, from the Select Committee to prepare an Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Draft of the same, which was received and read a first time, and

Draft of Address of Thanks presented and read 1st time.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Fox gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House, as regards the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech.

Notice to suspend 35th Rule.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Adjourned.

Thursday, February 13th, 1879,

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. KENT, *Senior Member, Presiding.*  
 Honorables Messrs. WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Address of Thanks read 2nd time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, was read a second time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox,—

35th Rule suspended. Ordered,—That the 35th Rule of the House, with reference to the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, be suspended.

Committee on Address of Thanks. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox, the House went into Committee on the Address in Reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech.

Chair taken. Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee Progress reported had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received. Report received.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council, presented the following Report, which was received and read:— Report of Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies presented and read.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
February 13th, 1879. }

The Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council, submit the following arrangements for adoption:—

Publishers of Debates:—The *Newfoundlander*; to copy, the *Times*, *Ledger*, *North Star*, and *Standard*.

J. W. McCoubrey, to be Printer of Bills and Miscellaneous Papers.

Proprietors of *Gazette* and *Newfoundlander*, to be Printers of Journals.

Stationery to be had under the direction of the Committee at such place or places as may be convenient.

That no Miscellaneous Papers be printed without the sanction of the Committee, unless by order of the Council.

P. G. TESSIER,  
*Chairman.*

JOHN WINTER,  
E. D. SHEA,  
ROBERT THORBURN,  
THOMAS TALBOT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That the Report of the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council be adopted. Report adopted.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Report received.

Report of Select  
Committee on  
Printing and  
Contingencies of  
the Legislative  
Council, which was  
received and read.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

**Friday, February 14th, 1879.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. KENT, *Senior Member, Presiding.*  
 Honorables Messrs. WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

Minutes read:

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Committee on Ad-  
dress of Thanks.

Pursuant to the order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox, the House went into Committee on the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.



**Monday, February 17th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table a Petition from certain Merchants and others, relative to the Seal Fishery.

Petitions presented.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table four Petitions from certain Merchants, Ship-owners, Ship-masters and Fishermen of Conception Bay, relative to the Seal Fishery.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act respecting the prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Deputation with Seal Fishery Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox, the House went into Committee on the Address in Reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Address reported. The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Address read 3rd time and passed. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fox, the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of the whole House.

The Address is as follows :—

Address of  
Thanks.

*To His Excellency Captain Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, R. N., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, respectfully thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech on the opening of the present Session of the Legislature.

We unite with Your Excellency in expressing our deep sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in the great affliction which has fallen upon Her Majesty and the Royal Family, by the death of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, whose memory will long be cherished throughout every section of the British Dominion, and we share in Your Excellency's belief that nowhere has there been more profound sympathy evinced than among the people of this Colony.

We are glad to find that the recent Elections throughout the Colony were characterized by peace and good order, a circumstance which reflects credit upon the various constituencies.

Address of  
Thanks.—  
(Continued.)

Partial success attended the Sealing operations of last year, but the loss of an unusual number of Sailing Vessels engaged in the fishery, and the low prices realized by exporters of oil and skins, form unfavourable features in reviewing our Spring industry. The Shore Fishery resulted but little in excess of that of the past season, whilst the returns from our principal foreign markets have been unremunerative; and although the Labrador Fishery was more productive in quantity, its produce has been unusually depressed abroad, entailing in many instances heavy loss on Shippers. Both Herring and Salmon have been exceptionally short in catch, and unprofitable as articles of export.

It is some satisfaction to find that the Bank Fishery, but recently revived, is, under the fostering aid of the Legislature, fairly progressive. Any measure tending to its further development shall receive our best consideration.

The success which continues to attend Agricultural pursuits, will, we trust, lead to a still wider cultivation of the soil, as well as to the extension of main lines of roads throughout the country. We shall be prepared to give due attention to any modification of the Crown Lands' Act that may be necessary for the encouragement of settlers.

It is gratifying to observe that Mining operations are progressing so rapidly. We will carefully consider any measure tending to improve the law relating to their management.

We agree with Your Excellency that a more perfect Sanitary system should be devised for the Town of St. John's, and the means provided for effectually carrying out this much required reform.

Address of  
Thanks.—  
(Continued.)

We thank Your Excellency for the information that the compensation for Fishery privileges conceded to the United States of America, under the Treaty of Washington, has been paid, and that a portion of it has been invested.

Telegraphic communication having become a matter of necessity, it is a source of gratification to find it extended during the last summer from Garia to St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and to the Mining Districts in the Bay of Notre Dame. Socially and commercially, the benefits to be expected from this acquisition can hardly be over estimated.

We are pleased to find that effect has been given to the resolutions of last Session by the Survey of a contemplated road from Bay of Islands to Notre Dame Bay, and in the Lake Districts. We thank Your Excellency for the information that Reports of these Surveys will be laid before us.

Your Excellency's journey through a considerable section of this Country last Autumn, attended with much inconvenience, has doubtless afforded Your Excellency information from which we may hope for results of practical advantage to the Colony. We trust Your Excellency's anticipations of settlements in these localities will be fully realized.

The increasing efficiency of our Light-house system is a matter of great importance, providing as it does for the safety of our seafaring people. The care devoted to this branch of the service is deserving of approbation.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that despatches and other papers of public interest will, on an early day, be laid on the Table of our House.

We trust, with Your Excellency, that the Divine guidance may lead us to the adoption of measures of general utility.

Address of Thanks.—  
(Continued.)

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

Legislative Council,  
February 17th, 1879. }

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery," was read a first time, and—

Seal Fishery Bill  
read 1st time,

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Colonial Secretary gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House as regards the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Notice to suspend  
35th Rule as re-  
gards Seal Fish-  
ery Bill.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Adjourned.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery," be read a second time; and, on the motion being put, there appeared for the motion—

Motion to read  
Seal Fishery Bill  
2nd time.

*(Faint names of members: Hon. Messrs. White, Thompson, Bendall, Messrs. Tassier, Winter, Harvey, Talbot, Warren, etc.)*

**Tuesday, February 18th, 1879.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. WHITE,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

Minutes read:

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Petitions read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Petition from certain Merchants and others, relative to the Seal Fishery, was read.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Petition from certain Merchants, Ship-owners, Ship Masters and Fishermen, of Conception Bay, was read.

Motion to read  
Seal Fishery Bill  
2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery," be read a second time; and, on the motion being put, there appeared for the motion—

Division:

*Contents :*

Hon. Messrs. Tessier,  
Winter,  
Shea,  
Harvey,  
Talbot,  
Warren,  
Ayre.

*Non-Contents :*

Hon. Messrs. White,  
Thorburn,  
Rendell.

So it passed in the affirmative, and the said Bill was read a second time accordingly, and Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

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**Wednesday, February 19th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Committee on Seal Fishery Bill.

Hon Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

**Progress reported.** The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

**Adjourned.** On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at half-past Four o'clock, P.M.

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**Thursday, February 20th, 1879.**

**House meets.** The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

**Members present.** The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

**Minutes read.** The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

**Committee on Seal Fishery Bill.** Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.



The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Bill reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and Report received.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

**Friday, February 21st, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

**PRESENT:**

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. WHITE,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE.

**Members present.**

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

**Minutes read.**

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

**Seal Fishery Bill read 3rd time.**

Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the House of Assembly with message, that this House had passed the same with amendments, and requesting concurrence therein.

The amendments are as follows:—

**Amendments.**

Amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery."

Insert as the third Section the following:—

"No Sailing Vessel shall leave Port for the Seal Fishery before the First day of March in any year, under the penalty of Four Hundred Dollars, to be recovered from the Owner or other Persons on whose account such Vessel shall have been sent to such Fishery."

The third Section of the Bill to stand as fourth, and be amended as follows:—

After the word "Steamer," at the end of the first line, insert the words "or Sailing Vessel;" from the second line expunge the words "Prosecuting the Seal Fishery."

After the word "Master," in the fifth line, insert the words "or Crew," and after the word "Vessel," in the same line, insert the words "or from the parties receiving the same."

Insert as the fifth Section the following:—

"No immature Seals, known as Cats, shall be killed by the Crew of any Steamer or Sailing Vessel at any time, under the penalty of Four Dollars for every such Seal so killed, to be recovered from the receiver of such Seals or from the Master or Crew of any such Steamer or Vessel; and it is hereby declared that a young Seal Pelt of less weight than twenty-eight pounds shall be considered an immature or Cat Seal: Provided that no party or parties referred to in this Section shall be liable to the penalties or fines herein stated unless it is proven that over five per cent. in number of Seals taken on board or landed from such

Vessel are of less weight each than twenty-eight pounds, aforesaid; the fines and penalties in this Section to apply to the excess over such five per cent." Amendments.—  
(Continued.)

The fourth Section of the Bill to stand as the sixth, and be amended as follows:—

After the word "by," in the second line, insert the word "this."

The fifth Section to stand as the seventh, and be amended as follows:—

At the end of the Section add, "or any Sailing Vessel for a Sealing Voyage before the last day of February: Provided that in the event of either of these days falling on Sunday, such Vessel may be cleared on the preceding Saturday."

The sixth and seventh Sections of the Bill to be re-numbered respectively as the eighth and ninth Sections.

The Hon. the President read a communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address of this House on to-morrow, Saturday, at Twelve o'clock, noon. Communication  
from Col. Sec. as  
to reception of  
Address of  
Thanks.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message:— Notice of motion.  
Deputation.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have appointed a Committee of their body, consisting of Seven Members, to take into consideration the Sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to improve the same; and respectfully request that the Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their Hon. House, to act in conjunction with the

Committee of this Hon. House, to carry out this most desirable object.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
21st February, 1879. }

**Deputation.**

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly beg to acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery," without amendment; and also, that the blank in the third Section, as amended, has been filled up with the words "four hundred dollars," and that the blank in the fifth Section, as amended, has been filled up with the words "four dollars."

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
21st February, 1879. }

**Notice of motion.**

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if there is any Law on our Local Statute Book providing for Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and if any such exist, to what extent the same has been found operative.

**Notice for appointment of Select Committee to co-operate with Assembly on Sanitary matters.**

Hon. Colonial Secretary gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to take into consideration the Sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at half-past Eleven o'clock, A. M. Adjourned.

**Saturday, February 22nd, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

**PRESENT :**

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*. Members present.

- Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the House proceeded to Government House with the Address. Address to Governor presented.

At Government House His Excellency the Governor was pleased to give his assent to the following Bill :— Governor assents to Sealing Bill at Gov't House.

An Act respecting the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

At a quarter to One o'clock, P. M., the House having returned from Government House, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :

Governor's Reply. *Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

I am thankful for your Address in response to my Speech on opening the present Legislative Session; and it gratifies me to observe that you have availed of the earliest possible moment to express your condolence with Her Majesty in the affliction which has lately fallen upon the Royal Family.

The knowledge and matured experience which you must necessarily possess with regard to the public affairs of the Colony, render your concurrence in my opinions a matter of much satisfaction to me.

I am fully convinced of the importance of the functions exercised by you in the conduct of our legislation; and I trust, that the general harmony which you have been enabled to maintain in connection with the proceedings of the popular branch of the Legislature, may long continue, in view of those many interests which your co-operation must so effectively tend to promote.

Deputation on Address of Condolence.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, from the Deputation appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor with the Address of Condolence to Her Majesty on the death of the Princess Alice, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to say that he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary,—

Select Committee on Sanitary matters appointed.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to co-operate with the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the Sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's; and that the Hon. Messrs. Harvey, Thorburn, Rendell and Warren, be a Committee for that purpose; and that a message be sent to the House of Assembly to this effect.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday the Fourth day of March next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

**Tuesday, March 4th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*. Members present.  
 Honorables Messrs. TESSIER,  
 KENT,  
 WHITE,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Saturday the 22nd day of February, were read. Minutes read.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House the following Documents:— Documents laid on Table.

Despatches relative to the Halifax Fishery Award.

Report of Stewirtz Researches.

Despatch approving of reception of Captain Howorth.

Despatch relative to appointment of A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul for Brazil.

Documents laid  
on Table.—(Con-  
tinued.)

Despatch relative to admission of Newfound-  
land to Postal Union.

Despatch approving of alterations in Rules for  
Examination Masters and Mates Certificates.

Despatch relative to Duty on Cod Liver Oil,  
United States.

Despatch relative to Wrecking in Newfound-  
land.

Despatch sanctioning Acts, 1878.

Despatch as to wounding of Frenchmen at  
Hillier's Harbor by British subjects.

Despatch relative to appointment of Mr. Le  
Scieur as Spanish Consul at La Poile.

Despatch approving of Mr. Kraetzer as French  
Consul.

Despatch relative to Grants of Land on West  
Coast.

Despatch relative to Bait and Ice Traffic.

Despatch relative to Contagious Diseases, (Ani-  
mals' Act.)

Despatch relative to Education of Children in  
method of saving life.

Despatch as to Government Officials acting as  
Consuls.

Despatch relative to Extradition Treaty, Spain.

Despatch relative to payment of Coal consumed  
on board H. M. Ships in Colonial Service.

Correspondence relative to occurrences at For-  
tune Bay.



Return of Colonial Timber.

Documents laid  
on Table.—(Con-  
tinued.)

Report on Inspection of Church of England  
Board Schools, 1878.

Report on Inspection of Roman Catholic Board  
Schools, 1878.

Report on Inspection of Methodist Board  
Schools, 1878.

Report of the Cashier Newfoundland Savings'  
Bank, 1878.

General Statement of Commercial Bank, 1878.

Report of Water Company, Harbor Grace, '78.

Report of Harbor Grace Grammar School, '78.

Report of Officer in Charge Fishery Protection,  
Cape John, 1878.

Journal of Officer in Charge Herring Fishery  
Protection, 1878.

Report of Salmon Warden, Pushthrough, 1878.

Report of Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Com-  
pany, 1878.

Statement of Affairs Notre Dame Mining Com-  
pany, 1878.

Statement of Affairs of Newfoundland Screw  
Tug Company, 1878.

Expenditure for Relief of Poor, 1878.

Report on Graving Dock, St. John's.

The Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table a Petition laid on  
Petition from the Dundee Seal and Whale Fishing Table.  
Company.

## Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if there is any Law on our Local Statute Book providing for Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths; and if any such exist, to what extent the same has been found operative.

## Reply.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary gave the necessary information.

## Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Rendell gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any and what action has been taken in reference to the destruction of the house of a British subject named Clance, on the so-called French Shore (North) last Spring, by certain French fishermen.

Hon. Mr. Rendell gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any correspondence has taken place with the Dominion Government as to the extension of Coastal Steam Postal Service through the Straits of Belle Isle, and whether any such extension is contemplated by the Executive during the coming season.

## Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

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Friday, March 7th, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 WHITE,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read:

Hon. Mr. Ayre laid upon the Table a Petition from certain Merchants and Importers of Boots and Shoes, and others interested in the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Factory;

Petitions laid on Table.

Also, a Petition from certain Boot and Shoemakers.

The Hon. the President informed the House that the Hon. Edward White had received leave of absence from His Excellency the Governor for the remainder of the Session.

Leave of absence granted to Hon. E. White.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Rendell asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any and what action has been taken in reference to the destruction of the house of a British subject named Clance, on the so-called French Shore, (North) last Spring, by certain French fishermen.

Question asked.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Rendell asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any correspondence had taken place with the Dominion Government as to the extension of Coastal Steam Postal Service through the Straits of Belle Isle, and whether any such extension is contemplated by the Executive during the coming season.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied.

Deputation from Assembly with Coast Fisheries Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries."

Petition read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Petition from the Dundee Seal and Whale Fishing Company, was read.

Coast Fisheries Bill read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries," was read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Documents laid on Table.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Documents:—

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank.

Report of Officers, R. N., in charge of Fishery Protection Service.

Notices of motion.

The Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary when the provisions of Cap. 70 of the Consolidated Statutes were last put in force by the Governor's Proclamation.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what

arrangements have been made, if any, for the performance of the duties of Harbor Master and Examiner-in-Chief, during the absence of that Officer.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

**Monday, March 10th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*. Members present.  
 Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table a Petition from certain Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, relative to Decimal Currency. Petition laid on Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries," was read a second time, and Coast Fisheries Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary when the provisions of Question asked.

Chapter 70 of the Consolidated Statutes were last put in force by the Governor's Proclamation.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary what arrangements have been made, if any, for the performance of the duties of the Harbor Master and Examiner-in-Chief during the absence of that Officer.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary gave the necessary information.

Petitions read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Ayre, the Petition from certain Merchants and importers of Boots and Shoes and others interested in the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Factory, was read.

Also, the Petition from certain Boot and Shoemakers.

Document laid on Table.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Document:—

Report of General Water Company, 1878.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, March 12th, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries."

Committee on Coast Fisheries Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

A message from the House of Assembly being announced, the House resumed.

Message from Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery."

Deputation with Bank Fishery Bill.

The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered,—That the report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Bank Fishery Bill  
read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery," was read a first time, and—

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of the House a Detailed Statement of all Expenditures for the last five years under the head of Encouragement to Local Industries.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what steps the Government have taken to get evidence last Session on the subject of a close time for the Lobster Fishery; also, for what reason the Governor's Proclamation on this subject, which was issued last Spring, was subsequently withdrawn; also, whether any close time will be proclaimed this year, and whether the other regulations contained in the Lobster Fishery Act will be put in operation.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.



**Friday, March 14th, 1879,**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present:

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
AYRE.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Coast Fisheries  
Bill read 3rd time  
and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Deputations from the Assembly brought up for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.'"

Deputations from  
Assembly.

Also, the following Message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council that they have had under consideration the present condition of the Legislative

Library, and the necessity of providing increased accommodation for several Departments of the Public Service, and that they have appointed a Committee consisting of Eight Members, to report as to the best means of establishing the said Library upon a satisfactory footing and upon the effectuation of the matters herein referred to, and they request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee to co-operate with the Committee appointed by this House for the purposes aforesaid.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
13th March, 1879. }

Bank Fishery Bill  
read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr Thorburn asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a Detailed Statement of all Expenditures for the last five years, under the head of Encouragement to Local Industries.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table the required Statement.

Trustees and Ex-  
ecutors Bill read  
1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors,'" was read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Colonial Secretary gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a

Select Committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to take into consideration the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing necessary accommodation for the several departments of the Public Service.

On motion made, the House adjourned until **Adjourned.**  
**Tuesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.**

**Tuesday, March 18th, 1879.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**House meets.**

**PRESENT :**

**The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.***

**Members present.**

**Honorables Messrs. KENT,**

**TESSIER,**

**WINTER,**

**SHEA,**

**HARVEY,**

**THORBURN,**

**TALBOT,**

**RENDELL,**

**WARREN,**

**FOX,**

**AYRE.**

**The Minutes of Friday last were read.**

**Minutes read.**

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery."

**Committee on  
 Bank Fishery Bill**

**The Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.**

**After some time the House resumed.**

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary,—

Select Committee  
on Legislative  
Library appointed

Ordered,—That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to co-operate with the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing increased accommodation for several departments of the Public Service; and that Hon'bles Messrs. Tessier, Shea, Harvey and Talbot, be a Committee for that purpose, and that a Message be sent to the House of Assembly to this effect.

Documents laid  
on Table.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Documents:—

Instructions and Memoranda to Sandford Fleming, Esq., with regard to Newfoundland Railway.

Governor's assent  
to be given to  
Coast Fisheries  
Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informed the House, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to give his assent to the Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries," in the Council Chamber, on to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at a quarter to Twelve, A. M.

Wednesday, March 19th, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
SHEA,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

At 12 o'clock, Noon, His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bill:—

Governor arrives at Council Chamber and assents to Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Coast Fisheries.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Bank Fishery Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Trustees and Executors Bill read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors,’” was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Friday, March 21st, 1879.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table the following Documents:—

Documents laid on Table.

Report from Chairman of Board of Health, '78.

Report of Postmaster General for 1878.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary what steps the Government have taken to get evidence last Session on the subject of a close time for the Lobster Fishery; also, for what reason the Governor's Proclamation on this subject, which was issued last Spring, was subsequently withdrawn; also, whether any close time will be proclaimed this year, and whether the other regulations contained in the Lobster Fishery Act will be put in operation.

Question asked.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied.

Reply.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Adjourned.

Ordered—To be laid on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.'"

Committee on Trustees and Executors Bill.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

amendment.

**Wednesday, March 26th, 1879.**

**House meets.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

**Members present.**

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE.

**Minutes read.**

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

**Sanitary Report  
presented and  
read.**

Hon. Mr. Harvey, from the Select Committee appointed on the Sanitary condition of the Town of St. John's, presented a Report of the same, which was received and read, and

Ordered,—To be laid on the Table.

**Committee on  
Trustees and Ex-  
ecutors Bill.**

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.'"

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.



Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a Comparative Statement, with the values thereof, of the Imports into this Colony and its Dependencies from the Dominion of Canada, and the Exports from this Island and its Dependencies to the Dominion, for the year 1878, specifying how much and what the value of such goods exported to Halifax by the Cromwell Line of Steamers. Notices of motion

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what steps have been taken by the Government of this Colony in view of the announcement that Newfoundland and its Dependencies are hereafter to be deemed by the Dominion Government as a Foreign Country, and the produce thereof subjected in Canadian Ports to a Prohibitory Tariff.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of the House the following Returns:

Amount of Ocean Postage received in Newfoundland during the years 1877 and 1878, by Cromwell and Allan Lines.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a copy of the new Contract with the Allan Steamship Company.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to have this House furnished with a Copy of the Re-

port and Address referred to in the First and Second Sections of the Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach's Despatch of the 25th December, 1878.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

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**Friday, March 28th, 1879.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Trustees and Ex-  
ecutors Bill read  
3rd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors,'" was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of the House the following Returns:—

Amount of Ocean Postage received in Newfoundland during the years 1877 and 1878, by the Cromwell and Allan Lines.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the Returns asked for would be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a Copy of the new Contract with the Allan Steamship Company.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the Contract was being prepared.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills:—

A Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company;'" and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company;'"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals," which said Bills were severally read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

**Monday, March 31st, 1879.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Water Company  
Amendment Bill  
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company;'" and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,'" was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Game Bill read  
2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past Four o'clock, P.M.

**Tuesday, April 1st, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes ;"

Deputation with Bill.

Also the Bill entitled "An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses."

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals."

Committee on Game Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Bills read 1st  
time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes;"

And also the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses," were severally read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Question asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a Comparative Statement with the values thereof of the Imports into this Colony and its Dependencies from the Dominion of Canada, and the Exports from this Island and its Dependencies to the Dominion for the year 1878, specifying how much and what the value of such goods exported to Halifax by the Cromwell Line of Steamers.

Reply.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid the Statement asked for upon the Table.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table, Returns shewing amount of Ocean Postage received in Newfoundland during the years 1877 and 1878, by Cromwell and Allan Lines.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, April 3rd, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,

Members present.

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,' and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company.'"

Committee on Water Co. Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Committee on  
Game Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals."

The Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Customs Bill  
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Light Houses  
obstruction Bill  
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.



**Friday, April 4th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
AYRE.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,'" and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company,''" was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Water Company  
Bill read 3rd time  
and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Recovery of Penalties and

Committee on  
Customs Bill.

Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes."

The Hon. Mr. Warren in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Game Bill read  
3rd time and  
passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the House of Assembly, with message that this House had passed the same with some amendments, and requesting concurrence therein.

The Amendments are as follows:—

Amendments.

Amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals:"

In the fourth Section, second line, after the word "Geese," insert the words "and Sea Fowl."

At the end of the eighth Section add,—“Provided that with the permission of a Magistrate, such Rabbit or Hare may be taken alive at any time and in any District, for the purpose of propagating the species.”

Ninth Section.—From the first line expunge the words “or Foxes.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses.” Committee on Light Houses obstruction Bill.

Hon. Mr. Ayre in the Chair.

A message from the House of Assembly being announced, the House resumed. Message from Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :— Deputation.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council on the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the preservation of Game and other Animals,” without amendment.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
4th April, 1879. }

The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Deputations  
with Bills.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills :—

A Bill entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals,” which said Bills were severally read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

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**Tuesday, April 8th, 1879.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
HARVEY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL,  
WARREN,  
FOX,  
ALEXANDER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Customs Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Light Houses obstruction Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time, and Revenue Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes," was read a first time, and Sanitary Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals," was read a first time, and Sheep Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Road Bill read  
1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges and other Public Works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same," was read a first time, and

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Education  
Amendment Bill  
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Cruelty to Ani-  
ma's' Bill read  
2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, April 15th, 1879,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE,  
 ALEXANDER.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Sanitary Bill  
 read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals," was read a second time, and

Sheep Bill read  
 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her

Road Bill read  
 2nd time.

Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges and other Public Works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on  
Education  
Amendment Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876."

Hon. Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Committee on  
Cruelty to Ani-  
mals' Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals."

The Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with an amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

Notice to suspend  
35th Rule.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House, as regards all Bills, Addresses, &c., during the remainder of the Session.



Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice, that he will, Notice of motion.  
 on to-morrow, call the attention of the Honourable  
 Council to a Despatch from Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach,  
 of date 6th of September, 1878, on the subject of  
 Wrecks on the Coast of this Island.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of Document laid  
on Table.  
 His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table  
 the following Document:—

Regulations of the Melbourne International  
 Exhibition, 1880.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Adjourned.  
 to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past Four o'clock,  
 P. M.

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**Wednesday, April 16th, 1879.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE,  
 ALEXANDER.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented the  
 following message from His Excellency the Gov-

Message from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ernor transmitting Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed,) JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER.

The Governor having forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Address of Condolence from Your Honourable House to Her Majesty the Queen, of the 6th February last, on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch in reply, of which the Governor herewith transmits a Copy.

16th April, 1879.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,  
18th March, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24, of the 26th February, forwarding Addresses of Condolence to the Queen, passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

These Addresses have been laid at the foot of the Throne; and I am commanded to request that you will convey to the President of the Legislative Council and to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Her Majesty's gracious recognition and appreciation of these expressions of sympathy in her bereavement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act, 1876," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Education Amendment Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Cruelty to Animals' Bill read 3rd time and passed, as Amended.

Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same with an amendment, and requesting concurrence therein.

The amendment is as follows:—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals." Amendment.

At the end of the First Section insert the words "The question of Cruelty to be at the determination of a Stipendiary Magistrate."

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies." Committee on Revenue Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

A message from the House of Assembly being announced, the House resumed.

Deputations with  
Bills.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills:—

A Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to amend Chapter 31 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration;’”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Peyton, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate at Twillingate;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to amend Section 3, of Cap. 17, of Title 3, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled “Of Sheriffs;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the appropriation of the Profits of the Savings’ Bank, and for other purposes;”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, and for other purposes.”

Also, the following Message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Message from  
Assembly.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendment made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals,” without amendment.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,

*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
16th April, 1879. }

The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the 35th Rule of this House be suspended as regards all Bills, Addresses, &c., during the remainder of the Session, and <sup>35th Rule suspended.</sup>

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. <sup>Revenue Bill read 3rd time and passed.</sup>

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes." <sup>Committee on Sanitary Bill;</sup>

The Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. <sup>Bill read 3rd time.</sup>

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Committee on  
Sheep Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals.”

The Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Documents laid  
on Table.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Documents:—

Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, 1878.

Report of a Trigonometrical Survey of Notre Dame Bay, by James P. Howley, 1878.

Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, 1878.

Notice of motion.

The Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move a vote of Thanks to the Hon. W. V. Whiteway, for his services on behalf of this Colony before the Halifax Fishery Commission.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, April 17th, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE,  
 ALEXANDER.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges and other Public Works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same."

Committee on Road Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman of the Committee reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Savings' Bank  
Bill read 1st and  
2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the appropriation of the profits of the Savings' Bank, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Wills and Ad-  
ministration Bill,  
read 1st & 2nd  
time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 31 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration,'" was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.



Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend Sec. 3, of Cap. 17 of Title 3, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of Sheriffs,’” was read a first and second time, and Sheriffs' Bill read 1st & 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

Committed.

The Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony,” was read a first and second time, and Public Debt Consolidation Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

Committed.

The Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pension Bill read  
1st & 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Peyton, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate at Twillingate," was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Supply Bill read  
1st & 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1879, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Warren in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and Read 3rd time.  
 passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey called the attention of the Hon. Council to a Despatch from Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, of date 6th September, 1878, on the subject of Wrecks on the Coast of the Island.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly Deputation.  
 brought up the following Message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully requests that the Honorable the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish to this House the amount of the Council's Contingencies for the present Session.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
 17th April, 1879. }

On motion made, the House adjourned until Adjourned.  
 to-morrow, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

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Friday, April 18th, 1879,

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL,

WARREN,

FOX,

AYRE,

ALEXANDER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Deputations.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly has passed the accompanying Resolutions respecting the appropriation of portion of the Halifax Fishery Award, and of the Interest arising therefrom, to which this House requests the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,

*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
18th April, 1879. }

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.”

Which said Bill was read a first and second time, and Indemnity Bill  
read 1st and 2nd  
time.

Ordered,—To be committed presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the subjects of the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing increased accommodation for the various Departments of the Public Service, submitted a Report, which was received, read, and adopted. Report of Select  
Committee on  
Library.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly on the subject of the Fishery Award, were adopted and passed. Resolutions on  
Fishery Award  
adopted.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Assembly, informing them that this House concurs in the said Resolutions.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly has passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor

upon the subject of the publication of Maps of Newfoundland for use in Public Schools, to which the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council is requested.

ALEX. J. W. McNEILY,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
18th April, 1879. }

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the following Resolution was moved and unanimously adopted:—

Resolution of  
Thanks to Hon.  
Mr. Whiteway.

*Resolved*,—That the Legislative Council has pleasure in recording its thankful appreciation of the services of Hon. William Vallance Whiteway, as Counsel for Newfoundland before the Halifax Fisheries' Commission in the year 1877. The Council feel assured that the successful issue of the enquiry there held into the claim of Newfoundland was in large measure due to Mr. Whiteway's able and zealous exertions in behalf of the interest of this Colony.

Governor's inten-  
tion to close  
Session.

The Hon. the President read a Communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would close the present Session of the Legislature on to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Message to  
Assembly.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Assembly, informing them that this House had adopted the Report of the Joint Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the subjects of the condition of the Legislative Library, and the providing increased accommodation for the various Departments of the Public Service.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Address to His Excellency the Governor, sent up from the House of Assembly upon the subject of a

Map of Newfoundland for use in Schools, was adopted and passed.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Assembly, informing them that this House had adopted the said Address.

Deputations from the House of Assembly Deputations. brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills:—

A Bill entitled “An Act for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming in this Colony;”

Also, “An Act to make provision for certain Improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune, and for other purposes;”

Also, “An Act to amend the Law relating to Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, and for other purposes.”

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming in this Colony,” was read a first and second time, and Sheep Farming Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Crown Lands'  
Bill read 1st and  
2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Grand Bank and  
Fortune Harbor  
Improvement Bill  
read 1st & 2nd  
time.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for certain Improvements in the Harbors of Grand Bank and Fortune, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

The Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.



Saturday, April 19th, 1879.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,  
 TESSIER,  
 WINTER,  
 SHEA,  
 HARVEY,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL,  
 WARREN,  
 FOX,  
 AYRE,  
 ALEXANDER.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented a Report of the same, which was received and read, and on motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of Privilege.

Report on Contingencies.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the Report of the Select Committee without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Ordered,—To be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House have adopted the same and requesting their concurrence therein.

The Report is as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed by the Council with regard to the Printing and Contingencies, report that they have examined the accounts of the

Report.

Report.—  
(Continued.) Acting Clerk and Usher of the Black Rod, and have considered other charges and expenses, and find them as follows:—

Contingent Expenses of the Acting Clerk	\$450 10
Contingent Expenses of the Usher of the Black Rod.....	458 23
<i>Newfoundlander</i> Newspaper for publishing Debates.....	160 00
<i>Times, Ledger, North Star</i> and <i>Standard</i> Newspapers, for copying, each \$100	400 00
Newspapers for Council and Members during Session .....	154 35
Miscellaneous Printing .....	351 70
Salary of Acting Clerk, including indexing and collating Journals .....	600 00
Salary of Acting Master-in-Chancery...	700 00
Salary of the Usher of the Black Rod ..	600 00
Salary of Reporter .....	650 00
Door Keeper.....	250 00
Assistant Door Keeper .....	150 00
Fireman.....	65 00
President of Council for Sessional Allowance .....	240 00
Eleven Members, Sessional Allowance, \$120 each .....	1,320 00
Two Members, Sessional Allowance, short attendance, \$60 .....	120 00
Estimate of Expenses for Printing and Binding Journals .....	700 00
R. Dicks for Binding Newspapers .....	22 50
	\$7,391 98

Committee Room, }  
April 18th, 1879. }

P. G. TESSIER,  
*Chairman.*

JOHN WINTER,  
E. D. SHEA,  
R. THORBURN,  
T. TALBOT.

The Hon. Mr. Whiteway, having been requested by the Hon. the President, attended within the Bar of this House and received the Resolution unanimously passed by the Council, expressive of their thankful appreciation of his services as Counsel for Newfoundland before the Halifax Fisheries' Commission in 1877.

Vote of Thanks  
to Hon. Mr.  
Whiteway.

The Hon. Mr. Whiteway having made a suitable reply, withdrew.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature."

Deputation.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first and second time, and—

Contingency Bill  
read 1st & 2nd  
time.

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons

Governor arrives,  
and Assembly  
summoned.

House of Assembly and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—

Bills assented to. Revenue Act.

Road Act.

An Act to prohibit Erections obstructing Lights in Light Houses.

An Act to amend Chapter 31, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration."

An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony.

An Act to amend the Education Act for 1876.

An Act respecting the Sanitary Improvement of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company," and an Act passed in the 41st year of the said Reign, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company.'"

An Act respecting the recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by and incurred under the Laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for the appropriation of the Profits of the Savings' Bank, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled

“An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.” Bills assented to.  
—(Continued.)

An Act to make provision for certain Improvements in the Harbor of Grand Bank and Fortune, and for other purposes.

An Act for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law respecting the Preservation of Game and other Animals.

An Act to amend Section Three of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled “Of Sheriffs.”

An Act for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

An Act to provide for the Retirement of JOHN PEYTON, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Twillingate.

Indemnity Act.

Supply Act.

Contingencies' Act.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

**SPEECH:**

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly;*

As I have no doubt that the engagements of your private avocations at this season are such as

Governor's  
Speech.

Governor's  
Speech —  
(Continued.)

to require your chief attention, I am glad that the completion of Legislative business enables me to relieve you from further attendance in Session.

The record of your labors presents several additions to our Statutes, of the wisdom of which I trust we may find early attestation in their practical results.

The revision of our fiscal system, demanded by the progressive exigencies of the Colony, can hardly fail to receive the assent of all who rightly appreciate the efficiency of our institutions, and the maintenance of that high financial position which has become assured to Newfoundland. The Act having relation to the Savings' Bank and the Funded Debt appears to me to be a prudent and well-timed measure, which is certain to be regarded with public approbation.

The Sanitary improvement of the Town of St. John's has evidently obtained, and with great justice, a large share of your consideration. This subject indeed could not have been postponed without devolving a too serious responsibility upon all who are primarily charged with the care of the public health, and the provision of those means of cleanliness and comfort, held to be indispensable to the well-being and civilization of communities. I trust that the plan you have devised for the more effective promotion of these objects may speedily realize in its operation the reforms to which it is directed.

*Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:*

I have to thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the requirements of the Public Service. Your appropriations shall be expended with all due regard to economy and efficiency.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;* Governor's Speech.—  
(Continued.)

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly;*

I view with much favour your appropriations towards the construction of Main Roads from South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay, to Bay of Islands, and for the connection of Placentia and Trinity Bays—these services seeming to tend directly to improvement both in the Fisheries and Agriculture of the Island.

The proposed expenditure for the purpose of testing the presence of Coal in the vicinity of Grand Pond, will determine a question which may be one of vast moment to our Mining and Commercial interests.

The comparative success of the Seal Fishery of the present season must be a source of gratification to all classes of our population.

I would, in conclusion, renew to you the assurance of my cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said,—It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly. Prorogation.

[End of the First Session of the Thirteenth General Assembly.]





# APPENDIX

TO THE

## JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

# APPENDIX.

---

No. 1.

St. John's, }  
28th February, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor, my Report of the state and condition of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Church of England Boards, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PILOT,

*Superintendent of Church of England Schools.*

The Hon. E. D. SHEA, }  
Colonial Secretary. }



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## REPORT

**Of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Church of England Boards, for the year ended December 31st, 1878.**

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*To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,  
G. C. M. G., Governor, &c., of Newfound-  
land and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

I have the honor to submit my Report on the state and condition of the Public Schools of Newfoundland under my superintendence for the past year.

Having carefully examined into all matters connected with our Educational system, I shall here make it my sole aim to give a concise review of their position and prospects, and to offer for their improvement, where necessary, such suggestions as will best enable the Legislature to apply the remedy, and thereby promote the interests of Education.

Before proceeding to report upon the figures and items contained in Part II., I feel justified in saying, with a full knowledge of the facts, that a steady improvement is observable in every direction ; stronger purpose is being evinced to secure the best Teachers and to increase the efficiency of our Schools ; and that a further promising indication of progress is exhibited in the fact that a better and healthier tone is pervading all classes in reference to the importance and advantage of education.

My chief duties of inspection and examination occupied nearly the whole of my time from May to December, and extended over nearly all the Educational Districts lying between Cape Ray and Upper Amherst Cove, in Bonavista Bay. It will thus be seen that I have visited many remote and isolated School sections, in which, and indeed in all, it has been my duty and ambition to see that all parts of our Educational sys-



tem are, as far as practicable, harmoniously and effectively worked. Teachers have been assisted and encouraged, Members of Educational Boards and others impressed with the importance of the matter, advised and stimulated, and the public addressed on their responsibility on several occasions, from all which I venture to believe that advantages will flow, and a more thorough system be inaugurated.

Official duties in connection with examining, supervising and instructing Pupil Teachers, in preparing my Report for the Legislature, and those of a general character, have fully engaged my time for the remainder of the year.

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## PART I.

### GENERAL REPORT.

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#### RETURNS AND REGISTERS.

With great room for improvement, the Returns for the past year have been superior in completeness to those ever before furnished. The promptitude of the great majority of Chairmen in forwarding Financial Statements in due time and form, I cheerfully acknowledge, and I trust that this is the last occasion on which I shall be compelled to report that any have failed in either of these particulars. With the facilities afforded by the use of the new Register, no excuse, save incompetency on the part of the Teachers, can be urged why full and accurate returns should not be furnished; and the Superintendent expects, after further explanation to each Teacher by means of Circular, to be saved both the trouble of correcting what is sent inaccurate, and the pain of having publicly to report any further delinquencies and deficiencies in this matter. By reference to Statistical Tables, Part II., it will be seen that eight schools have failed to furnish any returns.

## TABLE A.

## PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

In my Report of last year under this head, I presented a full and detailed exhibit of work performed by the Special Grant for Building purposes; it will now be only necessary to refer to further improvements connected herewith. The Table shows expenditure up to 30th June, 1878, but as operations have since been going on, balances reported as on hand at that date, will, by this time, have been nearly expended. The results of the past year's work are as follows:—

## DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

The new School in St. John's East has been completed and furnished with desks, maps and ample blackboards, and its very respectable appearance presents a striking contrast to the old dilapidated building in Hoylestown. I would most urgently press upon the serious attention of this Board the advisability of closing their dingy School in the West End of St. John's, and of erecting a building more suitable to modern ideas of education, on a more eligible site, a change loudly called for alike in the interests of health and progress. At recent visits made to the School I found one-half of the children registered absent, suffering from a prevailing epidemic, and the sickly air of the room almost intolerable. A new school is in process of erection near Virginia Lake, on land given by the Hon. G. H. Emerson.

## DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

At Upper Island Cove greatly needed enlargement has been effected, and the school supplied with better desk accommodation, while by the praiseworthy exertions of the Chairman of the Board, a neat yet unpretending school-house has been erected at Mosquito.

## DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA BAY.

The balance of this Board has been spent in the erection of a new school at Bain Harbor, in which the people have largely co-operated.

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 DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

This Board is expending part of its Grant to good advantage, in enlarging its chief school, and in furnishing it with wall maps, desks and blackboards.

## DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

In addition to those already reported upon, neat and very suitable school-houses have been erected at Rencontre, Bay L'Argent, and Great Harbor, and furnished with desks, &c. In no District has the appropriation for building purposes been more advantageously felt, and none in which a more equitable distribution of it been effected.

## DISTRICT OF LA POILE.

This Board is expending its balance in the erection of a new school at Little Bay, where one was much needed.

I again express the conviction in reference to this very judicious vote of the Legislature, that to no purpose could the public funds have been more wisely applied, and that from no equal sum of money granted by Law have such substantial results been attained in the acquirement of public property, and in the far-reaching effect it must have upon the future intellectual life of the Colony. I can but consider it as a noble effort to raise the character of a fine people, and humbly express the hope that Your Excellency's Honorable Government will, in consideration of the facts connected herewith, devote a further sum to be expended under like conditions, for perfecting the work which has thus been so advantageously begun.

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 TABLE B.

## GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

While recognising the importance of Classification of Schools according to Education Act, and further stimulating all concerned, yet, for reasons before given, particularly in reference to the average attendance required for grading, some time must elapse before very general and widespread improvement



can be effected in this part of the Superintendent's duties. Nevertheless, in compliance with the Law's requirements, I have up to the present time graded thirty-six schools, as will be seen by reference to Statistical Tables, of which nine are in the second grade and twenty-seven in the third grade, leaving ninety schools still ungraded. I have, for prudential reasons, began by grading low, with a view of awakening in teachers and scholars some emulation and enthusiasm for a higher grade. Greater results, however, in connection herewith, may be reasonably expected from amendment of Education Act in reference to teachers hereafter to be referred to; and I shall not relax my efforts, nor rest satisfied, until every school under my superintendence has been brought up to the standard required for grading.

#### TEACHERS.

There were one hundred and twenty-seven teachers employed during the year, of whom eighty-three were males, and forty-four females; decrease of the former, three; increase of the latter, eight; total increase upon last year, one. Of by far the majority of these, I am gratified to report, that according to their powers they have endeavoured to discharge their respective duties with a commendable degree of fidelity, some indeed, also with much zeal and enthusiasm. As a class, they are highly moral and conscientious, exercising an important and far-reaching influence upon society, fashioning, indeed, minds for time and eternity. They have nearly all accepted with readiness my suggestions for improvement of their schools, and for them I claim that sympathy from parents and Boards of Education which their responsible and difficult positions demand.

#### GRADING OF TEACHERS.

Seventeen teachers have been graded to date, and arrangements made for the examination and grading of others in the early part of next summer. The names of those graded, and their respective grades, will be found in Appendix A. to this Report.

In connection herewith, I venture to express the opinion, confirmed by more than three years' close observation, that to continue to maintain the present system of employing teachers lacking in both education and professional ability, will be per-

manently injurious to our rising youth, and to the material and intellectual progress of the country. In some Districts the thought has been that the scholars are so few and so young, that it made little difference who was engaged in teaching. There can be no greater mistake. Teachers make or mar their schools, and instances readily present themselves to my mind where a whole generation has been inflicted with a permanent injury by the retention of incompetent teachers. Some have been employed from so-called charity, when either advancing years have rendered them incapacitated for every other employment, or when every other business has failed with them. This subject has been discussed in every Report which I have had the honor to submit to Your Excellency, and as my chief hope for permanent improvement of schools under my superintendence lies in the employment of better qualified teachers, I deem it now high time to suggest to Your Excellency's Honorable Government such amendment to Education Act as to make it imperative upon all Boards of Education to employ as teachers for our public schools only such as shall pass an examination in the subjects of the prescribed Syllabus, and otherwise shew such acquaintance with the art of teaching as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Examiners: and further, that all teachers now engaged shall, within two years of such amendment, be required to qualify themselves for passing for grade. An inspection of the Syllabus will make it apparent to any intelligent mind that the Standards are reasonably within the reach of all who may be entrusted with the responsible position of educators of our children. The advantages to be derived to the interests of education in better teachers and better scholars will have an incalculable effect on the future of the country; for an increase of popular intelligence will ensure material progress and power, and the craft in which so many of our people are engaged will be profitably plied when guided by intelligence.

#### PUPIL TEACHERS.

There have been twenty-three pupil teachers in course of training at the two recognized training schools in St. John's up to the present date, of whom sixteen were males and seven females. All have been favourably reported by the Principals, and the examinations of them, held in accordance with Education Act, have proved, both as to scholarship and professional

skill, satisfactory to the Board of Examiners. Twelve have graded, and at the December Examination six others have been received, to be indentured under conditions prescribed by Law. The system of competitive examinations for these pupil teachers works well, as it enables the Board of Examiners to discriminate between candidates who promise to be of good service in the profession and those who are unpromising, or who seek to enter merely for the sake of a superior education. The pupil teachers of the Colonial and Continental Church Society were examined with those indentured to the Superintendent, and acquitted themselves again with fair credit. With a view of further improving them and fitting them for future greater usefulness, I have established a class for their benefit, to be continued during my stay in St. John's. Further particulars may be gathered from Table F., Part II.

#### SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND FEES.

The amount paid to teachers during the year, including fees, so far as reported, was \$20,406.75, or \$191.82 less than reported last year. This deficiency is apparent rather than real, and arises not from any diminution in salaries to teachers voted by Boards of Education, but from teachers in very many cases having failed to report amount of fees received during the year. This neglect I hope to see corrected shortly by means already referred to.

I do not lose sight of the fact that the salaries paid to the majority of teachers are inadequate to the services supposed to be rendered, and I again recommend to the attention of Your Excellency's Honorable Government that in any addition to Education Grant some special provision be made for duly certificated teachers by attaching a direct money value to each diploma according to its grade, payable direct from the Colonial Chest, on receipt of satisfactory report of schools of such holders by the Superintendents. But in this matter of paying teachers, the people have failed to do their duty. In very many places the inhabitants, who have it in their power to contribute their just proportion, pay absolutely nothing towards the teacher's stipend, being impressed with the understanding that a free and gratuitous education is offered by the Government in the establishment of schools, an impression, I fear, gained from a too free exercise of the power granted to Boards to remit the

fees of children of pauper or indigent parents. The effect of this evil is widespread, being indeed worse where the greatest prosperity prevails, and I feel it painful to report that well-to-do tradesmen, and officials in receipt of good salaries, avail of an education for their children at an expense to themselves of not more than five cents per week. If further moral influence fails to awaken people to their due responsibility in this important matter, I see no remedy for the glaring evil but in the enactment of such legislation as will, in the levying of local school rates, secure to teachers adequate remuneration for their services. Meantime I deem it the imperative duty of Boards who engage teachers at fixed salaries *and* fees, to demand from parents and guardians of children attending school all fees required by Law to be paid, and to save teachers from those harassing anxieties which now paralyze their exertions. Two Boards only deserve praiseworthy notice for special effort to raise suitable salaries for their teachers, viz.: Channel and La Poile. In the former the people have guaranteed \$80 per annum towards a salary of \$320 for the teacher at Channel, and in the latter \$176 have been guaranteed towards a salary of \$400 for the teacher at Rose Blanche, the difference in each case being made up from appropriation to the respective Boards. I have heard also of similar efforts being made in other localities.

#### NUMBER, ATTENDANCE, &c., OF PUPILS.

The annual average number registered each quarter was 5030.4, increase over previous year, 261.5. Of these 1435 were under 7 years of age; increase, 166; 2825 were between 7 and 12; increase, 186; and 861 were over 12; decrease, 91.6.

There were 2681.8 boys; increase, 126.6; and 2348.6 girls; increase, 134.9.

The total number registered as under instruction for the whole or portions of the year was 6628; increase, 357; and estimating the number attending the schools of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at 2000, as belonging to the Church of England, and adding 117 for pupils attending the two departments of the Church of England Academy, we have an aggregate of 8745 or 1 for 6.21 of the population of the denomination, as per census of 1874.

The grand total attendances registered morning and afternoon were 1,307,783, or 265,796 more than in the previous year, which will give 259.9 attendances, or nearly 130 days instruction for each of the average number registered each quarter, or 98.5 full days' instruction for each number attending school during any part of the year.

The average attendance at each session for the whole Island, of pupils in public schools under Church of England Boards, was 3295.8; increase, 242.6; and the percentage of average attendance, compared with average number registered, was 65. The total number of times school was opened was 44037, which will give 349 5 for each school reported in operation for the whole or portions of the year.

These figures, while shewing some slight improvement in attendance over preceding years, are yet far from that standard at which I aim for all schools under my superintendence. My knowledge of the apathy and indifference of parents, who, never having experienced the benefits of education themselves, fail to recognize its advantages to their children, materially moderates my expectation as to any very satisfactory results being attained in this matter, so long as children are suffered, even within sight of the school-house, to grow up in ignorance and vice,

\* \* "or be forced

" To drudge through a weary life without the help

" Of intellectual implements and tools,

" A savage horde among the civilized,

" A servile band among the lordly free."

Ample provision is now made in nearly every settlement of the country for the education of all children; but in a large number of cases the effort made to thus elevate them is so little appreciated, that nothing short of compulsory attendance will bring about the consummation devoutly to be wished, viz., the general education of all. A most intelligent member of a Board of Education writes: "Our school here, one of the best in appearance, is, after all, nothing what it ought to be, or might be, if children were obliged to attend regularly up to a certain age. We sadly want compulsory education, and until this happens, education in Newfoundland will be so only in name." I see no other cure for the disease, and fondly do I cherish the hope that the day is not very far distant, when fol-

lowing in the wake of the most enlightened nations of the world, the Legislature will make attendance at school of all children under 12 years of age compulsory for a certain number of days in the year.

With a full knowledge of all the difficulties and objections to the carrying out of such legislation in this country, I see not one which has any real weight, or which may not, with little patience and hearty co-operation of the intelligent community, be speedily overcome.

#### VISITS BY MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND OTHER SCHOOL VISITORS.

The number of visits made by the former was 902; increase, 66; of the latter, 276; increase, one only. With much yet to be done by members of Boards in this direction, I regret that so little has been done by other school visitors, as I feel assured that teachers and scholars would be cheered and encouraged from visits of intelligent people, whose special influence might be exerted to gain for teachers the consideration they so much require, and to promote harmony between them and parents of pupils.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

The number in reading was 5030; increase, 306; in writing on slates 2199.9; increase, 322.2; on copy-books, 1656.6; increase, 104.7; and in arithmetic, 2383.4; increase, 229.6.

#### READING.

This exercise stands pre-eminently at the head of the studies pursued in our common schools, and one to which I have devoted much attention. The great hindrance to good reading in the use of a multiplicity of unsuitable text books, before referred to, is fast disappearing by an almost universal adoption of the Royal Readers, a series of books pronounced by the first educational authorities to be the best ever published. Teachers throughout the country have endorsed this opinion, and from examination of schools in which they are used, I am pleased to report gratifying improvement in this exercise, and I doubt not but in a few years our children will read well, and with an intelligent understanding of the meaning and scope of their respective lessons. Already they are beginning to acquire a love for reading, and in many schools the cultivation

of the memory is more systematically pursued, by storing the mind with some of the choice thoughts in verse for which this series of Readers is conspicuous. The gross errors in pronunciation I have endeavoured to eradicate by personal drill with teachers and scholars, and by advising frequent reference to the Dictionary, with which I am pleased to add, many schools have been furnished during the past year.

Spelling in many schools has not been pursued with any direct systematic method, attributable, no doubt, to the use of books with interminable lists of long-syllabled words. I have, instead, advised frequent repetition and constant practice in learning words which are spelt differently but pronounced alike, and recommended more suitable books for acquiring the rare accomplishment of correct spelling.

#### WRITING.

There has been a reported increase of over 400 in writing, of which exercise I am pleased to report improvement in two particulars. Copy-books, with head-lines carefully graded, and in the lower numbers with alternate lines printed in faint shade for tracing, have generally succeeded ill-assorted and worthless series previously in use. The result has been manifest in the very respectable appearance of neat, correct, and well written copies shown in course of my inspection of schools. Slates, at my urgent recommendation, have been more largely supplied, and teachers advised to employ a large portion of the unoccupied time of the small scholars in learning to print and write letters, and I estimate the increased number reported as writing on slates, as the result of this effort.

#### ARITHMETIC.

The more general use of blackboards is ensuring a better acquaintance with the principles of arithmetic, in which I deem it well that pupils should be thoroughly grounded before proceeding to any of the higher standards. I have strongly recommended the use of ball frames in all schools for elementary classes, and shall not consider any school complete without one. The progress in the higher rules has been gradual this year. Mental arithmetic has hitherto received but very limited attention.

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 GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, &c.

The number reported in geography was 544.2, and in grammar 432.3. Although these figures shew some slight falling off from last year, yet I feel assured that more genuine improvement has begun with the new class of teachers now being employed, and the introduction of text books better suited to the capacities of scholars.

## APPARATUS, &amp;c.

During the past year the supply of blackboard has increased sixty per cent., and yet, notwithstanding, the total supply of this valuable adjunct to teaching, is not more than one-fourth of amount adequate for our school purposes. There has been a steady increase in the number of maps, which will greatly facilitate the study of geography hereafter, and stimulate teachers and pupils to an eager pursuit in this very interesting branch of education. I feel again impelled to urge the absolute necessity of publishing a good and reliable wall map of Newfoundland, suitable for our schools; and understanding that one is in course of construction, under the able direction of Alexander Murray, Esq., C. M. G., F. G. S., I fervently hope that Your Excellency's Honorable Government will, for reasons given in former reports, aid this enterprise by a liberal provision. This is the only country, so far as I am aware, in which a map of the same is not available for educational purposes.

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 TABLE C.
 

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## GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

This Table shows the several amounts received and expended by each Board of Education so far as reported.



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**TABLE D.**


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This Table gives particulars of each school in the several Districts, the amounts expended in their support, the number of pupils attending each, and the different branches taught, and otherwise supplies material for comparing school with school.

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**CHURCH OF ENGLAND ACADEMY.**


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Table E shows income and expenditure of Board of Directors. It will be seen from this that the amount paid towards the female branch of this Institution, for three quarters, was \$73.51, the balance for teachers' salaries and working expenses, amounting to \$600, having been covered by fees received, a proof of the appreciation in which this branch of the Academy is held.

Table E. also gives statistics of both departments, from which it will be seen that fifty-seven have been under instruction in the boys' school and sixty in the girls' school, for some time during the year.

**BOYS' DEPARTMENT.**

Considerable improvement has been effected in the appearance of both of the school-rooms in which the business of instruction is here conducted, by the introduction of dual desks, maps, and a larger supply of blackboard.

The greater part of the examination was as usual conducted by written papers, and with the following results:—

The management and organization of the lower school had much improved since my last visit; but much has yet to be done both here and in the Upper School, to secure more perfect order and discipline.

In the Upper School the classics have received considerable attention, and the pupils, besides being well grounded in the Latin Grammar, translated with very fair accuracy and intelligence passages from Sallusts' Cataline, and from the Æneid, Book II. In Greek, five boys showed fair acquaintance with the grammar and construed easy sentences.

The answers in the Arithmetic and Algebra showed unmistakable signs of industry, and of correct methods of instruction. With no exercise was I more generally satisfied. In the Lower School very considerable improvement has been made in this subject.

In Euclid some boys worked problems from the 3rd Book intelligently and accurately.

The dictation and spelling were good throughout; English history, geography and map drawing, very satisfactory; reading and writing, capable of improvement.

#### GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

I have special pleasure in reporting the good accomplished by this branch of the Academy. Frequent visits to the school, and personal examination of the pupils, alike convince me of its efficiency, and of the interest taken by the teachers in the training of those committed to their charge and care. Since my last report an assistant has been engaged, and special provision made for teaching vocal music and drawing by competent instructors. My examination of the school in December last showed very satisfactory results in all subjects enumerated in Table E. The reading, writing and spelling, good; composition and drawing, very good; history, grammar, and arithmetic, good. The organization and discipline good.



**TABLE A.**  
**The Public Schools of Newfoundland**  
*PROPERTY*

Districts.	RECEIPTS.				Total receipts.
	Share of \$40,000 for Building pur- poses.	On Settlement of Property.	Voluntary Contri- butions.	Appropriations from ordinary in- come.	
1 St. John's ... ..	\$2175 90	.....	.....	.....	\$2175 96
2 Brigus .. ...	451 19	.....	.....	\$238 45	689 64
3 Port-de-Grave... ..	478 92	.....	.....	579 08	1058 00
4 Bay Roberts ... ..	631 71	.....	.....	132 74	764 45
5 Harbor Grace... ..	1298 64	.....	.....	.....	1298 64
6 Carbonear ... ..	252 00	\$43 47	.....	.....	295 47
7 Bay-de-Verds ... ..	151 40	137 40	.....	.....	288 86
8 Trinity Bay, W. ... ..	1117 03	.....	.....	210 00	1327 03
9 Trinity Bay, N. ... ..	826 91	.....	.....	34 27	861 18
10 Trinity Bay, E. ... ..	219 47	.....	.....	49 95	266 42
11 Bonavista Bay, S. ... ..	448 79	.....	.....	9 97	458 76
12 Bonavista Bay, W. ... ..	366 66	.....	.....	.....	366 66
13 Salvage ... ..	399 19	.....	.....	.....	399 19
14 Bonavista Bay, N. ... ..	689 58	.....	.....	.....	689 58
15 Fogo ... ..	703 18	.....	.....	.....	703 18
16 Twillingate ... ..	667 19	.....	.....	.....	667 19
17 Exploits ... ..	273 98	174 40	.....	.....	444 38
18 Notre Dame Bay, N. ... ..	196 94	.....	.....	.....	196 94
19 Ferryland ... ..	46 15	.....	.....	.....	46 15
20 Placentia Bay... ..	360 26	.....	.....	.....	360 26
21 Burin ... ..	224 00	.....	.....	460 93	684 93
22 Lamaline... ..	211 46	.....	.....	.....	211 46
23 Fortune Bay ... ..	1170 90	.....	.....	.....	1170 90
24 Burgeo ... ..	534 60	.....	.....	.....	534 60
25 LaPoile ... ..	279 20	.....	.....	.....	279 20
26 Channel ... ..	310 40	.....	.....	.....	310 40
	\$14485 77	\$361 27	.....	\$1712 39	\$16549 43

**under Church of England Boards.**

**ACCOUNT.**

EXPENDITURE.

Balance, if over-drawn.	For Settlement of Property.	For erecting School Houses.	Repairs.	Apparatus.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on hand.
	\$49 45	\$2126 51			\$2175 96	
	320 00	160 00	\$209 64		689 64	
	110 00	948 00			1058 00	
	232 83	530 62			764 45	
	120 00	942 59	236 05		1298 64	
		295 47			295 47	
			50 05		70 05	\$218 81
	35 88	1081 15	210 00		1327 03	
	228 88	522 03	110 27		861 18	
	20 00	236 45	9 97		266 42	
	280 00	139 76	11 00	\$28 00	458 76	
	65 95		46 00	60 30	172 25	194 41
			20 50	29 34	49 84	349 35
	97 28		21 36	30 87	149 51	540 07
	418 17	167 65	63 27	54 09	703 18	
	526 71	140 48			667 19	
		220 00	4 00	24 00	248 00	196 38
	174 05			22 88	196 94	
		46 15			46 15	
		182 00	80 00	18 65	280 65	79 61
		650 88	35 05		684 93	
			4 00	23 25	27 25	184 21
		1040 48	56 00	74 42	1170 90	
			265 70	156 51	422 21	112 39
		190 97	83 23		279 20	
	20 00		285 30	5 10	310 40	
	\$2700 20	9621 19	\$1825 39	\$527 42	\$14674 20	\$1875 23

**TABLE B.**  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church**

*GENERAL*

Districts.	Schools.				Teachers.				Total Teachers.	Pupil Teachers.	Total amount paid to Teachers per annum.	Annual average each						
					Male.		Female.					No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.				
26	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.	Total Teachers.	Pupil Teachers.	Total amount paid to Teachers per annum.	No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
Total	...	9 27	90	...	2	3 78	...	1	3 40	127	22	\$20406 75	1435.2	2825.6	769.6			
1877	...	3 8	119	...	2	1 97	...	...	...	36	126	17	20598 57	1268.9	263.9	861.2		
Incr'se	...	6 19	...	...	...	2	...	...	1 3	...	1 5	...	...	166.3	186.6	...		
Dec'se.	...	...	29	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	...	...	191 82	...	...	91.6		

(Continued)

**of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

**SUMMARY.**

Number registered Quarter.	Attendance.							Visits.			
	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.	Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Total attendance morning and afternoon by all pupils.	Times school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attend- ance compared with average No. on Register.	Percentage of whole No. com- pared with the whole popula- tion of the denomination.	No. of children for whom sui- table accommodatiou in school is provided.	Number visits by Members of Board.
2681.8	2348.6	5030.4	6628	1,307,783	44037	3295.8	.....	.....	.....	902	276
2555.2	2213.7	4768.9	6271	1,041,987	39364	3053.2	64	6.52	.....	836	275
126.6	134.9	261.3	357	265,796	4673	242.6	.....	.....	.....	66	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5	.....	.....	.....





of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.	REMARKS.
Standards III and IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.											
475.9	68.3	397.1	35.2	340.8	8	...	2	...	2	120	821	188	1 pair Globes	3 in Spanish.
478.2	82.6	397.4	88.	317.8	14	5	2	4	8	93	504	170	1 pair.	4 in Latin.
...	.....	.....	.....	23	...	..	....	....	...	27	317	18		
2.3	14.3	.8	42.8	.....	6	5	...	4	6					

TABLE C.  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

FINANCIAL

Districts.	INCOME.								Total income.
	Balance on hand July 1st, 1877.	Grant for general purposes.	Grant for Books.	Grant for Building purposes.	Fees.	Voluntary contributions.	From other sources.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 St. John's . . .	443 12	2832 86	54 26	1063 26	205 80	865 05	††278 00	5742 36	
2 Brigus . . . . .	*12 51	628 14	11 25	.....	25 29	.....	.....	677 19	
3 Port-de-Grave ..	.....	674 63	11 94	.....	.....	.....	††124 00	810 57	
4 Bay Roberts ..	262 40	1058 97	15 76	.....	.....	.....	**99 91	1437 04	
5 Harbor Grace..	614 15	1535 64	32 38	.....	.....	.....	¶33 30	2215 47	
6 Carbonear ....	277 73	575 83	6 26	126 00	.....	.....	¶5 60	991 43	
7 Bay-de-Verds ..	397 66	256 13	3 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 60	
8 Trinity Bay, W.	16 63	1744 32	27 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1788 80	
9 Trinity Bay, N.	76 52	1257 98	20 60	.....	.....	.....	¶19 70	1374 82	
10 Trinity Bay, E.	70 62	375 45	5 47	.....	39 80	67 60	††86 68	645 62	
11 Bonavista Bay,S	530 03	624 12	11 19	64 10	.....	.....	††96 00	1325 44	
12 Bonavista B.,W.	367 85	614 61	9 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	991 60	
13 Salvage .....	641 28	541 98	9 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1193 21	
14 Bonavista B., N.	712 48	899 55	17 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1629 22	
15 Fogo .. .....	626 68	1050 56	17 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1694 77	
16 Twillingate ....	.....	990 22	16 64	.....	.....	.....	†300 00	1306 86	
17 Exploits .....	620 59	454 57	6 76	.....	16 24	.....	.....	1098 16	
18 Notre D. Bay, N.	107 86	326 94	4 74	98 48	125 68	48 00	††96 43	808 13	
19 Ferryland .....	.....	77 37	1 22	.....	.....	.....	††20 00	98 59	
20 Placentia Bay..	408 79	603 90	8 98	.....	.....	.....	¶6 79	1028 46	
21 Burin .....	171 69	375 48	5 59	112 00	.....	.....	.....	664 76	
22 Lamaline .....	295 43	195 43	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	495 66	
23 Fortune Bay ..	748 56	1865 46	29 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2643 70	
24 Burgeo .....	777 48	896 25	13 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1687 06	
25 La Poile .....	141 34	468 02	6 96	.....	.....	.....	**55 14	671 46	
26 Channel .....	.....	520 32	7 74	.....	90 70	.....	73 89	692 65	
	\$8321 40	21444 73	361 04	1463 84	503 51	980 65	1295 44	34370 61	

\* \$11.95 too much credited in last account. †† From Grant to destitute localities.

¶ For Books sold. \*\* Unaccounted for asset of previous year.

† Sale of old School-house. †† \$23.10 Books sold.

\$73.33 from Union Mining Company.

of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

Balance if overdrawn July 1st, 1876.	Balance if overdrawn.	Salaries to Teachers.	Amount paid Secretary.	Books, Maps, &c.	Incidentals, Insurance, Fuel, &c.	Repairs and Rents.	Purchasing Sites and building School-houses.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand July 1st, 1878.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	2641 80	60 00	109 47	81 68	205 98	2434 39	5543 32	199 04
.....	.....	425 32	.....	9 58	1 40	22 15	93 50	551 95	125 24
9 82	174 60	438 00	15 00	30 50	19 00	143 29	.....	820 39	.....
.....	.....	828 33	24 00	35 60	31 50	57 70	279 80	1256 93	180 11
.....	.....	1186 00	40 00	90 62	42 30	28 65	325 07	1712 64	502 83
.....	.....	358 30	20 00	28 00	58 05	.....	68 83	533 18	458 25
.....	.....	140 00	10 00	4 90	140 00	10 55	.....	305 45	352 15
577 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2366 62	.....
.....	.....	1175 67	35 00	53 49	1 50	62 37	.....	1328 03	46 79
.....	.....	347 55	20 00	46 48	4 10	5 80	175 56	599 49	46 13
.....	.....	632 00	.....	59 68	16 90	100 75	259 40	1068 74	256 70
.....	.....	732 00	20 00	60 30	.....	40 60	.....	852 90	138 70
.....	.....	100 00	.....	29 34	130 67	20 50	.....	280 51	912 70
.....	.....	782 92	28 00	30 87	.....	21 36	.....	863 15	776 07
.....	.....	1134 80	20 00	63 27	86 14	63 27	139 65	1507 13	187 64
.....	119 86	740 00	20 00	24 00	.....	23 00	60 00	986 86	320 00
.....	.....	275 34	.....	24 00	1 20	.....	180 00	480 54	617 62
64 73	.....	658 28	.....	40 53	.....	174 05	.....	872 86	.....
20 21	4 00	110 00	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	118 80	.....
.....	.....	710 59	.....	18 65	16 20	.....	.....	745 44	283 02
36 89	.....	\$425 00	.....	.....	.....	276 65	.....	701 65	.....
.....	.....	140 00	.....	23 25	19 50	4 00	.....	186 75	308 91
.....	.....	1740 00	.....	246 21	52 24	.....	549 30	2587 75	55 95
.....	.....	784 00	20 00	156 51	136 20	136 20	.....	1232 91	454 15
.....	.....	422 00	12 00	16 00	6 00	48 83	139 60	644 43	27 03
24 84	.....	567 70	.....	81 80	67 99	.....	.....	717 49	.....
734 31	298 46	17495 60	344 00	1287 85	912 57	1455 70	4705 10	28865 91	6239 03

§ Returns incomplete.

**TABLE D.**  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church**

*GENERAL*

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
1	St. John's-	St. John's, W. ....	...	Eliza Woods ...	...	\$314 25	39	82	27
		St. John's, E. 2	...	Robert Mundy ..	2	292 90	23	54	24
		St. John's, S. ...	...	E. Winsborrow .	...	173 00	28	41.5	1.5
		Quidi Vidi ...	...	Mrs. Brooke ...	...	165 53	7	6	2
		Torbay .....	...	Sophia Wills ...	...	164 30	8	18	2
		Pouch Cove...	3	Geo. Moulton...	...	213 25	21	30	10
		Broad Cove ..	3	S. Swansborrow	3	148 72	14	21	4
		Belle Isle.....	...	James Hiscock .	...	165 00	10	18	5
		Topsail .....	3	W. Swansborrow	3	201 50	11	23	5
		Long Pond ...	...	Jessie Smith ...	...	190 00	27	36	6
		Middle Bight.	3	F. Furneaux ...	...	230 40	35	62	5
		Upper Gullies	3	George Crane...	2	205 73	18	23	4
		Seal Cove ...	3	Eliz. Crocker ...	3	124 32	16	17	6
Goulds.....	...	Nathaniel Chafe	...	172 00	2	15	6.5		
						2760 90	259	446.5	10.8
2	Brigus ...	Burnt Head ..	...	Thos. Roberts...	...	221 30	11.2	30.5	14.8
		Salmon Cove.	...	Wm. Newell ...	...	200 00	12	32.5	1
		Clark's Beach	...			421 30	23.2	63	15.8
3	Port-deGrave	North River ..	...	Geo. Bussey ...	...	149 68	21	14.2	1.5
		Bareneed.....	...	Geo. Payne.....	...	214 38	14.8	45	20
		Hibb's Hole ..	...	Sarah Andrews.	...	110 00	20	33.5	1.5
						474 06	55.8	94.7	23

**of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
86	62	148	199	36957	414	89	64	.....	180	13	2
60	41	101	162	24716	432	57	56	.....	140	17	2
34	37	71	90	21827	448	49	69	.....	176	2	.....
9	6	15	20	1258	195	6	40	25	40	1	.....
13	15	28	41	6033	414	15	54	.....	30	2	1
28	33	61	75	16342	436	37	61	78	100	3	105
14	25	39	47	7227	411	18	46	.....	54	2	5
16	17	33	48	7593	428	18	54	27	38	.....	.....
20	19	39	66	10107	369	27	70	45	54	2	3
31	38	69	100	14390	360	40	58	120	75	1	2
55	47	102	130	22811	382	60	59	125	115	2	29
25	20	45	55	6240	222	28	62	60	50	1	2
13	26	39	49	2968	129	23	59	40	55	1	1
14.5	9	23.5	29	3383	221	15	65	37	80	.....	6
418.5	395	813.5	1111	181852	4861	482	59	...	1137	47	158
80	26.5	56.5	80	15549	426	36.5	65	.....	.....	6	...
24	21.5	45.5	52	10121	433	23.4	51	.....	100	1	6
54	48	102	132	25670	859	59.9	59	..	...	7	6
24.5	12.2	36.7	47	8880	444	20.2	55	40	60	7	...
36.2	43.6	79.8	115	22294	456	49	63	110	120	5	...
28	27	55	61	18215	452	40.3	73	...	...	6	...
88.7	82.8	171.5	223	49389	1352	109.5	64	...	...	18	...

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
1 St. John's	St. John's, W..	39	34	28	27	20	82	66	14	
	St. John's, E..	38	18	18	19	8	45	51	.....	
	St. John's, S...	36	20	15	.....	.....	21	18	.....	
	Quidi Vidi.....	6	7	.....	2	.....	9	5	.....	
	Torbay .....	9	10	9	.....	.....	18	9	.....	
	Pouch Cove ...	18	22	19	2	.....	29	26	.....	
	Broad Cove ...	20	12	7	.....	.....	27	9	4	
	Belle Isle .....	13	4	4	7	5	19	14	6	
	Topsail .....	14	9	6	7	3	22	15	9	
	Long Pond ...	31	21	17	.....	.....	32	12	.....	
	Middle Bight...	40	15	14	9	24	40	26	21	
Upper Gullies .	21	9	3	5	7	18	13	17		
Seal Cove .....	18	5	12	4	.....	27	12	6		
Gould's .....	11.5	4	8	.....	.....	3	19.5	.....		
		314.5	190	160	82	67	39.2	295.5	77	
2 Brigus ...	Burnt Head ...	18.5	18	20	.....	.....	16	17.5	11	
	Salmon Cove...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Clark's Beach .	10.2	10.8	7	17.5	.....	13	8	.....	
		28.7	28.8	27	17.5	.....	29	25.5	11	
3 Port-de Grave	North River ...	19	7.2	5.5	5	.....	15.8	4.7	.....	
	Bareneed .....	21.8	12.5	10	19.5	16	28.2	29	8	
	Hibbs's Hole...	23	13.7	18.3	.....	.....	23.7	9	.....	
		63.8	33.4	33.8	24.5	16	67.7	42.7	8	

(Continued.)

of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
41	22	5	19	.....	15	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	
57	10	2	31	16	27	15	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	30	14	
28	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	4		
7	2	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
20	7	3	1	12	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	
16	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	5	
8	1	3	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	
16	2	3	6	4	9	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	
32	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	
21	15	1	15	18	11	10	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	
21	1	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	
12.5	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12		
302.5	67	16.3	131	50	12.5	29	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	67	247	46	
16	11.2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8		
12.2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
28.2	15.2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10		
16	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
37	10.2	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4		
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
69	11.7	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
4	Bay Rob'ts	Coley's Point.	3	Wm. Bursell ...	...	\$219 58	16	6.5	7
		B. Roberts, W.	...	Samuel Mercer ...	...	198 25	26.6	36.6	5.3
		B. Roberts, C.	2	J. B. O'Donnell. ...	...	320 65	15	36.8	19.7
		Span'ds Bay P	...	Henry Mercer ...	...	127 80	19.7	19.6	13
							866 28	77.3	158
5	Hr. Grace	Big Pond.....	...	Stephen Gosse ...	...	210 95	17	23.7	5.7
		Up. Isl'd Cove	2	J. & Miss Martin ...	...	338 68	27.2	59.2	11.8
		Bryant's Cove	...	.....	.....	New school house in			
		Hr. Grace, S.	...	W. & Miss Webber. ...	...	323 50	29	32.8	8.5
		Hr. Grace, N.	2	E. & Mrs. Martin ...	...	346 80	27	75	14
		Hr. Grace I'd.	...	Leah Snow.....	...	45 00	17	15	.....
					1264 93	117.2	205.7	40	
6	Carbonear.	Carbonear ...	3	E. B. Chipman. ...	...	242 25	18	39.8	18.2
		Spout Cove...	...	Elizabeth Mills. ...	...	133 60	6.3	19.8	5
						875 85	24.3	59.6	23.2
7	Bay de Verds	Bay-de-Verds. ...	...	Jemima Jeans ..	...	140 00	30.5	23	6



of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
49	39	88	116	25172	438	57.5	65	150	120	3	2
48.3	20.2	65.8	100	19100	382	50	73	...	...	1	.....
39	32.5	71.5	111	20412	366	52.3	76.8	...	8	2	.....
24.2	28.1	52.3	65	15200	478	31.8	61	...	...	2	.....
160.5	119.8	280.3	392	79884	1664	191.6	72	...	...	8	2
30.7	15.7	46.4	76	10480	436	24	51	...	35	4	2
48.5	49.7	98.2	135	28436	448	63.4	65	...	70	46	1
building.											
38	32.3	70.3	141	20608	448	46	68	140	90	2	6
67	49	116	161	31826	435	73	63	...	145	...	4
18	14	32	32	4036	150	27	84	...	50	3	1
202.2	160.7	362.9	545	95386	1917	233.4	64	...	390	55	14
53	23	76	127	17342	454	38.2	50	...	80	daily.	...
16.1	15	31.1	39	12992	448	29	93	...	60	9	6
69.1	38	107.1	166	30334	902	67.2	63	...	...	206	6
33	26.6	59.6	76	14640	439	33.3	56	...	65	...	...

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
4 Bay Rob'ts.	Coley's Point...	17	19	19	14	19	19	22	.....	
	B. Roberts, W.	26.6	18	13.3	11.6	.....	40	16.7	.....	
	B. Roberts, C..	11	13.5	18.5	14	14.5	20	47	35	
	Span'ds Bay P.	20	15.3	17	.....	.....	19	8	.....	
			74.6	65.8	67.8	39.6	33.5	98	93.7	35
5 Hr. Grace	Big Pond .....	14.7	12	9.7	10	.....	13	24.2	.....	
	Up. Isl'd Cove.	41	22	9	13	13.2	39	24.7	.....	
	Bryant's Cove.									
	Hr. Grace, S..	14.2	18.8	21.5	15.8	.....	35.7	20.8	20.8	
	Hr. Grace, N..	30	36.2	23.3	26.5	.....	34.1	45.1	.....	
	Hr. Grace Is'd.	5	9	10	8	.....	8	3	.....	
		104.9	98	73.5	73.3	13.2	129.8	117.8	20.8	
6 Carbonear.	Carbonear ...	33	16	13	14	.....	27	32	.....	
	Spout Cove ...	7.2	7.1	5.8	11	.....	13.1	8.1	.....	
		30.2	23.1	18.8	25	.....	40.1	40.1	.....	
7 Bay de Verds	Bay-de-Verds ..	13.8	21	24.8	.....	.....	19.3	9.2	7.5	

of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
37	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	Wall Cards
38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
28.5	10.2	13.3	10.5	9.5	18.5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	9	3	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
106.8	10.2	13.3	12.5	9.5	23.5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	33	5	
18.2	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
24.7	7.5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40.7	13.5	2.2	17.8	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
46	14.3	12.1	9.2	.....	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
132.6	38.8	15.3	31	2	27.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
26	14	7	4.2	.....	4.3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	
6.1	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32.1	17.3	7	4.2	.....	4.3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	
7.2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	

TABLE D.

Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
8	Trinity Bay West.	New Perlican.	3	Ed. Bickford ...	...	\$207 38	21.5	42.5	9
		HeartsDelight	3	Wm. Goodchild. ...	...	215 64	8	19	5.1
		Scilly Cove ...	3	Robert Pittman. ...	...	221 25	15.5	36	10.2
		Shoal Harbor. ...	...	Levi Williams... ..	...	140 00	No	Returns.	
		Green's Har.. ...	...	Emma Mitchan. ...	...	48 00	14	9.2	10.8
		New Harbor.. ...	...	Moses Parsons.. ...	...	203 25	12	12	6
		Norman's C'e. ...	...	Lydia Efford ... ..	...	100 00	10	17.5	5.2
		Chance Cove. ...	...	Thos. Harris ... ..	...	145 00	18	17	8
		Heart's Ease. ...	...	Emma Hiscock. ...	...	100 00	19	11	13
		White Rock... ..	...	Luke Pittman... ..	...	180 00	3.5	9.5	5
						1560 52	121.5	173.7	72.3
9	Trinity Bay North	Trinity .....	...	James Stewart . ...	...	172 88	2.5	7.8	8.7
		Trinity, N. ... ..	...	Arthur Watts... ..	...	178 00	9.5	46.8	5.5
		Ship Cove ... ..	3	Eliz. Crocker ... ..	3	Opened	in	Aug. 1878.	
		English Hr... ..	...	John S. Collis... ..	...	136 82	6	21.2	1.8
		Salmon C'e E. ...	...	Jacob Pitcher... ..	}	150 24	10	28	2
		Salmon C., W. ...	...			8	36	19	
		Ireland's Eye. ...	...	Arthur Collis ... ..	...	121 00	8.5	17	1.5
		British Har... ..	...	Henry Gardner. ...	...	140 00	4	13.8	4.5
		New Bon'ture	3	George Field ... ..	...	150 00	6.8	25.7	7
Trouty .....	...	Fred. Gover ... ..	...	135 00	12	8	1		
						1183 94	67.3	204.3	51
10	Trinity Bay East.	Catalina .....	2	Wm. Badcock... ..	...	319 78	26	54	41.2

(Continued.)

## of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

## STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
40.7	32.3	73	99	18525	416	44.5	61	...	60	...	...
16.3	15.8	32.1	67	9651	356	27	84	...	45	2	1
29.7	32	61.7	83	21232	408	52	84	...	70	12	15
13.8	20.2	34	39	5692	378	14	41	...	36	1	...
16	14	30	35	7488	320	23.4	78	...	...	...	...
14	18.7	32.7	37	10272	428	24	73	47	38	4	...
21	22	43	48	6893	210	32.8	76	50	60	2	...
18	25	43	43	8580	260	33	79	...	50	1	34
9	9	18	29	4619	378	12.2	67	...	...	...	...
178.5	18.9	367.5	480	92952	3154	262.9	71	...	...	22	50
13	6	19	25	5566	366	15.2	80	...	40	8	...
40.2	21.6	61.8	80	20490	430	47.6	77	...	...	...	...
17.5	11.5	29	47	7524	410	18.3	63	...	...	3	...
22.5	17.5	40	41	5930	244	23.5	59	...	...	3	...
32	31	63	63	2552	116	22	35	...	...	...	...
14.8	12.2	27	32	8200	400	20.5	76	...	...	2	...
14	8.3	22.3	36	5348	382	14	63	32	30	1	1
27.2	12.3	39.5	45	12610	388	32	81	...	40	...	...
9	12	21	23	6355	410	15.5	74	30	30	2	...
190.2	132.4	322.6	392	74375	3146	208.6	65	...	...	19	1
79.8	41.4	121.2	143	32846	463	71	58	...	150	93	1

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
8 Trinity Bay West.	New Perlican.	21.3	19.5	32.2	.....	.....	13.7	26.2	21	
	HeartsDelight	9	9	2	8.1	4	12.2	19.3	32.2	
	Scilly Cove ...	18	25	18.7	.....	.....	42	24	16	
	Shoal Harbor	No	Retu	rns.						
	Green's Har..	15	16.2	2.8	.....	.....	19	7.2	.....	
	New Harbor..	16	10	4	.....	.....	12	6	.....	
	Norman's C'e.	4	6	11.5	11.2	.....	16	12.2	.....	
	Chance Cove .	27	16	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	
	Heart's Ease.	28	10	5	.....	.....	12	2	.....	
	White Rock...	5	6	7	.....	.....	8	6.5	.....	
		143.3	117.7	83.2	19.3	4	157.9	103.4	69.2	
9 Trinity Bay North	Trinity .....	2.2	2	3.8	11	.....	5	14	.....	
	Trinity, North	22	19	10	7.2	3.6	21.2	17.5	31.2	
	Ship Cove ...	Open	ed in	August	of	1878.				
	English Har..	6	5.7	17.3	.....	.....	12.8	16.1	13.3	
	Salmon C'e E.	4	15	21	.....	.....	20	15	10	
	Salmon C., W.	7	20	30	6	.....	21	17	16	
	Ireland's Eye.	7	3.5	3.5	.....	13	8	6.2	.....	
	British Har...	5	5.5	5.5	3.8	2.5	7	7	2.8	
	N. Bonav'ture	8.5	12.5	13	.....	5.5	22.5	11	.....	
Trouty .....	8	8	5	.....	.....	9.5	3	2		
		49.7	91.2	109.1	28	24.6	127	106.8	75.3	
10 Trinity Bay East.	Catalina .....	43.2	35	30	13	.....	43.2	52.2	14.8	

(Continued.)

**of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

**DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.										
21.5	6.5	.....	7.2	.....	7.7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	
11.1	2.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	5.2	1	...	...	...	1	...	7½	1	
35	16	.....	4.5	.....	4.5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	
20.7																
11.8	11.2	.....	.....	.....	4.2	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
31	.....													6		
15	3															
146.1	39	1	56.5	1	61.2	1	5.2	3	...	...	...	1	...	41	3	
4.8	4	5	6.5	.....	6.8	.....	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	2 Globes
22.2	11.8	4.2														
11.1	3.2	3														
10	8	7														
14	9	10														
9.8	2.2	1.2														
8.2	3.3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3									
5.2	7.5	11.5	2													
7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
93.1	49	41.9	11.5	.....	6.8	.....	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	2 Globes
40.2	36.5	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	22	5	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
11	Bonavista Bay, S.	Bonavista ...	2	Geo. B. Lloyd .....		\$439 53	10.3	32	11
		Newman's C'e ...		Joseph Tilley ...		160 00	1.8	9.2	1
		Amherst Cove ...		Arthur Gardner ...		160 00	No	Returns.	
		Bird Is'd Cove ...		Mark Chard ...		51 28	9	10	.....
							810 81	21.1	51.2
12	Bonavista Bay, W.	King's Cove ..	3	Hephzi. Stowe..		170 85	18.5	35.2	11.5
		Open Hall ...		Henry Miles ...		120 00	5	11	2
		Kiels .....		Samuel Coffin....		160 00	11	27	3.5
		Indian Arm....		Wm. Tilley.....		120 00	8	12	10
		Seal Cove ...		Charles Gould....		120 00	7	13	1
		Goose Bay ...		Anna Stares ...		40 00	2	7	3
					730 85	51.5	105.2	31	
13	Salvage ...	Flat Island...		Wm. Bartlett ...		.....	not in operation.		
		Gooseberry I'd ...		Joseph House...		160 00	10.8	22	1.2
		Sailor's Island ...		Thomas Parker...		140 00	5	5	5
							300 00	15.8	27
14	Bonavista Bay, N.	Pinchard's Id. ...		John Hann.....		160 00	7	22	6.8
		Ship Island...		Jane Oakley ...		140 00	4.7	11.5	3.5
		Fair Island...		Charles Oakley ...		161 78	16.5	30	2.8
		Pool's Island...		James Cullen ...		240 00	23.5	34.5	11
							701 78	51.7	98



of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

## STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
29.8	23.5	53.3	81	14352	387	38	71	300	100	5	
6	6	12	15	3655	430	8.5	70	30	50	45	
13	16	19	19	864	72	12	63				
48.8	35.5	84.3	115	18871	889	58.5	.....	...	...	50	
29.5	35.7	65.2	72	10962	348	31.5	48	...	50		
8	10	18	23	4228	302	14	72	35	30	4	
19.5	22	41.5	60	15771	468	33.7	81				
15	15	30	35	5067	252	20	66	40	20		
9	12	21	25	4125	421	9.8	47				
7	5	12	26	4200	420	10	83				
88	99.7	187.7	241	44353	2211	119	63	...	...	4	
20	14	34	40	9518	358	26.6	78	...	...	1	1
7	8	15	21	5160	430	12	80				
27	22	49	61	14678	788	38.6	79	...	...	1	1
20.8	15	35.8	45	10209	498	20.5	57	...	...	6	3
13	6.8	19.8	21	5600	295	19	96	...	21		
25.5	23.8	49.3	55	9376	406	42.8	86	...	35		
38.7	30.3	69	87	19456	425	45.2	65	160	...	2	4
98	75.9	173.9	208	44641	1624	127.5	73	...	...	8	7

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
11 Bonavista Bay, S.	Bonavista ...	16.5	16.2	14.5	3.2	2.9	31.8	22	5.2	
	Newman's C'e	2	2.5	3	3.5	1	7	2.5	.....	
	Amherst Cove	No	Retu	rns.						
	Bird Is'd Cove	12	7	.....	.....	.....	12			
			30.5	25.7	17.5	6.7	3.9	50.8	24.5	5.2
12 Bonavista Bay, W.	King's Cove ..	12	19.2	15	11	8	30	23	6	
	Open Hall ...	6	3	4	5	.....	4	5	.. ...	
	Kiels .....	10	10	15	6.5	.....	26	14	.....	
	Indian Arm...	9	4	8	9	.....	8	12	.....	
	Seal Cove ...	7.5	5.5	5	3	.....	5.8	6	.....	
	Goose Bay ...	4	3	5	.....	.....	4	8	.....	
		48.5	44.7	52	34.5	8	77.8	68	6	
13 Salvage ...	Flat Island...	Not	in op	erati	on.					
	Gooseberry I'd	20	10	4	.....	.....	10.2	2	.....	
	Sailor's Island	8	7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	
			28	17	4	.....	.....	25.2	2	.....
14 Bonavista Bay, N.	Pinchard's Id.	15	12	8.8	.....	.....	8.5	11.5	.....	
	Ship Island...	3.5	8.7	7.5	.....	.....	12.2	7.3	.....	
	Fair Island...	24.8	11	7	2.5	4	18	14.8	5.5	
	Pool's Island.	21.2	15.3	17.7	14.8	.....	29.7	26.3	8	
			64.5	47	41	17.3	4	68.4	59.9	13.5

of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.	
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.											
30.8 4.5	3.8 5	2.5	8.8	3.2	8.8	3.2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5		
35.3	4.3	2.5	8.8	3.2	8.8	3.2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5		
36 5 10 9 4.5 4	4.3 3 3 3	4.5 .....	5.2 3	.....	1.5	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4		
68.5	.....	4.5	8.2	.....	1.5	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4		
3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1		
3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1		
..... 19 13 39	..... ..... 2.8 4.3	..... ..... ..... 4.2	..... 4 ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 5 8	..... ..... ..... .....	10 7.2 ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 155 .....	..... ..... 6 22	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
71	7.1	4.2	5	.....	13	.....	18.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	28	10	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church**  
*GENERAL*

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
15	Fogo .....	Fogo Harbor. ....		Martin Stone ...		\$276 80	6.2	18.3	9.8
		Joe Bats Arm ...		Philip Curlew...		180 00	9.3	25.7	17
		Barr'd Island ...		Eliza Meek.....		194 00	14	45	8
		Seld-Come-By ...		Philip Newell ...		171 45	6.7	11.2	4.6
		Indian Island ...		John Bartlett ...		160 00	12.7	13.7	1.2
		Change Island ...		Justinian Dowell ...		200 00	15.2	17.5	5.5
						1182 25	64.1	181.4	46.1
16	Twilling'te	Twillingate S. ...		Mary Colbourne ...		146 25	18.5	51.2	8
		Twillingate, Back Har. ...		Wm. Pearce ...		295 16	19.2	62	9.8
		Herring Neck ...		Wm. Hollwell...		200 00	14.3	42	2
		Clark's Cove... ..		Thos. Connors ..		201 00	19.3	33.7	5
						842 41	71.3	188.9	24.8
17	Exploits.	Dominion P't. ...		.....		120 00			
		Leading Ti'kls ...		Wm. Alcock ...		140 00	4.5	16.2	6.5
						260 00			
18	N. D. Bay, North.	Tilt Cove.....		J LeMessurier ..		336 00	22.8	32	3.3
		Round Har....		Sarah Rowland. ...		140 80	3.5	15.2	5
		Shoe Cove ...		Alfred Pearce ...		147 48	5.2	10	3.3
		Nipper's Har. ....		.....		.....	No	Returns.	
						624 28	31.5	57.2	11.6

of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
18.5	15.8	34.3	48	8619	424	20.5	61	...	40	6	
31	21	52	61	10218	257	39.8	77	...	...	...	
34	33	67	94	14955	433	33.7	50	98	...	3	
9	13.5	22.5	32	4751	352	13.3	60	...	...	...	
13.7	18.9	27.6	43	6433	370	17.4	63	...	...	...	
20.7	17.5	38.2	47	8822	401	22	59	...	...	...	
126.9	114.7	241.6	325	53798	2237	146.7	61	...	...	9	
36.2	41.5	77.7	100	20070	446	45	59	...	...	...	
48	43	91	149	25978	419	62	68	...	...	...	
28	30.3	58.3	72	10773	285	37.8	65	...	...	...	
30	28	58	72	11040	296	37.3	64	...	...	...	
142.2	142.8	285	393	67861	1446	182.1	64	...	...	...	
14	13.2	27.2	59	5826	433	13.5	49.6	...	...	6	9
34.1	24	58.1	80	12242	388	31.2	54	...	98	...	
8	15.7	23.7	26	8833	468	18.8	79	...	60	...	
9.5	9	18.5	24	6395	421	15.2	82	...	...	...	
51.6	48.7	100.3	130	27470	1277	65.2	65	...	...	...	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
15 Fogo .....	Fogo Harbor...	6.8	4.7	7.5	10	5.3	12	13.8	5.5	
	Joe Bat's Arm.	20	14	1.8	.....	.....	10	4	8	
	Barr'd Island..	39.5	16.8	7.7	4	.....	16	14.2	.....	
	Seld.-Come-By	6.5	5.5	5.8	4.7	.....	4.5	10	2.7	
	Indian Island..	10.5	6.5	10.7	.....	.....	3.7	12.2	.....	
	Change Island.	11.2	16	11	.....	.....	19.5	10.5	.....	
		94.5	63.5	60.7	18.7	5.3	65.7	64.7	16.2	
16 Twillingate	Twillingate, S.	25.5	25	17	10.2	.....	50	20	.....	
	Twillingate, Back Har.	30	28	30	13	.....	48	36	.....	
	Herring Neck..	14.3	24.3	17.6	21	.....	31	14	10	
	Clark's Cove...	14.7	14.6	17.3	11.4	.....	24.3	25	.....	
		84.5	91.9	81.9	36.7	.....	153.3	95	10	
17 Exploits	Dominion Point Leading Tickl's	11.2	8	8	.....	.....	5.8	9.7	.....	
18 N. D. Bay, North.	Tilt Cove .....	23.8	12.3	8	9	5	23.1	11	3.3	
	Round Harbor.	4.5	.8	5.7	1	12.7	22.7	16.2	16	
	Shoe Cove.....	2.5	3.2	4.3	8.5	.....	3.5	5	.....	
	Nipper's Har...	No	Returns.							
		30.8	16.3	18	18.5	17.7	49.3	32.2	19.3	

of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.										
7.7	6.5	5.5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19.2	2.2	1.5	3	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.2	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.5	4.7	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
54.9	18.6	10.4	7	.....	4.5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	12	6	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.6	12	.....	12.3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119.9	35	6	42.3	.....	43	.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
8	3.1	3.1	4.2	.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....
5.5	9	2.7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.5	3.2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	15.3	7.8	4.2	.....	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
19	Ferryland	Ferryland ... ..		Sarah Winsor... ..		\$60 00	5	7	6
		Aquaforte ... ..		Caroline Winsor... ..		40 00	3	2	3
						100 00	8	9	9
20	Placentia Bay.	Har. Buffett..	3	Wm. Gabriel ...	3	220 00	5.7	29.3	6
		Isle Valen	}	Phoebe Collett ..	...	112 00	7	5	4
		Tax Beach							
		Oderin .....	3	Caroline Bayly .	...	121 00	.....	11.3	9.7
		Bain Harbor ..	...	Geo. Seymour... ..	...	164 00	6.2	13	5.8
		Woody Island ...	...	Hannah Hann ...	...	96 00	4.2	10.5	1.5
		Arnold's Cove ...	...	Annie Collett ...	...	96 00	5	6.7	3
		Spencers Cove ...	...	Clara Tulk .....	...	96 00	4.5	7.2	3.8
				905 00	35.6	89	34.1		
21	Burin .....	Burin .....	2	Jesse Thornton... ..	...	280 00	6.8	32.5	2.7
		Mortier Bay..	...	Elvina Stevens ...	...	60 00	1.5	7.8	2.5
		Rock Harbor. ...	...	John Hallett ...	...	Not in operation.			
				340 00	8.3	40.3	5.2		
22	Lamaline ...	Lamaline.....	3	Eliz. Grandy ...	...	140 00	17	35	10.5



of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
5	13	18	20	4800	400	12	68				
5	3	8	10	2800	400	7	88	13	15		
10	16	26	30	7600	800	19	73				
22	19	41	43	7416	301	24.6	60	...	...	14	
5	11	16	16	1880	140	13.4	84	...	...	3	
7	5	12	12	2016	224	9	75	...	...		
9.3	11.7	21	28	4095	334	12.3	55	...	...	3	2
10.5	14.5	25	32	7216	398	18.1	72	...	...	3	
8.7	7.5	16.2	18	4807	418	11.5	71	...	...	10	
3.6	8.4	12	13	2900	255	11.3	94	...	...	2	
4.2	11.3	15.5	19	5447	429	12.7	82	...	...		
70.3	88.4	158.7	181	35777	2499	112.9	72	...	...	35	2
25.5	16.5	42	66	12992	415	31.3	74	...	40	14	14
6.8	5	11.8	16	3408	470	7.4	63	...	...		
32.3	21.5	53.8	82	16400	885	38.7	72	...	40	14	14
31.8	30.7	62.5	71	21408	446	48	77	...	...	14	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
19 Ferryland	Ferryland ...	8	5	5	.....	.....	5	13	7	
	Aquaforte ...	4	2	2	.....	.....	5	3	3	
		12	7	7	.....	.....	10	16	10	
20 Placentia Bay.	Har. Buffett..	6	8.7	14.8	11.5	.....	7.3	16.5	9	
	Isle Valen )	5	4	7	.....	.....	11	5	5	
	Tax Beach )	5	7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	
	Oderin .....	7.3	5.7	3	6	.....	9.7	10.6	5.7	
	Bain Harbor .	4.5	4.5	16	.....	.....	9.5	10.2	.....	
	Woody Island	9.7	6.5	.....	.....	.....	10.5	3.5	.....	
	Arnold's Cove	5.3	6.7	.....	.....	.....	4.6	2.7	2.7	
	Spencers Cove	3.7	4.8	7	.....	.....	10.2	6.2	.....	
		46.5	47.9	47.8	17.5	.....	74.8	54.7	22.4	
21 Burin .....	Burin .....	11	13.7	12.5	4.8	.....	12.2	26.8	3	
	Mortier Bay..	6	5.8	.....	.....	.....	4.5	6.2	.....	
	Rock Harbor.	Not in operation.								
		17	19.5	12.5	4.8	.....	16.7	33	3	
22 Lamaline ...	Lamaline ...	18.2	21	13.5	9.8	.....	29.5	16.8	6.5	



TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
28	Fortune Bay.	Harbor Briton	3	Ada Bulley .....	...	\$150 00	15	14.5	5.8
		English Har..	3	Thos. Moulton..	...	191 00	21.7	29.3	12
		Sagona .....	...	Thos. Bulley ...	...	160 00	16.5	22.2	5.5
		Long Harbor ...	...	Eliz. Reeves ...	...	80 00			
		Brunett .....	...	Mary Gaulton...	...	40 00			
		Point Enragee ...	...	Anne May .....	...	71 20	5	9	5
		Hermitage ...	...	Thos. Woods ...	...	80 00	8	8	7
		Pass Island...					Vacant.		
		Little Bay ...	3	John Courage...	...	144 00	12.3	12.3	10.8
		Grole .....	3	John Jackman ...	...	160 00	12	12	2
		Gaultois .....	...	Louisa Carter...	...	99 00	14.5	18.8	.....
		Garnish .....	3	Wm. Reeves ...	...	160 00	17	33	1
		Harbor Mille. ...	...	Joshua Pitcher ...	...	175 16	5	11.5	2.3
		Pushthrough. ...	...	Miss Camp .....	...	80 00	7	9	3
		Bay L'Argent	3	Ed. Snelgrove ..	3	160 00	11	21.2	4
Lally Cove ...	...	Rebecca Rideout ...	...	80 00					
Jersey Harbor ...	...	Tryph. Skinner. ...	...	80 00					
					1930 36	145.9	200.8	58.4	
24	Burgeo ...	Burgeo .....	2	Jas. Cuninghame ...	...	240 00	17	54	7
		Upper Burgeo	3	Robert Andrews ...	...	170 20	5	16.5	4
		Hunt's .....	3	Wm. Caswell ...	...	160 00	5	20.7	21.8
		Rencontre ...	...	Maria Cook.....	...	120 00	10	11.3	2
		Fox Island ...	...	Jas. Bunter.....	...	80 00	5	11	2
					797 20	4.2	113.5	36.8	

(Continued) — TABLE D — (Continued)

**of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
17.8	17.5	35.3	50	11994	433	27.7	78				
28.3	34.8	63.1	82	18625	408	43.2	69	...	35	4	5
25	19.2	44.2	53	11811	467	25.3	57	...	...	1	
9	10	19	20	6000	400	15	80				
14	9	23	23	4800	400	12	52				
16.8	19.5	36.3	40	12007	453	26.6	73	...	60	5	
15	11	26	30	6900	460	15	58				
16.5	16.8	33.3	38	11243	462	26.5	79				
24	27	51	56	12716	440	28	55				
12.8	6	18.8	21	4366	394	11	60				
8	11	19	31	3914	380	10.3	54	...	30		
24.8	11.4	36.2	46	11107	416	26.7	74	...	30	1	
21.2	193.2	405.2	490	115583	5113	267.3	66	...	...	11	5
35	43	78	109	27004	444	60.9	77	...	125	daily.	
18	7.5	26.5	35	7176	407	17.6	69	...	...	9	
23	24.5	47.5	55	8640	421	25.2	53	...	...	5	
13	10.3	23.3	25	5396	284	19	83	...	...		
7	11	18	24	5040	420	12	66	...	...	2	
96	96.3	192.3	248	53256	1976	134.7	70	...	...	216	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE							
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.		
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.
23 Fortune Bay.	Harbor Briton.	12.2	8.8	14.3	.....	.....	18	17	.....
	English Har...	33.5	10.5	10.3	4	4.7	15.2	24.5	8
	Sagona .....	16.8	8.2	12	7.2	.....	15	13.5	.....
	Long Harbor ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brunett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Point Enragee.	5	6	5	3	.....	9	10	.....
	Hermitage.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....
	Pass Island ...	Vacant.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Little Bay.....	8.8	10.7	13.8	3	.....	25.5	9.5	3
	Grole .....	13	3	10	.....	.....	17	9	.....
	Gaultois .....	8	7	9	9.3	.....	9	10.8	6.5
	Garnish .....	10	15	15	11	.....	16	13.2	.....
	Harbor Mille...	3.5	6.3	9	.....	.....	5.5	8.8	5.5
	Pushthrough...	5	8	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....
	Bay L'Argent .	12	12	12.2	.....	.....	14.2	8	8
Lally Cove ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jersey Harbor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		139.8	106.5	116.6	37.5	4.7	155.4	132.3	31
24 Burgeo ...	Burgeo .....	27.5	13.8	15.2	21.5	.....	43	35	.....
	Upper Burgeo.	7.5	3.0	9.5	5.5	.....	12.2	10.2	.....
	Hunt's .....	19.5	16.2	11.5	.....	.....	26.1	18.2	.....
	Rencontre ...	8	8	7.3	.....	.....	5	10	.....
	Fox Island ...	4	10	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
		66.5	51	47.5	27	.....	96.3	73.4	.....

of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.										
21.2	.....	.....	12.2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....
17.5	6.7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....
13.5	9	.....	13	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
12.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
8	2	1	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
14.2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....
6.2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
5	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
115.4	27.9	1	44.2	.....	25	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	29	.....
7.5	2.5	8	21.5	.....	21.5	.....	21.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....
10.2	8.5	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....
9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
7	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43.9	15	8	44.5	.....	21.5	.....	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	12	.....

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

## GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
25	La Poile...	Rose Blanche ...		P. H. Sorsoliel... ..		\$224 00	10.3	27.3	3
		Har. Le Cou .	3	Alice Ridout ... ..		99 40	12	22	4.5
		La Poile .....		John Dicks.....		150 00	4.7	10	5
						473 00	27	59.3	12.5
26	Channel ...	Channel .....	2	Wm. Blackler... ..		320 00	20	40.7	9.3
		Burnt Island. ...		Charles Codd ... ..		120 00	4.7	14	1
		Cape Ray ... ..		Marcella Gillan. ...		80 00	3.3	13	.3
		Isle-aux-Mort ...		James Walters . ...		120 00	2	13	2
		Codroy.....		F. Braithwaite... ..		171 25	7.6	42.4	2.6
				811 25	37.6	123.1	15.2		



of England Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

STATISTICS.

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
25.6	15	40.6	54	8196	322	25.4	62				
19.5	19	38.5	41	12035	415	29	75				
10.7	9	19.7	22	3855	234	16.5	84				
55.8	43	98.8	117	24086	971	70.9	72				
36.7	33.3	70	85	24616	441	55.5	79	100	66	35	
14.3	5.4	19.7	20	3312	276	12	61	60	40		
8.6	8	16.6	22	2676	223	12	70	30	40	12	
12	5	17	25	5328	444	12	64	36			
31	21.6	52.6	65	12924	301	40.3	77	100	...	12	
102.6	73.3	175.9	217	48856	1685	131.8	75	326	146	59	

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under Church

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
25 La Poile...	Rose Blanche	19	12.6	9	.....	.....	11	11.6	10	
	Har. Le Cou .	26	5	7.5	.....	.....	12	7	.....	
	La Poile .....	4	7.3	3.4	3	1	3	12	.....	
		49	24.9	19.9	3	1	26	30.6	10	
26 Channel ...	Channel .....	28.5	14.7	12.5	13.5	1	27.7	39.2	13.5	
	Burnt Island.	8	7	4.7	.....	.....	14	5.7	.....	
	Cape Ray ...	10.3	3.7	3.6	.....	.....	16.6	4	.....	
	Isle-aux-Mort	3	3	3	3	5	2	6	.....	
	Codroy.....	13.6	10.7	18.6	9.7	.....	27.6	25	.....	
	63.4	39.1	41.7	26.2	6	87.9	56.9	13.5		

**of England Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.****DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Arithmetic.	Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.										
10 4	4 3	..... .....	11 7	..... .....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 9	2 1	
10.3	2.4	.....	1	2.6	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	
24.3	9.4	.....	19	2.6	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3	
20 19.7 5.7 2 30	9.2	1	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	
77.4	36.8	1	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	

**TABLE E.**  
**Academies, Grammar and Training Schools,**  
**FINANCIAL**

Name.	Directors.	INCOME.				
		Balance on hand June 30, 1878.	Grant for general purposes.	Fees.	Voluntary contri- butions.	Receipts from other sources.
Church of England Academy.	The Lord Bishop of New- foundland. Sir H. Hoyles, Chief Justice. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G. Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Q. C. Hon. A. W. Harvey. D. W. Prowse, Esq., Q. C. Rev. A. C. F. Wood, M. A. Henry Goodridge, Esq. Geo. LeMessurier, Esq.	\$150.58	\$2500.94	\$518.05	.....	.....
		\$150.58	\$2500.94	\$518.05	.....	.....

**For the year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATEMENT.**

		EXPENDITURE.	
Total Income.			
	Bal. if overdrawn.		
	Balance if overdrawn June 30, '78		
	Salaries to Teachers.		
	Am't paid Secret'y		
	Amount paid for Books, Maps, Apparatus.		
	Incidentals, Insurance, Fuel, &c.		
	Repairs and Rents.		
	For Building purposes.		
	Total Expenditure.		
	Balance on hand June 30, 1878.		
\$3169.57	...	\$1896.09	...
\$3169.57	.....	1822.58	.....
		* 73.51	
		30.73	.....
		115.57	.....
		495.70	.....
		+ 60.00	.....
		555.70	.....
		\$2598.09	.....
		\$571.48	.....

\* Expenditure on Girls' School.

† Interest on Loan.



**For the year ended June 30, 1878.**  
**STATISTICS.**

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

		No. of Examinations in the year.
		No. in Reading, Spelling & Dictation.
		No. writing on Copy-books.
		No. in Drawing.
		In Arithmetic.
		In Mensuration.
		In English Grammar
		In Composition and Elocution.
		In History.
		In Geography.
		In Book-keeping.
		In Geometry.
		In Algebra.
		In Navigation.
		In Trigonometry.
		Natural History.
		In French.
		In German.
		In Spanish.
		In Latin.
		In Greek.
		Music.
		Domestic Economy.
		Needlework.
2	39.4	39.4
2	43	43
2	43	38.8
4	82.4	78.2
		40.5
		39.4
		39.4
		22
		39.4
		39.4
		12
		22
		13
		3
		3
		7
		7
		4
		15
		6
		53
		10.5
		40.2
		40.2

TABLE F.

**Pupil Teachers in Course of Training during the year ended 31st December, 1878, for Public Schools under Church of England Boards.**

Board of Examiners.	Names.	Place of Training.	When Received.	Remarks.
Rev. J. F. PHELPS, Rev. A. C. F. WOOD, M. A., Rev. F. R. MURRAY, S. T. L., J. W. MARRIOTT, Esq., The Superintendent of Education for the Denomination.	Arthur Gardner.....	Church of England Academy.	January, 1876 ..	In charge of School at Twillingate.
	Charles Bebblin.....	" "	" "	" "
	William Gabriel.....	" "	April, 1876 .....	" Harbor Buffett.
	George Crane.....	" "	" .....	" Upper Gullies.
	Alexander Read .....	" "	January, 1878...	" La Poile.
	Arthur Pittman .....	" "	" .....	" Tilt Cove.
	William Kent.....	Central Training School.	April, 1876 .....	" St. John's, W.
	Emma Garland .....	" "	July, 1875 .....	" Quidi Vidi.
	Henry Chafe .....	" "	January, 1876...	" Gooseberry Id.
	Albert Watkins .....	" "	" .....	" Salvage.
	Sarah Swansborrow ...	" "	" .....	" Broad Cove.
	Christiana Graham ...	" "	" .....	" Gaultois.
	Samuel Chafe.....	" "	January, 1877 ..	" Salmon Cove.
	Mary Blackler .....	" "	July 1877 .....	" Clark's Beach.
	John Wadland .....	" "	" .....	Still in Training.
	John Squires .....	" "	" .....	" "
	Frederick Simerton ...	" "	January, 1878...	" "
	David Tucker.....	" "	" .....	" "
	Ann Winsor .....	" "	July, 1878 .....	" "
	Hebre Lilly.....	" "	" .....	" "
Charles Andrews .....	" "	November, 1878	" "	
George Shears .....	" "	October, 1878 ...	" "	
Elizabeth Parsons .....	" "	" .....	" "	



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**PART III.**

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**VISITATION AND INSPECTION.**

My operations in this department have been prosecuted with much earnestness, occupying by far the greater part of the year during which travelling is practicable. The following is the result of my examination and inspection of schools in the several Districts visited.

**DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.**

I have been generally pleased with the results of the examination of schools in this District. The Board has wisely determined to engage hereafter, as teachers, only such as shall, after examination, have received a Certificate of Qualification for scholarship and school management, and I trust in a few years, when this regulation shall have been effected in all schools under its control, to see them in a greater state of efficiency. All are fairly supplied with books, slates, blackboards, and I shall be pleased to report when the desks in all have been so disposed that the scholars may face their teachers. The school at the East End is the best under this Board so far as modern improvements are concerned, and the examination of pupils made it apparent that good work had been done. The reading in R. Readers was good, the copy and exercise books neat and clean, and the arithmetic above the average; order and discipline good. The work of the school in the West End has been much interrupted by the prevalence of scarlatina among the children, and by a change of teachers, but the pupils passed very fairly in reading, spelling, dictation, writing, and in the elements of grammar and geography. The school on the South Side has improved during the year, and I found the teacher ready to profit by my instruction for the better classification of her scholars. More light is required in the room to make work agreeable, and larger desk accommodation to make it more satisfactory. At Pouch Cove the arrangements are good, and very fair progress has been made during the year.

The schools at Upper Gullies, Lance Cove and Broad Cove, each under a trained certificated teacher, have done well during the year, and gave me much satisfaction. The teacher at Topsail, after a short practice at the Central School in St. John's, has received a Certificate of Grade Three, and I am pleased to note improvement in his school. The school at Quidi Vidi has been placed under the charge of a graded teacher. The other schools under this Board have done but fairly well in the lower standards.

#### DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

The schools at Burnt Head and Clarke's Beach were the only ones in operation at the time of my visit to this District. Since then the school at Salmon Cove has been re-opened under a master trained in St. John's, of whom the Chairman reports in terms of approval. The school at Burnt Head maintains its character for general good order and fair attainments; while during the year the one at Clarke's Beach had retrograded in both of these particulars, in consequence of which the teacher has retired, and his place has been supplied by a female certificated teacher, from whose labors I look for great improvement.

#### DISTRICT OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.

Great improvement was observable in the school at Bareneed, both in the appearance of the room and in the progress of the pupils. The objectionable feature in the school is the old fashioned board desks arranged round the wall, and pupils seated with their backs towards the teacher. Sixty-two were present on the day of examination, one-half of whom passed with average success in reading, writing, and dictation; in arithmetic very poorly. I observed here, as in many schools, the absence and the want of a Time Table. At Hibb's Hole fifty-two children passed fairly well in Standards One to Three in reading, the copy-books were neat, but in the arithmetic there was not a corresponding success. The enlargement of the room adds much to the comfort of both pupils and teachers. The teacher at North River gave evidence of previous good work. Of the twenty pupils present, eight read with fair intelligence and worked sums from multiplication to simple proportion, and nearly all had been taught to recite from memory pieces of poetry from R. Readers.

## DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

The school in the centre of this thriving Town, conducted by Mr. O'Donnell, late of the Commercial School, Trinity, maintains its character for general proficiency. With room for improvement, seventy-three pupils on the day of examination read with intelligence in R. R., Standards One to Four. The writing was good, dictation and arithmetic very good, grammar and geography much above the average. Mr. O'Donnell is assisted by his brother, who takes the primary classes. The very substantial school-house at Coley's Point is now completed, and when more suitably furnished with maps and other necessary appliances, will make the work of the teacher easier and that of the scholars more interesting. The master, though lacking professional training, is faithful, punctual, and methodical, and considering the large number attending, gave proof of having done diligent work. Fifty-seven on the day of examination, out of eighty registered, acquitted themselves satisfactorily in the first Three Standards. The teachers of the schools at Bay Roberts West and Spaniard's Bay Pond, with moderate attainments, have given proof of much industry, and I was particularly pleased with the correct spelling at the former.

## DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

By the enlargement of the school at Upper Island Cove, before referred to, the schools in this District have requisite accommodation. They are all liberally supplied with necessary apparatus, books, &c. The school on the North Side of Harbor Grace, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, is largely attended. In company with two of the Clerical Members of the Board I examined seventy children in the usual subjects of instruction, and found the reading in Standard Five, R. R., good, dictation very good, and arithmetic very good in the simple and compound rules; grammar and geography deserve more attention. The girls exhibited some very nice specimens of knitting and plain sewing, done under the superintendence of the mistress. The results of the examination of the school on the South Side were not very satisfactory. The reading in R. R., No. three, was but moderate, the writing and dictation poor. The school at Upper Island Cove is under the care of Mr. and Miss Martin. Here I found, as on previous occasions, the pupils diligent and orderly, and the teachers faithful and

earnest in their work, as the results of the examination proved. The reading throughout was good, the children in the lower standards being thoroughly drilled. The writing in copy-books was neat and clear, but here, as in so many other schools, I observed an almost total neglect of writing in good text and round hands—exercises so essential to the acquiring a good and free penmanship, and I trust increased attention will be given not only to this subject, but to other and higher branches of education. The school at Tilton has had seventy-six enrolled for the year, with an average attendance of only twenty-four. The results, as may be well imagined, were but moderately satisfactory. A small school is kept by this Board for the summer months on Harbor Grace Island.

#### DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

The teacher of the school at Carbonear, as before observed, is painstaking and diligent, but not appreciated to the extent he deserves. I have always found him punctual in the performance of his duties, and with his school neat and in good order. The Chairman, with myself, is, however, anxious for a greater measure of success. Good work has been done in the school at Spout Cove during the year, thirty-nine children having benefitted much from the instruction given by a painstaking female teacher.

I was unable to visit the school at Bay-de-Verds.

#### DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY, WEST.

A subdivision of this extensive District will, I feel assured, result in benefit to the interests of education. The distances at which some of the members live from the place of meeting are a great hindrance to the proper management of school matters, and I hope to be able to recommend such alteration as will be satisfactory to all concerned. The irregularity of attendance before referred to, has not been as yet corrected.

I have pleasure in again noticing the satisfactory examination passed by the pupils at the school in New Perlican, and have hopes that things will be even more creditable when the new school-house, now in frame, is completed. The children at the Scilly Cove school gave me satisfaction. The school at Heart's Content, belonging to the Colonial Church Society, is ably conducted by Mr. Adams, who holds a Certificate of Grade

Two. At Heart's Delight the progress was but limited, though the programme of studies is followed with care by the teacher. At New Harbor matters educational were far from satisfactory, as, e. g., only nine were present on the day of examination, out of an available school population of over one hundred. From information gathered at a public meeting (convened for the purpose as well as for stimulating the people to greater interest in school affairs) and reported to the Board, a change has been effected, and matters will take a fresh start during the coming summer. At Dildo Cove a school has just been started under the charge of an energetic young man, who is reported by the Chairman to be doing well. At Green's Harbor and at Heart's Ease the schools are of a very elementary character. At White Rock the teacher had done good work, and was highly appreciated.

#### DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY, NORTH.

The delinquencies referred to in my last Report upon the school at Trinity North have been much atoned for by considerable improvement both in the tidiness of the school and in the progress of the pupils. At Ship Cove I found the new school in frame and boarded in, which, when completed, will be most eligible for school purposes. At present the business of the school is conducted in a borrowed room. This school, since its inception, has been under the charge of Miss Crocker, who holds a Certificate of Grade Three, and at present is the most satisfactory in the District; the progress, considering the short time of its existence, has been marked. The teachers at English Harbor and Salmon Cove are doing fair work amid some discouragements. I regret to say that I consider educational matters to be retrograding in the Town of Trinity, and that reform is to be looked for in a greater appreciation, on the part of the intelligent community, of an advanced education. At Trouty and at Ireland's Eye, the schools were much as reported last year. At New Bonaventure I found the children still intelligently taught, while at British Harbor I most certainly look for better results next year than were apparent at the last examination.

#### DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY, EAST.

At the time of my visit to Catalina diphtheria was prevalent in the settlement, and the attendance of pupils small in

consequence. The former excellent teacher has resigned, and the school is now under the charge of Mr. Pearce, who was trained in St. John's, but who has not yet been graded. Arrangements have been made for his examination next summer. The new school-house is most admirably adapted for educational purposes, being furnished with modern desks, ample blackboards, and maps, and is well supplied with other school requisites. Forty-five pupils passed creditably in reading, writing and arithmetic. The order and discipline were good, as well as drill and singing. With no lack of ability and vigour on the part of the teacher, with hopeful pupils, and everything necessary for successfully carrying on the business of teaching, I may fairly look for substantial results at my next visit.

#### DISTRICT OF BONA VISTA BAY, SOUTH.

The chief school under this Board is now conducted by Mr. Thompson, with the results of whose labors I was much pleased. The attendance of pupils here is large, and are all under proper control. The first class gave very evident signs of diligence in all the usual branches, and I have good hope of the school being a success. The system of home lessons is most carefully and punctually carried out. The school at Newman's Cove stands in strong contrast to this. Here, with a neat substantial school, the attendance is low, and the schoolmaster, with otherwise good qualities, not up to the educational requirements of the age. The results were, as may be readily imagined, not very satisfactory. At Amherst Cove I was much pleased with the neat cleanly school-house, but disappointed to find that the trained teacher whom I had sent here in the Spring had left because no suitable boarding accommodation could be provided. The people at a public meeting, stimulated by my address, promised to supply this acknowledged want, and I learn from the Chairman that the work is being forwarded with all possible dispatch, and that a teacher has already been engaged to enter upon his duties as soon as the building is completed.

My visitation did not extend further North than this last-named settlement during the past year.

#### DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA BAY.

This Board has done much with its limited means to improve educational matters in the District. In addition to the

new school-houses before referred to at Harbor Buffett and Bain Harbor, an additional one is in course of erection in another part of the District, to which the people are contributing according to their means. Efforts are also being made to erect a school-house at Oderin to take the place of the present altogether unsuitable room; yet, notwithstanding this drawback, good work has been done by the painstaking and zealous teacher in the elementary branches. The progress was not very marked at Bain Harbor, but with the now superior accommodation, I shall look for better results next year. The teacher at Isle Valen was sick at the time of my visit. At Harbor Buffett the present teacher was giving general satisfaction. On the day of examination the pupils creditably distinguished themselves in reading, in Standards One to Four. The writing was clear and neat, the arithmetic very fair; order and discipline good. The other schools under this Board are of but moderate pretensions; particulars will be found in Tabulated Statements, Part II.

#### DISTRICT OF BURIN.

The funds of this Board have been largely expended in the erection of school-houses in eligible situations, which at the time of my visit had not been opened. I am pleased to speak with approval of the school at Ship Cove, under the charge of Mr. Thornton, which maintains its character for general efficiency, discipline and attainments. I did not visit the other school in operation at Mortier Bay, having to return to St. John's on special business in connection with the duties of my office.

#### DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

The school in this Settlement has done fairly well under its present diligent and earnest teacher, Miss Grandy. Sixty-five pupils were present on the day of examination, all of whom passed creditably in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The teacher most readily received my suggestions for improvement, and, with the now completed enlargement of the room, I confidently look for greater efficiency.

#### DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

Seventeen schools have been in operation in this District during the past year, with an attendance in twelve (the whole

number furnishing returns) of four hundred and ninety. I was enabled, by the kindness of the energetic Chairman, who conveyed me in his own vessel, to visit all the remote schools in his section of the District; and in reference to schools visited, I am pleased to report that good work is being done, and that, so far as funds will allow, the means of education have been brought within reach of nearly all the scattered population of this extensive Bay, no easy task when it is remembered that in some cases the people have grouped together in clusters of three or four families, several miles apart. Without enumerating from my notes particulars of all schools visited and carefully examined, I will only say, that with many drawbacks, much good has been initiated in school matters. Desks of an approved pattern and properly arranged have been introduced into many schools, and as funds will allow, the Chairman is effecting other desirable improvements. The schools at Harbor Briton, English Harbor, Garnish and Bay L'Argent, deserve special notice for proficiency and discipline; and I doubt not that, with changes in teachers in other schools, a larger number will come up for commendation next year. I have lately engaged for the school at Gaultois a female teacher, holding a Certificate of Grade Two, and from her known qualifications I feel sure she will accomplish much good. I am pleased to learn from the Chairman that a new teacher has just been engaged for Hermitage Cove, where, at the time of my visit, a school only in name was dragging out a feeble existence.

#### DISTRICT OF BURGEO.

In company with the Chairman I examined the principal school under this Board at Burgeo, and on the whole with gratifying results. The work of the school is conducted with order and regularity, and the Upper Classes, particularly, read with praiseworthy intelligence. The dictation and writing were good, the arithmetic above the average, and the elements of grammar and geography received due attention. At Upper Burgeo I was much pleased with the teacher, who is zealous, and anxious to promote the welfare of his scholars. Here the writing and spelling were good and the reading very fair. At Hunt's improvements have been made since my last visit, both in the building and in the progress of the pupils, largely attributable to the use of the approved Readers and Copy-books.



The other schools under this Board are of very moderate pretensions, statistics of which will be found in Tabulated Statement, Part II.

#### DISTRICT OF LA POILE.

Much has been done by the constant watchfulness of the present Chairman of this District to place matters here on a more creditable basis. Two teachers, each holding a Certificate of Grade Two, are now at work at LaPoile and at Rose Blanche. The teacher at the last-named is paid at the rate of \$400 per annum, \$176 of which are guaranteed by the people of the place, inspired, from my remarks of last year, with a will to secure superior education for their children. From my knowledge of the teacher's ability, both scholastically and professionally, I am convinced that the work at Rose Blanche will be in striking contrast to anything before achieved in education in that place. I had the pleasure of introducing this teacher, but I had left the District before operations had been commenced; he is reported as doing well. The teacher at Harbor Le Cou deserves great commendation for the admirable manner in which the children passed in their several subjects. The reading in R. R. IV. was very fair, the spelling and intelligence good, and the arithmetic in the simple rules very satisfactory. The school at La Poile has been lately opened under the teacher before referred to.

#### DISTRICT OF CHANNEL.

The principal school under this Board is at Channel, and the superior advantages which it offers (under its present very competent teacher) fully justifies the appreciation entertained by the chief people of the community. The school may fairly be ranked among the most efficient under my superintendence. Although a small addition has been made to the room, there is not yet adequate accommodation for all the pupils who would attend, and the Chairman and Board are prevented from want of funds from making some substantial enlargement. The number registered during the past year was eighty-five, and the average attendance fifty-six. On the day of examination all the pupils passed very creditably, and showed evidently that pains had been taken in their training. The reading showed that the children grasped with very fair intelligence the meaning of the passage, the key to all learning. The

writing was neat and clear, dictation and arithmetic good, geography and grammar very fair; order and discipline good. In company with Chairman, I visited and examined the school at Cape Ray, where I found, in a suitable building, good work had been done in the elementary branches by a painstaking female teacher. The school at Burnt Island has been re-opened since my visit to the District. Improvement has been effected in the school at Isle-aux-Morts since my visit, which happened on a holiday. I was pleased with the neat copy-books shown me.

Other Districts, though not visited, have received attention in other ways. Two trained teachers have been sent to the District of Salvage, and one to that of Twillingate.

From these particulars of visitation and examination of schools, as well as from the general remarks in Parts I and II, Your Excellency will, I trust, see that my conviction that education has made some advance in schools under my superintendence, is fully-sustained.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PILOT,  
*Sup't. of Church of England Schools.*

## APPENDIX A.

## GRADED TEACHERS.

	Names.	Grade.	Date.	Where Trained.
1	George Adams .....	II.	June, 1877.	Central Training School.
2	Robert Mundy .....	II.	Do.	"
3	Edwin Snelgrove ...	III.	Do.	Church of England Academy.
4	James Crane .....	II.	Dec., 1877.	"
5	Sarah Swansborrow.	III.	Do.	Central Training School.
6	Elizabeth Crocker ...	III.	Do.	"
7	Augustus Coffin .....	II.	June, 1878.	"
8	Emma Martin.....	II.	Do.	"
9	William Gabriel.....	III.	Do.	"
10	Christiana Graham .	II.	Do.	"
11	Wm. Swansborrow ..	III.	Dec., 1878.	Teacher engaged.
12	William Kent.....	II.	Do.	Central Training School.
13	John Squires .....	III.	Do.	"
14	Alexander Read.....	II.	Do.	Church of England Academy.
15	Mary Blackler .....	III.	Do.	Central Training School.
16	Emma Garland .....	III.	Do.	"
17	Albert Watkins .....	II.	Do.	"



**No. 2.**

St. John's,  
March 3rd, 1879. }

SIR,—

I beg to forward, for presentation to His Excellency the Governor, my Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland under Methodist Boards, &c., for the year ended December 31st, 1878.

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

GEORGE S. MILLIGAN,  
*Sup't. of Methodist Schools.*

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,  
Colonial Secretary.



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## REPORT

**Of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Methodist Boards, for year ended December 31st, 1878.**

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*To His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER,  
G. C. M. G., Governor, &c., of Newfound-  
land and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;—

In submitting to you another annual Report of the Schools under my superintendence, I am gratified in being able to assure Your Excellency, before proceeding to detail the result of a careful analysis of the returns required by law or of my personal inspection, that the progress to which I have referred in my previous Reports in hopeful and encouraging terms, as characteristic of these schools, has continued throughout the year to be both steady and marked. Indeed the measure of success thus far attending the efforts of Boards of Education and of private individuals cheerfully co-operating to establish schools where needed and to render those in operation efficient, affords unmistakable evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of education, and of a more widespread and just appreciation of the advantages of the school system which the wisdom and liberality of the Legislature have devised.

A glance at the comparative statement in Table A., will, I think, suffice to confirm the correctness of this remark, while the strictest and most scrutinizing examination of particulars, herein recorded, will deepen the conviction upon every candid mind, that a potent and beneficial influence is being exerted through the instrumentality of these schools upon thousands of youth who, in a few years, must take their places among the men and women of the country.

For the sake of convenient comparison, I shall follow, so far as practicable, the line of remarks pursued by me when last addressing Your Excellency; and accordingly beg to

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direct your attention—first, to a general review of the year's operations, with such remarks and suggestions as may seem needful in the premises; secondly, to a carefully prepared statistical summary, which, however dry or uninviting in details, is a faithful exhibit of the real service to the country and districts, respectively, of the above schools; and thirdly, to a condensed statement, embodying notes made during my visitation or pertaining directly to inspection.

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## PART I.

### GENERAL REPORT.

**SCHOOL PROPERTY.**—During the past year the school property has been largely increased by the completion of school-houses, reported last year as commenced, or by the erection of new buildings where required. By this means suitable school accommodation has been provided for upwards of five hundred, a result for which I am thankful, because of its preparing the way for more extensive and successful schoolwork in time to come. Extensive improvements, especially in furniture, have been also effected. Property accumulated during the year is situated as follows:—

**ST. JOHN'S.**—A handsome, commodious, and comfortable school-house has been built in Buchanan Street, at a cost of upwards of \$2,400. This building is thoroughly ventilated, provided with ample blackboards, wall maps, a ball frame, wall cards, and other school requisites; has a large cloak room for girls, separate entrances for boys and girls, and when supplied with approved modern desks and seats, as is expected will shortly be the case, will form with such appointments a most valuable school property, one which will be a credit to the West End of the City.

**BRIGUS SUPERIOR SCHOOL.**—Chiefly through the exertions of the principal, Mr. J. S. Tait, B. S., \$70 have been raised and expended on approved desks, to accommodate forty-eight pupils, and on other improvements.



PORT-DE-GRAVE.—By means of a grant of \$80 from the N. F. School Society, and voluntary contribution of labour, the school-house, commenced a year ago, has been nearly completed.

CARBONEAR.—A school-house 75 feet long and 30 feet wide is nearly completed, which is thought will be one of the finest in the Island. The Grammar School Board has expended upon it \$1056.68, for which the Secretary has forwarded all necessary vouchers. This does not include frame and a large amount of valuable lumber contributed by the people. The Education Board also reports new premises at South Side clapboarded, school-house at Perry's Cove completed and supplied with new desks, and a new school-house at Crocker's Cove in course of erection, which it hopes to have occupied next summer. Such a record is its own commendation, and speaks forth well merited praise to this Board for pressing forward.

HARBOR GRACE, SOUTH SIDE.—A neat school-house, 31 feet by 19 feet, and 10-foot posts, with rafters exposed one half, and ceiled across from that height, has been built and varnished inside, at a cost of about \$400. Considering the means at the command of this Board, it has done exceedingly well in reference to school property, and has well deserved a small grant which it received from the N. F. School Society.

TRINITY SOUTH.—At Hant's Harbor the former unsuitable and discreditable building has been taken down, and a very desirable school-house has taken its place, 45 feet by 24 feet. This has been effected partly by a grant from the Board, but largely by the contributions of the people.

TRINITY NORTH.—The school-house has been finished at English Harbor, and some progress made with buildings at several other places.

BONAVISTA SOUTH.—School-house at Newman's Cove has been fitted up with superior desks, &c., and is now quite an eligible property.

TWILLINGATE.—A very comfortable and commodious school-house has been completed at Little Harbor.

NOTRE DAME BAY NORTH.—At Little Bay Island a school-house has been built, which, with its superior desks and other appointments, reflects very great credit upon the place. Very

neat and suitable buildings have also been built at Harry's Harbor, North West Arm, and Indian Burying Place, and all fitted up with modern desks and other facilities for successful teaching. At Ward's Harbor a commodious, and, excepting the posts being rather low, a desirable school-house has been nearly finished. Some progress has been made on buildings at Nipper's Harbor and Shoe Cove.

Other Boards have done well, and other names are worthy of honourable mention. I feel, however, I ought to say, that the Notre Dame Bay North Board, after surmounting special difficulties, may, with a degree of pride, point to its present school buildings and equipments, and go forward to the full accomplishment of its undertakings. Past success, in great measure, is due to the judicious and untiring efforts of the late Chairman, Rev. G. J. Bond, B. A., who thereby secured the hearty co-operation of the inhabitants of the above Settlements.

On reviewing the amount of good accomplished directly or indirectly by the prudent expenditure of the share of the Grant of \$40,000 falling to Methodist Boards, and knowing there still remains a good deal to be done before suitable school accommodation can be provided for the people living in outlying settlements, I am constrained to suggest to your Honourable Government, that a further appropriation might be made by the Legislature with great advantage to the Colony, if subject to like conditions. Such a grant, however small, would greatly encourage and excite the people themselves to effort, and speed the day, which I trust is not distant, when a public school, however elementary, will be found, at least a part of the year, in operation in every settlement of any importance.

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### TABLE A.

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#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Statistics herein presented, as by law required, are for year ended June 30th, 1878. Returns have come to hand from all the Districts; from two, however, they are incomplete. In

the case of Trinity West, schedules, with particulars of school attendance, &c., have by some means miscarried in connection with change of Chairmen of Board—a circumstance which often takes place about the time of annual meetings of Boards, and occasions not a little trouble.

From returns made I have deduced the following facts :—

#### SCHOOLS.

There has been a gain of five schools during the past year, the number now being ninety. Encouraging progress is being made in the efficiency and general character of these, as is observable from their upward tendency in respect to grades. Thirty-four are classed Third Grade, against twenty-nine previous year; and fourteen Second Grade, against twelve previous year. In a few cases, schools came nearly up to required Standards for Third Grade, and in a few others they nearly reached the Second. Both are likely to meet these at next inspection, as the effect of grading, though it be slowly, is *surely*, acting upon the ambition of teachers, and stirring them up to exert themselves to obtain at least Third Grade. Forty schools are still reported as “not Graded,” some because of not being in session at my last visitation, and the rest for falling below the requirements of Education Act, which, in respect to average attendance, is, I incline to think, too high for small Settlements in which schools are needed, though of necessity maintained for a part of the year only.

#### NUMBER, AGES, ATTENDANCE, &c., OF PUPILS.

The average number of pupils on the register for the year was 3888.86, or 470.96 more than reported the previous year. Of these, 1035.75 were under seven years of age; 2112.15 between seven and twelve; and 740.96 over twelve. There were 2027.38 boys and 1861.48 girls, on an average, at school.

The whole number of scholars for the year amounted to 4963; or, adding 55 for Carbonear Grammar School and 190 for the Methodist Academy, to 5208 for all schools under Boards for the Methodist denomination, being a net increase of 578 for the year.

The above aggregate of pupils, apart from those in schools not returned, gives a proportion of 1 for every 6.6 of Methodists in Colony, per census of 1874.

The grand total attendances of pupils morning and evening amounted to 942,440, being 119,793 attendances, or 5989.5 days teaching actually received more than previous year by children attending, without any increased expenditure to the Colony. Above attendances would give to each of the 2584.7 average number of pupils in attendance 182.3 whole days' instruction in the year, and to each of the average number on the register, 121.2 days.

From the above statistics it is apparent that the number and attendances of pupils, which in 1877 were reported as greatly in advance of those for 1876, improved much in 1878. This is the more gratifying, in the absence of all compulsory legislation respecting attendance, as it indicates a far deeper interest in education among the people of this Island than at any previous date. The knowledge gained by visitation and from correspondence reaching me from all parts of Newfoundland, enables me to say, that the demand for schools has become so general, even from small Settlements, that one of the most embarrassing subjects for Education Boards to manage, where finances are limited, is to provide, upon the most economical plan possible, school-houses, teachers, &c., for localities from which most urgent applications come. That the public mind is favourably disposed, I infer, further, from the readiness evinced in several places, on the part of those deserving a school, to provide one half the cost of board and salary for a trained mistress. With such facts in view, I doubt not the Legislature can increase the number of pupils in the public schools, as also greatly add to their efficiency, (on which more hereafter), by simply placing larger means of usefulness, with needful restrictions, at the disposal of Boards or other trustworthy parties.

I cannot dismiss this important matter without suggesting to Your Excellency, that after everything shall have been done that can be reasonably expected, on the voluntary principle, there will still remain a proportion of our population which will not be successfully reached, educationally, until the strong arm of law be laid upon it, and it be taught, in a way that it *must* feel, that it is a civil wrong—nay, more, a *crime*, to trifle with the education of youth.

## COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

A few remarks in addition to the above will be deemed sufficient, and these will be respectfully submitted, not so much because I think public opinion is prepared for what would be so sweeping a change, as from the wish to assist in making ready the way for legislative action hereafter.

Objections to such legislation would probably be presented in such forms as the following:—1st. Compulsory attendance would interfere with individual and family rights and interests: 2nd. It would be impracticable in Newfoundland, in which schools are entirely under Denominational Boards and supported in part by fees or voluntary contributions. 3. If practicable, it would be too expensive, as without needful police regulations, the execution of which would be costly, any compulsory act would be a dead letter on the Statute Book. Under one or other of these heads, I assume opposition would be made, if at all. I beg therefore without discussion to submit, in brief, reasons why such objections should not prevail. In doing so I will take them consecutively. My answer to the first is this—Wise legislation would take into account both the ages of children and the business avocations of the people, and while insisting upon a reasonable measure of education as the minimum for all, would aim at coming into no needless collision with the rights and interests of any; while requiring, for example, a certain number of days' instruction for all children between five years of age and twelve, and another for all between twelve and fourteen, provided always there be public schools within a stated distance, all possibility of friction would be reduced to its smallest limits. If, despite of such reasonable limitation, any parent or guardian, through indifference or selfishness, should decree *ignorance* for youth of either sex unfortunately under his care, then I claim it to be the duty of the State to interpose, that it may protect itself against what proves invariably a prolific source of pauperism and crime—nay, more, as natural talent is distributed irrespectively of class or condition, that it may, by needful culture, secure and develop energy and ability, that would be otherwise lost, or, worse still, *allied* to vice. I will only add on this head, that the wisdom and propriety of a course of action which, at first sight, seems so anti-British, because of interfering with personal rights and

interests, has been endorsed by the example of some of the freest and foremost nations of the earth, and by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland itself, whose permissive legislation has been adopted by a large majority of the population. From the last report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, I make the following extract:—"It will thus be seen that the population actually under bye-laws, for enforcing the attendance of children at school, amounts to 13,517,585, and if to this we add the districts whose bye-laws have been submitted and will shortly receive the sanction of Your Majesty in Council, the total will amount to more than fifteen millions of the population." By comparing these figures with the population of England and Wales, which in 1871 was 22,712,266, we shall find that compulsory attendance at school under bye-laws, agreeably to Acts 1870, sec. 74, and 1876, sec. 21, is (April 1st, 1878,) now the law, for 60 per cent of the whole population, and for above 90 per cent of the whole borough population. With such high authority, and so noble an example for compulsory attendance, before us, I apprehend objection first must fall to the ground.

To the impracticability of such a measure in Newfoundland, or objection 2nd, I reply thus—All schools, aided or supported by moneys granted under the Education Act, 1876, are public schools; and by sec. 51, available for all without interference with the religious views and preferences of any. At present, these schools are found in all of the principal settlements and in most of the small ones of any considerable size. Under any circumstances, I assume, those of the latter, unsupplied, are entitled to consideration, and that the Legislature will provide ways and means, whereby the inhabitants of these shall receive some help to establish schools in these destitute localities. This done, the present system would be complete; but even now means of instruction are available to the great majority of the youth of the island, and upon these a reasonable measure of attendance should be obligatory. That fees being required from scholars would present no very great difficulty in the way of compulsory attendance, I infer from the scale of fees being so very low and from the power being vested in Boards to remit the whole or part thereof to such

persons as may be unable to pay the same. I might add on this point we have English precedent to guide us.

For the above reasons, I think, under the present school system, the measure, if adopted by the Legislature, would be found perfectly practicable.

To objection 3rd, that the execution of a law enjoining compulsory attendance would be very expensive, I beg to speak with some qualification, as I have not before me full returns of cost of carrying out such legislation in England or other countries, where it is found to work very successfully. I incline to think, that, whether the responsibility of bringing offenders to justice should be devolved by law upon Boards of Education, or School Attendance Committees, or certain public officers acting under bye-laws approved by Your Excellency in Council, a plan might be devised whereby this end could be accomplished, without being very expensive to the colony. Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace might have power, authority, and jurisdiction in such cases, and hear and determine the same according to law on complaints, with power and authority to require and compel the attendance of witnesses. Proceedings, I suppose, in this way would not be costly and might be met in part by fines, imposed either upon parents or guardians, neglecting to send children under their charge, of *specified ages*, to school, if there be a public school within a stated distance, or upon *employers*, as in the Education (Scotland) Act, 1878, of such children, unless holding a certificate of competency in reading, writing and arithmetic, according to a fixed standard; at all events, such expense would be *small*, compared to present total appropriations, which are, practically, of no benefit to the proportion of our population requiring such a measure, and *trifling* compared to the direct and indirect advantages which would surely be secured to the Colony. A high authority recently said, "An education rate is in the nature of an insurance against future and menacing evils which we ought to be very well content to pay. It is not like the poor-rate, which, however necessary it may be, is an evil necessity at the best, and indicates a dead weight of destitution and distress. An education rate, on the other hand, is a charge, every penny of which can and ought to be expended to profit. Every child we educate, who would otherwise be left in ignorance, is a direct gain to the community."

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 VISITS BY MEMBERS OF BOARDS, &c.

I note with satisfaction that visits by members of Boards amounted to 498, or 158 more than previous year; and by other School Visitors to 350, or 210 more than previous year, as this shows more interest taken in the operation and condition of the public schools.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

The number in reading was 3888.86, increase, 473.48; in writing on slates, 1882.93, increase, 350.28; on copy-books, 1373.69, increase, 209.59; and in arithmetic, 1840.47, increase, 325.85. I have pleasure in reporting this increase in the average number registered per quarter in these essential branches, and in testifying that the improvement to which I had occasion to refer in my last Report, as in general manifest, has become more and more apparent, particularly in some schools whose teachers have diligently carried out the methods of teaching given them to follow. Good reading is becoming quite common, instead of being the exception; and good spelling, its usual concomitant, is becoming equally characteristic. In course of my inspection I have frequently listened to pieces read from our excellent series of reading books, (R. Readers), which were admirably rendered; and when I have subjected scholars to severe spelling tests, I have, on different occasions, been highly gratified. My aim has been to encourage both teachers and taught, in these cognate branches, to strive to attain to high standards of excellence. I have observed satisfactory results from requiring all pupils, on entering school, to bring slates; as apart from the good effect upon discipline and future habit of industry to have them constantly employed, I have found slate exercises in printing script or in easy writing, to be an excellent preparation for the copy-book. On the other hand, the use of the progressive system of penmanship, which has been generally introduced, is proving beneficial, progress being retarded in a few cases still by supplying-merchants keeping for sale inferior and almost *worthless* copy-books.

In arithmetic the improvement of the year is perceptible, chiefly, from the number learning to cipher. For some time yet, in measuring progress, we must be content to favor *quality* rather than quantity. My notes of inspection warrant me in



speaking assuringly. The foundation is in many cases laid and the drill going steadily forward, which, in due time, will make many of the girls (in time past often neglected) as well as the boys attending these schools, able to calculate all ordinary business transactions.

The average number learning geography was 514.63, increase, 160.45; in grammar, 558.3, increase, 185.07; and in English history, 155.6, increase, 67.4. Although the totals in these subjects leave ample room for improvement in the future, the increase in each shows a relative advance that is highly encouraging. I trust that year after year marked advance will be apparent in all of these branches, the importance and value of which, as means of educating the faculties as well as sources of knowledge, I have reason to believe are becoming better understood and more generally acknowledged.

For higher branches I must, as yet, direct attention, chiefly, to the Methodist Academy and Carbonear Methodist Grammar School; the Brigus Superior School, however, is an important aid, and deserves very honourable mention for what it is doing to extend the knowledge of geometry, algebra, botany, chemistry, Latin, &c., and as much for general efficiency as for any of the higher subjects taught.

#### SCHOOL APPARATUS.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that 1607 square feet of blackboard, 25 wall maps, and 9 other articles, (such as ball frames), have been added to the stock of school requisites during the year. This is a creditable addition, and another step in the right direction. There are now in use in schools under my superintendence 2545 square feet of blackboard, 146 wall maps, and 22 other school requisites.

#### MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

I am still deeply impressed with the urgent need of a large wall map of this Island for the public schools; and having brought this matter before the Ministers of the N. F. Methodist Conference and before the Boards of Education, I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that there is complete agreement on their part with me in the earnest wish to have such a map without unnecessary delay, and that they have expressed the utmost readiness, by subscription or otherwise, to aid

in carrying out what all feel to be an immediate necessity. As a map of appropriate size and adapted for use in schools, is, I am happy to say, being prepared for stereotyping under the direction of Alex. Murray, Esq., C. M. G., F. G. S., whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its correctness and great worth, I beg your Honourable Government to be pleased, by a liberal grant, to encourage and aid in this very important undertaking, so that as in similar cases in the Provinces, this map of Newfoundland may be made available for all public schools, at a *reduced and moderate* price.

#### TEACHERS.

Sixty-three male and twenty-seven female teachers were employed during the year. For good moral character, I can speak of them in almost unexceptionable terms, scarcely a case of any kind having occurred to occasion dissatisfaction to the Boards or myself. In this grand essential they are truly a most exemplary class. In general, I can speak favourably of their industry, and except in a few instances in which by age they have been unfitted, or by untoward circumstances discouraged, or by constitution they are lethargic, I have found them bring to their work a fair share of energy. I must speak of them also as teachable and for the most part anxious to improve; and I confidently regard them, as I take their varied qualifications into account, as decidedly more serviceable in their profession than I have been able to do on any previous review. One reason for this, I cheerfully testify, has been the readiness of Boards to dismiss unsuitable and unimproveable persons, and their purpose to employ none who would be likely to prove in a short time a difficulty or *deadweight* on their hands. I need scarcely add they have had my encouragement to such a course from the beginning, and they now have for it my best thanks.

As yet, the choice to apply for examination for grading, has been with the teachers, and thus far few applications have reached me. I know that many of them have been by study preparing themselves for such a test, and think it probable that the number of applicants will annually increase, if the Act continue as it is; but I would recommend that such examination be now made compulsory, say within two years. I beg also to suggest, that great advantage would accrue to the public schools, if the

Legislature would attach to each grade a *money value*, or make a specific grant to each Denomination for this purpose, provided always the payment of the same shall depend upon a satisfactory report of the school taught by any teacher holding a certificate. This would, I think, be a great stimulus in the first place to study, and so tend to make teachers better fitted for their work; and, subsequently, to the faithful discharge of onerous duties for which they are now, in some cases, but poorly paid. If, in addition, the Legislature would appropriate a sufficient sum, as in the Province of Ontario, Germany, &c., to form a Superannuation Fund for teachers, disabled or unfitted by sickness or age for further service, I am of opinion great good would follow. Hereby persons could be more easily removed from the public service, when becoming physically disqualified, and its efficiency preserved; whereas sympathy for deserving but *feeble* age, as things are, sometimes keeps men in office who are totally incapacitated. Besides, even a moderate pension, dependent upon character and regulated by service and qualification, would act as a potent influence to retain in the office efficient teachers, who are most likely to be drawn aside to more lucrative employment. If such a system should be adopted, which I most respectfully but earnestly recommend, regulations, I assume, would be made requiring a certain annual payment to such fund from the teacher himself or herself, and specifying conditions and amount of pensions. All this would lead to economy and in many ways bind, or at least encourage, this useful and deserving class of public servants to a faithful and honourable career.

#### PUPIL TEACHERS.

Fourteen indentured pupil teachers attended the Methodist Academy during the year, of whom five were males. Seven graded, all of whom were females. These have taken charge of schools; another female proved unsuitable, and on surrender of her indenture was dropped. I am glad to say that Education Boards have shown great eagerness to obtain trained teachers; for various reasons the demand has been for females; so that the prejudice against employing female teachers is dying out. I am pleased to state from personal inspection of these schools or correspondence with chairmen, that all sent out are succeeding well. Recently two young men have completed their course satisfactorily, and are employed at Harbor

Grace and Catalina. Vacancies have been filled up as they have occurred with suitable candidates; and I have reason to hope that, in a few years, a great change will be effected in the intellectual and professional qualifications of teachers, through the training obtained at the Academy and Model School. One hopeful feature of the studies of pupil teachers for the past year, I must not omit to notice, namely, that they have been much more advanced than in any previous year, and yet both young men and women have, in general, acquitted themselves creditably. Another fact bearing upon the future usefulness of female pupil teachers deserves mention, to wit, that regular instruction is now given to them in needlework, by the Preceptress of the Model School. This will no doubt prepare them for more valuable service, particularly in the Outports.

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### TABLE B.

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#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In this Table will be found, in compact form, a full and accurate account of the Income and Expenditure of each and all of the Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30th, 1878. A Financial Statement has been forwarded from each, duly audited, to the Superintendent, and by him carefully examined in all its details, and wherever discrepancies have appeared, corrections or explanations have been obtained by correspondence. This has involved no small amount of labour; but it is thought the advantage of having all in so convenient a form for examination, by all interested or concerned, is worth all the trouble.

The following particulars may be noted.

#### INCOME.

1st. Ordinary Grant for general purposes was \$14,448.75, and for books, \$229.11.

2nd. Grants for building were balances of share of \$40,000, not previously reported.

3rd. Fees reported were \$974.37, or \$160.35 more than previous year.

4th. Notes at bottom of Table explain receipts from extraordinary sources.

5th. Total Income amounted to \$21,601.99.

#### EXPENDITURE.

1st. Amount paid for Salaries \$12,281.25, was \$391.72 more than previous year. This was irrespective of Fees, paid directly to teachers and not reckoned.

2nd. Secretaries of Eighteen Boards render their services gratuitously.

3rd. Amount expended for Repairs, &c., was \$1,366.40, and for Buildings \$3,188.54.

4th. Total Expenditure, was \$18,673.69.

5th. Balances on hand, June 30th, 1878, were \$3,398.56. These for the most part have since been expended on School-houses.

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#### TABLE C.

Statistics for Districts and Localities will be found in this Table, the publication of which as before remarked "will, I trust, excite a laudable ambition to improve, and by comparison provoke to good works."

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER  
CONGREGATIONAL BOARDS, FOR YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30<sup>TH</sup>, 1878.

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The Financial Statement will be found in Table D.

The income of the St. John's Board, including previous balance of \$167.59, was \$395.73. Of this amount, the sum of \$14.10 was paid in fees.

The expenditure amounted to \$250.21, the principal items of which were \$134.10 for salary for teacher at Pool's Cove, and \$102.11 towards erection of school-house. The balance on hand June 30<sup>th</sup> was \$145.52.

Statistics will be found in Table E. These embrace one school only, namely, at Pool's Cove, Bay-de-Nord, which has been reported to me as doing well.

The Training School, St. John's, is still under the efficient management of Misses Emily and Matilda Goode, and doing valuable service to the cause of education. Official inspection pertained solely to the work of the school in relation to pupil teachers, and was quite satisfactory. I may add that by invitation, my examination extended from the Infant school to the first class, and confirmed previous views expressed respecting the ability of the teachers and the general proficiency of their pupils.

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THE METHODIST AND GENERAL PROTESTANT ACADEMIES, CARBONEAR (METHODIST) GRAMMAR SCHOOL, &c.

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METHODIST ACADEMY.

The Financial Statement is contained in Table F.

It will be observed—1st. That the grant for general purposes, \$1,586.78, only amounted to about one-half of the sum,

\$3,117.66, paid for salaries; 2nd. That the fees were \$2,323.70 or \$346.24 more than previous year, a fact which of itself indicates the growing prosperity of the Institution; 3rd. That while the receipts included various unexpended balances to the amount of \$1,395.86, the expenditure for building purposes alone amounted to \$1,492.43. By means of the latter, great and permanent improvements have been effected upon the premises; 4th. That the total expenditure, including sundry necessary items, was \$5,076.69.

Full statistics of attendance, subjects taught, &c., will be found in Table G. From these it will be seen, that the average number registered in the Academy proper, was 150, increase 13; and in the primary school 131.75, increase 25.75, so that the total average was 281.75, and total increase 38.75. The curriculum embraces ordinary branches of an English education; and the aim of the Principal and his colleagues seems to be to ground thoroughly all their pupils in those branches which are needful to qualify for any sphere of life. Its range is, however, also wide and liberal, including Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, Natural Philosophy, several branches of Fine Arts, &c., so that youth may prepare themselves here with advantage for entering upon the professions or prosecuting hereafter full College work. Written and oral examinations, prolonged for several days and covering pretty fully classes and subjects taught, were conducted by me at Midsummer and Christmas, with, upon the whole, gratifying results. The primary department in both divisions is conducted much to my satisfaction; and it is not saying too much for it, that it is truly a model school, and as personal visitation of similar Institutions in several countries enables me to know, that in elementary work it will compare favourably with them. In the Academy proper, I found 3rd class moderate, 2nd class good, and in some subjects, very good; 1st class generally superior. According to subjects, Spelling, English Grammar, Mapping, Drawing, Book-keeping, 1st Arithmetic, 1st Composition, Algebra, 1st and 2nd Latin and Natural Science Classes, merited special commendation. In other branches and divisions the examinations disclosed a somewhat variable result; but as a whole showed industry and ability on the part of the faculty, and diligence and progress on the part of the pupils generally. The Academy is in a healthy and effi-

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cient condition, and for what may be termed its science department it deserves honourable mention, as students may obtain not only the theory but also a practical knowledge of the branches taught, inasmuch as the lectures of the Principal are accompanied with ample experiments and means of illustration. In the Laboratory, which received valuable additions last year, they may become familiar with many chemical analyses and learn principles of telephone, microphone, electric light, and many other things engaging public attention.

I have only to add, that as a Training School, the Academy sent out more teachers last year than in any previous one; and that it has been gaining in efficiency partly as the result of increased experience in its management and partly because of increased facilities for the direction and supervision of pupil teachers.

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#### THE GENERAL PROTESTANT ACADEMY AND PRESBYTERIAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S.

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Adam Scott, Esq., having retired from the Principalship of the General Protestant Academy with an annuity, the management of the two schools combined was given to Mr. Smith, who resigned his office at the end of a year. A few weeks since Mr. E. R. Burgess, a certificated teacher from Nova Scotia, was appointed to the Principalship of the united school, and Mr. Wm. Tucker, who had been trained at the Central School, received the position of Assistant. My inspection was made in the presence of several members of the Board of Directors quite recently, when things were necessarily in a transition state, but it will serve to give a starting point to judge of subsequent progress. I need only now state, that I was gratified with the good discipline which the Principal seemed determined to secure as a first requirement of success, as also with the general system of teaching pursued; and am led to believe that under the fostering care of the Board and its present management, this school will speedily rise from a comparatively elementary condition to one more worthy of the prestige which the General Protestant Academy formerly enjoyed.



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Particulars of Income and Expenditure will be found in Table F., and statistics for the incumbency of the present Principal in Table G. The latter do not strictly belong to the present Report, but are inserted to show that present attendance of pupils and prospects of this school are deemed quite encouraging.

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### CARBONEAR METHODIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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A detailed statement of income and expenditure will be found in Table F., and of attendance, &c., in Table G.

This school was in operation for nine months during the year, and had for its Principal Mr. James Murrish, who for several years had been master of the Brigus Superior School. Forty pupils were present during my inspection, who acquitted themselves very satisfactorily in their respective classes. The work, which had been well begun by the previous Principal, seemed to be going steadily forward, and gave promise that in a year or two the daily curriculum and proficiency of the scholars will be fully in accord with the proper status of a Grammar School. Good progress had been made by the first class in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, English history and composition. Classes had been formed in Latin grammar, algebra, euclid and navigation, but these were only getting fairly started at time of my visit. A very large class had also been formed in drawing. I am led to hope that this Grammar School will do important service to higher education.

TABLE A.  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under  
GENERAL

Districts.	Schools.				Teach. rs.								Total Teachers.	Pupil Teachers.	Total amount paid to Teachers per annum.	Annual average each		
					Male.				Female.							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Not Graded.						
1877-8...	2	14	34	40	3	...	2	58	1	1	4	21	90	14	* 12281.25	1085.75	2112.15	740.96
	90				63				27									
1876-7...	2	12	29	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	11	\$11889.53	960.96	1762.8	694.14
	85				65				25									
Increase.	5				...				2				...	...	\$391.72	74.79	349.35	46.82
Decrease.	...				2				...				...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Fees paid directly to Teachers have not been included.

Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

SUMMARY.

No. Registered Quarter.	Attendance.							Visits.			
	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.	Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Total attendances morn- ing and afternoon by all pupils.	Times School has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attend- ance compared with average No. on Register.	Percentage of whole No. com- pared with the whole popula- tion of the denomination.	No. of children for whom sui- table accommodation in school is provided.	No. of Visits by Members of Board.
2027.38	1861.48	3888.86	4963	942440	27554	2584.7	66.46	...	...	498	350
1783.78	1634.12	3417.9	4381	822647	26432	2342.75	68.54	...	...	340	140
243.6	227.36	470.96	582	119793	1122	241.95	...	...	...	158	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.08	...	...		

TABLE A.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE										
	Reading.					Writing.			Arithmetic.		
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.
1877-8...	1501.6	1084.95	846.1	386.01	70.2	1882.93	1373.69	461.73	1366.24	388.75	85.48
	3888.86								1840.47		
1876-7...	1288.44	1045.04	775.15	260.75	46.	1532.65	1164.10	455.96	1039.68	386.65	88.29
	3415.38								1514.62		
Increase.	473.48					350.28	209.59	5.77	325.85		
Decrease.	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....		

**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

**DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.	Remarks.
Standards III and IV.	Standard V.	Standards III and IV.	Standard V.											
449.88	14.75	520.3	38.	155.6	8.75	1.	9.	1.	9	90.25	2545	146	22	
514.63		558.3												
329.93	24.25	357.48	15.75	88.2	16.83	4.5	.5	1.41	0	21.25	938	121	13	
354.18		373.23												
160.45		185.07		67.4	.....	...	8.5	.....	9	69.	1607	25	9	
.....		.....		.....	8.08	3.5	...	.41						

**TABLE B.**  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under**

Districts.	INCOME.								Total Income.
	Balance on hand July 1st, 1877.	Grant for general purposes.	Grant for Books, &c.	Grant for building purposes.	Fees.	Voluntary Contri- butions.	From other sour- ces.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 St. John's .....	1172 88	1143 87	20 00	.. ..	.....	.. ..	8 85	2345 60	
2 Brigus .....	20 16	930 75	14 37	.....	503 60	.....	<sup>a</sup> 563 72	2032 60	
3 Port-de-Grave ..	110 12	152 47	2 35	.....	.....	15 00	.....	279 94	
4 Bay Roberts .....	324 04	204 59	3 16	.....	12 00	.....	.....	543 79	
5 Harbor Grace .....	.....	433 38	7 58	.. ..	66 25	.. ..	<sup>b</sup> 77 87	585 08	
6 Carbonear .....	218 72	1375 40	24 06	.....	.....	.. ..	<sup>c</sup> 60 00	1678 18	
7 Bay-de-Verds ...	131 27	1707 24	26 36	.....	.....	.....	<sup>d</sup> 28 00	1892 87	
8 Trinity South ...	162 24	1153 40	17 80	.....	50 25	.....	<sup>d</sup> 74 56	1398 25	
9 Trinity West .....	.. ..	167 10	2 58	50 92	.....	.....	<sup>e</sup> 62 37	282 97	
10 Trinity North .....	431 74	564 64	8 72	.....	.....	14	<sup>f</sup> 46 64	1051 88	
11 Trinity East .....	15 90	286 40	4 40	.. .	10 00	.....	.....	316 70	
12 Bonavista South ..	.. ..	971 21	14 99	.....	90 77	.....	<sup>d</sup> 71 82	1148 79	
13 Bonavista West ..	247 16	212 32	3 28	.....	.....	.....	<sup>d</sup> 12 70	475 46	
14 Bonavista North ..	251 44	604 69	9 34	.....	47 00	.. ..	<sup>g</sup> 80 00	992 47	
15 Musgrave Harbor.	not stat ed	272 20	4 20	.. ..	13 00	.....	.....	289 40	
16 Fogo .....	147 04	301 06	4 65	.....	.....	60 04	<sup>d</sup> 21 48	534 27	
17 Twillingate .....	.....	783 44	12 09	.....	.....	.....	<sup>h</sup> 66 11	861 64	
18 Moreton's Harbor	not stat ed	733 04	11 32	.. ..	75 50	.....	<sup>d</sup> 23 68	843 54	
19 N. Dame Bay N..	414 93	587 92	9 08	197 41	.. .	58 75	<sup>i</sup> 86 71	1354 80	
20 Placentia Bay .....	28 43	102 94	1 59	.....	5 00	.....	.....	137 96	
21 Burin .....	214 84	728 44	11 21	.....	53 00	70 00	.....	1077 49	
22 Grand Bank .....	.....	719 70	11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	730 81	
23 La Poile .....	285 40	223 80	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 70	
24 Channel .....	.....	88 75	1 37	.....	48 00	.....	<sup>j</sup> 96 68	234 80	
	4116 31	14448 75	229 11	248 33	974 37	203 93	1381 19	21601 99	

*a.* N. F. School Soc., \$200 ; Books sold, \$43.72 ; Loan, \$320 ; Previous loan, \$600.

*b.* S. Sl. Com., \$20.61 ; Loan, \$57.26.

*c.* Grammar School Board \$60.

*d.* Books sold.

*e.* N. F. School Society, \$66 ; Sundries, \$2.37.

*f.* Ditto \$40 ; Books, \$6.64.

*g.* Ditto \$80.

*h.* Books, \$52.75 ; Assett from 1876, \$13.36.

*i.* Do. \$6.71 ; N. F. School Society, \$80.

*j.* Do. \$14.18 ; N. F. School Society, \$60 ; Assett from 1876, \$22.50.

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

EXPENDITURE.

Balance if over-drawn July 1st, '78		Balance if over-drawn July 1st, '77		Salaries to Teachers.	Amount paid Secretary.	Books, Maps, &c.	Incidentals, Insurance, Fuel, &c.	Repairs & Rents.	Purchase of sites and building school-houses, &c.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand July 1st, 1878.	
\$	c.	\$	c.								\$	c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	561 04	.....	29 15	20 85	121 76	.....	732 80	1612	80
161 60	.....	1293 96	.....	.....	.....	80 66	23 00	4 42	792 16	2194 20		
11 82	.....	70 04	.....	.....	.....	11 15	.....	8 00	202 57	291 76		
.....	.....	138 00	.....	.....	.....	3 55	.....	5 00	.....	146 55	397	24
.....	35 45	466 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	78 38	.....	585 08		
12 30	.....	1271 68	46 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	360 80	.....	1690 48		
63 62	.....	1386 00	20 00	.....	.....	70 90	78 80	136 00	264 79	1956 49		
.....	.....	1170 25	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	112 85	.....	1343 10	55	15
.....	4 11	152 00	.....	.....	.....	31 20	00 26	.....	66 40	253 97	29	00
.....	.....	396 00	5 00	.....	.....	76 08	.....	13 75	537 45	1028 28	23	60
.....	.....	242 00	.....	.....	.....	38 80	12 00	8 00	.....	300 80	15	90
69 90	167 69	664 13	20 00	.....	.....	136 30	25 10	29 58	175 89	1218 69		
.....	.....	162 00	.....	.....	.....	44 31	.....	33 20	16 00	255 51	219	95
87 02	.....	595 40	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....	60 05	354 04	1079 49		
.....	.....	285 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 00	4	40
.....	.....	148 00	.....	.....	.....	42 15	.....	76 52	.....	266 67	267	60
64 00	178 32	316 00	.....	.....	.....	106 12	.....	.....	325 20	925 64		
.....	.....	675 50	10 00	.....	.....	65 42	36 00	20 00	.....	806 92	36	62
.....	.....	355 00	.....	.....	.....	66 60	21 40	.....	437 22	880 22	474	58
.....	.....	97 00	.....	.....	.....	24 14	.....	.....	16 82	137 96		
.....	.....	856 00	.....	.....	.....	21 40	25 00	175 09	.....	1077 49		
.....	.....	560 00	.....	.....	.....	17 81	36 00	117 00	.....	730 81		
.....	.....	220 00	6 00	.....	.....	30 00	11 48	6 00	.....	273 48	239	22
.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	12 30	.....	.....	.....	212 30	22	50
470 26	385 57	12281 25	107 00	.....	.....	1038 04	306 89	1366 40	3188 54	18673 69	3398	56

TABLE C.  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under  
GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each			
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.	
1	St. John's.	St. John's ...	3	Mrs. E. Bulley ...	...	\$80 00	9	12	4.5	
		Pouch Cove...	2	Reuben Pippy...	...	200 00	12.75	31.75	13.5	
		Bauline .....	3	John Pike .....	...	160 00	6.33	11.67	13.33	
						440 00	28.08	55.42	31.33	
2	Brigus ...	Brigus (Sup'r)	1	J. Murrish, 3 mo.	1	600 00	...	...	10.5	25.75
				J. S. Tait, B. S.	1					
		Brigus, R'head	3	Eliza Percy.....	...	77 40	7.67	24.33	5.	
		Cupids .....	2	J. Willoughby...	1	250 00	5.33	53.	11.67	
		Bull's Cove...	3	Elias Piccot ...	...	166 96	6.	12.25	2.75	
		Gullies.....	...	Naomi Hiscock ...	...	57 95	4.5	27.5	1.5	
Clarke's Beach...	...	Isaac Butler ...	...	135 95	2.75	25.	7.			
				1288 26	26.25	152.58	53.67			
3	Port-de-Grave	Port-de-Grave	3	Mrs. Brown ...	...	70 04	8.	12	3.5	
4	Bay Roberts	B. Roberts E. ...	...	Robert Evans...	...	160 00	14.25	31	18.25	
5	Hr. Grace	Har. Grace ...	2	Simeon Avery...	...	240 00	12.5	36.75	25.75	
		Ship's Head ..	3	Mrs. F. Stowe ..	...	160 00	13.75	19.5	5.5	
						400 00	26.25	56.25	31.25	



**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

*STATISTICS.*

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendance morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
11	14.5	25.5	30	4800	240	20.	78	...	40		
27.25	30.75	58	69	19278	476	40.5	70	70	100	1	3
15	16.33	31.33	37	6466	318	20.25	65	36	40	...	2
53.25	61.58	114.83	136	20544	1034	80.75	70	...	180	1	5
18	18.25	36.25	41	14114	462	30.5	84	...	75	20	25
18.33	18.67	37	46	9320	360	25.9	70	...	75	4	4
42.67	27.33	70	96	14582	261	55.9	80	...	100	18	13
9.25	11.75	21	30	5367	420	12.75	61	35	50	13	...
16.5	17	33.5	41	8544	430	19.8	59	36	50	...	1
16.25	18.5	34.75	44	6275	401	15.65	45	...	60	2	1
121	111.5	232.5	298	58202	2334	160.5	69	...	410	57	44
9.5	14	23.5	50	4200	210	20	85	...	100	12	22
33.25	30.25	63.5	80	13277	387	34.3	54	...	75	2	
47.25	27.75	75	85	22182	442	50.18	67	...	100	6	12
15	23.75	38.75	52	9731	409	23.79	61	...	30	3	2
62.25	51.50	113.75	137	31913	851	73.97	65	...	130	9	14

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE							
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.		
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.
1 St. John's	*St. John's ...	...	7	10	8.5	...	10.	13	5.5
	Pouch Cove ...	25.25	12	8.5	12.25	...	33.75	26.5	9.5
	Bauline .....	16.83	7.5	7	...	...	13.33	17.33	9.33
		42.08	26.5	25.5	20.75	...	57.08	56.83	24.33
2 Brigus ...	Brigus (Sup'r)	...	...	4	9.75	22.50	3	32	21.75
	†Brigus, R'head	6.67	13.67	9.33	7.33	...	31.67	15.67	...
	‡Cupiàs .....	15.75	30.5	11.50	12.25	...	39.	31.33	18
	Bull Cove .....	6.75	8.	6.25	...	...	8.	7.25	5
	Gullies .....	16.75	10.25	6.5	...	...	17.5	7.75	9
	Clarke's Beach	6	15.5	8	5.25	...	22.75	6.75	...
	51.92	77.92	45.58	34.58	22.50	121.92	100.75	53.75	
3 Port-de-Grave..	§Port-de-Grave	6	7.5	2	8	...	24.5	11	...
4 Bay Roberts	Bay Roberts E.	12.5	15	18	18	...	21.25	13.75	...
5 Hr. Grace .	Harbor Grace .	23	15	12	15	10	62	54.5	...
	Ship's Head ...	8.75	9.75	17.25	3	...	9.2	19	10.1
		31.75	24.75	29.25	18	10	71.2	73.5	10.1

REMARKS.—\* School 6 months. † School 9 months. ‡ School 7½ months.

§ School 6 months.

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1	1
9.75	12.75	...	12.75	...	20.25	...	11.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	1
16.66	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
37.41	16.75	...	22.75	...	27.25	...	14 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	6	3
4	20.75	22.5	12.25	21.25	10.5	18	29.75	2	...	9	...	9	*74	100	12	
8.00	6	...	2.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
35	19.33	6.33	23	8.5	18.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.25	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	2	
10	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68.00	54.08	28.83	37.58	29.75	29.25	18	29.75	2	...	9	...	9	74	260	15	
8	5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
34.75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	25	...	37	...	25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	2	
20.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	1	
47.25	25	...	37	...	25	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	15	90	3	

\* Latin 12 ; Botany 25 ; Rhetoric 25 ; Chemistry 12.

TABLE C.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
6	Carbonear	Carbonear N	3	M. Guy.....	3	252 68 15	47.75	19	
				A. B. Peach ...					
		Carbonear, S.	2	A. J. Crocker ...		317 42 14	58.5	16.25	
		Mosquito .....		Rose E. Stowe..		120 00 10	11.5	5.5	
		Victoria Vil'ge		Sarah Powell ...		81 13 5.25	21.75	2.25	
		Crocker's Cove		S. Bransfield ...		121 50 7	33	12	
		Freshwater ...	3	Wm. Lamb.....		240 00 15.5	59.5	16.25	
		Otterbury ...		S. B. Parsons...		81 68 12	16	11	
		Perry's Cove ...		John Swaine ...		140 00 12	14	.....	
						1354 41	90.75	262	82.25
7	Bay-de-Verds.	Mulley's Cove	3	Robert Janes ...		160 00 15.5	56.5	14.25	
		Blackhead ...	2	John C. Moores...		216 00 11.17	23.53	14.3	
		Adam's Cove ...		Chris. Curtis ...		160 00 18	22	11.33	
		West'n Bay S.	3	Patrick Walsh ...		160 00 7.75	47.5	17	
		West'n Bay N.		Pierce Hanrahan ...		90 00 8.7	9.8	3.5	
		Ochre Pit C'e.	3	Josiah Garland...		160 00 19	25.8	11.7	
		Northern Bay		Philip Goudie...		120 00 4.5	9.5	4.5	
		Burnt Point...		.....		No Returns.			
		Job's Cove ...		John Morris ...		60 00 4	9	7	
		Island Cove...	3	Moses H. Clarke ...		220 00 20	57	16.2	
		Caplin Cove ..		Joseph Johnson...		60 00 2	16	3	
						1406 00	110.62	276.63	102.78

**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
44	37.75	81.75	120	18723	407	46	56	.....	80		
39.5	49.25	88.75	132	21516	410	52.5	59	.....	100	12	1
13.5	13.5	27	50	3006	253	11.88	44	.....	50	.....	1
17.75	11.5	29.25	40	9545	460	20.75	61	84	100	6	
30	22	52	89	12000	400	30	58	.....	55		
45	46.25	91.25	107	26400	400	66	72	.....	90	3	
17.5	21.5	39	42	6440	230	28	67	38	60		
11	15	26	33	7128	396	18	69	39	50		
218.25	216.75	435	613	104758	2956	273.13	63	.....	585	21	2
46.5	39.75	86.25	120	19966	425	46.9	33	.....	70	12	
23.7	25.3	49	70	10377	402	25.8	53	.....	70	1	1
25.33	26	51.33	95	8850	332	26.26	51	.....	70	5	10
44	28.25	72.25	84	16955	427	39.73	54.9	.....	70	3	1
10.3	11.7	22	30	6244	408	15.3	70	.....	30		
25.7	30.8	56.5	85	15046	404	37.24	66.93	.....	40	1	
11.5	7	18.5	22	1812	142	12.75	69	.....	40	2	
5	15	20	20	1356	100	13.5	67	.....	30		
50.7	42.5	93.2	121	18786	375	50	54	.....	100		
12	9	21	21	3404	222	15.2	70	.....	30		
254.73	235.3	490.03	668	102796	3237	282.68	57	.....	580	24	12

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
6 Carbonear	Carbonear N. . .	34.75	27.5	15.5	4	... ..	37.75	39.25	25.75	
	Carbonear, S. . .	38.5	11.75	17.5	16.5	4.5	26.5	35.25	15.75	
	Mosquito . . . . .	7.25	8.5	11.25	... ..	... ..	14	8	... ..	
	Victoria Village	10	12	7.25	... ..	... ..	14.25	9.25	... ..	
	*Crocker's Cove	22	15	15	... ..	... ..	15	15	... ..	
	Freshwater . . .	18.75	30.25	22.75	19.5	... ..	53	25	18	
	Otterlury . . .	12	16	11	... ..	... ..	15	13	... ..	
	Perry's Cove . .	8.75	9.5	7.75	... ..	... ..	13.25	3.5	3.5	
		152	130.5	108	40	4.5	188.75	148.25	63	
7 Bay-de-Verds.	Mulley's Cove . .	25.25	33.5	24.25	3.25	... ..	33.75	31.75	10.25	
	Blackhead . . .	20	5	8.75	14.75	.5	4.75	23.75	23.75	
	Adam's Cove . . .	21	16.33	9.67	4.33	... ..	22.33	5.66	... ..	
	West'n Bay S. . .	34.75	19.75	17.75	... ..	... ..	16.75	11.25	14.75	
	West'n Bay N. . .	12.5	9.5	... ..	... ..	... ..	5	... ..	... ..	
	Ochre Pit Cove . .	28.2	15	9	4.3	... ..	23	28	16.2	
	Northern Bay . .	12.5	3.5	2.5	... ..	... ..	3.5	4.5	... ..	
	Burnt Point . . .	No	Returns.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	
	Job's Cove . . .	7	8	5	... ..	... ..	3	2	... ..	
	Island Cove . . .	44.7	28	9.5	11	... ..	23.2	16.5	... ..	
†Caplin Cove . . .	5	6	10	... ..	... ..	12	3	... ..		
		210.9	144.58	96.42	37.63	.5	147.28	120.41	64.95	

REMARKS.—\* Returns approximate. † School 6 months.

(Continued)—TABLE C.

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
41.5	11	...	14.25	...	14.25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	
43.5	10	9	23.5	...	13.25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	
14.75																
7.5																
15																
33	19	...	9	...	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	
4.5																
3.5																
163.25	40	9	46.75	...	36.5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	6	
34	25	...	16	...	4.75	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	
9.75	14.75	.5	18.5	.5	18.5	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	5	
5.33														12		
10.75															2	
1	3															
27.5																
3																
33.5	19.2	3	5.2	...	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	5	
11																
185.83	61.95	3.5	39.7	.5	32.25	.5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	14	

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

## GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
8	Trinity, S.	Grate's Cove.	3	Wm. Burt .....		\$160 00	10	26	22
		Old Perlican .	2	George Tuff.....		314 25	21.5	48.5	24.7
		Lance Cove...		Azariah March ...		80 00	11	17	5
		Russell Cove..		Moses Button....		80 00	11	8	3
		Seal Cove ...	3	Robert Belban ...		160 00	22	24	1
		Hant's Harbor	2	R. H. Parsons....		216 00	22.5	44.5	6.75
		Scilly Cove ...	3	Geo. E. Moores...		160 00	19	25	4.5
								1170 25	117
9	Trinity, W.	Green's Har .		Simeon Read ...		152 00	6	13	4
10	Trinity, N.	Trinity Har ..	3	Mary E. Lucas ...		52 00	13.5	11.75	2.25
		English Har .		George Barnes....					
		Hickman's Hr		A. Blundell.....					
		George's Brook		Amelia J. Miller ...		22 50	4	5	1
		Eliot's Cove ..		Thomas Smith ...		12 00	1	4	4
		Foster's Point		Amelia J. Miller ...		37 50	6	9	5
		North'n Bight		Matthias Martin ...					
		Deer Harbor .		James P. King..		40 00	5	6	2
		Sundry small Schools ...		Approx. Returns ...		60 00	40	25	15
						224 00	69.5	60.75	29.25



**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
36.5	21.5	58	85	17937	460	39	67	..	80	3	
51.5	43.2	94.7	131	27105	435	62.3	66	...	120	10	
17	11.5	28.5	29	4630	242	19.13	68	...	50	2	
9	13	22	25	3717	244	15.23	69	36	40	5	1
25	22	47	50	13280	446	29.77	63	...	50	3	2
33	40.75	73.75	109	17956	427	42.5	57	...	...	5	3
26.5	22	48.5	65	13603	430	31.63	65	...	...		
198.5	173.95	372.45	494	98231	2684	239.56	64	...	...	28	6
16	7	23	30	5230	368	14.21	61	...	...		
12	15.5	27.5	40	9363	482	19.42	70	...	...	15	2
5	5	10	10	812	110	7.06	71	10	20	...	3
5	4	9	9	406	54	7.52	84	10	...	...	
3	17	20	20	2480	174	14.25	71	17	...	...	4
10	3	13	13	1913	187	10.73	77	10	...	...	7
35	45	80	80	13200	220	60	75	...	...	...	
70	89.5	159.5	172	28174	1227	118.48	74	...	...	15	16

TABLE C.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE							
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.		
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.
8 Trinity, S.	Grate's Cove .	24.8	16.1	10.1	7	.....	19.2	26.3	9.1
	Old Perlican .	29.2	22.5	25	13.8	4.2	41.25	43	11.75
	<i>a</i> Lance Cove.	18.5	6	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....
	<i>b</i> Russell Cove	14.5	2	5.5	.....	.....	7.5	5	.....
	Seal Cove ...	10.75	23.25	13	.....	.....	30.7	9.5	6
	Hant's Harbor	45.5	12.75	9.25	6.25	.....	39	17	15
	Scilly Cove ...	20.75	12.75	11	4	.....	16	5.5	4
		164	95.35	77.85	31.05	4.2	163.65	111.3	45.85
9 Trinity, W.	Green's Har..	8	9	6	.....	.....	7	10	.....
10 Trinity, N.	Trinity Har...	15	6.75	3.75	2	.....	18.75	8.25	6
	<i>c</i> English Har								
	<i>d</i> Hickm's Hr								
	<i>e</i> Geo's Brook	4	3	3	.....	.....	4	5	.....
	<i>f</i> Eliot's Cove.	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
	<i>g</i> Foster's Point	5	1	14	.....	.....	16	10	.....
	<i>h</i> Nort'n Bight								
<i>i</i> Deer Harbor	2	2	9	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	
<i>j</i> Sundry small Schools ...	40	25	15	.....	.....	40	15	.....	
		67	41.75	48.75	2	.....	85.75	45.25	6

REMARKS.—*a* School 6 months.  
*e* School 3 months.  
*i* School 5 months.

*b* School 6 months.  
*f* Night School.  
*j* School 6 months.

*c* No Returns.  
*g* School 5 months.

*d* No Returns.  
*h* No Returns.



TABLE C.—(Continued.)

Public Schools of Newfoundland under

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
11	Trinity, E.	Catalina .....	3	Sarah A. Salter	3	\$142 00	5.5	26	9.5
		Little Catalina ...		John Way .....		105 20	4.5	19.75	8.75
						247 20	10	45.75	18.25
12	Bonavista South.	Bonavista, C.	2	R. B. Hemlaw ..	...	223 93	5	34.6	16
		Bonavista, E.	3	Alfred Vincent ..	...	309 95	32	41.75	11.5
		Newman's C'e	...	R. Skeffington ..	...	No Returns.			
		Bird I'd Cove.	3	Peter Moores ...	...	130 25	10	26.67	24.33
						664 13	47	103.02	51.83
13	Bonavista West.	Musgrave T'n Bloomfield ...		No Returns. Do.					
14	Bonavista North.	Greenspond ..	3	J. C. Spracklin. ...	...	220 00	18.5	37.2	14.3
		Swain's Island ...		E. Osmond.....	...	52 00	10	16	2
		Inner Island .	...	Lucretia Oakley ...	...	48 00	12	5	.....
		Cottler's Isl'd	...	W. Howell .....	...	13 40	8	10	5
		Cape Island...	...	Edward Vincent ...	...	40 00	13	13	7
		Cape Freels...	3	Jacob Rideout...	...	173 50	15	13	.....
						546 90	76.5	94.2	28.3

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

*STATISTICS.*

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in School is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
28	13	41	51	4509	165	27.33	67	...	80	30	
14.75	18.25	33	45	11000	440	25	76	100	40	6	5
42.75	31.25	74	96	15509	605	52.33	71	...	120	36	5
41	13.6	55.6	76	12158	298	40.8	73	...	180	6	6
47	38.25	85.25	116	23862	445	53.62	63	240	80	5	4
28	33	61	74	9912	306	32.39	53	...	50	6	9
116	84.85	201.85	266	45932	1049	126.81	62	...	82	17	19
41.5	28.5	70	85	19409	442	43.91	63	...	...	7	4
9	19	28	32	5345	222	24.08	86	...	...	4	4
12	5	17	17	3767	230	16.38	96	...	...	3	1
18	5	23	23	1440	80	18	78	...	...	1	1
18	15	33	33	2600	100	26	79	26	...	1	1
12	16	28	38	7912	364	21.74	78	...	...	4	4
110.5	88.5	19.9	228	40473	1438	150.11	75	...	...	20	15

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
11	Trinity, E. {	<i>a</i> Catalina .....	14	13	7	2	5	12	29	3
		Little Catalina	9	14	10	.....	.....	12	3	.....
			23	27	17	2	5	24	32	3
12	Bonavista South. {	<i>b</i> Bonavista, C.	10.4	14	15.6	9.6	6	14	40	27.6
		Bonavista, E...	34.25	24.5	18.75	7.75	.....	48	22	7
		Newman's Cove	No	Retu	rns.					
		Bird I'd Cove .	7.8	10	23.2	20	.....	26.1	32	8.1
			52.45	48.5	57.55	37.35	6	88.1	94	42.7
13	Bonavista West. {	MusgraveTown	No	Retu	rns.					
	Bloomfield ...									
14	Bonavista North. {	Greenspond ..	37.1	19.2	13.7	.....	.....	53	17	18
		<i>c</i> Swain's Island	17	6	5	.....	.....	22	6	.....
		<i>d</i> Inner Island .	9	6.5	1.5	.....	.....	10	4	.....
		<i>e</i> Cottler's Island	15	8	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....
		<i>f</i> Cape Island ...	20	10	3	.....	.....	10	5	.....
		Cape Freels ...	19	5	4	.....	.....	14.5	7	.....
			117.1	54.7	27.2	.....	.....	119.5	44	18

REMARKS.—*a* School 9 months.*b* School 9 months.*c* School 6 months.*d* School 6 months.*e* School 2 months.*f* School 3 months.

**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
27	.....	.....	14	.....	14									15	2	
27	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	
18	5	4	8	2	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3	1
30	15.25	4	4.25	75	4	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2	1
19.2	21.1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72		
67.2	41.35	8	13.25	2.75	14.6	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	5	2
14.7	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	
11																
5																
8																
10																
8.5																
57.2	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
15	Musgrave Harbor.	Musgrave Hr.	2	J. B. Wheeler...	...	\$160	27.25	63	4
		Ladle Cove ...	...	L. H. Wellon ...	...	64	4	14	3
						224	31.25	77	7
16	Fogo	Fogo .....	3	Lydia Lucas ...	...	112	14.75	14.5	10
		Change Isl'ds Seld.-come-by Indian Islands	...	Thomas Penny ...	...	48	7	7	11
						160	21.75	21.5	21
17	Twillingate	Twillingate, S	3	W. T. Roberts ..	...	278	23.75	49.5	18.75
		Twillingate, N Little Harbor Friday's Bay.	3	J. H. Taverner. ...	...	126 75	11.5	53.5	30
						404 75	35.25	103	48.75
18	Moreton's Harbor and Exploits.	Moreton's Hr.	3	Thos. J. Lucas ...	...	256	14.5	38.5	8.25
		Tizzard's Hr.	...	Jos. Osmond ..	...	174	9.5	24	8.25
		Exploits .....	2	Ed. LeGros.....	...	246	17	33.25	9.5
		New BayHead							
						676	41	95.75	26



**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

*STATISTICS.*

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
52.5	41.75	94.25	120	16602	380	43.69	46	...	...	35	
5.5	15.5	21	24	4104	216	19	90	50	...	13	
58	57.25	115.25	144	20706	596	62.69	54	...	...	48	
16	23.25	39.25	64	9655	427	22.61	58	...	...	9	25
10	15	25	25	3120	208	15	60	...	40	1	
26	38.25	64.25	89	12775	635	37.61	59	...	...	10	25
54.75	37.25	92	100	25212	442	57.04	62	...	70	22	33
48.5	46.5	95	118	12612	230	54.83	58	...	80	12	2
									50		
103.25	83.75	187	218	37824	672	111.87	60	...	200	34	35
25.25	36	61.25	78	15501	428	36.22	59	...	70	13	1
22.75	19	41.75	52	12692	418	30.36	73	50	60	12	2
32.75	27	59.75	95	13140	446	29.46	49	...	75	10	4
80.75	82	162.75	225	41333	1292	96.04	57	...	205	35	7

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
15	Musgrave Harbor. {	Musgrave Hr.	52.5	30.75	8.5	2.5	...	36.25	3.5	10
		aLadle Cove..	6	10	5	...	...	15.5	3.5	...
			58.5	40.75	13.5	2.5	...	51.75	7	10
16	Fogo ... {	Fogo .....	15.75	10	6.5	7	...	12.25	15	...
		Change Isl'ds								
		Seld.-come-by	7	11	7	...	...	3	7	...
		Indian Isl'ds.								
			22.75	21	13.5	7	...	15.25	22	...
17	Twillingate {	Twillingate, S	27.8	27.7	21.25	10.25	5	32.5	48.25	3.5
		bTwilling'e, N	24.5	21	23	26.5	...	51.5	20	...
		Little Harbor								
		Friday's Bay.								
			52.3	48.7	44.25	36.75	5	84	68.25	3.5
18	Moreton's Harbor and Exploits. {	Moreton's Hr.	23.75	14.25	18	5.25	...	36.5	24.75	...
		Tizzard's Hr.	16	11.5	10.25	4	...	20.75	13.5	...
		Exploits .....	24.75	13.5	11.25	4.5	5.75	50.5	27.25	8.25
		New Bay Head								
			64.5	39.25	39.5	13.75	5.75	107.75	65.5	8.25

REMARKS.—a School 6 months. b School 6 months.

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
17.75	2.5	2	9	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	
8.5																
26.25	2.5	2	9	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	
7.75	2	...	...	...	7.75	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	
3.5																
11.25	2	...	...	...	7.75	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	
31	21.5	10	11.5	4.5	15.25	12.75	12.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	5	
37.5	5	...	2.5	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	1
68.5	26.5	10	14	4.5	18.75	12.75	12.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	8	1
15.5	1.75	25	5	...	7.25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	
16	2.25	1.25	4.5	...	3.25	...	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	
23.5	10	...	8.75	...	8.75	...	7.25	...	1	...	...	...	1.25	39	5	3
55	14	1.5	18.25	...	19.25	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	1.25	139	10	3

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

## GENERAL

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
19	N. D. Bay North.	Little Bay Id.	3	Wm. Garland...	3	\$213 90	11.5	19.75	10.25
		Ward's Harbor	3	Joseph A. Cahill...		48 90	6	15	8
		Jackson's Cove	3	Joseph A. Cahill...		.....	8.5	16.5	8
		N. W. Arm...	3	Marg't Hudson.	3	166 70	6.5	18.5	8.5
							32.5	69.75	34.75
20	Placentia B.	Sound Island.	...	Sophia C. Stowe	...	.....	11.25	20.75	1.25
21	Burin	Burin	2	Willis Parsons...	...	282 70	12	29.75	12
		Great Burin..	3	Edward Hollett.	...	120 00	11.25	30.25	7
		Spoon Cove...	3	Eliza Mereer ...	3	150 00	6.5	14	11.5
		Foote's Cove ...		Mary A. Bonnell	...	60 00	9	9.75	4
		Mortier Bay ...		E. A. Hodder ...	...	60 00	5	5.25	5
		Flat Islands ..	3	Jas. K. Bishop ...	...	128 60	27.75	31	8.5
		Hay Cove ...	...	.....	...	School	not	open	ed.
							71.5	120	43.5
22	G'd Bank.	Grand Bank, (Boys) .....	2	Herbert Dowden ...	...	266 66	19.5	41.75	1
		Grand Bank, (Girls) .....	2	Sarah Tipple ...	...	.....	24	33.5	7
		Fortune .....	2	Jas. N. Haddon ...	...	.....	40	46	11
							83.5	121.25	19

**Methodist Boards, for year ended 30th June, 1878.**

*STATISTICS.*

Number registered quarter.			Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.				No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.	No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	Visits.	
No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total Pupils.		Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.			No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by other School Visitors.
21.75	19.75	41.5	70	14926	450	33.17	80	...	70	27	6
15	14	29	29	2016	112	18	62	...			
17.5	15.5	33	39	5858	246	23.81	72	...			
12	21.5	33.5	48	8835	423	20.89	62	...	...	2	
66.25	70.75	137	186	31635	1231	95.87	70	...	...	29	6
15.5	17.75	33.25	40	10755	450	23.9	72				
26	27.75	53.75	76	14253	426	33.46	62	...	70	11	8
30	18.5	48.5	60	13079	416	31.44	65	94	60	8	
21	11	32	38	5897	239	24.67	77	68	40	2	22
13	9.75	22.75	31	8653	450	19.23	84	38	35	2	
7	3.75	10.75	15	3584	463	7.74	72	20	25	1	
32	35.25	67.25	75	18546	424	43.74	65	130	50	4	10
									50		
129	106	235	295	64012	2418	160.28	68	...	...	28	40
54.75	7.5	62.25	78	21650	362	58.07	93	...	90	14	
5	59.5	64.5	70	14148	250	56.59	83	...	90		
56	41	97	97	35708	452	79	81	...	75	4	6
115.75	108	223.75	245	71506	1064	193.66	86	...	255	18	6

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
19 N. D. Bay North.	Little Bay Id	16	16	9.5	...	...	22.5	16.5	8	
	<sup>a</sup> Ward's Har..	15	10	4	...	...	22	7	9	
	<sup>b</sup> Jackson's C'e	11.5	9.5	12	...	...	14.5	18.5	13.5	
	N. W. Arm...	15	12	6.5	...	...	31	8.5	...	
			57.5	47.5	32	...	...	89.75	50.5	30.5
20 Placentia B.	Sound Island.	15.25	7	11	...	...	13.5	10	8.2	
21 Burin.....	Burin .....	15	10.25	10.75	11.5	6.25	17.75	28	4.5	
	Great Burin ..	23.5	14.25	10.75	...	...	15	24.5	...	
	<sup>c</sup> Spoon Cove..	11	6.5	4.5	10	...	6	14	2	
	Foote's Cove..	11.25	6	4.25	1.25	...	10.75	10	5	
	Mortier Bay ..	1	2	4.25	3	5	4.25	5	...	
	Flat Islands ..	21.5	26	11.25	8.5	...	25	11	2.75	
	Hay Cove ...	School not		opened.						
		83.25	65	45.75	34.25	6.75	78.75	92.5	9.75	
22 G'd Bank.	Grand Bank (Boys) .....	27	12.25	16	7	...	42.5	23.5	27.75	
	Grand Bank (Girls) .....	26	13	13	12.5	...	34	21.5	7	
	Fortune .....	45	25	15	12	...	35	40	12	
			98	50.25	44	31.5	...	111.5	85	46.75

REMARKS.—<sup>a</sup> School 3 months. <sup>b</sup> School 6 months. <sup>c</sup> School 6 months.

Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square feet of Blackboard.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
6	3.2	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	4	
12	...	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.5	1.5	...	12	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	1
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	1	
40.5	4.7	...	23	...	39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	7	1
17.75	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	
16.75	7.5	4.5	12.25	2.75	8.75	4	7.5	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	
23	1.75	...	9	...	5.25	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	1
7	15	5	6.5	1.5	6.5	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	
6.75	6.25	75	3.75	...	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6.5	...	...	1	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
14.5	1	...	7	...	3.75	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	
74.5	31.5	5.75	39.5	4.25	26.75	6	26.25	1	...	...	...	...	...	81	23	1
16.25	5.75	...	6.75	...	6.75	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	3	2
21.5	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	18	...	11	...	12	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
61.75	23.75	...	28.75	...	29.75	...	13.5	4	...	...	...	...	...	124	9	4

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

## Public Schools of Newfoundland under

*GENERAL*

No.	Districts.	Localities.	Grade of School.	Teachers.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
23	La Poile.	{	Petites .....	3	Amelia Bonnell...	\$120 00	10.8	16.8	4.6
				Western Point ...	Frederic Stowe, ...	100 00	2	10	6
						220 00	12.8	26.8	10.6
24	Channel ...	Channel .....	3	Ph. H. G. Brock ...		200 00	14.75	21	10



(Continued) — DISTRICT

**Methodist Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.		No. of Boys.		No. of Girls.		Total Pupils.		Whole No. under tuition during the year.		Attendance.		Visits.				
		No. of Boys.		No. of Girls.		Total Pupils.		Whole No. under tuition during the year.		Attendance.		Visits.				
16.9	11	15.3	7	82.2	18	85	2	11362	3462	420	27.05	84	50	40	16	
27.9		22.3		50.2		37		14824	716	296	11.7	65	...	...	16	
24.75	21			45.75		61		15433	450	34.3		75	50	40	36	1

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

Public Schools of Newfoundland under

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
Districts.	Localities.	Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
23 La Poile.	Petites .....	10.1	9.7	6.5	5.9	.....	18.9	17.8	4.5	
	Western Point.	3	9	6	.....	.....	14.3	6.6	8.6	
		13.1	18.7	12.5	5.9	.....	33.2	24.4	13.1	
24 Channel	... Channel.....	14.75	13	13	5	.....	45.75	17	.....	



**TABLE D.**  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under**

District.	INCOME.		
	Balance on hand July 1st, 1877.	Grant for gene- ral purposes.	Grant for Books, &c.
St. John's .....	\$167 59	\$202 82	\$11 22

**TABLE E.**  
**Public Schools of Newfoundland under**  
*GENERAL*

No.	District.	Locality.	Grade of School.	Teacher.	Grade of Teachers.	Salary.	Annual average each		
							No. under 7.	No. between 7 & 12.	No. over 12.
1	St. John's	{ Pool's Cove, Bay-de-Nord ...		Isabella Radford ...		\$120	11	17	2

**Congregational Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

INCOME.	
.....	Grant for building purposes.
\$14 10	Fees.
.....	Voluntary contributions.
.....	From other sources.
\$395 73	Total Income.
.....	Balance if overdrawn July 1st, 1878.

**Congregational Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

Number registered quarter.		Attendance.		Visits.	
12	No. of Boys.	4060	Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	69	No. visits by Members of Board.
18	No. of Girls.	186	Times the school has been opened.		No. visits by other School Visitors.
30	Total Pupils.	20.67	Average attendance.		
.....	Whole No. under tuition during the year.	69	Percentage of average attendance compared with average No. on Register.		
			No. of children of the denomination in the settlement, from 5 to 15.		
			No. of children for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.		

TABLE D.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland, under

District.	EXPENDITURE.		
	Balance if over-drawn July 1st, 1877.	Salaries to Teachers.	Amount paid Secretary.
St. John's .....	.....	\$134 10	.....

TABLE E.—(Continued.)  
Public Schools of Newfoundland under

District.	Locality.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
		Reading.					Writing.			
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Copy-books.	In Composition.	
1 St. John's {	Pool's Cove, Bay-de-Nord	6.67	10	13.33	...	...	...	12	18	21

### Congregational Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

#### EXPENDITURE.

\$8 00	Books, Maps, &c.
\$6 00	Incidentals, Insurance, Fuel, &c.
.....	Repairs and Rents.
\$102 11	Purchase of sites and for building school-houses, &c.
\$250 21	Total expenditure.
\$145 52	Balance on hand July 1st, 1878.

### Congregational Boards, for year ended June 30, 1878.

#### DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.	Standards II & III.
	Standard IV.
Geography.	Standard V.
	Standards III & IV.
Grammar.	Standard V.
	Standards III & IV.
	Standard V.
	History.
	Book-keeping.
	Mensuration.
	Geometry.
	Navigation.
	Algebra.
	Other subjects, if taught.
	Square ft. of Blackboard.
	No. of Maps in School.
	Other Apparatus.

30

**TABLE F.**  
**Academies, Training Schools and Grammar Schools**  
**Congregational Boards, for**

		INCOME.				
Name.	Board of Directors.	Balance on hand July 1st, 1877.	Grant for general purposes.	Fees.	Voluntary Contri- butions.	Receipts from other sources.
Methodist Academy and Training School, St. John's.	Rev. J. S. Peach. Hon. J. J. Rogerson. Chas. R. Ayre, Esq., M.H.A. Hon. S. Rendell. Rev. Thomas Harris. Rev. John Goodison. John Bemister, Esq. A. J. McNeily, Esq., M.H.A. H. J. B. Woods, Esq.	\$128 78	1586 78	2323 70		a1267 08
General Protestant Aca- demy & Presbyterian Com- mercial School, St John's.	Rev. M. Harvey. " J. W. Patterson. " Thomas Hall. Hon. R. Thorburn. " P. Tessier. J. Goodfellow, Wm. Boyd, G. Browning, J. N. Finlay, } Esquires.		898 72	600 00		
Methodist Gram- mar School, Carbonear.	Rev. John Goodison. Israel L. McNeil, Benj. T. Gould, William Penny, James Rourke, } Esquires.	\$472 55	516 74	120 56		c 500 00

*a* Balance undrawn from Legislative Grants, \$776.30; Note and Interest drawn, \$490.78.  
*c* Loan, \$500.



**of Newfoundland under Methodist, Presbyterian and  
year ended June 30, 1878.**

## EXPENDITURE.

Total Income.	Balance if overdrawn	Balance if over-drawn July 1st, 1877.	Salaries to Teachers.	Amounts paid Secretaries.	Amounts paid for Books, Maps, Apparatus.	Incidentals, Fuel, Insurance.	Repairs and Rents.	For building purposes.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on hand July 1st, 1878.
5306 34			3117 66	18 00	240 00	208 60		1492 43	5076 69	229 65
1498 72			<i>b</i> 1364 00		35 00	49 00	40 00		1488 50	10 22
1609 85			<i>d</i> 450 00			30 00		1056 68	1536 68	73 17

*b* Amount includes \$500, retiring allowance of Mr. Adam Scott.

*d* Salary for three quarters of a year.

**Academies, Training Schools and Grammar Schools  
Congregational Boards,**

GENERAL

TABLE G.

Name.	Principal and Teachers.	Salaries.	Annual average No. registered			Total Pupils.	Whole No. under tuition during the year.	Attendance.			Pupil Teachers.			
			No. under 10.	No. between 10 & 14	No. over 14.			Total attendances morning & afternoon by all pupils.	Times the school has been opened.	Average attendance.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Methodist Academy and Training School, St. John's.	R. E. Holloway,	\$1320 00	23	77	50	97	53	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. A. ....	640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	E. Hancock ... J. W. Nicols ...	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Academy and Training School, St. John's.	A. Leake .....	500 00	115.5	15.75	.5	73.25	58.5	155	42398	412	102.9	.....	.....	.....
	J. G. Bulley ...	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	138.5	92.75	50.5	170.25	111.5	281.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Protestant Academy & Presbyterian Com. School, St. John's	E. R. Burgess... Wm. Tucker.	800 00	4	46	8	58	58	58	3118	59	52.84	.....	.....	.....
Congregational Training School, St. John's.	Emily Goode Matilda Goode }	No Returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Grammar School, Carbonear.	James Murrish .	600 00	7	22	26	43	12	55	9914	264	37.5	.....	.....	.....

**of Newfoundland, under Methodist, Presbyterian and**  
**for year ended June 30, 1878.**

**STATISTICS.**

**No. OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.**

		No. of Examinations in year.																							
		No. in Reading, Spelling and Dictation.	No. Writing in Copy-books.	No. in Drawing.	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Mensuration.	No. in Eng. Grammar	No. in Com. & Eloc'n.	No. in History.	No. in Geography.	No. in Book-keeping.	No. in Geometry.	No. in Algebra.	No. in Navigation.	No. in Trigonometry.	No. in Nat'l History.	No. in French.	No. in German.	No. in Spanish.	No. in Latin.	No. in Greek.	No. in Chemistry.	No. in Mineralogy.	No. in Mapping.	No. in Needlework.
2	150	150	50	150	20	150	150	150	150	150	20	16	22	7	2	60	18	6	5	15	4	12	12	38	53
2	131.7	75	...	131.7	...	75	...	...	75																
2	281.7	225	50	281.7	20	225	150	150	225	20	16	22	7	2	60	18	6	5	15	4	12	12	38	53	
1	58	58	23	58	...	44	23	23	44	5	8	8													
1	50	50	30	55	2	48	48	48	48	5	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5					

TABLE H.

**Pupil Teachers at the Methodist Academy for the year ended June 30th, 1878.**

	Names.	When received.	When left.	Board of Examiners.
1	Thomas Soper .....	Sept., 1875.		Rev. Thomas Harris.
2	William Skinner .....	July, 1876.		R.E. Holloway, Esq., B. A.
3	John Davis .....	July, 1877.		Superintendent of Methodist Schools.
4	Allan Hudson .....	August, 1877.		
5	Levi Curtis .....	January, 1878.		
6	Sarah A. Cross .....	October, 1875...	June, 1878.	
7	J. Gertrude Bulley ...	December, 1875	June, 1878.	
8	Sarah A. Salter .....	January, 1876 ..	Sept., 1878.	
9	Elizabeth A. Garland ..	July, 1876 .....	June, 1878.	
10	Eliza Mercer .....	July, 1876 .....	Nov., 1877.	
11	Olivia Percy .....	July, 1876 .....	June, 1878.	
12	Mariana Sparrshatt ...	July, 1877 .....	June, 1878.	
13	Anna Quick .....	Sept., 1877 .....	March, 1878.	
14	Mary Hall .....	April, 1878.		

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**VISITATION AND INSPECTION.**

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The importance of this part of official duty, in connection with the public schools of Newfoundland under Methodist Boards, becomes more and more apparent from year to year, as each successive visit affords an opportunity to the Superintendent of taking a general review of the educational necessities as well as operations of the Districts to which he may go, and of pointing out to their Boards what seems desirable to be undertaken or improved, in order to overtake the necessities of the population they represent. To the Schools, each visit gives a new point of departure from which, in ordinary circumstances, it is expected by the Superintendent it will not be difficult, at his next visit, to trace general advancement. I am happy to say that I can point to very many schools in the Island in which every succeeding inspection has disclosed distinct and very satisfactory progress. This, I regret to state, could not be said of a few others, which have been kept back by unimproveable teachers, or by change of teachers, or by cases affecting the pupils, such as the prevalence of epidemics, unfortunately common of late, or the taking away the elder scholars from school before they have learned much more than mere rudiments, or irregular attendance, or want of suitable school requisites, or such like. To encourage Boards and teachers, amid ever recurring difficulties, to maintain what is wise and good, and to suggest ways and means whereby what is defective may be supplied or what is faulty may be improved, affords ample occasion for thought and judgment, and is attended with grave responsibility. In the discharge of this duty, much requires to be done which neither needs to be tabulated nor described, and indeed cannot be. At present, all that I think necessary to report, is a brief outline of matters of public interest which have been brought to my notice in connection with visitation of Districts or inspection of public schools.

## ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT.

Besides the Model School, which is partly sustained by the St. John's Education Board, (referred to elsewhere as primary department of Academy), three schools have been in operation. One at East End, after being open with moderate success for six months, was closed for a time to enable the Board, which had assumed heavy financial obligation by commencing to build in Buchanan Street, to push forward the school-house and get ready to open new school in the West End, where it is much wanted. It is satisfactory to know that arrangements have been perfected and school will begin immediately. At Pouch Cove a recent examination enables me to report very satisfactory progress in the school there. In reading and English grammar, classes passed very well. Spelling was good, English history fair, writing on copy-books clean and neat, and more scholars learning to write than previously. A good beginning had been made in geography, in which the class showed good acquaintance with map of Newfoundland. In arithmetic scholars did very well. In the evening of same day I addressed parents on sundry matters pertaining to the school, and among other things pointed out the desirableness of the elder boys and girls attending school in winter, if not possible in summer, as I had been painfully impressed with their absence at each inspection of the school. At Bauline I found the teacher making the best of circumstances, and the school upon the whole in pretty good condition. Poverty and apathy prevent the improvement I desire in some things.

## BRIGUS DISTRICT.

BRIGUS SUPERIOR SCHOOL.—Of thirty-five registered, twenty-seven were present. Reading in R. R., No. 5, had very greatly improved; writing was clean, but not above average; arithmetic and English history were superior; junior grammar was good, senior grammar in oral exercise was very good, in written not so good. A class in Latin grammar had been formed, which had made an excellent start, both translation and parsing in Bryce's 1st Book being very satisfactory. This school is really a "*superior school*." My only regret was, that with so efficient a teacher as Mr. J. S. Tait, B. S. is, the number of scholars should not be greater. With Brigus Riverhead school I was not very favourably impressed. Through mis-

understanding of hours, school was too late in opening, but promise was given that for the future this would be made right. Classes only approached what was middling; but as this was my first visit to this school since it had got fully into operation, I hope for improvement in the future. With a fine school house and good attendance, the school should rise at least to Second Grade. At Cupid's forty-eight were present at inspection. Teacher appeared to have been faithful and otherwise competent, but his discipline had not been perfect. Organization of classes was good, and considerable tact and ability were manifest in conducting schoolwork. I observed good progress had been made in reading, spelling, dictation, English grammar and arithmetic, and a beginning in elementary geography. The school had greatly improved, and seemed only to be lacking in the particular to which I have referred. At Gullies seventeen were present. I found some slight improvement and spent some time in drilling classes, in view of effecting more. The school is but elementary. At Clarke's Beach school was not efficient, but the teacher seemed anxious to do what he could. I recommended a change which has since been effected. A school has been in operation at Bull Cove with ordinary success which, owing to circumstances, was not inspected.

#### PORT-DE-GRAVE DISTRICT.

At my visit school was not in operation, owing to the school-house being unfinished and the Board finding it necessary to expend its limited means on the new building. School was resumed in summer, and is now open with the same teacher.

#### BAY ROBERTS DISTRICT.

Thirty-three pupils were present during inspection. The teacher gave evidence of previous industry and attention to his work, but had been pursuing methods of teaching rather antiquated, which I endeavoured to correct. The average number for the year was 63.5, which shows there is ample material for making a good school. As yet the attainments of scholars prevent the school from having Third Grade.

#### HARBOR GRACE DISTRICT.

HARBOR GRACE.—The organization, discipline, and general appearance of this school appeared to good advantage. Read-

ing in Nos. 5, 4, 3 and 2, was very satisfactory. Spelling in Nos. 5, 4 and 3, was very good; in 2, middling. Writing had much improved, owing to use of approved series of copy-books. In English grammar and geography classes passed well in elementary exercises. This school has greatly improved within the past two years. School at Riverhead is doing tolerably well. Arrangements are being made to have a mistress for a school on South Side.

#### CARBONEAR DISTRICT.

The school at Carbonear, North, had changed its teacher about a fortnight before my visit, and was in charge of a mistress. My examination showed attention to his duty on the part of the master who had resigned, and afforded me an opportunity of giving some hints to the present teacher, who, though unexperienced in school management, was beginning with some promise, as she had been trained at the Congregational Training School and would enjoy the advantage of superintendence from the Principal of the Grammar School, to which this is intended to be a preparatory school. Sixty-five were present at my inspection of South Side school, which again gave me general satisfaction. The teacher is painstaking, and shows good ability in the management of his classes. This school is very efficient and steadily rising. At Crocker's Cove I found 48 scholars crowded together in a very unsuitable room, and the mistress labouring under many disadvantages. Almost everything needed revolutionizing. Under these circumstances, I was gratified to learn that a new school-house had been begun and would be pushed forward; that approved books, copy-books, register, &c., would be introduced and things put into a more satisfactory condition. At Freshwater 46 were present. New school-house, which had been in danger of falling from spreading of the roof, had been bound together by rods of iron. Reading and spelling gave pretty good satisfaction; elements of geography had been learned pretty well. Altogether the school passed inspection fairly, showing, however, ample room for taking higher ground hereafter. At Otterbury school was closed for a time, owing to the master having a lame foot. At Perry's Cove, the day not being fine and the teacher aged, school was not open. I am glad to state that the worthy old man has since retired from a position for which by age he had been long unfitted, and schoolwork here



has become more promising. At Mosquito and Victoria Village elementary schools have been conducted with ordinary but moderate success. As a whole, this extensive, populous, and important District of Carbonear shows improvement for the year; but there still remains much to be done before the schools in the various Settlements become what I yet hope to see them.

#### BAY-DE-VERDS DISTRICT.

MULLEY'S COVE.—Teacher had been diligent and energetic. Reading had greatly improved, but had a characteristic defect; writing was fair; multiplication table had been well mastered and sums in reduction and practice were worked; and in geography, countries and capitals of Europe were pointed out on the map. 77 scholars were present at my inspection. At Blackhead, writing on copy-books was neat and clean. First class read, spelled and composed pretty well, worked sums in practice, but did only moderately in geography and grammar; other classes were not above the average; progress for the year was not so marked as I had expected; thirty-seven were present. At Adams' Cove, average registered number was 51.33. This large number of pupils had been in the hands of an estimable but unexperienced young man, hence the condition of the school was not what I desired. The school has since received another teacher, and the former one is preparing to become a pupil teacher. At Western Bay, things had somewhat improved during the year. Scholars did better in the ordinary subjects of a Third Grade school. Great improvement is still needed to make it what a school here ought to be. My expectation of future progress is considerably strengthened by the fact of the resident Minister having been appointed a member of the Board since my visit, particularly as he takes a lively interest in educational affairs. At Western Bay North, the school was closed at time of my visit, owing to the teacher being sick. At Ochre Pit Cove, I was pretty well pleased with the condition of the school, although anxious that in respect to subjects, it should take a higher position. The teacher is faithful and energetic. At Island Cove, ninety-two out of ninety-eight on the register were present. The teacher had been striving to elevate status of school and got from me all necessary explanations touching grading. Writing on copy-books was clean and good, but not so many were then supplied with copy-books as I wished to

see ; reading and spelling of class in R. R. No. 4, was good, classes in R. R. Nos. 5 and 4 did very well in dictation ; in other numbers of the series classes did fairly ; in geography pupils showed acquaintance with map of North America and elements of the science. The master had his hands full with so large an attendance, but had maintained good discipline and had increased the efficiency of school during the year. Other schools were small, and, owing to circumstances, were not visited. The Board of this District has a great work before it, and I am persuaded its chairman and members will continue to persevere in striving to elevate the standards in all of their many schools.

#### TRINITY BAY SOUTH DISTRICT.

At Grate's Cove, 37 were present. School-house had been painted inside, but blackboards had not been supplied. The condition of the school had considerably improved, and the teacher appeared to be anxious to lead his pupils forward. Reading, spelling, and writing on copy-books were fair, and a good beginning had been made in elementary grammar and geography. In arithmetic, scholars were drilled in simple rules, not being far advanced. At Old Perlican, seventy-one were present, and appeared under thorough discipline. This school is progressing very satisfactorily. Printing and slate exercises of junior scholars were very good. In reading, all the classes showed good style ; in arithmetic, sums were worked in reduction and practice ; in dictation, English grammar, geography and English history, scholars passed fairly. At Lance Cove, twenty-three were present. Some read in Scriptures pretty well ; these spelled moderately. Only a few had copy-books—not so many as should—but all writing on slates did very well. Perhaps this school is in as good condition as under all circumstances can be expected. At Russel Cove, nineteen were present, chiefly small. Scholars did better than on any previous occasion in reading, writing, tables, &c. This school, like the last, is open only six months in the year. At Seal Cove, the school had made fair progress. Reading in No. 3, both in prose and poetry, was good. Other things were satisfactory—nevertheless there is ample room for improvement. At Hant's Harbour, fifty pupils were present. Examination was conducted in presence of a good many of the parents and some gentlemen interested in the progress of the community, all of whom ap-

peared much pleased with the school, and one of whom promised several prizes at his next visit. Register had been kept well; discipline was good; reading and spelling had improved; dictation was good. In arithmetic scholars worked sums in practice and compound rules; writing was fair, grammar elementary, geography not very good. Now that this school has got into a new school-house, which is a great improvement upon the miserable one in which it was held at the time of my visit, I shall look for corresponding improvement in schoolwork. School, at Scilly Cove, showed good progress during the year. Writing on both slates and copy-books was superior; reading classes in R. R. 4 and 3 read well; some in No. 3 had been in No. 1 at my previous inspection, so that the improvement had been rapid as well as marked. Three scholars worked questions in reduction, practice and compound proportion. The school was greatly in need of maps. An earnest wish has been expressed to have this District divided.

#### TRINITY BAY NORTH DISTRICT.

At Trinity Harbor, school was doing well. Register was neatly kept by mistress. Home-lessons were well prepared by pupils. Reading in New Testament and R. R. 3, 2, 1 and Primer, was quite satisfactory. Spelling was good, and writing fair. A good many were doing compound rules in Arithmetic. The mistress manages this elementary school with diligence and tact. At English Harbour, the school was just being resumed after a lengthened close, rendered necessary in order to secure more rapidly the much needed school-house referred to in my last report. It now has a chance to go forward. My visitation of this District extended to all the principal places in Smith Sound, Random Sound and South-West Arm, for the purpose of advising with members of Board and other friends in respect to educational wants of the outlying settlements of this District, which, owing to the multiplicity of little isolated places with few inhabitants, is among the most difficult to manage. At George's Brook, a small school was in successful operation under a mistress. At Shoal Harbour, arrangements were made to open a school immediately afterwards with a master whom I took to Little Shoal Harbour to have the advantage of explanations and instructions which I expected to give to the mistress there respecting the proper use of school-books, regis-

ters, approved methods of teaching, &c. From the drill then given I trust good will result to both schools at Upper and Lower Shoal Harbour. My visit to Foster's Point and other places, I have reason to believe, will subserve the interests of education; but on these it is unnecessary now to enlarge. A division of this extensive District, I think would be beneficial.

#### TRINITY EAST DISTRICT.

At Catalina school had been closed a short time before my arrival, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. I understand it had been doing well. At Lower Catalina a change was being effected about the same time in the teacher, which I knew to be necessary.

#### BONAVISTA SOUTH DISTRICT.

BONAVISTA CENTRAL SCHOOL.—I was much pleased with the efficiency of this school; organization and discipline were good; register had been carefully marked; reading in five classes showed effects of excellent training; spelling was very good; writing neat and clean; knowledge of arithmetic was good, and extended over vulgar fractions; grammar and geography were fair; the teacher had been doing well. At East End School, I found the register a model for neatness and accuracy; School was however more elementary than it should be; and scholars were not well supplied with school requisites; in a school, of which the master is a superior penman, altogether too few were writing on copy-books, in other things parents needed stirring up. At Bird Island Cove I was gratified with the general appearance of the school, which had commenced since my previous visitation; the teacher had devoted himself diligently to his work; the attendance was large and the scholars had made good progress. At Newman's Cove I was pleased with recent improvements on school building, and having missed the scholars through a misunderstanding, I embraced the opportunity of addressing the parents on various matters pertaining to education; this Board is possessed of superior school-houses and has things in pretty good shape, but needs additional maps, &c.

#### FOGO DISTRICT.

I was pleased with certain changes effected in the school-house which had made it very much better adapted to the work

of the school, and added to the convenience and comfort of the scholars; the condition of the school also proved on examination to be satisfactory; the mistress is devoted to her work, and as she is anxious to improve is likely to become more efficient from year to year. I was glad to assist in the re-organization of the school at Change Islands under a trained mistress, who had just arrived from the Training School. The new school-house, the intelligence and aptness to learn of the children, the interest taken in the school by the parents and members of the Board, and the efficiency of the mistress, lead me to expect good results from this school.

#### TWILLINGATE DISTRICT.

TWILLINGATE NORTH.—Sixty-nine were present; register had been neatly kept; organization was good; scholars sang nicely and were well acquainted with ordinary school drill; reading of first class was not extra, but of second was better in proportion; spelling and dictation were fair; geography was pretty good, and English grammar better; arithmetic in compound rules was middling; altogether the result of my first inspection proved quite satisfactory; both teacher and pupils are likely to improve. At Twillingate, Durell's Arm, sixty-nine were present; the organization and discipline of this school were very good; the teacher had been diligent, and had manifested a very laudable ambition to promote the welfare of his scholars. In the several classes and subjects I found much to commend, and occasionally something to suggest for future improvement, but as a whole, this school, like the above, passed my first inspection quite satisfactorily. At Little Harbor school had been open only about a fortnight, under a mistress from the Training School, but she had got things wonderfully into order. Organization met my cordial approval. Two nice school songs had been learned. Scholars had been taught to act and move in school as directed by motions of the mistress. One piece read and another recited, showed already the good of systematic training, and everything encouraged the hope that this school would be very successful.

#### MORETON'S HARBOR DISTRICT.

At Moreton's Harbour 62 scholars were present. Classes in R. R's, 4 and 3, read very fairly, and did very well in spelling and dictation; others transcribed well. In other subjects

classes passed with moderate satisfaction. The teacher is devoted to his work, and painstaking in his efforts. At Tizzard's Harbour 28 were present; school house is not completely finished. This school is yet elementary. The master had got to teach in R. R. cards, primers and lower books of R. R. series very well. His first class used a book *unapproved*, and reading was faulty in style and pronunciation; spelling, both oral and written, was very good, but the right use of stops and capital letters was not known. The teacher is industrious, but his education is rather defective. At Exploits a whole day was devoted to the examination of the school, and I am pleased to state that I had ample proof of the diligence and capacity of the teacher, and was favourably impressed with the progress of the pupils during the year. First class in R. R. 5, read correctly and intelligently, but might improve in expression; spelling and dictation were very good; geography was very creditable; but grammar and arithmetic were only about average; reading and spelling in R. R. 3 and 2 were good; and in multiplication table, pupils belonging to these classes, had been well drilled; copy-books were clean and fairly written, but all were not of approved series. Altogether, this school is efficient, and the master doing good service.

#### NOTRE DAME BAY NORTH DISTRICT.

At Little Bay Island I was pleased with school-house, scholars and teacher; and a number of visitors present during the examination expressed similar satisfaction. The desks, blackboards, maps, &c., afford great facilities for the business of the school. Fifty-four scholars were present, who sang and marched very well, and were under excellent discipline. All did fairly, at least giving promise that this school, if going forward as last year, will take a good grade before long. At Ward's Harbor school had been in operation only two months, but it showed it had had a superior and devoted teacher, who, having been sent to organize the school and put things into working order, had been very successful in doing so. At North West Arm 26 were present. I was much pleased with the appearance and condition of this school, after having been but one year in operation. The mistress had maintained first-rate discipline, and had pursued a systematic and effective course of instruction, which had produced excellent results in all her classes. At Harry's Harbour, Nipper's Harbour, and Indian

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Burying Place I addressed the inhabitants respecting the importance of education ; and by commending to them the plans of their zealous chairman, and appealing to them for co-operation, succeeded in securing arrangements which have since led to the opening of a school in each of these places. From the above it will appear, that in this important and extensive District, in which educational progress was retarded for a time by circumstances over which the Board had no control, a state of things exists which can be reported as highly encouraging.

From the details presented in the preceding notes of Visitation and Inspection, as also from the numerous facts embodied in previous pages of this Report, I confidently cherish the hope that Your Excellency will agree with me in thinking, that the Public Schools under my superintendence made important and gratifying progress during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

GEORGE S. MILLIGAN,

*Sup't of Methodist Schools.*

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**No. 3.****REPORT****Upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for  
the year 1878.**

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Our School operations for the year 1878 are very satisfactory; they compare favourably with those of the previous year, and, on the whole, are very encouraging.

As will be seen from my Report, a large amount of work has been done in the erection of school-houses. Considerable improvement in the erection of porches, painting, &c., have also been carried out. School furniture has been supplied to some extent, and other school requisites, such as blackboards and maps, have been largely increased—the latter more than 30 and the former 200 per cent. since last Report.

The statistics furnished by the School Returns also show good progress making by the pupils attending these schools.

An increase is shown in the number learning the higher subjects taught, the increase in some matters being considerable.

**SCHOOL RETURNS.**

A large number of the teachers failed to furnish their Returns this year. This neglect is quite unpardonable, and should not be overlooked by the Chairmen. As the statistics furnished by these returns are very essential, it ought not to be permitted that a few teachers should, by their neglect, to some extent annually impair their value in guiding us to a full and correct estimate of the work performed.

The very imperfect manner, too, in which some teachers fill up these returns also calls for revision, with a view to fuller and more correct information in the future.

It may be difficult in some cases to find correctly "the number of children of the denomination in the settlement," but such items as "the school accommodation," "the number of days school was held during the year," "the average attendance," &c., &c., which are frequently omitted, admit of no excuse.

I called attention to these matters last year, and as I find it has failed to produce the needed reform, I would respectfully request of the chairmen to look over the returns furnished from their own District and to call any teacher to account who has either neglected furnishing his returns or who has supplied it without giving all the required information with respect to his school.

The teachers must not plead in excuse the not having received the printed form; this may happen in a few cases, but the teacher has always the form in my Reports, and can easily furnish it from them.

### STATISTICS.

No. of Schools.	150
No. of Returns furnished.	112
No. of Pupils on Registers.	5878
Average daily attendance.	*3160
Percentage of attendances.	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. Visits by Members of Boards.	400
No. Visits by School Visitors.	324
Standard I.	†1684
Standard II.	2227
Standard III.	1627
Standard IV.	290
Standard V.	6
On Slates.	1699
On Copy-books.	1964
Composition.	615
Standards II & III.	1733
Standard IV.	757
Standard V.	383
Standards III & IV.	744
Standard V.	245
Standards III & IV.	700
Standard V.	169
History.	165
Book-keeping.	20
Mensuration.	18
Geometry.	9
Navigation.	22
Algebra.	2
Square feet of blackboard in School.	176
No of maps in School.	212
Other apparatus.	4

The number of School Returns furnished this year is less by 18 than those of the previous year.

Notwithstanding this reduction, an increase is shown as compared with last year in the number writing on copy-books,

\* The average attendance not given in 6 Returns.

† Forty-four pupils not classed in reading.

cyphering in the advanced rules, and in geography and grammar. In the two latter subjects a large increase is shown, and a considerable advance also appears in the higher standards of reading.

1657 of the pupils attending school are under 7 years of age, 2907 are between 7 and 12, and 1314 over 12. The boys number 3530, and the girls 2348.

The average number of days the schools were in operation in the 100 furnishing that information, was 223.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The improvements accomplished on the school-houses, as well as the large number of new erections that I have been enabled to chronicle, is very satisfactory.

Eighty-one School Returns furnish information with regard to school accommodation, and from these it would appear that in these 81 settlements school-room was provided for 4944 pupils. The number on the Registers of the 81 schools was 4685.

Some of the schools visited were not sufficiently provided with school furniture—a few might be said to be quite unprovided.

In many cases, too, the desks supplied are not at all suitable, and as it is very desirable that an improvement in this matter should take place, I trust that in all future operations in this respect a more suitable style will be adopted.

#### FINANCIAL.

Total income of Boards from all sources, \$26,622.31; paid to teachers, \$17,434.26; building and purchase of sites, \$3,629.15; repairs, \$2,353.81; incidentals, \$336.56; purchase of books and maps, \$1,202.01; paid secretaries, \$290.00. Total expenditure, \$26,085.69. Overdrawn balance, \$520.52. Balance on hands of chairmen, \$4,045.09.

Five chairmen return \$128.71, received from sale of books to pupils.

I have a similar complaint to make with respect to these Returns to that made last year, namely, the late period at which I receive some of them, and also the imperfect manner in which a few chairmen supply them.

I am compelled, therefore, to inform the chairmen that the Act with regard to this matter will be strictly enforced in the future, and that I will not receive any Financial Statement unless supplied in the printed form with which they will be furnished.

Some progress had been made in the grading of schools and granting of certificates to teachers, both of which important matters will receive further attention next year.

The amount of fees returned, as received by teachers this year, is only \$250.00

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,  
*Sup't Roman Catholic Schools.*

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**REPORT.**

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**DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA WEST.**

The school accommodation in this District has been very much extended and improved. A neatly furnished school-house has been erected at St. Kyran's, and in a more central position than the old one. The Isle of Valen, Anne's Cove, and Presque school-houses, have each received some needed repairing. A fine commodious school-house was in course of erection at the time of my visit at Merasheen, and I have lately received a communication from the Rev. chairman stating that it was then completed and capable of accommodating one hundred children.

The St. Kyran's school-room was furnished with 6 desks, a map of the world, and of Newfoundland. The school-room at Presque had also been provided with desks, and all the schools were well supplied with books and stationery.

The eight schools of this District have a daily attendance of about 170 pupils. They are conducted by seven female and one male teacher, two of the former being new appointments.

Although the children I found attending these schools were not far advanced, I noticed a great improvement in general, owing no doubt in a great degree to the liberal supply of books, which permitted of a better style of teaching, the beneficial results of which were manifesting themselves.

**DISTRICT OF LITTLE PLACENTIA.**

The seven schools of this District were in operation the past year, with a daily attendance of about 180 pupils.

The Red Island school-house is fully supplied with desks and forms, and also with new stove and funnel. The Ram's Island school-house has been painted, and furnished with desks and forms, and also with new stove and funnel. Two small school-houses have been erected at Long Harbor, necessitated by the difficulty of communication between the several por-

tions of the settlement. One of the houses not yet completed, and both were chiefly erected by the inhabitants themselves. Some improvements have been effected in the Fox Harbor school-house, but it yet needs painting and the roof tarring. A small school-room has been erected at Mussel Harbor, but not yet completed; this school-house has also been built mainly by the inhabitants of the settlement. The Board intended expending £5 towards its completion during the Fall. Placentia and Marquese school-houses are in good repair, and furnished with desks and forms.

Some progress has been made in providing these schools with books, but some of the teachers complained of the difficulty they experienced in getting the parents of the pupils to purchase these books.

Of the 300 pupils entered on the books of these schools, 90 are reading in the advanced classes, 80 writing on paper, 35 in advanced rules of arithmetic, and 25 in geography and grammar. The schools, in general, are fairly conducted.

#### DISTRICT OF GREAT PLACENTIA.

The six schools of this District secured the past year a daily attendance of 190 pupils. The number on Registers is 300, of whom 130 are reading in advanced class books, 80 writing on paper, 40 cyphering in advanced rules, and 50 learning geography and grammar.

The school-house at Great Placentia has been painted inside and out, the roof tarred, and the out-offices also painted.

Some progress has been made towards completing the North East school-house. It has been also furnished with four neat desks and forms, the latter being reversible.

The repairs needed on the South East school-house were also nearly completed. The additional window that I recommended was ready for insertion, and the pickets for fencing round the school-house were on the ground. This school-room has also been furnished with four desks and reversible forms.

The school-room at Point Verd has been partially ceiled. It has also been furnished with four desks and forms similar to those supplied to the last two schools.

The school at Placentia appeared to be making but moderate progress. I have not been furnished with the School Return by the teacher of this school, and this is the second year that it has been neglected.

The South East, North East, and Point Verd schools showed, as usual, the good results of a careful tuition, more especially the Point Verd school, where very young children showed a knowledge of the subjects taught, so thorough that nothing short of the most painstaking tuition could secure.

The schools were not as well supplied with books, &c., as I found them on former visits.

#### DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

The six principal schools of this District had a daily attendance for the year of 140, there being 240 on Registers. Of the latter number 50 were reading from advanced class books, 46 writing on paper, 20 cyphering in advanced rules, and 30 learning geography and grammar.

There are a few small schools outside this enumeration which are but occasionally in operation.

A school-house, so much needed, has been erected and completed at Holyrood; and the two school-houses North and South Side of Salmonier have been put in a satisfactory state with respect to accommodation and comfort, and each school is also provided with a blackboard and five maps.

The Gasker's and River-head school-houses will, I trust, next receive the attention of the chairman in those matters they need so much, and the rooms also be provided with school furniture.

The schools are pretty much in the same state as when last reported, with the exception of the school North Side of Salmonier. The teacher of this school having died last Summer, a female teacher was appointed in the Fall. In a communication which I received lately from the Rev. J. J. St. John, she is spoken of in the highest terms as to her qualifications and close attention to the duties of her position.

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 DISTRICTS OF BAY BULLS AND FERRYLAND.

When I visited the schools of these two Districts in the month of August, I found them nearly all closed, in consequence of the teachers having taken their summer vacation.

The only schools I was enabled to see were—the Ferryland school, conducted at present by a trained teacher from St. Bonaventure's College, in whose hands, I believe, the school will be much improved;—the Caplin Bay school, at present held in the new Chapel erected there, and for the summer months the removal of the school is much to the advantage of the children; the female school at Cape Broyle, which continues to be well conducted, the mode of tuition being good and the progress satisfactory; the Bay Bulls school, in which 53 boys were present at examination, which was gone through very creditably.

I was enabled to visit the school-room at Mobile and Toad's Cove and examine the copy and entering books of the pupils, of which there were a large number in each school, and generally very well kept. Some of the children cyphering in advanced rules were stated to be very young.

I did not visit the Renews District, as the schools were closed there also.

The cause of failure of my visitation to these Districts may justly be attributed to the neglect of chairmen, in not responding to my twice repeated request, in previous Reports, to be informed as to the time and duration of the summer vacation in each District.

Nearly all the schools in the Bay Bulls District have been supplied with neatly finished water-closets.

There are four School Returns not furnished from these two Districts. The Returns from the Renews District give the average attendance 152, the number on Registers 190, and of these 42 are reading from advanced class books, 63 writing on paper, 50 cyphering in advanced rules, and 80 in geography and grammar.

## DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The daily attendance to the nine schools of this District the past year was 352, the number on Registers being 730, and



of these, 189 were reading from advanced class books, 196 writing on paper, 123 cyphering in advanced rules, and 87 learning geography and grammar.

The school-houses of this District have been put in a thorough state of repair. The new school-house at Collier's has been completed. Porches have been built to the school-houses that needed them, and neatly-finished water-closets have also been supplied to them all.

The schools were all in operation during the year, and each exhibited the degree of success accorded it in previous Reports.

Some of these schools would require a further supply of books.

#### DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

The daily attendance to the schools of this District has increased 12 per cent. over last year's attendance.

Brigus school, where this increased attendance has chiefly taken place, is well conducted, and shows satisfactory results.

Bay Roberts school does not show so favorably as formerly, and there has been some irregularities and neglect on the part of the teacher the past summer which I trust will not be repeated.

The other four schools of the District are carefully attended to by the teachers, and are tolerably successful.

A school-house is about being built at Burnt Head, the materials for which are already purchased.

#### DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR.

The Spaniard's Bay school is now in the charge of Miss Lynch, daughter of former teacher. The peculiar requirements of a school attended chiefly by very young children, as this school is, are more likely to be met by a female teacher, and in the increased attendance and improvement in other matters since she took charge, there is much to confirm that opinion.

The River-head school has fully realized the results I anticipated for it under the management of its present teacher. The school is well organised, and thorough discipline and

method fully carried out. The copy and entering books, as well as the examination of classes, were very satisfactory.

The two female schools at River-head appear to be conferring, in an humble way, the benefits of education to the young females of that locality.

The St. Patrick's and Carbonear schools secure a good attendance, and the pupils attending have an opportunity afforded them of acquiring a sound and varied English education; in addition to which, Latin, French, and Spanish are taught at Mr. Mackey's school.

The average attendance to the school South Side of Carbonear is very small as compared with the number on Register, being very little over one-fourth; and this, no doubt, accounts for the pupils I find attending not being as far advanced as I would expect from the teaching of Mr. O'Keefe.

The school-house at Feather Point being in a very unsuitable position, is about being removed.

The other three schools of these two Districts are of the same elementary character as represented in previous Reports.

The average attendance to the eight schools furnishing Returns is 303, the number on books being 705. Of these, 272 are reading from advanced class books, 328 writing on paper, 201 cyphering in advanced rules, and 205 in geography and grammar.

#### DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERD.

The school at Broad Cove is furnished with desks, forms, and tablets. The school is quite elementary—14 present. The house is in good repair.

The attendance to the Northern Bay school is very irregular, and there is very little evidence of any improvement taking place.

Western Bay school has a better attendance, and the progress appears to be fair.

The Job's Cove school was closed in consequence of the illness of the teacher; and since I left the District I have been informed that he died, and that the teacher of the Northern Bay school has been appointed in his place. As the latter re-

sides at Job's Cove and had to walk each day a distance of three miles to Northern Bay while teacher of that school, the change is a very necessary one; and as a competent female teacher, resident at Northern Bay, has been appointed to that school, the arrangement will be likely to benefit both schools.

The few children attending the Low Point school are, I believe, carefully attended to by their teacher.

The Bay-de-Verd school has a good attendance, and appears to be well conducted. The writing and entering books showed a progressive improvement, and the large number that were in advanced classes was very creditable. The room is furnished with blackboard and six maps.

Four of the school-houses of this District being erected on piles, require to have stone walls built under them, not alone for appearance sake, but also to secure the safety of the buildings, which were in a dangerous position from the rotten state of the piles supporting them.

I brought this matter under the notice of the Chairman, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Carfagnini, pointing to the Bay-de-Verd school-house as most needing this improvement, as the floor is from 4 to 5 feet from the ground, and I have lately been informed by His Lordship that that work has since been thoroughly performed.

Another matter which I also brought under the notice of His Lordship, and which I am sure will receive the earliest possible attention, was the desirability of having a fence of pickets or palings put round these school-houses, to remove that desolate appearance which they exhibit, as well as to protect them from injury from cattle.

The five School Returns furnished give the average attendance 135, number on Registers 224, reading from advanced class books 78, writing on paper 89, cyphering in advanced rules 37, and learning geography and grammar, 14.

#### DISTRICT OF TRINITY.

The Trinity school, now in the charge of a trained teacher from St. Bonaventure's College, is well conducted and rapidly improving under his management.

The 20 children I found attending the Ragged Harbor school were fairly advanced for their age; writing was very good, attendance fair.

The Catalina school showed tolerable progress making, with the exception of arithmetic, in which pupils were somewhat deficient.

The Ragged Harbor and Catalina school-houses require to have fences put round them; they are also unprovided with water-closets. A supply of books is also needed.

#### DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA.

The young children present at the Bonavista school were fairly instructed in the elementary subjects taught, and the writing was very good for young children.

The Knight's Cove school appears to be fairly conducted. Children present were very well instructed in subjects taught, definitions of geography and grammar being very correct.

The Sancroix school is well conducted, and the children attending well advanced and with correct knowledge of subjects learning. Present, 50.

King's Cove school, at present in the charge of a trained teacher from St. Bonaventure's College, is very successfully conducted. Mr. Hanrahan, its present teacher, is a person of some attainments, and possessed of singular aptitude for teaching. It is then scarcely necessary to say that the school is much improved and the pupils rapidly advancing under his tuition.

Among his pupils, when I visited the school, were five female teachers belonging to the District, whose schools were closed for a few months to permit some necessary repairs and improvements to be effected on the school-houses, and the chairman, Rev. Wm. Veitch, very wisely compelled them to attend Mr. Hanrahan's school during that time, to avail of his instructions with a view to the future efficiency of their own schools. An opportunity was also afforded them of learning music and singing.

The following is a summary of the school erections and other improvements carried out since last Report of these schools :—

A house has been purchased at Burnt Island, which needs some alterations to fit it for a school-house.

A commodious school-house has been completed at Cottler's Island, and furnished with desks, forms, and a stove. A water-closet is also attached.

One school-house completed and one in course of erection at Trinity. The school-house at Red Cliff Island has been moved to Tittle Cove, and painted, the school at Open Hall being for the present held in a dwelling-house.

A wall has been built underneath the school-house at Plate Cove, and the house painted.

The school-house at Indian Arm is nearly completed, and there is one in course of erection at Sweet Bay.

The nine School Returns furnished give the average attendance to these schools at 200, number on Registers being 418. Of these latter, 142 are reading from advanced class-books, 113 writing on paper, 94 cyphering in advanced rules, and 70 learning geography and grammar.

#### DISTRICTS NOT VISITED.

The statistics furnished by the 23 School Returns from the St. John's District, are—

Number on Registers 1,116, average attendance 593, reading from advanced class books 371, writing on copy-books 329, cyphering in advanced rules 231, geography and grammar 140.

In the Trepassey District, three schools. Number on Registers 125. Average attendance not given by one of the teachers. Reading 51, writing 46, cyphering 10, geography and grammar 14.

The five Returns from the District of Fogo give number on Registers 238, average attendance 159, reading 97, writing 83, cyphering 44, and geography and grammar 40.

There are four School Returns not furnished from the Burin District.

### Financial Statement of Roman Catholic

Districts.	Balances on hands from previous year.		Grant for general educational purposes.		Grant for books.		Received from sale of books.		Income from other sources.		Total Income for the year.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1 Fortune Bay .....			620	71							620	71
2 Burin .....	329	38	1238	14							1567	52
3 Placentia West .....	1099	80	773	88							1873	68
4 Little Placentia .....	152	20	679	40	10	00	8	00	100	00	949	60
5 Great Placentia .....	542	66	703	67	*						1246	33
6 St. Mary's .....	439	00	802	94							1241	94
7 Trepassey .....	154	17	295	60							449	77
8 Renews .....			746	32			100	00			846	32
9 Ferryland .....	221	25	698	73							919	98
10 Bay Bulls .....	5	79	1099	07	20	00	8	00			1132	86
11 St. John's .....	1743	22	5227	13					†1535	01	8505	36
12 Harbor Main .....	494	45	1880	22					1221	24	3595	91
13 Brigus .....			1076	88					‡130	75	1207	63
14 Harbor Grace .....			3081	87							3081	87
15 Trinity North .....			321	00					209	52	530	52
16 Bonavista South .....			§820	00			8	51	271	34	1099	85
17 Bonavista North .....	43	75	231	54			4	20	75	18	354	67
18 Fogo .....	374	92	443	80							818	72
19 Twillingate .....	216	60	362	47							579	07

No. 5.—\* The grant for books not drawn.

No. 11.—† This includes \$1045 41c. for destitute places, and \$489 60c., amount lent for school erections from this fund last year and now refunded.

No. 13.—‡ This includes the annual amount received from the Harbor Main Board and a small overcharge last year on Teachers' Salaries.

No. 16.—§ The amount given under this head last year was \$835 40c., which is the correct amount, including the grant for books, &c.

**Boards for the year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Overdrawn balances of 1877.	Salaries to Teachers.	Amount paid Secretary.	Books and Maps, &c.	Incidentals, fuel, and insurance.	Repairs and Rents.	Purchase of sites and building of school-houses.	Total expenditure.	Overdrawn balances.	Balance on hand, July 1st, 1878.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
.....	620 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1216 00	.....	40 51	.....	2 89	.....	1259 40	.....	308 12
.....	610 00	.....	90 80	.....	512 00	.....	1212 80	.....	660 88
.....	630 00	.....	22 00	.....	.....	.....	652 00	.....	297 60
.....	688 00	.....	.....	.....	353 23	.....	1041 23	.....	205 10
.....	640 00	.....	13 00	.....	8 00	644 00	1305 00	63 06	.....
.....	256 00	.....	27 10	40 00	40 00	25 70	388 80	.....	60 97
.....	497 32	.....	101 20	.....	247 80	.....	846 32	.....	.....
.....	648 00	.....	19 00	*25 00	142 00	.....	834 00	.....	85 98
.....	780 00	.....	34 60	.....	60 00	280 00	1154 60	21 74	.....
.....	5756 73	120 00	541 20	88 40	515 13	.....	7021 46	.....	1483 90
.....	1264 00	.....	43 20	.....	.....	2093 04	3400 24	195 67	.....
.....	760 00	.....	.....	34 00	21 65	424 44	1315 38	107 75	.....
316 48	1996 00	170 00	32 69	110 44	217 32	.....	2872 93	.....	208 94
.....	360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	.....	170 52
37 84	774 50	.....	186 02	.....	233 79	.....	1232 15	132 30	.....
.....	182 00	.....	2 50	.....	.....	161 97	346 47	.....	8 20
.....	438 00	.....	35 14	38 72	.....	.....	511 87	.....	306 86
.....	318 00	.....	13 05	.....	.....	.....	331 05	.....	248 02

No. 9.—\* Law expenses.

**Pupil Teachers Training at St. Bonaventure's College, during the year 1878.**

Name.	Residence.	District Educated for.	Still in College.	Left.	Board of Examiners.
Thomas Hanrahan ...	King's Cove ... ..	Bonavista ... ..	...	Teaching at King's Cove.	Rev. Dr. Howley, J. G. Conroy, Esquire. The Superintendent of Education for the Denomination.
Thomas Edstrom ...	Blackhead, St. John's ...	St. John's, West ...	...	Teaching at Torbay.	
James Joy ... ..	Harbor Main ... ..	Harbor Main ... ..	"		
William Kilfoy ... ..	Harbor Grace... ..	Harbor Grace... ..	"		
Ambrose Dower... ..	Tilton Harbor... ..	Twillingate ... ..	"		
Patrick O'Brien ... ..	Witless Bay ... ..	Witless Bay ... ..	"		
Richard Dooling... ..	St. John's ... ..	St. John's ... ..	"		
Denis Cantwell ... ..	Cape Spear ... ..	Fortune Bay ... ..	"		
William March ... ..	Northern Bay... ..	Bay-de-Verd ... ..	...	Left.	
John Lanton ... ..	King's Cove ... ..	Trinity ... ..	...	Teaching at Trinity.	
Joseph Murphy ... ..	Carbonear ... ..	Carbonear ... ..	"		



**Convent School Returns, for the year ending June  
30th, 1878.**

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on Books.	Average daily attendance.	Alphabet and Easy Lessons.	Reading.	Writing.	Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Drawing.	Needle-work.
St. John's... ..	400	340	100	280	260	270	260	260	65	100	270
Do. River-head	270	.....	50	220	220	220	120	120	120	50	120
Do. St. Bridget's	370	176	78	98	176	196	94	94	39		
Torbay ... ..	130	65	.....	55	45	45	30	30	.....	.....	30
Harbor Main ... ..	146	.....	.....	100	86	86	60	60	36	.....	86
Conception Harbor...	136	.....	.....	100	100	100	43	43	17	.....	97
Brigus ... ..	64	45	.....	40	45	45	30	30	12	.....	40
Witless Bay ... ..	140	90	.....	86	86	78	70	60	46	.....	72
Ferryland... ..	98	50	.....	48	48	48	35	35	22	.....	50
Renews ... ..	160	110	.....	90	86	86	58	58	24	.....	80
St. Mary's ... ..	63	45	.....	40	40	30	30	30	.....	.....	30
Placentia ... ..	76	60	.....	46	46	46	50	40	20	.....	46
Burin ... ..	54	38	.....	30	30	40	25	25	.....	.....	20
St. Lawrence ... ..	Not	furn	ishe	d.							
Harbor Briton... ..	50	36	.....	30	26	26	26	20	8	.....	26

Education Returns for the

Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Pupils.					Attendance.					No. of Visits by Members of Board.	No. of Visits by School Visitors.	
		Under 7.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of days School has been in operation during the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of average attendance as compared with No. on register.	No. of children of the denomination in the settlement from 5 to 15.			No. of Pupils for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.
Fortune Bay.	St. Jacques, English Har., Fox Cove, Great Jarvis, Miller's Passage Sagona,	No Returns												
Burin.	Lamaline .....	10	10	13	19	14	33	260	25	76	40			
	Lawn .....	22	34	4	25	35	60		45	75				
	St. Lawrence ...	16	30	14	60		60	280	40	66		40	15	
	Burin.....	9	20	9	38		38	242	18	47		60	8	
	Fox Cove .....	6	20	4	17	13	30	277	16	53				
	Beau Bois .....	12	12	3	14	13	27	264				35	5	
	Spanish Room, Marystown, Oderin, Rashoon,	No Returns												
Placentia West.	Petit Forte .....	No Return.												
	Paradise .....	17	21	18	28	28	56	279	28	50	56	50	10	
	Bona .....	5	6	4	7	8	15	*108	13	86			5	
	Presque .....	10	13	4	15	12	27	*123			30	30	1	
	Ann's Cove .....	No Return.												
	St. Kyran's .....	15	19	6	19	21	40		24	60	32	60	8	4
	Isle of Valen.....	8	12	7	14	13	27	170	10	37	36		1	
Merasheen .....	34	21	18	41	32	73	152	43	56		100			

\* For 6 months.

year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Ciphering.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.	
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.											
...	...	...	...	...	6	15	7	8	4	...	3	.....	7	...	1										
15	15	27	3	...	20	26	4	18	6	3	16	.....	16	...											
15	10	20	15	...	30	23	15	24	10	6	10	12	14	10	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	*
8	17	13	...	...	9	16	6	12	6	9	6	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2		
7	19	4	...	...	6	10	4	13	4	...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	7	5	...	...	10	9	.....	19	...	...	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
6	13	7	...	...	13	12	5	7	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	6	4	...	...	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	11	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	15	2	...	...	19	12	12	11	12	..	11	.....	11	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
18	9	...	...	...	7	4	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	22	18	...	...	21	9	10	21	.....	.....	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

\* 1 Pair of Globes. † Needlework.

Education Returns for the

Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Pupils.					Attendance.					No. of visits by Members of Board.	No. of Visits by School Visitors.	
		Under 7.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of days School has been in operation during the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of average attendance as compared with No. on Register.	No. of children of the denomination in the settlement from 5 to 15.			No. of Pupils for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.
Little Placentia.	Red Island .....	20	30	17	36	31	67	280	60	89	60	50	.....	6
	Ram's Island ...	14	16	...	13	17	30	275	25	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Long Harbor ...	6	9	5	10	10	20	.....	18	90	35	.....	.....	.....
	Mussel Harbor...	6	13	10	16	13	29	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fox Harbor .....	10	46	4	26	34	60	290	35	58	63	60	6	1
	Little Placentia ..	9	27	6	24	18	42	294	35	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marquise .....	20	16	25	29	32	61	260	23	37	.....	.....	4	.....
Great Placentia.	Great Placentia ..	No Return.					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North East Arm.	32	16	14	27	35	62	248	38	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South East Arm.	17	30	7	26	28	54	248	28	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Point Verd .....	13	27	10	26	24	50	260	25	50	37	.....	.....	.....
	St. Bride's .....	17	12	1	13	17	30	243	21	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Branch .....	16	26	9	25	26	51	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's.	Salmonier, N. Side	12	34	15	36	25	61	*74	35	57	90	70	.....	9
	Do. S. Side	20	22	6	28	20	48	280	30	62	54	60	1	19
	River-head .....	No Return.					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Mary's.....	8	21	6	35	...	35	260	9	26	48	60	.....	.....
	Gasker's .....	26	11	3	19	21	40	280	25	62	50	30	.....	.....
Holyrood .....	12	12	9	17	16	33	237	18	54	35	50	.....	.....	
Trepassey.	Trepassey .....	10	36	20	34	32	66	284	43	65	54	60	9	.....
	Daniel's Point ...	11	13	15	15	24	39	290	...	.....	31	21	12	20
	Portugal Cove ...	7	4	9	9	11	20	266	14	70	15	30	4	.....

\* 1 Quarter.

year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Cypher- ing.			Geogra- phy.		Gram- mar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
10	24	20	13	...	11	13	7	13	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
12	10	8	...	...	8	10	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	15	...	...	...	6	12	5	9	3	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	
6	14	9	...	...	12	6	...	5	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	
28	24	8	...	...	12	6	7	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	
17	20	5	...	...	24	7	6	6	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	
10	21	18	12	...	6	25	9	6	7	12	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	
16	18	28	...	...	37	16	25	18	8	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	2	
...	24	24	6	...	30	16	21	36	1	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	11	23	10	...	30	10	10	20	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	12	4	...	...	8	4	4	8	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
20	23	8	...	...	30	15	20	30	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	37	12	...	...	20	12	12	26	4	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	†16	5	
28	8	12	...	...	13	11	12	18	6	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	†16	5	
32	2	1	...	...	7	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	8	4	7	...	8	6	6	4	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	18	3	...	...	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	30	25	...	...	26	18	12	14	6	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8	16	15	...	...	9	18	5	7	4	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	4	11	...	...	4	10	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Needlework.

† Needlework and Singing.



year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Cypher- ing.			Geogra- phy.		Gram- mar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
20	20	10	10	...	15	20	.....	32	10	...	10	.....	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	12	6	...	...	12	12	.....	12	10	2	18	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	10	...	...	...	12	9	.....	12	8	2	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	8	10	...	...	11	10	.....	12	6	1	16	5	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	10	6	...	...	12	12	.....	14	6	5	12	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26	14	12	...	...	24	18	.....	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	18	21	...	...	16	24	13	13	16	8	16	.....	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*		
8	10	27	...	...	8	22	.....	16	9	6	12	.....	11	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	10	33	...	...	20	23	12	28	5	...	10	.....	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	25	17	...	...	12	17	24	6	8	10	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
...	33	17	...	...	5	25	.....	9	3	1	.....	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
36	14	...	...	...	20	24	.....	14	7	...	4	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		
15	30	11	5	...	19	37	4	30	16	7	26	13	19	7	10	2	2	1	3	1	...	4		

\* Needlework.

Education Returns for the

Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Pupils.					Attendance.							
		Under 7.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of days School has been in operation during the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of average attendance as compared with No. on Register.	No. of children of the denomination in the settlement from 5 to 15.	No. of Pupils for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	No. of Visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by School Visitors.
St. John's.	Gould's .....	8	22	14	17	27	44	275	23	52	49	80	1	3
	Petty Harbor ...	10	14	16	40	...	40	254	30	75	.....	60	2	...
	Do. (Female)	24	34	6	...	64	64	218	32	50	80	100	6	4
	Blackhead .....	14	15	13	21	22	43	270	35	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Freshwater .....	2	6	3	6	5	11	90	11	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kilbride .....	12	24	8	21	23	44	200	20	45	.....	.....	6	...
	Brookfield .....	12	20	10	22	20	42	208	16	38	.....	60	.....	.....
	St. Patrick's ...	54	90	53	197	...	197	106	103	52	.....	150	.....	.....
	Quidi Vidi .....	11	30	12	27	26	53	255	25	47	26	50	2	4
	Freshwater Road	11	12	3	19	7	26	243	14	54	.....	42	.....	.....
	Bally Haly .....	12	15	13	18	22	40	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lógy Bay .....	10	17	3	20	10	30	.....	23	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Outer Cove .....	7	29	12	25	23	48	255	27	56	65	60	.....	7
	Torbay .....	14	24	11	49	...	49	256	37	75	85	75	2	9
	Flat Rock .....	24	19	36	42	37	79	212	25	31	.....	50	2	12
	Pouch Cove.....	10	31	14	3	25	55	.....	26	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coady's Well ...	10	9	6	14	11	25	261	14	56	35	35	.....	12
	Major's Path ...	12	10	6	11	17	28	.....	26	92	25	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal Cove...	25	29	...	26	28	54	289	30	55	63	67	.....	15
	Belle Isle.....	9	23	10	20	22	42	216	19	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse Cove.....	No Return													
Steady Water...	12	9	6	13	14	27	278	17	63	35	30	5	...	
Topsail .....	6	23	5	18	16	34	246	20	58	42	50	6	9	
Kelligrews .....	12	20	9	20	2	41	270	20	49	46	40	1	12	



year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Cypher- ing.			Geogra- phy.		Gram- mar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other Apparatus.
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.										
3	24	17	...	...	7	19	13	12	4	8	10	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
14	18	8	...	...	10	18	4	16	8	...	4	.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
16	20	18	10	...	20	15	6	9	7	6	10	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
14	15	14	...	...	7	12	6	7	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	24	8	...	...	24	12	6	15	7	3	12	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
15	20	7	...	...	8	8	.....	6	2	2	4	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
44	77	70	6	...	30	60	8	50	20	25	32	15	32	15	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
...	23	21	9	...	16	24	9	17	15	...	.....	.....	9	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	*	3		
9	15	2	...	...	...	3	.....	2	3	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	16	12	...	...	10	18	5	10	10	8	.....	2	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	18	5	...	...	7	9	2	1	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	24	12	...	...	6	23	8	17	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	24	14	...	...	7	9	.....	2	...	3	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
9	22	34	14	...	21	10	10	19	3	3	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	16	17	10	...	14	18	.....	10	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	10	3	...	...	4	6	4	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	14	8	...	...	4	6	.....	4	2	...	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	18	21	...	...	27	17	.....	17	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
14	23	5	...	...	14	7	4	10	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	7	7	...	...	5	11	8	...	5	6	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	12	8	...	...	11	12	6	12	8	...	6	6	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	
20	10	11	...	...	12	8	8	12	6	4	8	.....	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*	.....	

\* Needlework.

Education Returns for the

Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Pupils.					Attendance.					No. of Visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by School Visitors.	
		Under 7.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of days School has been in operation during the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of average attendance as compared with No. on Register.	No. of children of the denomination in the settlement from 5 to 15.			No. of Pupils for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.
Harbor Main.	Holyrood.....	21	98	13	79	53	132	220	63	47	205	80	1	...
	Do. S. Side	24	33	8	33	32	65	240	40	61	.....	70	.....	.....
	Do. N. Side	13	18	9	20	20	40	242	20	50	.....	50	.....	.....
	Chapel's Cove...	34	25	4	28	35	63	.....	36	57	.....	70	2	...
	Harbor Main ...	36	45	8	89	...	89	267	50	56	.....	90	10	...
	Salmon Cove ...	46	52	5	59	44	103	237	39	38	.....	55	2	...
	Conception Har.	28	62	4	94	...	94	241	51	54	170	100	2	...
	Bacon Cove.....	34	10	...	28	16	44	244	19	43	50	45	.....	.....
	Collier's .....	20	50	30	48	52	100	264	35	35	120	110	2	...
Brigus.	Turk's Gut .....	17	23	17	32	25	57	206	25	44	68	60	3	...
	Brigus .....	20	34	8	62	...	62	248	40	65	.....	60	16	6
	Cupid's .....	20	18	10	22	26	48	*63	21	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gould's Road ...	15	21	18	30	24	54	230	19	35	.....	60	.....	.....
	North River ...	24	34	17	36	39	75	239	40	53	110	60	5	...
	Bay Roberts ...	9	47	42	56	42	98	168	42	42	156	60	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.	Spaniard's Bay.	20	22	4	25	21	46	265	21	45	78	60	1	2
	Riverhead (boys)	12	60	19	91	...	91	165	43	47	.....	60	7	8
	Do. (Female)	7	18	10	9	26	35	212	22	62	.....	30	8	6
	Do. (Female)	5	36	19	...	60	60	230	30	50	.....	40	3	3
	St. Patrick's ...	12	74	40	126	...	126	220	44	35	.....	80	12	8
	Upper Is'd Cov Feather Point...	} No Returns.												
Mosquito .....	13	16	7	15	21	36	218	18	50	40	50	.....	.....	

\* 1 Quarter.

year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Cypher- ing.			Geogra- phy.		Gram- mar.											
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
30	39	45	18	...	20	36	9	36	4	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
19	25	21	...	...	17	19	8	17	10	6	10	8	9	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	3	
12	12	16	...	...	14	14	...	15	12	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	3	
30	20	13	...	...	15	10	...	14	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	3	
38	31	20	...	...	21	32	10	27	13	8	10	12	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	
18	73	12	...	...	33	19	...	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	24	10	...	...	60	25	12	40	16	2	30	...	30	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	6	
15	20	9	...	...	12	11	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	3	
30	45	25	...	...	45	30	10	10	25	15	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
11	18	28	...	...	16	18	...	17	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	26	12	4	...	18	26	6	18	10	6	6	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	6	
16	20	12	...	...	15	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	15	...	...	16	24	10	25	15	...	15	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	
26	30	19	...	...	12	24	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	
20	51	20	7	...	13	40	13	31	23	20	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
18	24	4	...	...	6	9	...	15	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
12	47	32	...	...	12	51	18	32	23	17	19	12	8	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	10	12	
5	24	6	...	...	9	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	10	42	...	...	16	30	...	10	14	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	39	45	20	...	24	70	30	28	30	26	30	20	30	12	...	...	4	...	8	1	...	9	12	
9	7	20	...	...	9	17	...	9	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Needlework.

**Education Returns for the**

Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Pupils.					Attendance.								
		Under 7.	Between 7 & 12.		Over 12.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of days School has been in operation during the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Percentage of average attendance as compared with No. on Register.	No. of children of the denomination in the settlement from 5 to 15.	No. of Pupils for whom suitable accommodation in school is provided.	No. visits by Members of Board.	No. visits by School Visitors.
Carbonear.	Carbonear .....	26	84	47	157	...	157	230	70	44	260	130	4	45	
	Do. S. Side	13	45	45	103	...	103	203	28	27	.....	100	5	...	
	Crocker's Cove...	No	R		e		t		u		r		n		
Bay-de-Verd.	Broad Cove .....	10	25	15	29	21	50	207	21	42	.....	45	.....	...	
	Western Bay.....	11	28	9	26	22	48	241	24	50	98	60	.....	...	
	Northern Bay ...	5	40	14	29	30	59	172	34	57	80	50	.....	2	
	Low Point.....	5	7	3	8	7	15	283	11	73	.....	40	.....	...	
	Bay-de-Verd .....	13	23	16	29	23	52	264	45	86	.....	48	1	...	
Trinity.	Turk's Cove, Trinity, Ragged Harbor...	No		R		e		t		u		r		n	
	Catalina .....	16	34	18	32	36	68	270	29	42	63	40	2	...	
Bonavista.	Bonavista .....	No	R		e		t		u		r		n		
	King's Cove .....	10	43	27	40	40	80	278	35	43	86	40	20	...	
	Knight's Cove ...	10	20	10	18	22	40	241	20	50	60	60	33	8	
	St. Croix .....	15	45	20	38	42	80	285	26	32	120	90	20	4	
	Open Hall.....	18	14	2	17	17	34	283	18	52	40	35	6	...	
	Tickle Cove .....	10	20	10	24	16	40	178	20	50	40	40	11	6	
	Plate Cove.....	6	25	10	20	21	41	269	21	51	60	50	10	5	
	Indian Arm .....	12	6	4	14	8	22	156	14	63	18	30	4	...	
	Burnt Island.....	14	14	12	22	18	40	182	21	52	40	40	8	5	
	Cottrel's Island...	10	21	10	22	19	41	225	24	58	60	60	5	5	

year ending the 30th June, 1878.

Reading.					Writing.			Ciphering.			Geography.		Grammar.		History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.	
Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Composition from dictation.	Standards II & III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.	Standards III & IV.	Standard V.											
9	8	2	50	10	6	27	85	24	57	24	16	24	20	8	15	4	4	3	2	4	...	*	...	20	†
16	50	27	10	...	18	55	.....	44	12	14	29	12	35	4	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	12	12		
24	18	8	...	...	13	20	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	
10	17	21	...	...	16	22	.....	30	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	
26	20	13	...	...	34	15	.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	
5	3	7	...	...	3	7	.....	10	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
10	13	21	8	...	17	25	.....	13	29	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
10	25	33	...	...	20	28	3	30	16	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†		
9	38	36	...	...	25	37	.....	23	16	5	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†		
12	6	20	42	...	12	30	25	30	20	10	20	6	24	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	10	3	
16	17	7	...	...	11	14	13	8	10	9	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
30	27	23	...	...	28	22	12	32	3	15	4	10	4	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	
18	8	8	...	...	8	5	.....	10	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†		
18	12	10	...	...	12	10	10	8	12	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	12	12	...	...	9	12	7	7	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§	...	1	
15	4	3	...	...	6	4	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	10	9	...	...	21	9	5	20	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§		
22	11	8	...	...	14	7	.....	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	

\* 6 Learning Latin, 8 French, and 4 Spanish.

† 1 pair Globes,

‡ Needlework.

§ Singing.



**Year ending the 30th June, 1878.**

Reading.	Writing.		Cyphe- ring.	Geogra- phy.	Gram- mar.	History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other subjects, if taught.	Square ft. of blackboard in School.	No. of Maps in School.	Other apparatus.
	On Slates.	On Paper.													
Standard I.															
Standard II.															
Standard III.															
Standard IV.															
Standard V.															
On Slates.	14	40	12	20	11	23	14	23	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
On Paper.	17	8	...	3	3	...	1	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
Composition from dictation.															
Standards II & III.															
Standard IV.															
Standard V.															
Standards III & IV.															
Standard V.															
Standards III & IV.															
Standard V.															
History.															
Book-keeping.															
Mensuration.															
Geometry.															
Navigation.															
Algebra.															
Other subjects, if taught.															
Square ft. of blackboard in School.													* 20		
No. of Maps in School.															6
Other apparatus.															

\* Needlework and Singing.

† Singing.

WDM NHOL

(bongiz)

CHAUNAE SCHOOL

glatoronon edr

ANR. D. QAWAE

Yretaror hinofoj

Windol, hmo

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including names like 'WDM NHOL' and '(bongiz)'. There are also some faint, illegible markings and possibly a date or reference number.

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**No. 4.****Report of the Harbor Grace Grammar School, 1878.**

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[COPY.]

HARBOR GRACE,  
15th January, 1879. }

SIR,—

I take leave to transmit you, for the information of the Government, the Annual Reports and Accounts of the Harbor Grace Grammar School for the past year, 1878, and have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the continued progress of that Institution, to the general satisfaction of the Commissioners and of the Public.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN MUNN,  
*Chairman.*

The Honorable  
EDWARD D. SHEA,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Saint John's.



HARBOR GRACE,  
January 9th, 1879. }

The Annual Meeting of the Commissioners of the Harbor Grace Grammar School was held this day in the Committee Room of the Literary Institute.

## PRESENT :

Captain JOHN RYAN,  
MARK PARSONS,

T. R. BENNETT,  
H. W. TRAPNELL,

And JOHN MUNN, *Chairman.*

The Principal's Report, for the past year, was read and adopted. The sum of Five Pounds, currency, was voted Luke Fallon for his services in instructing the pupils in Latin during the summer months. The Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the past year was examined and found correct. The meeting then adjourned to finish the business at another sitting.

(Signed,) JOHN MUNN,  
*Chairman.*

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TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HARBOR GRACE  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby submit for your consideration the School Report for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

During the year 53 pupils have attended the Institution, Number the first quarter, 47; the second, 44; the third, 39; the fourth, 36; an average of 41.5 per quarter. Ten new pupils were admitted and sixteen left for various employments.

Of the total of 53 enrolled, 12 studied Latin, 13 Spanish, 9 Practical Mathematics, 16 Elements of English Composition, and 37 Greek and Latin Derivations. With the exception of six who attended to perfect their knowledge of Arithmetic, all

have received instruction in English Grammar, including Parsing and Analysis; in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English History and Calisthenics.

The receipts for fees amounted to £32 15s. 0d. the first quarter; £28 19s. 7d. the second; £28 3s. 4d. the third; and £26 18s. 9d. the fourth; a total of £116 16s. 8d., which, with the balance from last year of £28 17s. 8d., and the annual Government Grant of £231, will bring the income for the year to £376 14s. 4d.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £329 13s. 3d., leaving a balance in favor of the School of £47 1s. 1d.

In the course of the year sundry repairs were effected, at a cost of about thirteen pounds. The Library also has been rendered more attractive and valuable by the addition of fifty new volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MUNN,  
*Principal.*

---

HARBOR GRACE, }  
Jan. 15th, 1879. }

The adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Harbor Grace Grammar School took place to-day, the following Members of the Board being present:—

PATRICK DEVEREUX,		T. R. BENNETT,
MARK PARSONS,		H. W. TRAPNELL,
JOHN MUNN, <i>Chairman.</i>		

The work of auditing the Accounts being completed, T. R. Bennett proposed that an increase of twenty-five pounds, cy., be made to the Principal's salary from the School Fees, which motion was unanimously carried.

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On the recommendation of the Principal that a text-book, styled the Chemistry of Common Things, be introduced into the School, it was proposed by Judge Bennett, and seconded by Mark Parsons, and

*Resolved*,—That the Principal be authorized to procure thirty copies of said book, and place them in the hands of the pupils free of charge.

JOHN MUNN,  
*Chairman.*

**Return of the Harbor Grace Grammar School,**

	Pupils, Ages, &c.					Attendance.					Pupil Teachers where admitted by Law.		
	Number under 10.	Number under 14.	Number above 14.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Pupils.	Grand total attendances by all Pupils per quarter.	Times School has been opened during quarter.	Average attendance of Pupils for the quarter.	No. admitted during each quarter.	No. left during each quarter.	Male.	Female.
1st Quarter ..	3	32	6	41	..	41	3833	108	35.5	6	..	..	..
2nd Quarter ..	3	35	9	47	..	47	4861	120	40.5	4	1	..	..
3rd Quarter ..	3	30	14	47	..	47	4868	118	41.25	5	2	..	..
4th Quarter ..	3	26	15	44	..	44	3538	97	36.5	2	7	..	..
Annual Statement	12	123	44	179	..	179	17100	443	153.75	17	10	..	..

**For the year ending June 30th, 1878.**

No. of examinations in the year.	
No. in Reading, Spelling and Dictation.	33
No. Writing on Copy-books.	41
No. in Drawing.	..
In Arithmetic.	41
In Mensuration.	11
In English Grammar.	40
In Composition and Elocution.	14
In History.	..
In Geography.	31
In Book Keeping.	15
In Geometry.	..
In Algebra.	..
In Navigation.	..
In Trigonometry.	3
In Natural History.	..
In French.	..
In German.	..
In Spanish.	15
In Latin.	11
In Greek.	..
1	43
..	41
..	41
1	158
..	41
..	41
1	179
..	47
..	47
1	179
..	44
..	44
1	16
..	47
..	47
1	179
..	10
..	10
1	39
..	42
..	42
1	164
..	13
..	13
1	59
..	41
..	41
1	82
..	32
..	32
1	145
..	14
..	14
1	29
..	..
..	..
1	..
..	..
..	..
1	23
..	9
..	9
1	..
..	..
..	..
1	55
..	13
..	13
1	45

**JAMES MUNN,**  
*Principal.*

## EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

## SCHEDULE A.

*Account of Income and Expenditure of the Harbor Grace Grammar School, for the year ending June 30th, 1878, shewing the amounts actually received and actually disbursed during the year.*

INCOME.	
1.—To balance in hand from previous year .....	
2.—To Legislative Grant for General Educational purposes .....	\$924 00
3.—To Grant for Books .....	
4.—To other Legislative appropriations.....	
5.—To Fees .....	483 77
6.—To voluntary contributions and donations .....	
7.—To income from other sources (J. Munn & Co.) ..	27 60
Total income for year .....	<u>1435 37</u>

EXPENDITURE.	
By balance on January 1st, 1878 (if overdrawn)	\$30 45
1.—By Salaries to Teachers:—	
Principal Munn .....	\$500
Drill Instructor Fallon .....	20
Late Principal Roddick, retiring allowance .....	500
	<u>\$1020 00</u>
By Salary to Secretary, if paid .....	40 00
2.—“ Books, Maps, &c. ....	134 77
3.—“ Incidental expenses—insurance fuel, light ..	64 37
4.—“ Repairs and Rents .....	30 14
5.—“ purchasing sites, and building School Houses.	
Total expenditure for year .....	<u>1319 73</u>
Balance on Dec. 31st, 1878, (if in hand).....	<u>\$115 64</u>

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true account of Income and Expenditure on account of Harbor Grace Grammar School, for the year ended June 30th, 1878.

Audited and found correct, this 15th day of January, 1879.

JOHN MUNN, *Chairman.*

T. R. BENNETT,  
H. W. TRAPNELL, } *Auditors.*

**No. 5.****Despatches relative to the Halifax Fisheries' Commission.***FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
March 11th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, copies of Correspondence with the Board of Treasury respecting the expenses of the Halifax Fishery Commission.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

*TREASURY TO FOREIGN OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

TREASURY,  
February, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and the correspondence enclosed therein, respecting the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries' Commission, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform the Earl of Derby that my Lords will be prepared to advance such sum as may



be necessary on this account from the Civil Contingencies Fund, in preference to taking a vote for the service, at all events for the present, as they are indisposed to assume that the Government of the United States will finally refuse to abide by the Award.

As far as my Lords can gather from the papers enclosed in your letter under reply, the amount which will have to be provided, (and which is to be ultimately payable from the Award,) is

Half Joint Expenses.....	\$12,017 42
Expenses of Great Britain and Canada ....	88,034 75
“ Newfoundland.....	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$112,052 17

or taking the dollar at 4s., about £22,410; but of this total, \$50,000 represent the share of Canada and Newfoundland in the expense of preparing and conducting the case. My Lords request that they may be informed whether the Secretary of State is of opinion that the whole sum of £22,410, as above stated, should be advanced from the Civil Contingencies, pending the payment of the Award, or whether he considers that the Colonies should be asked to advance their share; in the latter case the sum to be advanced would be £12,500, or thereabouts.

My Lords assume, that on payment of the Award, the amount of the expenditure incurred in connection with Mr. Rothery's mission and Mr. Ford's preliminary visit to Canada, will be transferred to the Exchequer as an extra Receipt on the Vote for Special Missions, &c., and that the cost of such reprint of the Proceedings of the Commission as may be considered necessary, will also be charged to the Award.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM LAW.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office.

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*FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE TREASURY.*

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[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
March 4th, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Letter received on the 25th ult., relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries' Commission, the half joint expenses to be shared between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain is correctly stated at \$12,017.42; as is that of the expenses of Great Britain and Canada at \$88,034.75; but the expenses of Newfoundland amount to a sum of \$13,731.63 as furnished by the Newfoundland Government in an account enclosed in Mr. Ford's Despatch, No. 44, of the 29th December, which was transmitted to you in my Letter of the 28th of January.

In the event of the Government of the United States finally refusing to abide by the Award, the sum that would have to be paid, half by the Imperial Government, and half by Canada and Newfoundland, would amount to a total of \$113,783.80, subject however to the settlement of a query contained in Mr. Ford's Despatch of 17th of December, as to whether the Imperial Government should bear half the charge incurred in the preparation of the Canadian case in 1873 and 1874, in view of the arrangement in this respect that was made between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, which was to the following effect:—“That Canada and Newfoundland were to bear “the expense of preparing their respective cases, and that the “Imperial Government would bear the expense of preparing “a Memorandum on the Headland Question; and that the ex- “pense of the Proceedings at Halifax should be shared between “the Imperial Government and the Colonies respectively.”

With regard to the expenses of Newfoundland, the sum of \$13,731.63 is shared between the Imperial and Colonial Exchequers; in the event of the Award being paid there can be no doubt that the whole of the expenses incurred by the

Imperial and Colonial Governments will be defrayed out of it. The simplest course to pursue would be to provide out of the Civil Contingencies' Fund, a sum of \$56,891.90, or half of the entire expense incurred, which is the utmost that the Imperial Exchequer can be called upon to bear. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your Letter, the Lords of the Treasury are right in assuming that on payment of the Award, the amount of the expenditure incurred in connection with Mr. Rothery's mission and Mr. Ford's preliminary visit to Canada will be transferred to the Exchequer as an extra Receipt on the Vote for Special Missions, &c., and that the cost of such reprint of the Proceedings of the Commission as may be considered necessary, will also be charged to the Award.

For convenience of reference I am to transmit printed copies of Mr. Ford's Despatches, No. 39, of the 17th of December, and No. 44, of the 29th of that month.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,

The Secretary  
to the Treasury.

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*COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

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[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 10.

DOWNING STREET,  
21st March, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch, No. 6, of the 14th of January last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a correspon-

dence with the Treasury, relating to the expenses of the Halifax Fisheries' Commission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*MR. BERGNE TO MR. FOSTER.*

[COPY.]

HALIFAX,  
November 30th, 1877. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you a Memorandum shewing the details of the expenditure incurred on account of the Halifax Commission, which is to be defrayed jointly by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States.

You will perceive that the balance now due from the United States is \$4,267.42, and I have the honor to request you to take steps for the payment of that sum to Mr. H. W. Johnson, the Agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada at Halifax, with whom I have left a receipt in duplicate for transmission to the United States Treasury Department.

I beg leave to add, that a formal Statement of the Account will be submitted to the Government of the United States after approval by the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. G. BERGNE.

Hon'ble D. FOSTER, &c., &c.

[COPY.]

## MEMORANDUM.

Expenses chargeable to Great Britain and United States .....	\$24,034 84	
Deduct one-half payable by United States—one-half payable by Great Britain.....	12,017 42	\$12,017 42
Expenses payable by Great Britain and Canada.....		88,034 75
Total expenses up to November 29th, 1877, chargeable against Award ..		<u>\$100,052 17</u>

Amount payable by United States .. \$12,017 42

LESS.

Cash paid Mr. Delfosse at Wash- ington .....	\$2000
Cash paid Mr. Bergne at Wash- ington .....	1250
Cash paid Judge Foster at Wash- ington .....	4500

7,750 00

Amount due from United States .... \$4,267 42

*THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Dec. 28th, 1877. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 17th August last, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, for His

Lordship's perusal, the accompanying Despatches from Mr. Ford, as marked in the margin, together with their enclosures, relative to the expenses of the Halifax Fisheries' Commission.

Lord Carnarvon will observe that the formal account of the expenses of the Commission has still to be rendered, but a general idea of the amount may be gathered from the papers now sent; and I am to request that you will state to His Lordship that Lord Derby would be glad to learn that, in his opinion, this amount is, under the circumstances, fair and reasonable. Lord Carnarvon will further observe that it is proposed that the Records of the Commission, which, as printed at Halifax, are very defective, should be reprinted at this Office, under the superintendence of Mr. Bergne, the Secretary to the late Commission, the expense of which, I am to request you to inform His Lordship, it is understood will amount to about seven hundred pounds; and should Lord Carnarvon concur in this proposed reprint, directions will be given for its being proceeded with forthwith. The cost would of course be ultimately defrayed from the Award, and would in the meantime be charged as part of the Contingent Expenses of the Commission.

I am to request that the enclosed papers, which are sent in original, may be returned to this Office, with your reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Foreign Office

Dec. 28th, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 17th August last, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his

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*MR. FORD TO THE EARL OF DERBY.*

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[COPY.]

No. 40.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Dec. 17th, 1877. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Lordship the complete Record of the Proceedings of the Halifax Commission, consisting of the following Documents, which have been delivered to me by the Secretary of the Commission.

1. A volume containing the Record of each day's proceedings, signed by the Commissioners, the Secretary, and the Agents.

2. The Appendices referred to in the Record, as enumerated in the enclosed List.

3. The solemn declaration made and subscribed in duplicate by the Commissioners at the commencement of the Proceedings.

4. The *Award*, signed in duplicate by Mr. Delfosse and Sir A. T. Galt, on the 23rd of November, and appended thereto the dissent signed by the Hon. E. H. Kellog.

With reference to the Appendices, I should observe that they have been arranged alphabetically in the order of their occurrence during the proceedings, and consist of printed copies of the various documents produced in support of the case on either side.

The volumes containing the oral evidence are certified by the Official short-hand Reporters; but, owing to the limited appliances for printing in Halifax, it was impossible to secure time for very complete revision before each day's evidence was printed off for the use of Counsel, and the type broken up to be available in printing further portions.

Various errata, therefore, occur, which have been corrected by the Reporters in manuscript in each of the certified copies; a printed list of errata being also made to accompany each volume for use in any subsequent edition.

I have also the honor to forward, herewith, for preservation in the Archives of the Foreign Office, a supply of extra printed copies of the Record and Appendices; but I should state that whilst there are more than the number mentioned in Lord Tenterden's Despatch to me of the 16th ultimo, (viz., twelve copies,) of all those documents which were printed at Halifax, there remains but a limited quantity of some of the Appendices, such as the British "Case" and the United States "Answer," and the United States "Brief," all of which were printed elsewhere, and in some instances in a different size and shape from the remainder of the papers.

It will, moreover, be necessary, in order to render practically useful the Index, which, as mentioned in my Despatch, No. 39, of this day's date, is being compiled by Prof. Hind, that the questions and answers in the oral evidence should be numbered on a plan arranged between him and Mr. Bergne.

For these reasons and from the fact that the printing done in Halifax is for the most part of a very inferior description, I venture to suggest that a complete reprint of the proceedings should be made in the Foreign Office, under the superintendence of Mr. Bergne. This would be available, not only for the Confidential Records of the Foreign and Colonial Departments, but also, should your Lordship so intend, for presentation to Parliament, as well as for supplying the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, each of which have requested to be furnished with fifty copies.

The expenses of making such a reprint would not be considerable, and would, I presume, be included in the Contingent expenses of the Halifax Commission, which will be chargeable to the Award.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

The Right Hon'ble

THE EARL OF DERBY, &c., &c., &c.



*MR. FORD TO THE EARL OF DERBY.*

[COPY.]  
No. 39.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
December 17th, 1877. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 3, of the 23rd of May last, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to your Lordship, a Memorandum of the entire expenses incurred up to the 29th ultimo, in connection with the Halifax Fisheries' Commission, a formal account of which will hereafter be submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. With the exceptions to which I shall have the honor to call your Lordship's attention in this Despatch, there do not remain, so far as I am aware, any further items chargeable to the account, and this therefore may be regarded as a final statement.

I presume that such portion of these expenses as are not to be paid by the Government of the United States will be chargeable to the Award pronounced by the Commissioners in favor of Great Britain, and it seems therefore only necessary for me to offer the following remarks:—

The Account has been kept in two separate Schedules herewith enclosed.

I.—The expenses incurred by Great Britain and Canada alone, under the arrangement sanctioned in your Lordship's Despatch to me, No. 18, of the 18th of Sept. last; and

II.—The expenses to be defrayed in equal moieties by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States.

With reference to Schedule I, I may observe—

1st. That had no Award been pronounced out of which to defray these expenses, it appears to me questionable whether one-half of the sum of \$17,931.97 expended as detailed in Statement A by the Government of Canada in 1873 and 1874, in preparing their case, should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, having in view the arrangement in this respect which

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was made between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, which was to the following effect:—"That Canada and Newfoundland were to bear the expense of preparing their respective cases, and that the Imperial Government would bear the expense of preparing a Memorandum on the Headland Question; and that the expenses of the proceedings at Halifax should be shared between the Imperial Government and the Colonies respectively."

2nd. The remuneration assigned to the two junior Counsel, Mr. Davies and Mr. Weatherbe, was eventually fixed by the Government of the Dominion, with my concurrence, at the same rate as that of the senior Counsel, instead of that shewn in the Memorandum enclosed in my Despatch, No. 3, of the 23rd of May last.

3rd. The payment of witnesses has proved, as I anticipated, heavy; but I do not consider that any unnecessary expense has been incurred on this account, nor that it would have been possible to secure their attendance at a less rate; and no disbursements in this respect were made without consultation between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Counsel and myself.

4th. One-half of the expenses of Mr. Rothery's and my own mission to Canada, part of which has, I believe, already been paid out of Imperial Funds, remains, I presume, chargeable to the Award, in excess of the sum shewn in the enclosed account. Captain Hardinge's expenses in visiting Halifax as a witness will be also, I believe, similarly chargeable to the Award.

5th. The expenses incurred on behalf of Newfoundland are not included in this account. A separate statement of these will be prepared in that Colony and forwarded to England. In the meantime I may state that it will probably amount to between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars, of which eight thousand dollars is the remuneration to be assigned to Mr. Whiteway for his services as Counsel.

As respects Schedule II, I have the honor to observe—

1st. That the expenses of printing were necessarily very heavy in a city like Halifax, where the appliances are deficient,

and where it was found impossible to induce any office to undertake such an unusual amount of work except at rates considerably in excess of those generally paid. The printed Records extend, I believe, to between two and three thousand folio pages, much of which had to be done under pressure, and with many extra proofs and corrections, involving considerable outlay for nightwork, increased staff, &c., &c.

2nd. The item of \$2,000 to Professor Hind, for preparing an Index, was inserted by consent of the United States Agent. The United States Government had expressed, through Prof. Baird, a wish to have a Scientific Index of the Proceedings compiled, and though I was not inclined myself to attach much value to such a work for the purposes of the Foreign Office, I considered that it might, if combined with a general Index, subsequently prove useful, and therefore made arrangements that Professor Hind, a competent scientific expert, should receive a sum of five hundred dollars for preparing it; that an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars should be made for the expense of printing it, and preparing some necessary diagrams and maps. Should any balance of this sum remain unexpended, one-half of such balance will be refunded to the Government of the United States.

3rd. The balance due by the Government of the United States on the whole account of joint expenses, after deducting the advances already received, amounts to fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-two cents; and Mr. Bergne has addressed a letter, copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith, to the Agent of the United States, requesting that this sum may be paid to Mr. H. W. Johnson, the Agent of the Marine and Fisheries' Department of Canada, at Halifax, by whom the actual disbursements were made.

4th. A detailed statement of these expenses will ultimately be furnished for the approval of the Imperial Government, and for submission to that of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

The Right Hon'ble

THE EARL OF DERBY, &c., &c., &c.

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*COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

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[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 57.

DOWNING STREET,  
21st Nov., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of a letter from the United States Minister at this Court, which was delivered to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs this day, together with a Draft for Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold Coin, in payment of the Award of the Halifax Fisheries' Commission.

A copy of a letter addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Welsh, in acknowledgment of his Communication and of the Draft, is also enclosed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G., &c., &c.

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*FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.*

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Copy.

[PRESSING.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Nov. 21st, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a

copy of a letter from the United States Minister, which was delivered to His Lordship to-day, together with a Draft for Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, in Gold Coin, in payment of the Award of the Halifax Fisheries' Commission.

I also enclose a copy of the letter addressed to him in acknowledgment of this communication, and of the Draft.

I am to add, that the Draft has been forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) **TENTERDEN.**

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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*MR. WELSH TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.*

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[COPY.]

LEGATION OF THE U. S.,  
LONDON, Nov. 21st, 1878. }

MY LORD,—

I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to Her Majesty's Government the sum of \$5,500,000, in Gold Coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries' Commission, (lately sitting at Halifax under authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington,) to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

I am also instructed by the President to say, that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in Treaties, and the security and value of arbitration between nations, above all question in its relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government as with all other Governments.

Under this motive, the Government of the United States decides to separate the question of withholding payment from the considerations touching the obligation of this payment, which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon.

I am besides instructed by the President to say, that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two Governments, in all future treatment of any questions relating to the North American Fisheries, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of the value of a participation by our Citizens in the inshore Fisheries of the British Provinces; and it protests against the actual payment now made, being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN WELSH.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY TO MR. WELSH.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Nov. 21st, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, and of the Draft for \$5,500,000 in Gold, which you have delivered to me in payment of the Award pronounced in favor of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty by the Halifax Fishery Commission, on the 23rd of November, 1877,

in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

SALISBURY.

JOHN WELSH, ESQ., &c., &c.

*THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE TREASURY.*

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,  
23rd Nov., 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the paraphrase of a telegram received this day from the Governor of Newfoundland, communicating the wishes of his Government respecting the share payable to Newfoundland of the sum awarded to Her Majesty's Government by the Halifax Fishery Commission.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BRAMSTON.

The Secretary  
to the Treasury.

P. S.—As the Newfoundland Government was informed that it was proposed to convert the money into sterling, and has not objected to this course, the Secretary of State for the Colonies infers that it is the wish of that Government that its share should be so converted; and Sir M. Hicks-Beach will therefore be obliged by their Lordships giving instructions for the conversion into sterling of the proportion payable to Newfoundland.

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*THE TREASURY TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

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[COPY]

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
6th December, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you, in reply to the letters from the Colonial Office of the 23rd and 26th November on the subject of the Halifax Fisheries' Award, that, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, they have asked the Bank of England whether they would be willing to convert the Canadian share of the Award into sterling, at the rate at which they purchase Eagles; and my Lords further requested the Bank, in the event of their being willing to accept that principle of conversion, to transfer £900,000 to the Account which the Canadian Minister of Finance had opened in their Books.

Subsequently, in pursuance of the request contained in Mr. Bramston's letter of the 23rd November, my Lords requested the Bank to follow the same course with respect to the share of the Award belonging to Newfoundland, and to transfer on account of it £200,000 to the Account of the Receiver General of Newfoundland in the Books of the Bank.

The result of the transaction is as follows:—

The Bank has given £1,127,847 4s. 9d., sterling, for the amount of the Award, \$5,500,000, paid in Eagles.

Of this sum, £900,000 has been transferred to the Account of the Canadian Minister of Finance, and £200,000 to the Account of the Receiver General of Newfoundland.

The balance of £27,847 4s. 9d., is retained by the Board as a separate Account at the Bank of England, pending the settlement of expenses.

Of the amount thus retained, £22,784 2s. 1d. is due to Canada, and £5,063 2s. 8d. to Newfoundland; from this sum



will have to be deducted the amount advanced out of Imperial Funds, on account of each of the expenses of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM LAW.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.

[Copy.]

Newfoundland.

No. 62.

DOWNING STREET,  
Dec. 10th, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to the telegraphic communications which have recently passed relating to the payment of the amount of the Halifax Fisheries' Award due to Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, upon which my telegram of the 10th instant was founded.

I also enclose a copy of a letter which I caused to be addressed to the Treasury on the 23rd November, on receipt of your telegram of the 22nd of that month.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

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*THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Jan. 5th, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying copy of a further Despatch from Mr. Ford, enclosing an account of the expenses incurred on behalf of Newfoundland, in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission, amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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*MR. FORD TO THE EARL OF DERBY.*

[COPY.]

No. 44.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
December 29th, 1877. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 39, of the 17th inst., I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith, an Account, in duplicate, of the expenses incurred on the part of Newfoundland in connection with the Halifax Fisheries' Commission, amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents.

This sum is not inclusive of an item, memorandum of which is also enclosed in duplicate, of the share of Mr. Rothery's expenses borne by Newfoundland, amounting to four hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

THE EARL OF DERBY, &c., &c., &c.

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*THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.*

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[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,  
14th January, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 28th of December and 5th inst., forwarding Despatches from Mr. Ford relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission.

In returning herewith the original enclosures which accompanied your Letters, I am desired to request that you will state to the Earl of Derby that Lord Carnarvon agrees with His Lordship in thinking that the amount of these expenses is fair and reasonable, and that he also concurs in the proposal that the records of the proceedings at Halifax should be reprinted in the manner proposed by Mr. Ford.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. R. MALCOLM.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office.

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**COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR NEWFOUNDLAND.**

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,  
14th Jan., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for your information and for that of your Government, copies of two Letters from the Foreign Office, with Despatches from Mr. Ford, relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the Halifax Fisheries' Commission. I also enclose a copy of the answer which has been returned to the Foreign Office letter by my direction.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G., &amp;c., &amp;c.

**No. 6.****Despatch relative to the Natural History of Newfoundland.****COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.**

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 13.

DOWNING STREET,  
3rd April, 1878. }

SIR,—

My predecessor communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs your Despatch, No. 6, of the 10th of Jan., requesting that certain papers by Dr. Stüwitz, relating to the Natural History of Newfoundland, might be obtained from the Government of Sweden and Norway, together with any other information relating to the practical working of the Norwegian Fisheries; and I enclose, for your information, and for that of your Government, a copy of the reply which has been received from the Foreign Office, accompanied by a Despatch with enclosure from Her Majesty's Consul at Christiania.

I also forward to you herewith copies of the Commercial Reports referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Consul General's Despatch.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

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*THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
March 20th, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 24th of January last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for this Department to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a Despatch with its enclosure from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, reporting the result of his enquiries on behalf of the Newfoundland Government respecting the writings of Dr. Stüwitz, and the working of the Norwegian Fisheries.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) T. V. LISTER.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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*CONSUL-GENERAL JONES TO THE EARL OF DERBY.*

[COPY.]

*Commercial.*

No. 1.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
CHRISTIANIA, 11th March, 1878. }

MY LORD,—

In reply to your Lordship's Despatch, Commercial, No. 1, of the 31st of January last, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the wish of that Government to obtain copies of any publications on the subject of that Colony, by the late Dr. Stüwitz, of Christiania, I beg

to inform your Lordship that I made application to the University of this City, as well as to the Home Department, to obtain copies of that gentleman's writings and investigations; but the Minister informs me that nothing has ever been published by Dr. Stüwitz, and that the papers forwarded from Newfoundland, after his death, were mere memoranda and illustrations written in pencil on scraps of paper and note books; these were at the time found to be so incomplete that they have never even been revised or worked out by any one. Mr. Stüwitz was not a Professor of the University of Christiania, merely a Theological Student, who received a Royal stipendium to visit Newfoundland.

The Minister of the Home Department is making a search for Stüwitz's papers amongst the Archives in order to see if they be worth forwarding to Your Lordship, and has promised to communicate further with me on the subject.

I forward, per Book Post, a work published by Loberg, giving a complete statement of the practical working of all the Norwegian Fisheries. Further details on this subject will be found in the Commercial Reports for the years 1866, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, forwarded from this Consulate-General and printed for presentation to Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY M. JONES,

*Consul-General.*

The Right Hon'ble

EARL OF DERBY, &c., &c., &c.,

Foreign Office.

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**No. 7.****Despatch relative to Telegraph Works, Bay of Islands.***THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

[COPY]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 18.

DOWNING STREET,  
2nd May, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 28, of the 23rd of March, enclosing copies of an Address presented, on the occasion of the commencement of the Telegraph Works at Bay of Islands, to Commander Howorth, R. N., the resident Stipendiary Magistrate, together with that Officer's reply; and also an Address delivered by Commander Howorth on the same occasion.

I have perused these papers and have observed with much pleasure the evidence which they afford of the cordial reception met with by Commander Howorth at Bay of Islands; and I am glad to learn that the step taken in the appointment of a Magistrate is duly appreciated by the inhabitants of this place.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.



**No. 8.****Despatch relative to the Appointment of a Brazilian Vice-Consul.***THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 22.

DOWNING STREET,  
13th May, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Predecessor's Despatch, No. 83, of 13th November, I have the honor to acquaint you that an application has been received from the Brazilian Minister at this Court, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Augustus O. Hayward as Brazilian Vice-Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

As this gentleman appears to be resident in the Colony under your Government, I have to request you to inform me whether you are aware or not of any objection to this appointment; and if not, you will recognize him in that capacity.

I have the honor, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

**No. 9.****Despatch relative to Postal Union.**

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

General.

DOWNING STREET,  
20th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch, "General," of the 25th October, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has now been received from the Post Office, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Swiss Post Office, enquiring whether the Government of Newfoundland adheres to its desire that the Colony should become a Member of the Postal Union, and stating that, if such be the case, the necessary steps shall be at once taken; and I have to request that you will furnish me with a reply to this enquiry, in order that I may communicate it to the Postmaster General.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&amp;c.

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

THE POST OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

No. 82,642.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
LONDON, 12th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 8th inst., No. 239, D., on the subject of the admission of Canada into the Postal

Union, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from the Swiss Post Office, enquiring whether the Government of Newfoundland adheres to its desire that that Colony should become a member of the Postal Union, and stating that, if such be the case, the necessary steps should be at once taken.

I am to request that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be good enough to communicate with the Officer Administering the Government of Newfoundland, and to inform His Lordship what answer should be made to the Swiss Post Office.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. N. JAS. PAGE.

R. G. W. HERBERT, ESQ., &c., &c.,  
Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

No. 180.  
105.

BERNE, le 8 Juin, 1878.

Departement  
Des Postes et des Telegraphes,  
Suisse.

Terre Neuve  
Demande d'entrèe  
dans l'Union.

MONSIEUR,—

Faisant suite à nos Circulaires des 20 Mai, dr. et 1 Juin ct. Nos. 180, 84, et 96, nous avons l'honneur de vous informer dans le but d'éviter tout malentendre que c'est par intention de "*Terre Neuve*" n'est pas mentionnée ni dans cest pièces ni dans l'acte diplomatique du 28 Mai, 1878, comme entrant dans l'Union à partir du 1 Juillet prochain.

L'Administration Suisse ignore si ce pays maintient sa demande d'entres dans l'Union et si les Administrations interessés ne s'y opposeraient pas. Elle o'empreperaient toutefois de donner á une nouvelle demande ou à une confirmation de la demande formulée in 1876, la suite volelue, conformement aux dispositions de l'Art. 17, du Traité de Berne.

Agreez Monsieur,  
l'assurance de notre haute consideration,  
Le Departement des Postes,

(Signed,) WELTI.

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**No. 10.**

**Despatch relative to Masters' and Mates' Certificates.**

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*SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

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[Copy]

*Newfoundland.*

**No. 33.**

DOWNING STREET, }  
26th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch, No. 37, of the 1st of May, and to mine, No. 31, of the 5th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade respecting the alterations proposed by Staff-Commander Robinson, R. N., in the Rules and Regulations for the examinations for Masters' and Mates' Certificates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

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*BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

M. 8616.

BOARD OF TRADE, Marine Department,  
 WHITEHALL GARDENS, S. W.,  
 13th June, 1878. }

## CERTIFICATES.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing a communication from the Examiner-in-Chief of that Colony, proposing certain alterations in the Rules and Regulations for the examinations of Candidates for Masters' and Mates' Certificates in the Colony.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that the Board of Trade have no objection to make to the alterations proposed in the Regulations; but I am to suggest that the wording of the proposed amended Rule, No. 3, should be slightly altered, as shewn in the accompanying enclosure.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)—

THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
 Colonial Office.

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[COPY.]

M. 8023.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Services of Seamen that are not verified by the production of a Certificate of Discharge, Dis. I, or a Certificate from the

Shipping Master at St. John's, or the Assistant Collector at Harbour Grace, stating that such seaman did serve in the vessels specified, and in the capacity and for the period claimed, will not be accepted unless the applicant produces satisfactory documentary evidence, either from the Master he sailed with or from the Owners of the Vessel he sailed in, stating the time he served in the Vessel and the capacity in which he served. Service as Second Mate, in Newfoundland Registered Vessels, will on no account be allowed to count as Mates' Service, unless the rating be conclusively shewn to be applicable to the class of vessel.

When a man has been regularly promoted on a vacancy in the course of the voyage to the rank of Master or Mate, such promotion and its date must be verified by a Certificate either from the Master or the Owner of the vessel, to enable him to receive credit for his services in a higher grade.

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**No. 11.**

**Despatches relative to Traffic in Bait and Ice.**

**GOVERNOR SIR J. GLOVER TO SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.**

[Copy.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 56.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
26th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your consideration, a copy of an Address from the House of Assembly, accompanied by the Report of a Select Committee of the House and evidence

taken on the subject of the traffic in bait and ice, and its effect on the Cod Fishery of the country.

2. I would observe that this Address and Report represent a very strong opinion prevailing generally throughout the Colony on the matters in question; and it is hoped that H. M. Government may find themselves able to comply with the wishes expressed in the Address, and to enforce the provisions of the Convention and Act therein mentioned.

3. It was at first proposed in the Legislature that a special Act should be passed to prohibit the traffic, and the alternative of the present Address was adopted at the suggestion of the Government, who thought it the more expedient course of action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Hon'ble

Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

**THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.**

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 68.

DOWNING STREET,

25th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

I duly received your Despatch, No. 56, of the 26th of June, in which you forwarded a Report, (with evidence,) of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly in Newfoundland, relating to the traffic in bait and ice, which is carried on in the Colony with fishermen of the United States to an extent which is represented as having a very injurious effect upon the fishery.

2. I have also considered the Address of the House of Assembly founded on that Report, expressing the opinion that this traffic should be prohibited, and urging that directions may be given for causing the provisions contained in the Convention with the United States of America of 1818, and the Imperial Act 59 Geo. 3, Cap. 38, to be put into operation with the object of carrying such prohibition into effect.

3.—This matter was previously brought to the notice of my predecessor, in your Despatch, No. 104, of the 31st of Oct., 1877, to which he replied on the 7th of January of this year.

4. I thought it advisable, on the reception of your Despatch now under acknowledgment, to take the opinion, in the first instance, of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries in this country, as to whether the reported deterioration of the Bait Fisheries might not be met by some general regulations for their preservation.

5. I enclose a copy of the Report which I have received in reply.

6. It will be perceived that the general conclusion of the Inspectors, who are gentlemen of large experience in such matters, is to the effect that the operations of man have but a very slight effect on the supply of herring, and that with the experience of this Country before them they doubt the necessity of any legislation for the preservation of herring; that they doubt the propriety of interfering, under any circumstances, with the capture of bait, as well as the possibility of making any regulation, which would be effectual, applicable to the territorial waters of a single Country, and that reasoning from analogy, they would hesitate to advise the adoption of any regulations for the preservation of Caplin or Squid.

7. You will notice, in addition to these general conclusions, the observations of the Inspectors as to the Regulations which were established on the North West Coast of Scotland, which operated with considerable hardship to the fishermen, without there being, apparently, any increase in the number of fish, which gradually fell into disuse, and were subsequently repealed.



8. With this report before them, Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel uncertain whether any failure in the bait fishery of Newfoundland would be remedied by the adoption of the measures proposed by the House of Assembly; and whether the practice which is complained of, and which it is sought to prohibit, has been sufficiently proved to have diminished the actual quantity of bait visiting the Coast, although the increased competition of the Americans may have made it less easy for the local fishermen to secure the bait they require for their own fishing.

9. But apart from this view of the question, Her Majesty's Government deem the present moment inopportune to effect any such change in practice as that which it is desired should be established; they are giving their most careful consideration to the whole question of the fisheries, both as regards United States subjects and the subjects of France, and they feel that a satisfactory solution of the several important points at issue might be considerably hindered by action in the direction suggested by the Assembly.

10. You will be so good as to communicate this Despatch to your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

## No. 12.

**Despatch relative to Imposition of Duty on Cod Liver Oil.****THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.**

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 45.

DOWNING STREET,  
August 23rd, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 4, of the 20th of February last, relating to the imposition by the Customs' Authorities at New York of a duty on pure Cod Liver Oil imported from Newfoundland, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, the correspondence noted in the margin, shewing the result of communications which have passed upon this subject between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the United States Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&amp;c.

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

**SIR E. THORNTON TO THE HON. W. M. EVARTS.**

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,  
February 14th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I received a Telegram from the Earl of Derby yesterday afternoon, to the effect that

the Government of Newfoundland had telegraphed that a duty of 40 per cent, advalorem, had been imposed by the Custom House at New York upon pure Cod Liver Oil from that Colony, which had been hitherto free of duty under the XXIst and XXXIInd Articles of the Treaty of May 8th, 1871.

Lord Derby has also instructed me to invite your attention to this infraction of the Treaty; and to request that the proper orders may be issued to the U. S. Customs authorities, not to levy the above mentioned duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Hon'ble

W. M. EVARTS, &c., &c., &c.

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*MR. W. M. EVARTS TO SIR E. THORNTON.*

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[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, 11th March, 1878. }

SIR,—

Referring to your note of the 14th ultimo, in relation to the action of the Customs' Authorities at New York, in imposing a duty of 40 per cent, advalorem, upon pure Cod Liver Oil from the Colony of Newfoundland, which had hitherto been free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of the Treaty of 8th May, 1871, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter of the 7th instant, and of its accompaniment upon the subject, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose consideration the matter was submitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS.

Right Hon.

Sir E. THORNTON, K. C. B.

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*TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO HON. W. M. EVARTS.*

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[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
March 7th, 1878. }

Hon. Wm. M. EVARTS,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 29th ulto., in the former of which you state that in a note, dated the 14th February, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at this Capital, states that the Government of Newfoundland complains, through Lord Derby, that a duty of 40 per cent has been imposed by the Custom House Authorities at New York on pure Cod Liver Oil from that Colony, which has been hitherto free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of the Treaty of May 8th, 1871.

It is possible that by the term "Pure Cod Liver Oil," Sir E. Thornton refers to Cod Liver Oil which has been refined, and thus removed from the condition of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil of Commerce. If this be the fact, the Article would not be entitled to free entry under the Treaty as interpreted by this Department.

A ruling to this effect was made under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain of 1854. The later decision of this Department upon the subject will be found in the printed copy of letter herewith enclosed, dated the 7th of December last, to the Collector of Customs at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in which the principle is set forth that Cod Liver Oil in a purified and refined condition, is not entitled to entry under the Treaty free of duty, whether in casks, barrels or otherwise. The ordinary Cod Liver Oil, not refined, is considered entitled to free entry under the Treaty.

Should Sir E. Thornton be able to furnish this Department with any data showing that the Oil upon which duty is assessed is not refined Oil, this Department will take pleasure in further investigating the matter, and securing such action as

may be entirely consistent with the privileges guaranteed to persons by the Treaty.

In regard to the rate of duty alleged to have been charged, viz: 40 per cent ad valorem, I have to state that the Collector at New York admits the collection of that rate of duty on refined Cod Liver Oil.

This Department is not at present prepared to decide what rate of duty should be exacted thereon, but will decide the question at an early day, and communicate further with you upon the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

*TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO COLLECTOR OF  
CUSTOMS, PLATTSBURGH.*

*COD LIVER OIL—PRODUCT OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.*

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Dec. 7th, 1877. }

SIR,—

The Department is in receipt of a telegram from T. W. Myers & Co., stating that a "lot of Cod Liver Oil," in barrels, the product of Canadian Fisheries, is held by you at Rouse's Point, to await a decision by this Department of the question whether it is dutiable.

You are informed that the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, formerly in force, stipulated for the free admission into the United States of Fish Oil from Canada, and that in construing the Treaty, this Department decided, January 10th, 1866, (see printed decision,) that Cod Liver Oil, in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as

a medicine, was not the Fish Oil referred to in said Treaty, whether imported in casks, barrels, or otherwise, and that it was therefore subject to duty.

The stipulation in the Treaty of Washington for the free admission of Fish Oil, (being the produce of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward Island, &c.,) should not be construed more liberally; and if it be ascertained in any case that Cod Liver Oil has been refined or purified as aforesaid, for use as a medicine, it will be treated as dutiable, whether imported in bottles, or in casks or barrels.

The decision of the Department, of March 19th, 1872, (Synopsis 1065,) made subsequently to the date of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and relating to a provision in the Tariff Laws, whereby Collectors were authorized to treat all Cod Liver Oil imported in barrels as dutiable, as Fish Oil, will be construed in accordance with these instructions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

The Collector of Customs,  
Plattsburgh, N. Y.

*TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO COLLECTOR OF  
CUSTOMS.*

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
January 10th, 1866. }

Hon. H. HAMLIN,  
Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.

SIR,—

Your letter of the 8th instant is received in relation to the practice at your Port of admitting to entry, free of duty,

under the Reciprocity Treaty, Oil obtained from the cod-fish, and imported from the adjacent British Provinces *in Casks*.

You are respectfully informed, that under the decisions of the Department, Cod Liver Oil, in a purified and refined condition, suitable for and intended to be used as a medicine, is not the *fish oil* referred to in the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, but should be classified as a medicinal preparation not otherwise provided for, (whether imported in barrels, casks, or otherwise,) and duty assessed thereon at the rate of 40 per cent., as decided October 30th, 1863, and confirmed on the 30th November, 1865.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

J. F. HARTLEY,

*Assistant Secretary.*

*SIR E. THORNTON TO HON. W. M. EVARTS.*

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,  
March 13th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday evening, of your note of the 11th instant, and of its inclosure relative to the duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem, imposed by the Customs' Authorities at New York, upon pure Cod Liver Oil from the Colony of Newfoundland. It is with great regret that I learn that the Treasury Department considers that the article in question is not comprised in the term "Fish-Oil," the free admission of which into the United States, is stipulated by the Treaty of May 8th, 1871, and that Cod Liver Oil in a purified and refined condition suitable for and intended to be used as a Medicine, is not the Fish Oil referred to in that Treaty.

It would appear to me on the contrary that the Oil in question being relieved from all extraneous matter is solely Fish Oil, and indeed more so than any impure article of the same nature. The circumstance of its being used or intended to be used for Medicine purposes cannot deprive it of its quality of being nothing more than Fish Oil, and it could never have entered the minds of the negotiators of the above-mentioned Treaty that it could have been excluded from the exemption from duty to be enjoyed by Fish Oil.

There are two classes of Cod Liver Oil; the ordinary Cod Oil is procured by allowing the livers to decompose in a cask and the Oil to run from them, while the pure Oil is prepared from fresh Cod livers by heat and compression; but nothing is mixed with it, and it is Fish Oil pure and unadulterated. The latter is the Oil upon which the Customs' Authorities at New York have imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, on the ground that it is a Medicinal preparation; but I cannot but feel confident that the Secretary of the Treasury will decide that though like many other Oils it may be used as a Medicine, it is *bona fide* Fish Oil, and is exempted by the Treaty from the payment of duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. THORNTON.

The Hon'ble

W. M. EVARTS.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, TO  
SIR E. THORNTON.

[COPY].

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1878. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the complaint made by the Government of Newfoundland, that a



duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, had been imposed by the Customs' Authorities at New York, on pure Cod Liver Oil, imported from that Colony. I have now the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a communication of the 11th inst., upon the subject, from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. W. SEWARD.

Right Hon'ble

Sir E. THORNTON, K. C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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*TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO HON. W. M. EVARTS.*

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, July 11th, 1878. }  
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 }

Hon. W. M. EVARTS,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR,—

Under date of the 7th of March last, this Department had the honor of addressing you a letter in regard to the correspondence with Sir E. Thornton, the British Minister at this Capital, relating to the complaints made by the Government of Newfoundland, that a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem, had been imposed by the Customs' Authorities at New York on pure Cod Liver Oil from that Colony, which the British Minister considered was free of duty under the 21st and 32nd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871.

In the letter of March 7th, it was stated that the position taken by this Department on the question was that if the Oil had not been refined, so as to remove it from the ordinary Cod Liver Oil of Commerce, it would be regarded as entitled to

free entry under the Treaty before mentioned. Before further investigating the matter it was considered desirable to present certain questions involved to the Attorney General; and a reply was received from him dated the 5th ultimo, upon which instructions were issued by this Department, dated the 12th ultimo, a copy of which instructions is herewith enclosed.

For the purpose of determining more precisely whether, as a question of fact, any of the Cod Liver Oil usually imported from the Dominion of Canada would be regarded by the Customs' Officers as refined, and therefore excluded from the Treaty, the question was again referred to the Collector at New York, who has forwarded a report from the Appraiser.

The Appraiser states, that applying the views laid down by the Department's letter as interpreting the opinion of the Attorney-General, "that all Cod Liver Oil which has not undergone a manipulation or process of refinement after the process of original manufacture was completed," is to be considered and taken as the Fish Oil of Commerce, it is his opinion that all Cod Liver Oil ordinarily imported from Canada, and being the product of that Dominion, would be exempt from duty, as the evidence satisfies him that such Oil has undergone no process of refinement after the original process of manufacture.

Customs' Officers generally have been instructed to conform their action to the instructions contained in the letter of June 12th. The delay which has occurred in the settlement of the question has been occasioned in part by a desire to secure such a full understanding of the law and facts as would make the decision, when it should be reached, a final one.

Various appeals from the decision of Collectors of Customs against duty exacted on Oil in contravention of the views herein expressed will be disposed of upon the \* \* \* \* basis of the present construction. Similar action will be taken in regard to the 25 barrels of Oil referred to in the Despatch of Sir E. Thornton of April 25th, 1878.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN B. HAWLEY,  
*Acting Secretary.*

*TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO THE COLLECTOR OF  
CUSTOMS, NEW YORK.*

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12th, 1878. }

Collector of Customs,  
New York.

SIR,—

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., submitting the appeal of Messrs. W. H. Schielfelin & Co., from your decision assessing a duty of 40 per cent, *ad valorem*, on certain Cod Liver Oil imported by them, per "Othello," April 2nd, 1878, from Hull, England.

You report that the Appraiser classified the article as Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, and you refer to Treasury decision of December 7th, 1877, in justification of your assessment of duty. It is understood that the provision of law under which that rate of duty was charged was that clause in Schedule M of the Revised Statutes providing for Medicinal preparations not otherwise provided for. Decision No. 3,433, was one relating to Cod Liver Oil in barrels, the product of the Canadian fisheries, which Oil, it was claimed, was free of duty under the Treaty of Washington, and it was therein held that Cod Liver Oil in a purified or refined condition suitable for and intended for use as medicine, was not free of duty under the Treaty, whether imported in casks, barrels, or otherwise. Decision No. 1065, of March 19th, 1872, provided that Cod Liver Oil imported in barrels was liable to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as fish oil, and that Cod Liver Oil could not be classified as a medicinal preparation unless put up in bottles labelled so.

Decision 3,433 did not define, in terms, the rate of duty which should be charged on Cod Liver Oil imported in barrels from countries other than Canada, but it referred to decision of

January 10th, 1866, which held that refined Cod Liver Oil was liable to a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* as a medicinal preparation.

The general question of the right to free entry of Cod Liver Oil under the Treaty of Washington, which, so far as the decisions of the Department relate, involves incidentally the rate of duty on Cod Liver Oil imported from countries other than Canada, has been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. In his reply, dated the 5th instant, he states in substance, that the various descriptions of Oil which are commercially known as Fish Oil, the product of Canadian fisheries, and which are entitled to the privileges conferred by the Treaty, are entitled to exemption from duty. He further states, that in order to be considered as refined Oil, and therefore excluded from the Treaty, the Oil must have undergone some manipulation—a process of refinement after the process of original manufacture was completed, and that whether the Oil is produced by allowing the livers to be decomposed in casks and the Oil to run from them, or by taking fresh Cod-livers and producing the Oil by heat and compression or by other new and improved process, it is equally to be regarded as Fish Oil, and entitled to free entry under the Treaty, and that such exemption would apply irrespective of the character of the package in which such Oil was contained.

Applying the views thus laid down to the case presented by Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., it follows, that under the tariff laws Cod Liver Oil would be liable to a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* as a medicinal preparation only, in cases where, after the first process of manufacture, it has been subjected to some process of refinement so as to fit it for exceptional uses as medicine.

If, however, it has not undergone any such process of refinement, but has been merely manufactured in the modes above described, it would be liable to duty as Fish Oil, at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The same rule is to be adopted in determining whether Cod Liver Oil, the product of Canadian fisheries, is exempt from duty, and if not, the rate of duty attaching thereto. A

full copy of the opinion of the Attorney General is enclosed for your further information.

You will furnish the Appraiser with a copy of this letter and its enclosure, and request a further report from him as to whether, under the views thus set forth, the Oil covered by this appeal is entitled to be regarded as Fish Oil, dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, or as a medicinal preparation dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Very faithfully, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

*SIR E. THORNTON TO SIR JOHN GLOVER.*

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,  
31st January, 1879. }

SIR,—

In the early part of last year the United States Government made a representation to me that duty had been charged in Canadian Ports upon empty barrels and salt brought by American fishery vessels, for the purpose of packing and salting the fish caught by them. Upon my communicating this statement to the Governor-General of Canada, His Excellency informed me that such duty was not levied by authority of the Canadian Government, and that if any particular case could be mentioned it would be investigated.

The United States Secretary of State has now addressed me a note, copy of which I have the honor to enclose, in which he brings forward a case which occurred on the coast of Labrador, where it is alleged duty was levied by a Newfoundland Cutter upon barrels and salt on board the American fishing schooner *Crown Point*.

I am not aware whether the regulations enforced by your Excellency's Government are different from those which I have been informed are prevalent in the Dominion of Canada; but I should feel much obliged if your Excellency would inform me whether the duties in question are levied under the authority and by the direction of the Government of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency

Sir J. H. GLOVER, &c., &c., &c.

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**No. 13.**

**Report of Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries,**

(*Referred to in Despatch of Secretary of State for the Colonies, of 25th December, 1878.*)

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**INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES TO COLONIAL OFFICE.**

[COPY.]

HOME OFFICE, }  
September 30th, 1878. }

SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing, by direction of Secretary Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, with an address from the House of Assembly, "relating to the deterioration of the Bait Fisheries of Newfoundland, and the measures proposed to be taken to remedy this evil."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is so good as to ask us whether, without entering into a consideration of the course recommended by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, we could sug-

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gest any general regulations, applicable to fishermen of whatsoever Nationality, for the preservation of the Bait.

The term "Bait," as it is used in the papers which have been sent to us, appears to comprise three distinct things—Herring, Caplin, and Squid. Herring appear to be used as bait for Cod in the early part of the season, Squid during the summer and autumn, and Caplin during other portions of the year.

The Caplin (*Mallotus Villosus*) is nearly allied to the Smelt, but it is not met with in British waters; we have, therefore, no personal information respecting this fish.

Squid are, we believe, occasionally used as bait in this Country, but their use is only occasional, and we have no personal experience regarding them.

As, therefore, Sir M. Hicks-Beach has asked us to furnish him with such suggestions as our experience may enable us to make in regard to bait, and as our experience does not extend either to caplin or to squid, we conceive that we shall be complying strictly with his wish by confining our observations to herring.

Herrings, usually immature or "spring" herrings, are largely used by line fishermen as bait, both in England and Scotland. During a portion of the year the line fishermen are mainly dependent on the herrings as bait.

A few years ago Parliament imposed a close season for herrings on the West Coast of Scotland. The close season extended to herrings taken both for food and for bait. It is admitted to have occasioned considerable hardship to the fisherman; it does not appear to have been attended with any increase in the number of herring—it gradually fell into disuse; and, so far as the North West of Scotland is concerned, it was repealed; so far as the South West of Scotland is concerned, it ceased to be observed.

A great many persons, locally interested in the Scotch herring fisheries, are desirous of re-enacting this close season, or for taking some other means for the increase of the herrings; but they are unanimous, or almost unanimous, in saying that this close season or these regulations must not apply to herrings taken for bait. With the experience of previous legis-

lation before them, they are satisfied that no restrictions whatever must be imposed on the capture of herrings for bait.

We may say that similar conclusions were expressed to us during our enquiry into the crab and lobster fisheries of Great Britain; many of the most experienced fishermen, we found, desired that some well-considered regulations should be made for the development of these fisheries; but nearly every fisherman considered that these regulations should not in any case apply to the crabs taken for bait. Their arguments seemed to us, we may add, perfectly sound. Bait is of such importance to the fishermen, and in certain seasons and certain places so difficult to be got, that we should in this country at any rate strongly dissent from any regulations which might interfere with its capture.

So far then as the mere question of bait is concerned, we doubt the propriety of any regulations interfering with its capture, but we also doubt the necessity. We doubt the possibility of any operations of man interfering with the stock of herrings in the sea.

The allegation that the stock of herrings is materially reduced by the operations of the net fishermen, has been constantly made in various parts of the Kingdom. But notwithstanding the constant increase of netting, the annual number of herrings taken by man has been continually and regularly increasing.

Though the quantity of herrings taken off the Scotch Coasts is now ten times greater than it was fifty years ago, there are no indications that this prodigious increase in their capture has made any impression on the stock of herrings in the sea.

It is true that there are some reasons for thinking that the increase of netting has prevented the herrings from entering some of the inland locks which used to be frequented by them; there is at any rate no doubt that herrings have deserted, or partially deserted, certain portions of the coast which were previously frequented by them. But in the first place it is not absolutely clear that their desertion of such portions of the coast has been due to the operations of man; and in the



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second place, it is not clear that if it be so due, any regulations which could easily be made would obviate the evil.

It is not clear that the desertion of certain portions of the coast of the herrings is due to the operations of man—(1,) because it is a well-known and ascertained fact that the fish do desert certain places for long series of years, whether they are netted or not; and (2,) because it has also been ascertained that they have not been driven from other portions of the coast by unrestricted netting.

Even if the herring desert certain portions of the coast, in consequence of the excess of netting, it is not easy to see how any regulations which man could make would obviate the evil.

The regulations which man could make, or at any rate which any single nation could make, must necessarily apply to the territorial waters of that country.

But herrings are just as easily taken ten miles from the shore, or even fifty miles, as within three miles of it. The greater number of herrings are in fact taken more than ten miles from the land; and it is the almost universal opinion of fishermen, that the operations of man have a greater effect in breaking up the shoals out at sea, a long distance from land, than close to the shore.

Regulations, therefore, applicable to the territorial waters, would have the effect of driving the fishery further from the shore. They would have no other effect whatever.

Writing, then, simply with the experience of this country before us, we doubt the necessity of any legislation for the preservation of herring; we doubt the propriety of interfering, under any circumstances, with the capture of bait; and we doubt the possibility of making any regulations which would be effectual, applicable to the territorial waters, only, of a single country.

Reasoning only from analogy, we should also hesitate to adopt any regulations for the preservation either of caplin or squid; but as on these points we have no experience, we do not venture to pronounce a positive opinion on them.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will observe that we have confined the preceding observations strictly to the point on which he has asked our opinion, viz:—The possibility of making any regulations applicable to all fishermen, of whatsoever nationality, for the preservation of bait.

There are other points connected with these papers such as the relative values of the cod and bait fisheries to the Newfoundland fishermen, or the difficulty of allowing the sale of a fish three miles from the shore, the sale of which was illegal within three miles from the shore, on which we forbear from making any observation whatever.

We venture, in forwarding this reply, to transmit with it copies of our Reports—(1,) on the herring fisheries of Scotland; (2,) on the crab and lobster fisheries of Great Britain, in which many of the arguments which we have summarised in this letter are stated more fully; and we have only to add, that if there is any other point on which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach desires information, and in which it may be in our power to assist him, it will afford us much pleasure to do so.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) **FRANK BUCKLAND,**  
**S. WALPOLE,**

*Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries.*

The Hon'ble

**R. H. MEADE, &c., &c., &c.**

## No. 14.

**Despatch relative to Loss of the 'Resoluda' near Fogo.**

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*THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

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[Copy.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 46.

DOWNING STREET,  
6th Sept., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 66, of the 8th of August, forwarding a further report from the Stipendiary Magistrate at Fogo, respecting the loss of the *Resoluda* near Fogo, in November last, and I have caused a copy of your Despatch and its enclosures to be communicated to the Board of Trade.

2. I now enclose a copy of a letter of the 14th of August, from the Board of Trade, upon the same subject, directing attention to the cases of the *Acadia* and *Adonis*, as well as to those of the *Marion* and *Resoluda*.

3. I entirely agree with the opinions expressed by the Board of Trade in this letter; and would again refer you to my predecessor's Despatches, No. 74 of 12th Oct., and No. 86, of 1st Dec., 1877, as well as to my own, No. 25, of 22nd May, and to No. 26 of the 24th of the same month of the current year. I request that you will bring these papers to the notice of your Government; and I trust that efficient measures will be adopted by them to prevent the recurrence of proceedings such as have taken place in more than one instance lately in connection with the wreck of vessels off the Coast of the Colony, and that more energetic and prompt steps may be taken in future for holding enquiries into cases of this description, and for bringing to trial any persons who may be suspected of being guilty of such illegal acts.

4. I am sure that your Ministers will concur with me in thinking that it is absolutely necessary for the good name of the Colony that the practices commented on by the Board of Trade, should be promptly suppressed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

**BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.**

[Copy.]

M. 10,545.

BOARD OF TRADE, MARINE DEPARTMENT,

WHITEHALL GARDENS, S. W.,

14th August, 1878. }

**WRECK INQUIRIES.**

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, reporting the further steps taken by the Government of Newfoundland with regard to the cases of the *Marion* and *Resoluda*, and to offer the following observations for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

As regards the case of the *Marion*, wrecked in Norman Cove, on 30th August, 1877, although it was stated in the Attorney General's letter of the 12th December last that the evidence of the Light Keeper at Cape Norman was essential to the success of any prosecution of the wreckers, and the reason then given for its absence was that such evidence could not be obtained before the spring; it would appear from Sir J.

Glover's Despatch, of the 26th ultimo, that that evidence has not yet been obtained, and that the Attorney General doubts the success of any further proceedings in the matter, in the absence from the Colony of the late master and crew of the vessel.

Thus nearly a whole year has elapsed, and the evidence of a most important witness, who was also the purchaser of the wrecked property, has not been obtained.

As regards the case of the *Resoluda*, although there are good grounds for believing that the master of that vessel was in collusion with the wreckers, and that he wilfully stranded his vessel in Coneyne Gulch, Fogo Island, in order to place her in the hands of these marauders, neither the wreckers nor the master have been brought to justice, and the failure is again attributed to the departure of the master and crew, although no reason is given why they were not detained, or why a complete and full enquiry was not made on the spot before the captain left.

In connection with this subject, the Board of Trade would also again draw attention to the cases of the *Acadia* and the *Adonis*.

As regards the *Acadia*, the exact circumstances under which she was wrecked in the St. Lawrence Harbor, or on whom blame and punishment should fall, have never been satisfactorily explained.

With regard to the case of the *Adonis*, wrecked at Wild Cove, Bay of Islands, in December, 1874, under unknown circumstances, the Board of Trade have received (enclosed in your letter of the 6th instant) the report of an investigation as to the fate of the crew made by the Inspector-General of Police in October of last year, which goes far to prove the innocence of the brothers Benoits, who were suspected of murder. It does not, however, throw any light upon the facts of the case; and the Board of Trade cannot but regret that this investigation should not have taken place till after the lapse of nearly three years, a delay which might afford ample time to conceal any traces of crime, if such was committed, and could not fail to make the collection of facts very difficult, if not impossible.

From these instances it would appear that cases of wrecking in Newfoundland, of the most unscrupulous character, are not unfrequently occurring, with absolute impunity to those concerned in them.

Such steps as have been commenced by the Government, with a view to criminal proceedings against the wreckers, have altogether failed, nor have any formal inquiries into the circumstances connected with the wreck been instituted. For this purpose it would seem that the Colonial Government have ample powers under the "Acts respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates" of Newfoundland, and the Board of Trade have no hesitation in saying, that whether or not the obstacle in the way of criminal prosecution could be surmounted, such inquiries ought to have been held, as they are not criminal in their nature, they would form no bar to criminal proceedings; and though they might not have resulted in any adequate punishment to the offender, they might at least, by dealing with the Certificates of any Officers in fault, have done something in the direction of putting a stop to collusion.

They might also, by the publicity which would have been given by their reports to these evil practices, have done much to prevent the continuance of them.

I am at the same time to state, that it appears to this Board that wrecking in Newfoundland has become not only a Colonial but an Imperial scandal; and they would urge upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the importance of instituting a very searching inquiry into these practices, and the best means of stopping them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. H. FARRER.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

**No. 15.****Circular relative to the provisions in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,  
16th Sept., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you for publication, and for any action which may be necessary on the part of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Council Office, enclosing a Memorandum relative to the provisions in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," which relate to animals imported from abroad; and calling attention to Section 5, Sub-section IX, of the Act, by which animals imported from Her Majesty's Colonies are deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to be Foreign Animals, in order that the information referred to in the Memorandum, may be furnished by any Colony that may desire to apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act as regards slaughter at the Port of debarkation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

*PRIVY COUNCIL TO COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
5th September, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Memorandum which has been sent to the Foreign Office for the purpose of calling the attention of Foreign Governments to the provisions in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," which relate to animals imported from abroad.

The Lord President requests that you will lay the Memorandum in question before Secretary Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and that you will call his attention to Section 5, Sub-section IX, of the above-named Act, by which animals imported from Her Majesty's Colonies are deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to be foreign animals; and I am to suggest, for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whether the attention of the various Colonial Governments should not be called to this fact, in order that the information referred to in the Memorandum may be furnished by any Colony that may desire to apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act as regards slaughter at the port of debarkation.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. L. PEEL.

The Under-Secretary of State, &c., &c.,  
Colonial Office.



[Copy.]

MEMORANDUM.

The attention of all Foreign Governments should be called to the provisions of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," under which, except in the case of countries specially exempted by the Privy Council, in whole or in part, from the operation of the Act, all animals landed from abroad in any part of the United Kingdom, will, after the 1st January next, be slaughtered at the port of debarkation.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council will require from any country applying for exemption—

1. A statement of the laws which regulate the importation of Animals into that country ;
2. Of the methods adopted to prevent the spreading of any contagious diseases when it exists there ;
3. A periodical report on the general sanitary condition of their animals.

It is also desirable that their Lordships should be furnished, before the 1st of November next, with such information, on the points above referred to, as Her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries, which export animals to the United Kingdom may be able to obtain through the British Consulates.

**No. 16.****Circular upon the subject of the Education of Children  
for the Saving of Life.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,  
17th Sept., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Victoria, enclosing a letter from Mr. J. Ellis Stewart upon the subject of the education of children for the saving of life.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

\_\_\_\_\_  
VICTORIA.  
\_\_\_\_\_

*SIR G. F. BOWEN TO SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.*

No. 120.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MELBOURNE,  
June 11, 1878. }

SIR,—

In pursuance of the Colonial Regulations (Chap. VII., Section 6), I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter

from Mr. J. Ellis Stewart, of Melbourne, on the subject of the education of children in life-saving directions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) G. F. BOWEN.

The Right Hon'ble

Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt., M. P.,  
&c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURE.

*MR. J. ELLIS STEWART TO SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.*

4, MARITIME CHAMBERS,  
SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE,  
June 7, 1878.

SIR,—

Through the courtesy of His Excellency Sir George F. Bowen, G. C. M. G., &c., &c., I am (having been the first to suggest and promote the education of children in a knowledge of saving human life under various accidental circumstances of frequent occurrence) desirous of, and beg most respectfully that you will be pleased to take the subject into your consideration with a view to acquainting Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the fresh step in the cause of education. The deep and kindly interest exhibited by Her most gracious Majesty, and by the most esteemed Prince Consort during his valuable lifetime, in all matters relating to the welfare of the people of Great Britain, encourages me to hope for the approval of my

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Sovereign in the efforts I have had the pleasure of making in order that human life may not be lost through thoughtlessness and ignorance.

Having observed, with feelings of deep concern, the number of valuable lives lost annually both in England and the Colonies from drowning or other suffocation, intense cold, narcotic poisoning, intoxication, snake bite, choking, hæmorrhage, fainting from heat or other causes, sunstroke, apoplexy, &c., and the ignorance of the majority of persons in the method of treatment necessary, I had the pleasure of suggesting the inclusion of these subjects and their treatment as a portion of the curriculum of public and private schools.

The Honourable the Ministers of Education of Victoria and the adjoining Colonies, including New Zealand, received the proposition most favourably, whilst the head masters of our own public scholastic establishments, amongst which I may mention Professor Andrews, M. A., Wesley College, Professor Morison, M. A., Scotch College, both of Melbourne, and Professor Wilson, Grammar School, Geelong, all most promptly gave effect to my suggestions, and now their pupils have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a class of knowledge of value in time of danger, while to the possessor there is always present a sense of gratification that in the absence of a medical man a fellow-creature may not be permitted to die when surrounded by those who, possessed of the information I propose, could afford valuable assistance, but if ignorant thereof must helplessly see a fellow-being die for want of the requisite yet simple aid.

Professor Loughrey, M. A., LL. B., Head Master of the Public School, Christchurch, Canterbury, N. Z., has had his pupils and their teachers, in all over 1,000 persons, carefully instructed in the subjects named, and in a gratifying letter assures me he is satisfied with the success of my idea in New Zealand.

The committee of the Royal National Life Boat Institution have done me the honour to accept my suggestions, and that noble body of gentlemen are now engaged in promoting this special form of education through the medium of the

London School Board, whom we hope will spread it throughout England.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JNO. ELLIS STEWART,

*Ex: Honorary Secretary, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

“ “ *Victorian Ear and Eye Hospital.*

“ “ *Victorian Humane Society.*

*Correspondent, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York, U. S. A.*

The Right Hon.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London.

## DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DEAD.

### TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

The following instructions for the preservation of human life, and the resuscitation of the apparently dead from various accidental causes, were first suggested for inclusion in the curriculum of schools in Australia by Mr. J. Ellis Stewart, of Melbourne, Victoria.

The Honorables the Ministers of Education of Victoria, New Zealand, and other Colonies, have expressed their approval of the value of instructing children in a knowledge of the means to be used to prevent the loss of human life.

The head masters of the various colleges and public schools in Victoria and the other Colonies have readily adopted the idea suggested by Mr. Stewart, and deliver lectures (aided by illustrations, &c.,) upon the subject of the “Instructions” to the students, who are required to make notes and to bring up

a review of the various matters. In some instances prizes are given to those who pass the best competitive examination in the "Instructions."

The Committee and Secretary of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, England, have intimated to Mr. J. Ellis Stewart "their satisfaction" at and approval of his suggestion, and congratulate the Colony of Victoria on "being in advance of the parent country," and hope "that the day is not far distant when these valuable 'Instructions' will also be taught in all schools."

This exhibit is for the purpose of suggesting to those engaged in the education of children that instruction in such matters may prove of great public service, by enabling all classes to gain a humane knowledge which will be invaluable in time of imminent and dangerous circumstances, and when perhaps medical assistance may not be immediately available.

### **I.—If from Drowning or other Suffocation, or Narcotic Poisoning.**

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing; but proceed to treat the patient instantly, securing as much fresh air as possible.

The points to be aimed at are—first, and immediately, the *restoration of breathing*; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the *promotion of warmth and circulation*.

The effort to restore life must be persevered in until the arrival of medical assistance, or until the pulse and breathing have ceased for at least an hour.

#### **TREATMENT TO RESTORE NATURAL BREATHING.**

**RULE 1.**—*To maintain a Free Entrance of Air into the Wind-pipe.*—Cleanse the mouth and nostrils; open the mouth; draw forward the patient's tongue and keep it forward; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest.

**RULE 2.**—*To adjust the Patient's Position.*—Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, inclined a little from the feet upwards; raise and support the head and shoulders

on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades.

**RULE 3.**—*To imitate the Movements of Breathing.*—Grasp the patient's arm just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards, until they meet above the head (this is for the purpose of drawing air into the lungs,) and keep the arms in that position for two seconds. Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest (this is with the object of pressing air out of the lungs. Pressure on the breastbone will aid this).

Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to *Induce Circulation and Warmth* (as below).

Should a warm bath be procurable, the body may be placed in it up to the neck, continuing to imitate the movements of breathing. Raise the body in twenty seconds in a sitting position, and dash cold water against the chest and face, and pass ammonia under the nose. The patient should not be kept in the warm bath longer than five or six minutes.

**RULE 4.**—*To excite Inspiration.*—During the employment of the above method, excite the nostrils with snuff or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather. Rub the chest and face briskly, and dash cold and hot water alternately on them.

#### TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

**RULE 5.**—*To induce Circulation and Warmth.*—Wrap the patient in dry blankets and commence rubbing the limbs upwards, firmly and energetically. The friction must be continued under the blankets or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the

thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Warm clothing may generally be obtained from bystanders.

On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, a teaspoonful of warm water, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be given. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. During reaction large mustard plasters to the chest and below the shoulders will greatly relieve the distressed breathing.

### II.—If from Intense Cold.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

### III.—If from Intoxication.

Lay the individual on his side on a bed with his head raised. The patient should be induced to vomit. Stimulants should be avoided.

### Appearances which generally indicate Death.

There is no breathing or heart's action; the eyelids are generally half closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue appearing between the teeth; and the mouth and nostrils are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increases.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged, except in cases of apoplexy, intoxication, and *coup-de-soleil* (sunstroke). Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement.

The treatment recommended must be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance



—as cases have been known of a successful result even after five hours' perseverance.

The following DIRECTIONS in cases of SNAKE-BITE, CHOKING, HÆMORRHAGE, EXCESSIVE HEAT, and APOPLEXY, have been kindly re-modelled by W. McCRAE, M. D., Chief Medical Officer for Victoria.

*It must be borne in mind, however, that these and all other suggestions with reference to the saving of life are intended only for observance in the absence of a medical man, who on his arrival will be expected to act on his own responsibility.*

#### **Treatment of Snake-bite.**

1st.—Tie a ligature immediately above the bite, between it and the heart.

2nd.—Cut the bitten part out round the fang wounds, thus (:), a quarter of an inch deep. Let this wound be sucked freely by persons who have no wounds, sores, or cracks in their mouth.

3rd.—If ammonia is available, give it mixed with water every half-hour, as long as depression exists, in the following relative doses:—Two drops to an infant, and fifteen drops to an adult, regulating the dose according to age in the above proportions. If ammonia is not available, give any other spirit; half a teaspoonful to a child, and a tablespoonful to an adult, mixed with three parts of water.

#### **Choking.**

When the food becomes impacted in the throat so as to prevent breathing, it is almost always in the mouth of the windpipe—the first opening in the throat immediately behind the tongue. In these cases the mouth should be opened to the widest extent, and, in the case of children, kept open by inserting a piece of wood between the front teeth, sufficiently thick to prevent biting. The two forefingers of any person should then be introduced, one into each side of the mouth, and pushed over the tongue till they come in contact with the substance causing the obstruction. The points of the finger or fingers should then be got under it, and the substance extracted. It will assist the operation if the tongue is grasped by

another person in the folds of a towel, and held out of the mouth as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent any intelligent person adopting this simple expedient, the mouth of the windpipe being much more easily reached than is generally supposed.

### To arrest Hæmorrhage.

*In the Arm.*—Take a piece of wood, the size of a wine-bottle cork; wind a few pieces of rag round it, and apply to the centre of the inner side of the arm above the elbow joint, where the artery may be felt beating.

*In the Thigh.*—Prepare a pad as before directed, but about the size of a man's wrist, and apply to the middle of the front part of the thigh in a line with the crutch, where the artery may be felt beating.

In each case the pad must have a stout bandage or handkerchief passed two or three times over it and round the limb; a small stick, about 5 inches long, and the thickness of a finger, should be placed under the bandage outside the limb, and opposite the pad; by means of this stick the bandage should be twisted till the artery can no longer be felt beating below the pad.

### Fainting from Heat or other Causes.

When persons are found insensible with a pale face and lips and a weak pulse, *they should be laid flat on the back*, water should be dashed on the face, smelling-salts or pepper applied to the nose, *and as soon as they can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits and water should be given.*

### Apoplexy.

When persons are found insensible with livid face and lips, the veins of the head and neck distended, or the eyes protruding, and great efforts are made to breathe, *they should be propped up in a sitting posture*, the neck and shoulders should be stripped of clothes, and the head kept cool. *Stimulants should be avoided.*

### Important to Bathers.

Avoid bathing within *two* hours after a meal.

Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause.

Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration.

Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of hands and feet ; but

Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing *undressed* on the banks or in boats after having been in the water.

Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach.

The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast.

Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

#### **Instructions for saving Drowning Persons by swimming to their relief.**

“1st.—When you approach a person drowning in the water, assure him, in a loud and firm voice, that he is safe.

2nd.—Before jumping in to save him, divest yourself as far and as quickly as possible of all clothes ; tear them off if necessary, but if there is not time loose at all events the foot of your drawers if they are tied, as, if you do not do so, they fill with water and drag you.

3rd.—On swimming to a person in the sea, if he be struggling, do not seize him then, but keep off for a few seconds, till he gets quiet, which will be after he gets a mouthful or two ; for it is sheer madness to take hold of a man when he is struggling in the water, and if you do, you run a great risk.

4th.—Then get close to him and take fast hold of the hair of his head, turn him as quickly as possible on to his back,

give him a sudden pull, and this will cause him to float; then throw yourself on your back also, and swim for the shore, both hands having hold of his hair, you on your back and he also on his, and of course his back to your stomach. In this way you will get sooner and safer ashore than by any other means, and you can easily thus swim with two or three persons; the writer has often, as an experiment, done it with four and gone with them forty or fifty yards into the sea. One great advantage of this method is that it enables you to keep your head up, and also to hold the person's head up you are trying to save. It is of primary importance that you take fast hold of the hair and throw both the person and yourself on your backs. You can, in this manner, float nearly as long as you please, or until a boat or other help can be obtained.

5th.—I believe there is no such thing as a death-grasp, at least it must be unusual, for as soon as a drowning man begins to get feeble, and to lose his recollection, he gradually slackens his hold until he quits altogether. No apprehension need therefore be felt on that head when attempting to rescue a drowning person.

6th.—After the person has sunk to the bottom, if the water be smooth, the exact position where the body lies may be known by the air-bubbles which will occasionally rise to the surface, allowance being of course made for the motion of the water, if in a tide-way or stream, which will have carried the bubbles out of a perpendicular course in rising to the surface. A body may be often regained from the bottom before too late for recovery, by diving for it in the direction indicated by these bubbles.

7th.—On rescuing a person by diving to the bottom, the hair of the head should be seized by one hand only, and the other used in conjunction with the feet in raising yourself and the drowning person to the surface.

8th.—If in the sea, it may sometimes be a great error to try to get to land. If there be a strong "outsetting" tide, and you are swimming by yourself or having hold of a person who cannot swim, then get on to your back and float till help comes. Many a man exhausts himself by stemming the billows for the shore on a back-going tide, and sinks in the

effort, when, if he had floated, a boat or other aid might have been obtained.

9th.—These instructions apply alike to all circumstances, whether the roughest sea or smooth water.”—*Journal, Royal National Life Boat Institution, London.*

### Sunstroke.

1.—Lay the patient in a dark or shady place, and loosen the clothes.

2.—Move the hair, if abundant in quantity, and apply cold to the head, such as ice, or douche with cold water.

3.—The bowels should be freely moved by purgatives, and copious enema of cold water must be injected.

*Note*—This treatment must be continued until consciousness returns and fever abates.

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### No. 17.

### Despatches relative to Legislative Acts.

[COPY]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,  
21st Sept., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of Newfoundland, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 50, of the 26th of June, viz. :—

41 Vic., Cap. 2.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same.

Cap. 7.—An Act to confirm the Consolidated Statutes.

Cap. 8.—An Act to amend the Criminal Law.

Cap. 9.—An Act to amend the course of Procedure on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court.

Cap. 10.—An Act relating to the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees and Executors.

Cap. 11.—An Act to regulate the Office of Clerk of the General Assembly.

Cap. 12.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Acts in relation to the General Water Company."

Cap. 13.—An Act to extend the provisions of the Law relating to the Re-building of St. John's, to the South Side of the Harbor of St. John's, and for other purposes.

Cap. 14.—An Act respecting Passenger Steamers.

Cap. 15.—An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals.

Cap. 16.—An Act respecting the Fishery of Lobsters.

Cap. 17.—An Act for preventing the introduction and spreading of Insects destructive to Crops.

Cap. 18.—An Act to authorize the raising by Loan of a Sum of Money for the Public Service of this Colony.

Cap. 19.—An Act to indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of this Colony.

Cap. 20.—An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and for other purposes.

Cap. 21.—An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

With regard to the "Trustees Act, 1878, Cap. 10," I beg to point out that Sec. 9 prevents any investment of trust funds on landed securities without the approval of a Judge, unless the operation of the Act is expressly excluded by the trust instrument under Sec. 13. I should be glad to be informed whether this was intended by the Legislature. I should, further, wish your Government to consider whether too much responsibility is not imposed upon the Magistrate under the Act Cap. XIV., "respecting Passenger Steamers," by its being left to his discretion to decide how far the time, occasion, and circumstances of the case, affect the number of passengers which ought to be carried. An amendment in this respect appears to me to be desirable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G., &c., &c.

*THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.*

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 50.

DOWNING STREET,  
10th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance with respect to the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, entitled No. 5 of 1878, "An Act to amend Chapter Forty-nine, Title Fourteen, of the Consolidated Statutes, respecting the Customs," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 50, of the 20th of June last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

**No. 18.****Despatch relative to the Wounding of a French Subject  
at Hillier's Harbor,****THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.**

[Copy.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 51.

DOWNING STREET,  
10th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which has been received at the Admiralty from the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. *Contest*, reporting the result of an enquiry which he had made into the circumstances attending the wounding of a French subject named Jean Baptiste Bruton, at Hillier's Harbor, by a fisherman of the name of James Dempsey, who appears to have been handed over to the Civil Authorities at St. John's, to be dealt with; and I should be glad to be informed of the action which may be taken by your Government in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

(Signed,)



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COMMANDER SNOWDEN TO CAPTAIN SULLIVAN.

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[COPY.]

H. M. S. "CONTEST,"  
At St. John's, 21st Aug., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, whilst laying at Conch Harbor I received the accompanying letter, reporting a case of shooting by a British subject.

2. On the morning of the 13th I arrived at Boutilad or Hillier's Harbor, and learnt as follows, viz.:—On the night of the ninth instant the French Captain Rebours, of the Brig *Union*, of Binie, who is the only Frenchman fishing from Hillier's Harbor, directed two of his boys to watch Dempsey's movements. They followed him about in a boat until he landed and went up to his Room, when they proceeded to his Stage. Shortly after a shot was fired from the direction of Dempsey's Room, and one of the boys was wounded.

3. I directed the Surgeon of H. M. Ship, under my command, to examine the wound, and he reported that the boy was in no danger, and had received a flesh wound in the thigh, apparently from a buckshot.

4. I enclose the sworn depositions of the Captain and boy.

5. Dempsey left the harbor to fish on the 11th inst.; but as I was returning to the Ship, he arrived, and I interrogated him. He voluntarily stated as follows, viz.:—"On the 9th inst. I had been trading on board a schooner in the Harbor, and left her in the evening and had been drinking. I went to my stage and got my net and laid it out at the mouth of the Harbour. As I was doing so, I saw a boat pulling about, which I hailed, but got no reply. I returned to my stage, and on reaching my room, saw the boat alongside the stage. I again hailed the boat, but received no reply. I then took the gun from the rack and emptied out the shot and fired it to frighten the persons in the boat, but one of the shot must have stuck in the tow wadding and struck the boy. I had no intention of hurting any one."

6. As I am of opinion that it is not a case that I could have disposed of summarily, I have brought Dempsey to this Port, with a view to his being handed over to the Civil power.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the French Captain only desired that Dempsey should remove his Room to another Harbor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. F. SNOWDEN.

Captain G. L. SULLIVAN,  
Or Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

[COPY.]

No. 24.

H. M. S. "ROVER,"  
At St. John's, 27th Aug., 1878. }

Submitted for information of the Commander-in-Chief:—

The man Dempsey has been handed over to the Civil Authorities, at St. John's, to await trial.

(Signed,)

J. BARNARDISTON,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

Vice Admiral

SIR E. A. INGLEFIELD, K. C. B.

**CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG "UNION" TO COMMANDER  
OF THE STATION.**

COPY.

[TRANSLATION.]

BOUTILAD, 11th August, 1878.

To the Commander of the Station:—

I have the honor to inform you that the man James Dempsey, an inhabitant of Boutilad, has fired on two of my men,

whereby one was wounded in the leg, on the night of the 9th or 10th inst.

These two men were in a boat keeping watch, as I am obliged to keep watch on my habitation both afloat and ashore, being always encumbered with salmon, and finding often times that my provisions and utensils are often taken in the night.

The man James Dempsey always uses threatening words when I make any remarks to him. On the 7th September, 1877, at 8 p. m., I placed a herring net at the head of my vessel. There were no English craft in the Harbor but those belonging to the inhabitants. About 11 p. m. my watch saw the aforesaid go out in his punt and return in half an hour. On the 8th, at 3 a. m., I sent my men to look at the net, but they could see nothing of it—it was taken. Having no positive proof, I did not accuse him of this theft. On the 15th of the same month I weighed, and left for France.

The next day my net was spread to dry near the Room of James Dempsey. The man Matthews, guardian of my premises for 40 years, has assured me that he recognized my net in the one being dried. I also found on my arrival this year many of my flakes stripped of the twine that they were covered with, and I can accuse no one but the aforesaid of the theft.

I beg of you, Commander, to enquire into these complaints.

I am, &c.,

The Captain of the Brig *Union*, of Binie,

(Signed,) ROBOUS ANGE.

Shipowner—A BESUETS.

[COPY.]

The complaint of Jean Baptiste Bruton, a native of France, taken upon oath, and who saith,—“On the night of the 9th August, 1878, I was ordered by my Captain, together with

Francois Thomoan, another boy, to watch James Dempsey; we followed him about the harbor, and about 11.30 he landed at his stage. A shot was fired from the direction of James Dempsey's room a few minutes after, and I received a wound in my thigh."

(Signed,) **JEAN BAPTISTE BRUTON.**

Sworn before me, at Hillier's }  
Harbor, 14th August, 1878. }

(Signed,) **W. F. SNOWDEN.**

[COPY.]

The Complaint of Francois Ange Rabouss, Captain of the French Brig *Union*, of Binie, taken upon oath, and who saith: "On the night of the ninth day of August, 1878, about 9.30, I sent two of my boys, viz., Jean Baptiste Bruton and Francois Thomoan, in a boat to watch James Dempsey, who I suspected of going to rob my nets. The boys followed him, as ordered. About 11.30, p. m., a shot was fired from the door of James Dempsey's Room, (nobody actually seeing who fired,) and Jean Baptiste Bruton was wounded in the right thigh by one shot. The said James Dempsey left here in his boat on the 11th August, 1878, about noon. I do not know his whereabouts.

(Signed,) **CAPTAIN ROBOUSS.**

Sworn before me, at Hillier's }  
Harbor, 13th August, 1878. }

(Signed,) **W. F. SNOWDEN,**  
*Lieut. & Com. of Contest.*

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*GOVERNOR SIR J. GLOVER TO SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.*

[COPY.]  
*Newfoundland.*  
 No. 80.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 24th October, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 51, of the 16th inst., relative to the wounding of a French subject named Bruton, at Hillier's Harbor, and requesting further information as to the steps taken by the Government of this Colony in the matter.

I now enclose copies of the letter of the Attorney General of Newfoundland to the Complainant, and of my own letter to the Commander of H. M. S. *Contest*, which will, I trust, supply the information desired.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Hon'ble

Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

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*ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO PRIVATE SECRETARY.*

[COPY.]

24th October, 1878.

SIR,—

I beg to enclose copy of a communication addressed by me to Francois Ange Rebouss, relative to the charge made against James Dempsey for shooting at Jean Baptiste Bruton; and I beg also to state, for the information of His Excellency the

Governor, that Rebouss did not appear to prosecute, nor did either of the witnesses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,  
*H. M. Attorney General.*

H. JACKSON, Esq., R. A.,  
Private Secretary.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO FRANCOIS REBOUSS.**

[COPY.]

30th August, 1878.

SIR,—

I beg to inform you that James Dempsey, charged with feloniously shooting at Jean Baptiste Bruton, has been committed for trial, and in order to meet your convenience he will be tried at Twillingate, the nearest port and town in which the Supreme Court sits to the locality where you are carrying on the fishery. The Court will commence its session at Twillingate on the 13th day of September, and as the witnesses, Jean Baptiste Bruton and Francois Thomoan are in your employ and under your control, I therefore rely upon you to have them at Twillingate on the 13th day of September, without fail.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY,  
*H. M. Attorney General for Nfld.*

FRANCOIS ANGE REBOUSS,  
Master of the French Brig *Union*,  
Bouliton, or Hellier's Harbor.

*GOVERNOR SIR. J. GLOVER TO COMMANDER  
H. M. S. "CONTEST."*

[COPY.]

M. L. 84.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
23rd August, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., with enclosures, and to thank you on behalf of my Government for the measures you have taken in your Magisterial capacity, by bringing to St. John's the British subject reported to have fired upon and wounded a Frenchman at Hellier's Harbor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN H. GLOVER.

Lieut. Commander  
W. F. SNOWDEN, R. N.,  
H. M. S. *Contest*.

**No. 19.**

**Circular relative to Appointment of Foreign Consuls.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,  
24th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

An application having been recently made for the recognition of an Officer in the Government Service of one of the Colonies as Consul of a Foreign State, I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that such appointments are undesirable, and have decided to make

it the rule in future that Public Officers will not be allowed to act in a Consular capacity for a Foreign State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 54.

DOWNING STREET,  
12th Nov., 1878. }

SIR,—

An application has been received from the Spanish Minister at this Court for the issue of the Queen's Exequatur to Mr. Joseph Charles de Scelleur, to enable him to act as Spanish Consul at Little Harbor, Bahia de LaPoile, Newfoundland.

Before returning an answer to this application, I should be obliged if you will inform me of the exact position of the place indicated, as I do not find "Little Harbor" marked on the map in the neighborhood of La Poile Bay.

You will inform me at the same time whether you are aware of any objection to the appointment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.



THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 63.

DOWNING STREET,  
11th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 88, of the 25th of November, stating there is no objection on the part of your Government to the proposed appointment of Mr. Joseph Charles de Scelleur, as Spanish Consul at Little Harbor, La Poile Bay.

I request that you will, on his presenting himself, recognize Mr. de Scelleur in that capacity, pending the issue of the Exequatur, of which you will be duly informed.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.

[COPY]

Newfoundland.

No. 64.

DOWNING STREET,  
11th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that an application has been received from the French Ambassador at this Court, for the issue of an Exequatur to M. Kraetzer, who has been ap-

pointed Consul, of the 2nd Class, to take charge of the French Vice-Consulate at St. John's, Newfoundland.

I have to request you to report whether you are aware or not of any objection to his appointment; and if not, you will recognize M. Kraetzer, provisionally, in that capacity, until the arrival of the Exequatur.

A copy of the letter received from the Foreign Office, on the subject of this appointment, is enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G., &c., &c.

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*THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Dec. 7th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that he has received a note from the French Ambassador at this Court, stating that M. Kraetzer, formerly "Chancelier de 1st Classe" at Gonohama, has been appointed Consul of the 2nd Class, to take charge of the French Vice-Consulate at St. John's, Newfoundland, and requesting that Her Majesty's Exequatur may be issued to that gentleman, to enable him to act in the above capacity; and I am to request that you will move Sir M. H. Beach to inform Lord Salisbury if there be any objection to the issue of such Exequatur to M. Kraetzer.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

TENTERDEN.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

**No. 20.****Circular relative to Fugitive Criminals.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,  
6th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Spain for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals, as well as a copy of the Order in Council of the 27th November, for carrying that Treaty into effect.

It will be observed that under Article 17 the Treaty comes into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries. It will therefore be in force in this country from the 9th inst.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

**EXTRACT FROM**

*The London Gazette, of Friday, November 29, 1878.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of November, 1878.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-

fourth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Her Majesty and the King of Spain, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Spain, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime, that persons charged with, or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude the present Treaty, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Dorset, and Baron Cecil of Essendine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

And His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Manuel Rancés y Villanueva, Marquis of Casa-Laiglesia, a Senator of the King-

dom, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III, and Knight of the First Class of the Civil Order of Beneficence of Spain; Knight Grand Cross of the Papal Order of Gregory the Great; Knight of the First Class of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Orders of the Crown of Italy, of Frederick of Wurtemberg, and of Albert the Valorous of Saxony; of the Grand Ducal Orders of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse-Darmstadt, of the White Hawk of Saxe-Weimar, of the Crown of Vandalia of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and of the Ducal Order of Adolphus of Nassau; Knight Grand Cross of the Lion and the Sun of Persia, &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to deliver up, under the circumstances and on the conditions stipulated in the present Treaty, all persons, and His Majesty the King of Spain engages to deliver up, under the like circumstances and conditions, all persons, excepting his own subjects, who, having been charged with, or convicted by the Tribunals of one of the two High Contracting Parties, of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, committed in the territory of the one party, and who shall be found within the territory of the other.

#### ARTICLE II.

The extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, or attempt to murder).
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape,

5. Aggravated or indecent assault. Carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years; carnal knowledge of a girl above the age of 10 years and under the age of 12 years; indecent assault upon any female, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 12 years of age.
6. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing, abandoning, exposing, or unlawfully detaining children.
7. Abduction of minors.
8. Bigamy.
9. Wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
10. Assaulting a Magistrate or Peace or Public Officer.
11. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort money or other things of value.
12. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
13. Arson.
14. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
15. Fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
16. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods, by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained.
17. (a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money;  
(b) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered;  
(c) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin of the realm.
18. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.
19. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.

20. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

21. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy by the law of nations.

(b) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

(c) Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

(d) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

22. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute an offence against the laws of both countries.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

#### ARTICLE III

The present Treaty shall apply to crimes and offences committed prior to the signature of the Treaty; but a person surrendered shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition, other than the crime for which his surrender has been granted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

No person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the State in which he is that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

#### ARTICLE V.

In the States of His Majesty the King of Spain, excepting the provinces or possessions beyond sea, the proceedings for demanding and obtaining the extradition shall be as follows:—

The Diplomatic Representative of Great Britain shall send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ministro de Estado) with

the demand for extradition, an authenticated and legalized copy of the sentence or of the warrant of arrest against the person accused, clearly showing the crime or offence for which proceedings are taken against the fugitive. This judicial document shall be accompanied, if possible, by a description of the person claimed, and any other information or particulars that may serve to identify him.

These documents shall be communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Grace and Justice, by whose Department, after examining the documents and finding that there is reason for the extradition, a Royal Order will be issued, granting it, and directing the arrest of the person claimed and his delivery to the British authorities.

In virtue of the said Royal Order the Minister of the Interior (Ministro de la Gobernacion) will adopt the fitting measures for the arrest of the fugitive, and when this has taken place, the person claimed shall be placed at the disposal of the Diplomatic Representative who has demanded his extradition, and he shall be taken to the part of the frontier or to the seaport where the Agent appointed for the purpose by Her Britannic Majesty's Government is ready to take charge of him.

In case the documents furnished by the said Government for the identification of the person claimed, or the information obtained by the Spanish authorities for the same purpose, should be considered insufficient, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the Diplomatic Representative of Great Britain, and the person under arrest shall be detained until the British Government shall have furnished fresh evidence to prove his identity or to clear up any other difficulty relative to the examination and decision of the affair.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding, in order to demand and obtain extradition, shall be as follows :—

—(A.) In the case of a person accused—The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Diplomatic



Representative of His Majesty the King of Spain. The said demand shall be accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Spain, and duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said Principal Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive. On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the person claimed shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the United Kingdom, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Spanish Government.

(B.) In the case of a person convicted—The course of proceeding shall be the same as above indicated, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Diplomatic Representa-

tive of Spain in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime or offence of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the place and date of his conviction.

The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

(C.) Persons convicted by judgment in default or *arret de contumace*, shall be, in the matter of extradition, considered as persons accused, and, as such, be surrendered.

(D.) After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*; if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the facts of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken, provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant,

justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction: provided, however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in Spain as in the United Kingdom, if, within the term of thirty days, a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

#### ARTICLE IX.

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the adverse decision of the Court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

#### ARTICLE X.

In the Provinces beyond sea, Colonies and other Possessions beyond sea of the two High Contracting Parties, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

The requisition for extradition of the fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in an over-sea Province, Colony, or Possession of either of the two Contracting Parties, shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Province, Colony, or Possession, by the chief Consular Officer of the other State in such Province, Colony, or Possession; or, if the fugitive has escaped from an over-sea Province, Colony, or Possession of the State on whose behalf the extradition is demanded, by the Governor or chief authority of such Province, Colony, or Possession.

In these cases the provisions of this Treaty shall be observed as far as possible by the respective Governors or chief

authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the extradition or to refer the decision of the matter to the Governments of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XI.

In cases where it may be necessary, the Spanish Government shall be represented at the English Courts by the Law Officers of the Crown, and the English Government in the Spanish Court by the Public Prosecutor (*Ministerio Fiscal.*)

The respective Governments will give assistance to the Diplomatic Representatives who claim their intervention for the custody and security of the persons subject to extradition.

ARTICLE XII.

The claim for extradition shall not be complied with if the individual claimed has been already tried for the same offence in the country whence the extradition is demanded, or if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of that country.

ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should exist between the different Governments to determine the preference, either on account of the gravity of the crime or offence, or for any other reason.

ARTICLE XIV.

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or have been condemned for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course at law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards

private individuals, the extradition shall nevertheless take place.

ARTICLE XV.

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest, shall, if the competent authority so decide, be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the extradition takes place. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime or offence, and shall take place even when the extradition, after having been granted, cannot be carried out by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

The rights of third parties with regard to the said property or articles are nevertheless reserved.

ARTICLE XVI.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance as far as the frontier; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

It shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and each of the Contracting Parties may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L. S.) SALISBURY.

(L. S.) MARQUES DE CASA LAIGLESIA.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the twenty-first instant :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of Spain.

C. L. PEEL.

**No. 21.**

**Despatch relative to the Payment for Coals, &c., for  
H. M. Ships,**

DOWNING STREET,  
19th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

A Correspondence having recently taken place between this Department and the Admiralty relative to the payment for coals, &c., consumed on board Her Majesty's Ships when employed in the conveyance of the Governors of Colonies and other Officials on Colonial Service, I have the honor to call your attention to Lord Kimberley's Circular Despatch of the 13th of December, 1871, on the subject, and to inform you that whenever a Governor requires a Queen's Ship for any purpose which the Naval Authorities do not consider to be part of her ordinary duty, the cost of the coal will be charged against the Colony under his Government, and paid by it in the first instance. If, however, the Governor should be of opinion that the cost of the service in question should be charged not against the Colony under his Government, but against some other Colony or against Imperial Funds, such representations as he may make to this effect will be considered, and if they

appear right, the money will be refunded to the Colony under his Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

**No. 22.**

**Despatches relative to Mining Grants.**

**THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO GOVERNOR GLOVER.**

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 67.

DOWNING STREET,  
20th Dec., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Minutes of the Executive Council of Newfoundland, for the half year ended 30th June last.

2. In the record of proceedings which took place in the Council on the 6th of February, I observe references to Orders made in regard to the non-forfeiture, in certain conditions, of Mining Grants issued on that part of the Coast where the French have Fishery privileges, and being within the half mile limit on the said Coast; and also to an Order to the effect that all persons holding Licenses of Search inside the half mile limit on the same part of the Coast, are to make selection and take up their Grants by the end of the year.

3. I should be glad to receive some explanation in regard to these passages, as to what has given rise to the Orders in question.

4. I trust that the instructions contained in the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 7th of December, 1866, No. 19, as modified by the late Despatch from Earl Granville, of the 10th of March, 1869, No. 3, in regard to the grant of land, or interest in land, or of other rights within the half mile limit referred to, are strictly and duly observed.

5. You will be so good as to inform me whether this is the case; and I should be glad also to receive from you a form of the Grant of Mining Licenses which are referred to in some instances in the Minutes of Council, as granted on the West Coast, "with the usual half mile reservation;" and further, to be informed whether any such Licenses to Search have been granted on the West or North East Coasts without such reservation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

*GOVERNOR SIR J. GLOVER TO SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.*

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 7.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
6th January, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 67, of the 20th ultimo, requesting an explanation in regard to a Minute of my Executive Council of the 6th Feb., 1878, referring to the non-forfeiture of Mining Grants on that part of the Coast where the French have fishery privileges, and directing the holders of such grants to make selection and take up their grants accordingly.



2. The 2nd paragraph of the accompanying Minute of Council explains the reason why these grants were not made subject to the usual condition of forfeiture, in case of not being worked within a certain time.

3. The 3rd paragraph also explains the Minute of the 6th of Feb., 1878, which was issued because the previous Minute of the 6th of December, 1877, would otherwise have given the holders of search licenses a continuous right to three square miles of land; and as there were other applicants for Mineral Grants in that part of the Island, the holders of these search licenses were ordered to select the one mile they wished to occupy, so as to leave the remaining land available to be granted to other applicants.

4. Neither of these Orders applies to any land within the half-mile limit; and no grant or license has been issued by the present Government conferring any right or interest in land within that limit.

5. Certain search licenses were issued by the preceding Government; but the working of these has been forbidden, as you are aware, from the Correspondence regarding Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Lead Mine at Port au Port. With the exception of these licenses the Orders conveyed in Earl Granville's Despatch, No. 3, of the 10th of March, 1869, have been strictly carried out, nor has the present Government ever infringed them.

6. I enclose a Form of the Mineral Search License issued, as requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

The Right Hon'ble

Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

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*EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.*

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[COPY.]

JANUARY 6th, 1879.

His Excellency laid before the Council a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Colonial Minister, in reference to Minutes of Council of February last, and requesting information as to Orders therein made relating to Mining Grants and Licenses of Search on that part of the Coast where the French have fishery privileges.

A Minute of Council, dated 6th of December, 1877, had shewn that Licenses of Search on these parts of the Coast having been withheld by direction of the Secretary of State, it was considered unfair that the applicants who had paid the prescribed fees should be required to renew their applications at renewed cost. It was therefore ordered that their applications should be held to be of continuous validity. A similar exemption from forfeiture was also considered fair, for similar reasons, in the cases of holders of Grants, who were restrained from working, pending a settlement of questions in dispute between the British and French Governments.

The Order requiring holders of Licenses of Search, inside the half mile, (where no prohibition applied,) to make selection and take up their Grants by the end of the year, was issued because it was important to avoid further delay in the occupation of the Mineral Lands.

No Licenses have been issued without the half mile reservation, or provision subjecting them to Treaty rights.

(Signed,) E. D. SHEA,  
*Clerk Executive Council.*

**No. 23.****Analysis of Returns in reply to Queries relating to Colonial Timber.****No. 1.****CIRCULAR TO THE GOVERNORS OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.**

DOWNING STREET,  
June 3, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you a copy of a paper which has been received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, &c., containing questions relating to Colonial Timber, and I request that you will be good enough to furnish me with all the information you can obtain on the subject.

The information asked for is not only required by the Office of Woods and Forests for their own department, but also for the Institution of Surveyors, who have been much occupied lately in discussing the timber question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **CARNARVON.**

The Officer administering  
the Government of

*Questions as to Foreign and Colonial Timber, including Timber used for Ship-building, General Building, and Railway Purposes, for Furniture, Fancy Articles, Firewood, Lathwood, Shingles for Roofs, &c. Also, Timber from which valuable Barks, Gums, Dye-woods, are derived.*

1. What are the kinds of timber trees produced in the country, and to what uses are they generally applied? (State the botanical name where known.)

2. Are the forests or lands producing the trees owned by the Government or by private persons?
3. What is the approximate extent of timber-producing forests or lands at the present time?
4. Is this area increasing or diminishing?
5. If diminishing, from what cause?
6. Are any steps taken for the prevention of waste or for replanting any area which has been cleared?
7. What is the quantity of timber which might fairly be cut every year without permanent injury to the forest?
8. What is the quantity actually cut every year?
9. What is the proportion for home consumption and for export?
10. What have been the annual exports of each kind of timber during the last 10 years; stating the proportions to each country, and the value of such exports?
11. What are the reasons for or causes of the increase or diminution of quantity or value in the exports?
12. (If it be so), what are the causes of the small exportation in comparison with the capability of production?
13. Have any observations been made or conclusions arrived at as to the climatic influence of forests or the effect of their clearance on the rainfall, floods, &c.?
14. Forward any reports made by departments or societies, or any Acts of Legislature bearing on the subject.

No. 2.

*THE HON. J. K. HOWARD TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.*

(Received July 30, 1878.)

July 25, 1878.

SIR,—

With your official letter to me of the 2nd February, 1877, you transmitted a number of valuable returns relating to the woods and forests of our British dependencies which, at my request, Lord Carnarvon was good enough to obtain for me.

At the time when I made this application the question of planting the open waste of the New Forest was being agitated, and in view of the diminishing supply of timber from nearly every foreign country, I thought it would be useful to ascertain how far we could depend upon our own possessions to supply our undoubted deficiencies at home.

The returns furnished by the Colonial Office show that out of 38 Colonies there are only four in which the timber is not diminishing, and in many cases rapidly, without any steps being taken to replant or prevent waste.

With regard to our supply of foreign timber, it must be borne in mind that for certain essential uses in this country there is no species of foreign timber known which can supply the place of British oak. It is therefore a matter of national importance to keep up the growth of oak in this country, and the only way to do this with effect is for Government to undertake the duty of maintaining a supply from plantations on public lands.

I herewith enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Julian C. Rogers, the Secretary of the Institution of Surveyors, transmitting his completed digest of the Forestry Returns obtained from the Colonial Office.

So far as the object I had in view was concerned, answers to questions four and six in the list of queries would have suf-

ficed, but as the larger part of the queries had been suggested by the Institution of Surveyors for purposes of their own, they readily agreed that their able secretary, Mr. Rogers, should make a digest of the numerous documents furnished by the Colonial Office, and which might be rendered in a shape more likely to be read by the public than if burdened with a mass of statistics.

This work Mr. Rogers has performed with great industry and ability, and to him alone is the merit due.

You will probably think it advisable to send him the proofs for revision as he suggests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. K. HOWARD.

The Hon.  
R. H. MEADE, &c.; &c.

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THE INSTITUTION OF SURVEYORS,  
12, Great George Street, Westminster, }  
July 13, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honour to send herewith the completed digest of the Forestry Returns relating to the British dependencies.

The exact title which the digest should bear is a matter which requires some consideration, and I shall be glad of an opportunity of discussing it with you after my return from Paris on Tuesday week.

It is, I understand, the intention of the authorities at the Colonial Office to print and present the returns to Parliament during the present session. There will be no difficulty in this if the MS. be put into the printer's hands at once.

I should prefer to revise the proofs myself, as the botanical names of the trees require careful verification, and the

statistical information should be compared again with the original sources.

If it be decided to proceed at once with the publication of the returns, I will so modify my arrangements for the holidays as to be in London to revise the proofs and see them through the press.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN C. ROGERS.

The Hon. J. K. HOWARD,  
Office of Woods, &c.,  
Whitehall Place.

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## ANALYSIS OF RETURNS RELATING TO COLONIAL TIMBER,

WITH PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

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### PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS.

The origin of these reports was as follows:—

In the course of a discussion at the Institution of Surveyors, in the month of March, 1874, on two papers relating to English timber, attention was directed by the Hon. J. K. Howard, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to the condition of the forests of foreign countries, by the presentation of a report of a Commission of the National Assembly on the timber resources of France. In consequence of the interest excited by the publication of this report, it was considered that a series of similar reports upon the forests in the various countries of Europe, of America, and of the British dependencies, might afford the means of arriving at conclusions of practical value as to the extent of the timber resources of the world, the degree to which countries are dependent on each other for the requisite supply, and the measures taken to maintain its permanency and check the ravages, more or less preventible, to which forests are peculiarly liable. In further-

ance of these objects a series of questions was prepared jointly by the Office of Woods and Forests and by the Institution of Surveyors, and copies were forwarded to the Foreign and Colonial Offices, accompanied by a request that any information procurable through their agency should be supplied.

The then Secretary of State for the Colonies, (the Earl of Carnarvon), impressed by the importance of the subject in relation to the welfare of the various dependencies of the Crown, caused copies of these questions to be forwarded to the administrative heads of the various British possessions, and in due course received replies giving, in some cases with great fulness, in others with great brevity, information of the kind required.

The returns, as a whole, were very voluminous, and the work of digesting them into a readable form has been necessarily considerable. In some cases the matter supplied by the returns is so meagre that it has been necessary to supplement it by recourse to inofficial, but it is believed trustworthy, sources, such as the publications of the Royal Colonial Society, local pamphlets and reports prepared for other purposes, but containing, incidentally, matter useful for this synopsis. In the few cases in which the Colonial authorities have taken action to preserve the forests from destruction, pains have been bestowed on tracing from public documents the various legislative and other steps taken to protect the forests, or what remains of them, from destruction.

The case of the Dominion of Canada will serve to illustrate the importance of the facts to which attention is drawn in these returns. It appears that in the Province of Quebec only have any steps been taken (and those of an ineffective kind) to check waste and diminish the frequency of forest fires. In none of the six provinces of the Dominion have measures been taken to secure the replanting of cleared areas, notwithstanding an enormous and growing consumption.

In the Province of Ontario more than  $87\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the timber annually cut is exported, and looking to the magnitude of the timber exports it is remarkable that so little has been done to prevent the threatened exhaustion of the chief article of trade in the province.



In Nova Scotia the amount of timber annually cut is estimated to exceed by 25 per cent. the amount which could be cut each year without permanent injury to the forests, while in Prince Edward Island the amount annually cut exceeds nearly 17 times the quantity which would represent a prudent rate of consumption.

Of all the Provinces of the Dominion British Columbia alone appears to offer a supply of any considerable magnitude for the future wants of the timber trade. The timber resources of this province are declared by local authorities to be practically inexhaustible, but it is probable that, should the whole strain of the demand be thrown upon British Columbia, a few years would make a very perceptible inroad upon the stock of native timber situated in accessible districts of the province.

The importance of this trade to the commercial prosperity of the Dominion will be exemplified by the following table, compiled from materials contained in returns issued by the Board of Trade.

*Comparative Tables of Money Values of Timber and Corn exported to the United Kingdom during five years ending 1876.*

Articles.	Value.					
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.
Timber & wood	£4,218,661	£5,220,296	£5,706,567	£4,205,045	£5,282,657	£24,633,226
Corn and grain	3,003,104	3,898,204	3,697,616	3,124,056	2,814,003	16,536,983

Timber and corn are the chief exports of the Provinces of the Dominion, but the value of the timber exports exceeds the value of the corn exports by more than one third, and constitutes nearly one half of the total value of all the exports from the Dominion to the United Kingdom.

The returns exhibit, in a striking manner, the urgent need for some prompt and comprehensive action to stay the influences at work to destroy the indigenous forests which constitute, in many instances, the principal natural riches of the

Colonies. There is a tendency in newly settled countries to regard the timber as a mere incumbrance to the land, and as it generally occupies the most fertile soils the finest timber is that first selected for destruction by fire, by ring barking, and other rude and wasteful methods in favour with settlers.

It is probably not possible in newly settled Colonies to put restraints upon the clearing of the land, although even in these cases it would seem to be advisable to leave belts and clumps of timber for the future wants of the inhabitants. No such difficulty, however, exists in many of the localities to which these returns apply, where strong and well established Governments look on supinely while the timber is disappearing and the whole country is becoming treeless and bereft of the shade so necessary to health, and even to existence, in tropical climates.

In many cases the reports of surveyors general and other officials demonstrate the possibility of preserving, and even of restoring, the forests by the establishment of nurseries of young trees and the constitution of a small but energetic forestry department. A probable and almost immediate profit is shown in many cases by the calculations, but, except in the Australian Colonies, nothing worthy of notice had up to the date of these returns been done in the nature of forest conservation.

Many of the smaller Colonies have been absolutely denuded of timber, and, as at Barbadoes, are dependent even for fuel upon remote localities, which are in their turn becoming exhausted. In other cases it appears to be the custom to totally exterminate the forests as the settlement of the country advances, and thus what subsequently become large centres of population are left in the midst of treeless wastes, taken possession of by rank grasses, and undergrowth, and breeding dangerous miasma. A further evil of this system is that the places of consumption become yearly more remote from the places of production, and, in localities such as the South African Colonies and in Victoria, where large quantities of readily accessible timber are required for mining operations, the want is often severely felt.

Since the introduction of iron shipbuilding the demand for hardwood timber seems to have declined, while, with the

extension of railways and the partial and in some cases complete, exhaustion of the old sources of supply, the call for the lighter and more workable woods has correspondingly increased. The demand could, in many instances, be met by the introduction of trees of the Eucalyptus species, which grow rapidly in almost any situation, and in the southern latitudes attain to enormous dimensions. The returns supply abundant information on this head, and it seems probable that under the guidance of skilled arboriculturists the introduction of trees from one country to others, the climates of which are not wholly dissimilar, might be attended with satisfactory results.

It is by no means evident that the supply of timber, considered as a whole, is so inexhaustible as is often supposed. Moreover, accessibility and cost of ocean transit are elements of great importance as regards the supply, and an abundant but remote supply is of little more value than a near but scanty one. Many of our Colonies are so situated as to offer peculiar facilities for the export of their timber, and so circumstanced as to be open to special temptation to deal improvidently with an article which they are soon after obliged to re-import at heavy cost, a fact which has told seriously in some cases upon their prosperity.

The gist of the matter seems to lie in this (and the fact is illustrated vividly in the cases of Ceylon, Labuan, and the Cape Settlements), that while a good deal of clearing is a necessity to the settlement of a densely wooded country, absolute destruction of the timber is not only not imperative but is highly impolitic in relation to the future wants of the country.

Another very important consideration is the climatic effects of forest denudation. The remonstrances of Dr. Hooker quoted in the Ceylon Returns, though subsequently modified, to some extent, by further information with reference to that island, are more than justified by the general nature of the information under this head. In some cases something little short of a meteorological revolution has been caused by the extermination of the woods. Streams once regarded as perennial now run dry under exposure to a tropical sun, and the periodicity of the rainfall has been seriously disturbed in many localities. So many testimonies converge towards the establishment of a connexion between rainfall and forest area that it is difficult

to resist the conclusion that much which is gained by throwing a little more forest land into cultivation is lost in the lowered fertility and the disturbance of the climatic equilibrium of the whole district.

The preparation of these returns has from a variety of causes occupied a long period, and it may be that in some cases steps have now been taken to deal with the evils described. But from the tone of the returns it is too much to hope that this has been the case to any large extent.

Looking to the geographical isolation of many of our Colonies, to their difficulties in the way of initiative owing to native prejudices, and to the apathetic habits of tropical races, but above all to the intrinsic importance of the question itself, this may be regarded as a matter of Imperial concern, calling for well-considered action on the part of the Government.

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## NATAL.

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Area, 18,750 square miles. Population (in 1875), 322,000.

The following is a list of the principal indigenous timber trees of Natal comprised in a catalogue prepared for the International Exhibition of 1862:—Stinkwood (*Oreodaphne bullata*), Red Spoke-wood (*Ischala*), Sneezewood (*Pteroxylon utile*), Saffron Wood, Yellow Wood Tree (*Podocarpus elongatus*), Bastard Yellow Wood Tree, Assegai Wood Tree, Essen Boom (*Ekebergea Capenses*), Umsimbiti, Black Iron Wood (*Umutyane*), Tomboti Wood, Umcacose and Smeece.

The timber lands of Natal may be roughly divided into two categories—heavy timber land and “thorn,” or mimosa districts, which yield timber of a lighter character, used chiefly for fuel, but to some extent for waggon-making and for machinery. The “thorn” districts occupy a belt of land about thirty miles in width, extending along, but about 8 miles distant from, the coast line. Another “thorn” district occupies a considerable part of the basins of the Tagela, Mooi, and Sunday

Rivers. The heavy timber is apparently most abundant in the kloofs of the mountain ranges to the south-west, centre, and north-west of the Colony. A large part of the wooded districts falls within the areas which have been alienated by the Crown to Europeans under various forms of tenure, or which have been set apart for native tribes, and are held in trust for them by the Colonial Government. There are, however, large tracts of heavy timber forests still in the possession of the Crown along the south-eastern slopes of the Drackensberg on the great Bushman's River, on the Southern banks of the Umkomas River, on the south-western branches of the Umzimkulu River, and the sources of the Umtamvoona in Alfred County. No accurate estimate of the area of the Crown forests is, it appears, possible, but the following approximate estimate of the areas of a portion of them is extracted from a report of the Surveyor General to the Colonial Secretary. In County Alfred, 8 square miles; on the Umzimkulu, 6 square miles; in County Weenen,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; Klip County,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. These areas are exclusive of the grants to Europeans and the native reserves. The area of timber land is rapidly diminishing. It appears that on the Crown lands, notwithstanding the intervention of the Magistrates, the forests are suffering seriously from the depredations of the natives. The forests which are situated within farms suffer the most, owing to the practice of permitting the native farm servants to clear plots in the bush for their corn crops. On the Crown lands and on the reserves the native population, attracted by the mellowness of the soil occupied by timber, deliberately kill the trees by removing a section of the bark and burn them. The Surveyor-General reports to the Colonial Secretary that thousands of acres are annually cleared in this way of valuable forests, and that the waste is wholly unnecessary, as there is plenty of fertile land in the immediate neighbourhood of these forests which only requires to be broken up in the autumn and sown in the spring to yield abundant supplies of corn and other food for the natives. The Surveyor-General recommends the absolute prohibition of the use of forest land for the cultivation of crops. There has been no attempt at replanting the forest lands, but in some of the treeless districts around homesteads a few patches of oak, pine, Serinja willow, Australian eucalyptus and acacia have been

planted with most beneficial results to their owners. One tree of the *Eucalyptus globulus* species, at 25 years growth, yielded 700 cubic feet of timber, which realised nearly 20*l.* for fuel. It is estimated that an acre of land well laid out with *Eucalyptus* would be enhanced in value in 12 years to the extent of 150*l.* The Surveyor-General advocates the employment of prison labour for forming plantations, which the Government should retain in its own hands. The same authority calculates that about 1 per cent. of the timber is the utmost that can, under present circumstances, be cut without injury to the forests. The annual consumption for fuel is estimated at 50,000 tons. There are no available statistics of timber exports. There was formerly a considerable export of sawed timber to the Orange River Free State and South African Republic, but the trade has almost entirely ceased. A large amount of timber for building purposes, of a lighter species than the native timber, is now imported into Natal.

As regards the meteorological influence of forests, the heavy timber lands have been observed to be the great condensers of vapour. Clumps of *Eucalyptus* planted in undrained swamp lands at various elevations up to 4,000 feet have been known to completely dry up the space within the reach of their roots. The growth of the timber in these situations is computed at 12 tons per acre per annum, while the annual growth of the vegetation which it superseded did not exceed 1½ tons per acre per annum.

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### CAPE COLONY.

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The forestry returns for this Colony are by no means exhaustive, and apply to a small portion only of the territory comprised under the general name of Cape Colony. They refer to five districts, viz. :—

(1.) KNYSNA, GEORGE, and ZITZIKAMMA.

Thirty-three varieties of timber tree found in this division are enumerated by the Conservator of Forests. Of these the

most useful are the two species of yellow wood (*Podocarpus Thunbergii* and *Podocarpus elongatus*), which are the native deals. The black stinkwood (*Oreodaphne bullata*) is also a most useful wood, especially for railway sleepers. Nine other sorts are used almost exclusively for waggon-making, and the remainder for tool handles, agricultural implements, and furniture. The Cape ash (*Echebergia Capensis*) and the Cape beech (*Myrsine Melanophleos*) closely resembles the European ash and beech.

The Government own the greater part of the forest land, which is situated mainly near the coast in scattered tracts. It is computed that there are about 240 square miles of forest in this division, about 50 of which are virgin forest. Owing mainly to the frequency of "grass fires," the amount of timber is diminishing. Nothing has been done in the way of replanting, but the Colonial Government are becoming alive to the importance of checking the waste which is one of the most active causes of the diminution of native timber. It is estimated that 50,000 cubic feet of timber per square mile would not be an excessive drain upon the virgin forests, while the amount of timber actually cut in the division each year is reckoned at 70,000 cubic feet. It is believed that had a rotation system been adopted 20 years ago the annual cutting might now be doubled in quantity without injury to the forests. As it is, the native supply is inadequate to the demands of home consumption, and large quantities of deal are imported annually at much cheaper rates than Colonial timber can be sold at, owing chiefly to scarcity of labor and difficulties of access to the forests.

The Conservator of Crown Forests speaks very positively with reference to the influence of the forests upon rainfall. He mentions that during the severe drought of 1873 both the Zitzikamma and Knysna Forests were visited by frequent showers, which rarely travelled beyond the forests.

The following table, compiled from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the rapid growth of the timber imports into Cape Colony, and demonstrates the importance of developing the native supplies.

*Value of Deals imported into Cape Colony in the Years 1863 to 1875.*

1863	...	£9,393	1870	....	£17,573
1864	....	32,523	1871	....	21,857
1865	....	14,185	1872	....	26,716
1866	....	1,522	1873	....	36,907
1867	....	10,379	1874	....	81,334
1868	....	15,563	1875	....	76,987
1869	....	9,189			

The fluctuations in the above table appear to be mainly due to variations in the demand for purposes of railway construction, for which many of the native timbers are well adapted were they more abundant and more accessible.

## (2.) BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

From a list compiled by the Ranger of Crown Forests in the division of King William's Town, it appears that there are some 30 sorts of timber trees in British Kaffraria, of which the three varieties of yellow wood (*Podocarpus pruinosis*, *Podocarpus elongatus*, *Podocarpus thunbergii*) are the most useful for general purposes. The Kafir tree (*Erythrina Caffra*), saffron wood, stinkwood (*Oreodaphne bullata*), and sneezewood, also yield timber of great value for house-building. About 10 species are used almost exclusively for waggon-building, and the remainder are hard furniture woods.

The area of forest land in the hands of the Government (comprising nearly the whole of the timbered tract) is estimated at 50 square miles. The authorities have adopted measures for the prevention of waste, and have appointed a forest ranger, but replanting has not yet been undertaken or contemplated.

The amount of timber annually cut is about 20,000 cubic feet, but it is considered that fully 30,000 feet might be cut each year without injury to the permanency of the supply.

The immunity which British Kaffraria enjoys from the droughts so common in South Africa is believed to be due to the influence of the forests.

## (3.) VICTORIA EAST.

In this district the following timber trees are found:—  
Yellow wood, (two kinds, real and bastard,) black and iron



wood, white and red pear, Bocken hout, or African oak, sneezewood, and assegai wood (*Curtisia faginea*). These woods are used for general purposes, waggon and cart building, also for furniture. Sneezewood is in great demand for telegraph poles and piles.

It is estimated that the forests owned by the Crown cover an area of about 800 acres. The private forests, which covered about half that area, are chiefly worked out. It is stated that the Crown forests have been "neglected, damaged, and plundered in a scandalous manner for many years past," but are now strictly conserved. There is no replanting, but waste is now as far as possible prevented. It is said that the forests would bear an annual cutting of about 4,000 cubic feet, but only 1,338 cubic feet were cut in the felling season of 1874.

#### (4.) ALEXANDRA DIVISION.

The principal timber trees in this division are the sneezewood, Olyven Hout, yellow wood, Essen Hout, red and white milkwood, red pear, assegai, and Rooi Els. Of these the first four appear to be the most generally useful. There are some 30 other varieties of timber tree, but they are very little used, and the information respecting their qualities and characteristics is scanty and apparently somewhat unreliable. The estimated extent of forest is about 100 square miles.

#### (5.) SEYMOUR STOCKENSTROM.

The principal timber trees in this division are yellow wood (white and yellow), used for building purposes, by coopers, and for waggon-making; pear (red and white), for waggon-making; assegai, sneezewood, wild olive, and wild orange for waggon-making and for furniture.

The forest land is owned by the Government. The area is diminishing, owing, to some extent, to bush fires. Forest rangers have been appointed, but no replanting has taken place. About 600 loads of timber are annually cut, a rate of consumption which it is not believed can be maintained unless replanting is resorted to. The felling season is limited to five months of the year.

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## GAMBIA.

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This settlement comprises an area of 69 square miles, and was occupied (in 1871) by a population of 14,190 persons.

The timber products of Gambia are :—mahogany, used for shipbuilding; rosewood, used for boat and canoe building; African oak (which was formerly an article of export to England) for shipbuilding; runs, the male species of which is used for bridge and house building; black stick, used for boat building; mangrove, used for props, posts, and small vessels; black mangrove, used in native houses; monkey bread, the bark of which is used for making ropes; cotton tree, used for canoes, and for the manufacture of domestic utensils; and the india-rubber tree.

The forests are owned by the Government. They are said to be diminishing, owing to the operations of woodcutters. At the date when these statistics were compiled, the acting administrator was contemplating the framing of an ordinance to restrain the cutting of wood, and the imposition of a license duty. The export trade in timber ceased with the introduction of iron shipbuilding, but the Board of Trade Returns show a rise in the values of caoutchouc exported from Gambia and Sierra Leone to the United Kingdom from 1,959*l.* in 1872 to 25,276*l.* in 1876, and the value of gum exports for the latter year as 18,363*l.*

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## BRITISH GUIANA.

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The estimated area of the three settlements, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, forming British Guiana, is 76,000 square miles.

The total imports from British Guiana to the United Kingdom in 1876 represented a money value of 2,497,115*l.* Of these imports, hewn timber ranks third in the order of magnitude, and represented in the above year a value of 66,179*l.* The value of the timber imports from British Guiana amounted in 1872 to 9,739*l.* This value increased by one fourth in 1873, more than quadrupled itself in 1874, slightly declined in 1875, again increased by about one-tenth in 1876, when it reached the above figure, viz. : 66,179*l.*

At the International Exhibition of 1862 about 130 varieties of timber were exhibited, and for the same Exhibition a list of specific gravities of 59 of these timbers was prepared by Mr. J. F. Bourne, Colonial Civil Engineer. Of these, 21 varieties, beginning with Letterwood, the specific gravity of which is 1.333, sink in water, their specific gravities ranging approximately from that of Lignum Vitæ to that of Red Brazil wood. The remaining 38 varieties float in water, their specific gravities ranging from .994 to .483, or from something higher than the specific gravity of dry oak to that of fir. The most serviceable timbers are supplied by the greenheart (s. g. 1.210), the Mora (s. g. 1.029), and the Sonari (s. g. .922), trees. The brown Greenheart and Mora are said to be "superior to oak for strength and durability, especially for shipbuilding purposes." Many of the other woods are very valuable as furniture woods. The Bully tree is used extensively in buildings. It is this tree which produces the gum known as "Balata," which closely resembles gutta percha. According to Mr. W. Walker, "Balata may be considered to hold a position in regard to usefulness intermediate between gutta percha and caoutchouc." The demand for this material during the 10 years 1863-72, though occasionally large, appears to have been very fluctuating. The greater portion of the timber exported appears to be from Essequibo.

The principal forests or lands producing timber trees are owned by the Government. Grants of these forest lands are made by the Government to woodcutters in tracts averaging 300, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, and for terms not exceeding five years, at a rental of 30 cents. = 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre per annum.

The total number of acres granted in 1871 was :—

In lots above 100 acres, and under 500 acres	2,324
“ “ 500 “ .....	3,770
	6,094

In 1872 the acreage granted was as under :—

14 licenses under 100 acres .....	581
36 “ above 100 and under 500 .....	9,310
7 “ “ 500 .....	3,677
—	13,568
57	13,568
—	13,568

No Crown land was actually sold.

It appears that the stock of valuable timber in accessible situations is diminishing to a marked degree. This appears to be due to the operations of the woodcutters who cut trees of any growth and in the most wasteful manner, and to the absence of any provisions for replanting the cleared areas. In the judgment of the Crown Surveyor there is no occasion for replanting, as “every tree cut down has numerous saplings growing around it from seeds that have fallen, the healthiest of which will in course of time replace the parent tree,” but according to another authority the absence of restrictions as to the size of the trees cut and the neglect of replanting “has gone far to ruin the greenheart forests,” and \* \* \* \* \* “by this short-sighted policy we are exterminating the greenheart tree, and destroying an important source of wealth to the Colony.” Greenheart is already becoming scarce and dear.

It is estimated that one half of the total produce of timber is exported. It appears, from information collected by Mr. W. Walker, that the fluctuations in the timber trade of British Guiana are regulated principally by the supply of teak in the English market.

The following table shows the quantities of hardwood timber, Wallaba shingles, and charcoal, manufactured from wood grown on the Crown land of British Guiana and exported

therefrom from 1864 to 1873, both inclusive, as per Customs Returns.

Year.	Hardwood Timber.	Wallaba Shingles.	Charcoal (barrels).
	Cubic Feet.		
1864	816,812	8,193,450	21,840
1865	503,849	6,389,400	19,614
1866	249,614	7,901,250	27,664
1867	277,028	10,543,750	24,762
1868	409,077	10,115,050	31,395
1869	250,364	8,750,500	35,271
1870	153,127	6,221,255	28,062
1871	62,590	9,026,675	34,413
1872	107,888	12,400,650	37,246
1873	132,901	13,720,200	38,290
	Europe.	West Indies.	

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Area, 7,562 square miles. Population (in 1871) 24,710.

The principal woods exported from this Colony are mahogany, cedar (*cedrela odorata*), logwood, fustic (*morum tinctorium*), and rosewood. Besides these the Colony produces pitch pine, Santa Maria, sapodilla (*achroas sapota*), dogwood, bully webb, braziletto (a mimosa), wild tamarind, lignum vitæ, mahoe (*hibiscus*), bully tree (a sapota), samwood, caoutchouc, copal, red mangrove (*terminalia*), white and black mangrove, and button wood. The latter is the principal fuel wood of the Colony. These trees grow at an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level. There is a large area of higher and unexplored land which is supposed to contain many other varieties of timber. About two thirds of the whole area of the Colony is owned by private persons, the remainder by the Colonial Government. Of the whole area 16 or 20 square miles only have been cleared. Water-carriage is the only means of transport, and the timber is consequently valuable in proportion to its nearness

to the rivers. It is said that 70 or 80 years of timber cutting have greatly denuded the river shores of their timber, and the expense of haulage to the banks and of the construction of suitable paths is such as to render a profit very doubtful in many cases. Eight miles is considered an excessive distance for the haulage of timber to the rivers. The pine ridges comprise about one third of the Colony. The wood cut is almost wholly for export, for the cost of labour makes it less expensive to import pitch pine than to use the native woods.

The following table compiled from Colonial statistics shows the total exports of several of the principal descriptions of timber for the 10 years 1864-73:—

Year	Mahogany.	Cedar.	Pitch Pine.	Santa Maria.	Lumber.	Logwood.	Fustic.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Tons.	Tons.
1864	7,134,898	249,251	36,977	213,060	24,566	15,238	490
1865	5,240,120	74,308	256,621	...	...	7,352	362
1866	5,167,167	113,080	...	11,123	...	8,036	103
1867	4,155,926	51,390	...	...	...	4,528	329
1868	3,006,619	88,958	...	...	...	9,270	145
1869	3,498,371	37,896	...	...	...	7,918	66
1870	1,345,656	91,934	...	...	...	9,166	34
1871	1,983,120	71,288	...	...	...	11,794	
1872	2,239,349	97,893	...	...	...	7,947	358
1873	3,766,894	297,510	...	...	...	8,621	27

The total export of mahogany to the United Kingdom during the above ten years appears to have amounted to 34,015,394 feet. The export of cedar to the United Kingdom alone was 256,665 feet, and of logwood 6,660 tons, in the year 1873. The export of pitch pine, Santa Maria, and lumber appears to have ceased since 1865.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island comprises an estimated area of 40,200 square miles, and had a population, in 1875, of 161,389 persons.

The indigenous timber trees are the white pine (*pinus strobus*), white spruce (*abies alba*), black spruce (*abies nigra*), balsam fir (*abies balsamea*), tamarack or larch (*larix micio carpa*), aspen-poplar (*populus tumuloides*), balsam poplar (*populus balsamifera*), yellow birch, known as wych-hazel (*betula excelsa*), white birch (*betula alba*), and mountain ash (*fraxinus americanus*). The larch is said to be of a quality most valuable for shipbuilding, and much more durable than the larch timber grown in New Brunswick and other parts of the neighbouring continent. The yellow birch is also of a very excellent quality, and is said to be as durable as oak. It grows to a great size and in great abundance in the western districts. The white birch also attains to large dimensions in the island, and is used extensively for wheel spokes, shafts, axe handles, and similar purposes.

The greater part of the forest and timber lands are owned by Government. Statistics comprised in the Returns give the following areas of forest land in three river districts of the western part of the island:—

	Square Miles:
Codroy Valley .....	75
St. George's Bay .....	222
Humber River Valley.....	429
	726

The two former districts are heavily timbered, but there is very little pine. Spruce, larch, yellow and white birch are of splendid growth, and exist in large quantities. The Humber River country is well stocked with all the varieties, and much of the pine and spruce is of large size. The Exploits Valley is also said to yield good timber, but according to Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Geological Survey, the timber has

been completely swept away by fire over extensive areas in this district, and in the accessible situations the most valuable trees have long since been culled out by the lumberers. On the north-eastern coast, near Badger Brook, pine flourishes luxuriantly, and is of excellent quality. A large area of this district is covered with small timber, "the immature successors of the ancient forest entirely destroyed many years ago by fire." The whole country from the Upper Falls to the Red Indian Lake in the interior is densely wooded, and contains good pine and spruce. Forest fires, however, make immense inroads upon the timber supply of Newfoundland. These conflagrations are said to be originated by the careless use of fire by coast settlers.

No steps have been taken with a view to the replanting of the forests, nor are such at present possible, as no Government officials reside in the parts of the coast where the timber lands are situated, owing to certain privileges possessed by the French, under treaty, in relation to fishing. It is estimated that by judicious management the three districts before enumerated might be made to yield from eight to ten million feet of timber annually without material injury to the forests.

It appears that the attention of the authorities has been directed towards the importance of diminishing, if possible, the frequency of forest fires. A measure passed by the Colonial Legislature in 1852 recites that much damage has been done by setting fire to woods and under-brush, or burning land for the purpose of clearing the same in the dry season of the year, and enacts that the Courts of Quarter Sessions are to frame bye-laws and regulations for controlling the above-mentioned operations, and impose fines for the breach of the same, and declares the wilful or careless setting fire to woods or forests a misdemeanor, and punishable by a term of imprisonment.



## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The area of the province of Nova Scotia appears from the Board of Trade Statistical Abstract (Colonies) for 1874, to be 21,731 square miles, an estimated fifth of which consists of water. In the same return the population (1871) is given as 387,800.

The following form the chief varieties of timber growing in the province :—

Names of Trees.	Uses.
Larch, hackmatack, or juniper, (juniper) ... ..	Ship-building, treenails, and knees.
Pine, white, called hard, pitch or Norway pine ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ). ... ..	Deck planks, masts, and pumps.
Hemlock ( <i>Abies Canadensis</i> ) ... ..	Frames of wooden houses, planks and boards for boarding in and rough flooring, split laths, and many other purposes. Bark much used for tanning.
Fir, balsam or silver ( <i>Picea balsamifera</i> ) ... ..	Butter tubs, firkins, &c. Canada balsam, material for varnish.
Spruce, white ( <i>Abies alba</i> ). ... ..	
Spruce, black or double ( <i>Abies nigra</i> ) ... ..	Ship-building, house-building, flooring, and general uses.
Pine, mounted ( <i>Pinus pinea</i> ). ... ..	
Birch, black or yellow ( <i>Betula lenta</i> ) ... ..	Ship-building (timber and planks) cabinet and turnery work, barrel hoops, and cart wheels, and frames in absence of hemlock or oak. Bark used for tanning purposes.
Birch, white, canoe or paper ( <i>Betula papyracea</i> ). ... ..	Baskets, boxes, and chair bottoms.
Birch, dwarf, mountain or river ( <i>Betula</i> ). ... ..	
Beech ( <i>Fagus Sylvestris</i> ) ... ..	Chair-making, turning, but mainly firewood.
Maple, sugar, rock, or birdseye ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ). ... ..	
Maple, red, flowering, scarlet or swamp ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ). ... ..	Chair-making, firewood.

Names of Trees.	Uses.
Maple, striped, or moose wood ( <i>Acer</i> )	Fencing stakes.
Maple, mountain, or dwarf ( <i>Acer spicatum</i> ).	
Elm ( <i>Ulmus Americana</i> ) ... ..	Ship-building, fuel, potash.
Pear, wild or Indian ... ..	Axe-handles.
Hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus ostrya</i> ) ... ..	Levers, rake teeth, mill cogs, cart stakes, binding poles, &c., &c.
Oak, red ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ) ... ..	Planks and timbers for ships, staves, fish and pork barrels, cart wheels, and other purposes.
Ash, white ( <i>Fraxinus acuminata</i> ) ...	Tool handles, ploughs, carriage wheels.
Ash, black ( <i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i> )...	Flour barrels, baskets.
Cherry, black or pigeon ( <i>Cerasus cerasifolia</i> ) ... ..	Tables and cabinet work.
Cherry, red ( <i>Cerasus Pennsylvania</i> ).	
Cherry, choak ( <i>Prunus borealis</i> ).	
Poplar ( <i>Populus canescens</i> , <i>Populus tremuliformis</i> , <i>Populus grandidentata</i> ).	Trays, charcoal, paper pulp.
Ash, mountain, rowan or Fowler's service.	

The *Larch* appears to be the strongest and most durable of the timber trees of this province, remaining sound under conditions destructive even to oak. It forms a large item of export to the United States, grows naturally upon poor gravelly soils and cold swamps, and is easily raised from seed or seedlings. It seldom, however, attains a diameter of more than 18 inches. There are thousands of acres of worthless swampy land in every county of the province which might be covered with this tree or with the European larch, which it closely resembles in its general characteristics.

The *White Pine* is another valuable wood, and is extensively used in the Colony. Its growth is very rapid. Experienced lumberers consider that a pine forest renews itself every 20 years. Were the young trees protected and care taken to prevent forest fires, its exhaustion would long be deferred. This tree attains a height of 60 or 70 feet and a diameter of 20 or 30 feet at five feet from the ground.

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The *Hemlock* requires a better quality of soil than the white pine. This wood is used extensively for many rough purposes, and the bark contains a large quantity of tannin.

The wood of the *Balsam* is comparatively valueless, but the bark secretes a gum extensively used in commerce.

Of the *Spruce* there appear to be two species, the black and the white. The timber is valuable and in general use. It is specially suited to the climate of Nova Scotia, growing rapidly and attaining a large size.

Of the three kinds of *Birch* the black or yellow alone appears to have much commercial value. This species is of slow growth, requiring nearly 200 years to attain a diameter of three feet. It forms a considerable item of export, and is extensively used for many purposes for which ash or oak would be preferable were a sufficient supply of those woods obtainable. It is said to enrich the land upon which it grows.

The *Beech* yields the chief supply of firewood. What is known as hardwood land is almost exclusively covered with beech, with a sprinkling of birch and maple; and all the land in the province capable of profitable cultivation, not already cleared, may be said to be covered with it.

Of the four kinds of *Maple* the flowering or scarlet maple appears to be the most useful as a timber.

There is only one species of the *Elm* in the province, and it is only found on the best soils. This timber has been so largely used for shipbuilding that it is now scarce. The tree is easily transplanted, grows rapidly, and to a great size.

The *Hornbeam* seldom attains a growth of more than from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and flourishes only upon good land.

The red *Oak* is found in every part of the province but only in the eastern districts attains any considerable size. The bark is of little value for tanning purposes.

White and black *Ash* are found in large quantities. The former, when grown upon good land, is a very useful wood.

The latter is chiefly used for flour barrels in Canada, but the tree seldom reaches a sufficient size in Nova Scotia to render it suitable for this purpose.

It will thus be seen that many of the kinds of timber in the greatest demand for commercial purposes flourish in this province. A large portion of the land producing it is still in the hands of the Government. The approximate amount of timber producing land in 1875 is computed at 9,000,000 of acres. The amount, however, is diminishing owing to wasteful consumption and to forest fires. So destructive are these fires that a special Act was passed in 1870 with a view to the punishment of those persons by whose carelessness they were occasioned. No steps whatever are taken to prevent waste or to replant areas which have been cleared, nor do any regulations exist for the purpose. Young trees are left unprotected, and trees of all sizes may be cut without restriction.

The area cleared every year is computed at 200,000,000 superficial feet, the result being a rapid diminution in the extent of woodland. It is computed that not more than 150,000,000 superficial feet could be cut each year without producing a serious effect upon the future supply. Out of the total consumption about three fourths of the produce of 150,000,000 superficial feet of forest land is annually exported.

The average rainfall for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 appears from the Board of Trade Returns to have been 44 inches, exclusive of snow, for the neighbourhood of Halifax, the only station at which systematic observations have been taken.

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## ONTARIO.

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The Province of Ontario has an area of 106,935 square miles, excluding the portions of the great lakes within the boundary, and a population, in 1871, of 1,620,851. The tim-

ber trade forms the chief industry of the province. The following are the principal species of indigenous trees:—

Pine, white ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ).	Ash, white ( <i>Fraxinus Americana</i> ).
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus rubra</i> ).	Birch, Paper } ( <i>Betula papyracea</i> ).
Hemlock ( <i>Abies Canadensis</i> ).	Birch, Canoe } ( <i>Betula papyracea</i> ).
Spruce, black ( <i>Abies nigra</i> ).	Birch, black ( <i>Betula lenta</i> ).
Spruce, white ( <i>Abies alba</i> ).	Hickory ( <i>Juglans squamosa</i> ).
Packmatack ( <i>Larix Americana</i> ).	Maple, sugar ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ).
Cedar, white ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ).	Maple, silver ( <i>Acer dasycarpum</i> ).
Cedar, red ( <i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> ).	Cherry, wild black ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> ).
Oak, white ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ).	Basswood ( <i>Filia Americana</i> ).
Elm, red ( <i>Ulmus fulva</i> ).	Whitewood ( <i>Linodendron tulipifera</i> ).

With the exception of *Pine* (white and red), *Spruce* (black and white), *Cedar*, *Elm*, and *Birch*, the woods enumerated above have never been largely represented in Ontario, and have now, in a great measure, disappeared in the course of the settlement of the country, and have consequently ceased to form an appreciable part of its timber trade.

The forest lands in Ontario may be said to be entirely in the hands of the Government, the exceptions (especially as to the pine-growing area) being comparatively trifling. The estimated extent of the timber-producing lands in the year 1875 was 30,000 square miles. This area, however, is diminishing, owing to the operations in sawn lumber and square timber for exportation and home use, carried on under license from Government. A further cause is the clearing of land for purposes of cultivation and the prevalence of forest fires, originating in the carelessness of settlers, hunters, and trappers. Precautions are, as far as practicable, taken by the authorities to prevent waste, but all schemes so far suggested or attempted to avert destructive fires have been found inadequate. No trees have been planted in the public domain where forests have been cleared wholly or in part by lumbering or conflagrations. As regards the quantity of wood actually cut each year, it appears that in 1874 saw logs were cut equal to the production of 650,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, and pine and other trees cut and manufactured into square timber equal to 16,500,000 cubic feet, or 198,000,000 feet board measure, or a total production in 1874, in board measure, of 848,000,000 feet. The square timber may be said to be all exported. The proportion of sawn lumber for home consumption may be put at

12½ per cent. of the production, the balance of 87½ per cent. being exported.

Total production of sawn lumber during the last 10 years (board measure) . . . . .	4,577,000,000
Deduct 12½ per cent. for home consumption	572,125,000
	4,004,875,000
Exported . . . . .	4,004,875,000

giving an average annual export of 400,487,500 feet.

### QUEBEC.

The area of the Province of Quebec is 193,355 square miles, and the population, according to the official census of 1871, 1,191,516. The following are the principal timber trees growing in the province.

Names of Trees.	Uses.
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus resinosa</i> ) . . . . .	Ship-building and carpenters' work generally.
Pine, white and yellow ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> and <i>mitis</i> ).	Deals, boards, square timber.
Hemlock ( <i>Abies Canadensis</i> ) . . . . .	Boards and lathwood. Tanning.
Fir, balsam ( <i>Abies balsamea</i> ) . . . . .	Boards and fence rails.
Spruce, white ( <i>Abies alba</i> ) . . . . .	Boards and masts.
Spruce, black ( <i>Abies nigra</i> ) . . . . .	Boards, square timber, and building.
Birch, white ( <i>Betula papyracea</i> ) . . . . .	Firewood, charcoal.
Cedar, white ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ) . . . . .	Fence rails and posts, telegraph poles, shingles.
Maple, hard ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ) . . . . .	Sugar making, firewood, charcoal, furniture.
Maple, soft curly ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ) . . . . .	Furniture and panelling.
Maple, soft (plane), ( <i>Acer dasycarpum</i> ) . . . . .	
Elm, white ( <i>Ulmus Americana</i> ) . . . . .	Ship-building
Elm, slippery ( <i>Ulmus fulva</i> ) . . . . .	
Oak, white ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ) . . . . .	Every purpose for which special durability is required.
Ash, rim ( <i>Fraxinus juglandifolia</i> ) . . . . .	Carriage making.
Ash, swamp ( <i>Fraxinus pubescens</i> ) . . . . .	Oars and fence rails.
Ash, black ( <i>Fraxinus samblicifolia</i> ) . . . . .	
Ash, white ( <i>Fraxinus Americana</i> ) . . . . .	Staves for pots and pearl-ash barrels.
Beech, ( <i>Fagus ferruginea</i> ), Tamarac ( <i>Larix Americana</i> ) . . . . .	Square timber, railway ties, knees, ship-building.

Of these woods the *White Cedar*, *Hard Maple*, *White* and *Black Spruce*, *Tamarac*, *White Elm*, *Red Pine*, and *White* and *Yellow Pine* are the most common, the *White Pine* especially. The *White Oak*, the only species in the province, is comparatively scarce.

The forests and lands producing trees are owned partly by Government and partly by private persons, though the larger proportion belongs to the Government. The lands owned by Government are of two classes :

1st. Those vacant and unlicensed, comprising an area of 68,259,794 acres, from which 40,000,000 of acres must be deducted as destitute of timber, leaving a wooded area in that class of.....	28,259,794
2nd. Those under license to cut timber for a period extending to the 30th April, 1889 (subject to certain Crown timber regulations), form an area of 30,386,800 acres, from which 10 per cent. may be deducted for burnt and exhausted territory, making .....	27,328,320
Lands owned by private parties under title from the Crown comprise an area of 25,123,000 acres, from which must be deducted 7,000,000 acres of cleared lands, leaving a forest area of .....	18,123,000
Total of province .... Acres	<u>73,711,114</u>

The area of forest land in the province is diminishing at a rate which appears to have excited the apprehensions of the local authorities. The Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, in his report for the year 1872-73, page xiv., calls special attention to the fact, ascribing it to two main causes, the cutting of timber by unauthorized persons and the ravages of forest fires. With a view to check the former, he proposes (as the system of money penalties has failed) to put the law of trespass into vigorous operation. The latter has formed the subject of serious attention, resulting in an Act of

the Legislature of Quebec (cap. xix.,) framed with the special object of diminishing the frequency of forest fires. By this Act persons are positively forbidden to make a fire for manufacturing purposes in any of the months between May 15th and October 15th within a distance of half a mile of any forest, and then only after the adoption of certain specified precautions. This Act, however, appears to have failed in its object, as, in the report referred to above, it is stated that "special instructions have been given \* \* \* to give publicity to the clauses of the law in force for the prevention of fires in the public forests."

Measures appear to have been taken for the prevention of waste, regulations having been passed strictly forbidding persons to cut any pine trees measuring less than 12 inches at the stump. No steps, however, have been adopted by the Government up to the year 1874 for the replanting of any of the cleared areas. That the exhaustion of the forests is not so remote a contingency as some believe, is evidenced by the report (1873) of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who says (page xiv.): "In view of the fatal consequences which are likely to follow the very extensive clearings which are being made in all parts of the province, I consider that it is of the first importance that the question of re-stocking the forests be taken up without delay, and that it will not be inexpedient to make some experiments in this direction. Thus, in order to settle upon some practical means of averting a result which may otherwise be anticipated, I purpose to study the question fully, and to procure information respecting what has hitherto been done in Europe to preserve the forests and to replace them by degrees by new plantations wherever the species of culture afforded prospects of success." He then proposes the establishment of nursery grounds, the proprietors to receive an annual subsidy from the Legislature.

It is estimated that one twenty-fifth of the *Spruce* timbered lands might be cut every year without permanent injury to the forests, and one fiftieth of the *Pine* and hard-timbered land. That this amount is at present greatly exceeded there seem to be reasons for believing, from the words of the Commissioner of Crown Lands relating to the possible exhaustion of the supply.



## NEW BRUNSWICK.

This province comprises an area of 27,177 square miles, and had a population, in 1871, of 285,594 persons. The growth of timber is one of the chief (if not the chief) source of provincial revenue.

The following is a list of the principal forest trees:—

Names of Trees.	Uses.
Pine, white ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ) ... ..	Square timber, deals, boards, sugar boxes.
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus resinosa</i> ) ... ..	Square timber, ship-building, &c.
Pine Prince's ( <i>Pinus Banksiana</i> ) ... ..	Sleepers.
Spruce ( <i>Abies nigra</i> ) ... ..	Deals, boards, scantling.
Hemlock ( <i>Abies Banadensis</i> ) ... ..	Boards, planks, scantling. The bark for tanning.
Hacmata, Tamarak or Larch ( <i>Larix Americana</i> ).	Ship knees, foot hooks, sleepers.
Cedar ( <i>Cupressus thyoides</i> ) ... ..	Shingles and railway sleepers.
Birch ( <i>Betula lenta</i> ) ... ..	Square timber, furniture, &c.
Maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ) ... ..	Furniture, &c.
Oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ).	
Beech ( <i>Fagus ferruginea</i> ) ... ..	Furniture, agricultural implements, &c.
Hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus Americana</i> ) ... ..	Handles.
Ash, black ( <i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i> ) ... ..	Furniture.
Ash, white ( <i>Fraxinus Americana</i> ) ... ..	Furniture.

It appears that the larger trees of the White *Pine* species have been so much sought after and cut away that the export of square timber from New Brunswick is now but nominal. The same may be said of the Red *Pine*. The Prince's *Pine* seldom attains to a large size. The *Spruce* is now the principal timber tree of New Brunswick, and more than three-quarters of all the timber exported from this province in 1874 was sawn or manufactured from it. The *Hemlock* is found only in certain parts of the island, but is rapidly diminishing in quantity, owing mainly to the ravages of fire, to which it is peculiarly subject, and to the fact that a large number of trees are cut down for the sale of the bark only, the timber being

allowed to rot on the ground. The *Birch* is the most valuable hardwood tree in the province. More than four-fifths of the hard wood exported from New Brunswick is the produce of this tree. The *Red Oak* is the only species of oak found in the province, and is comparatively scarce.

The forests are owned partly by Government and partly by private persons. It is estimated that the value of these lands has quadrupled in the course of 10 years. The approximate extent of timber producing forests or lands in 1874 was 6,000,000 acres, the greater part covered with hard wood, such as beech, birch, maple, &c., the area covered by soft woods of commercial value being comparatively small. The area of woodland is very rapidly diminishing, owing to excessive cutting, the forest fires, and the clearances of settlers. No steps whatever are taken to prevent waste, or secure the replanting of the cleared areas. It is estimated that not more than one twentieth of the timber can annually be cut without permanent injury to the forests. The greater part of the timber cut appears to be exported.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The area of Prince Edward Island is 2,173 square miles, with a population of 94,021 persons. Most of the trees found in other parts of the Dominion previously described grow also in this province, namely:—

Pine ( <i>Pinus</i> ).	Birch, White and Yellow ( <i>Betula</i> ).
Fir ( <i>Abies</i> ).	Maple, Rock and White ( <i>Acer</i> ).
Spruce, White ( <i>Abies alba</i> ).	Beech, Winter and large ( <i>Fagus</i> ).
Spruce, Black ( <i>Abies nigra</i> ).	Hazel ( <i>Corylus</i> ).
Hæmatac or Juniper ( <i>Juniperus</i> ).	Oak ( <i>Quercus</i> ).
Hemlock, White, Red, and Black ( <i>Abies Canadensis</i> ).	Elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> ).
Cedar ( <i>Virginiana</i> ).	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ).

There is very little *Hazel*, *Oak*, *Elm*, and *Ash*, left in the island, the original growth having almost entirely disappeared

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under the influences of fires and forest clearing. A great quantity of the soft wood growth is cut up into shingles, deals, lathwood, spars, scantling, boards, &c. Great quantities of *Cedar* and *Juniper* have been cut of late years for local railway purposes.

The ownership of the woodlands and forests is divided between the Government, private persons living in the island, and residents in the United Kingdom. The extent of timber lands was estimated, in 1874, to be equal to one-eighth of the whole area of the island. Though this proportion is rapidly decreasing, no steps whatever are taken with a view to retard the exhaustion of the native timber supply, save in exceptional instances, where farmers preserve small tracts for fencing purposes.

How rapid the rate of diminution really is may be seen by the fact that the amount of timber which it is estimated should annually be cut is put at 600 tons, whereas the quantity actually cut was, in 1874, about 10,000 tons. About 8,000 tons of this amount are annually consumed in the island, so that the supply, even for home uses, will rapidly fail, unless some steps be taken to avert the evil.

The greater part of the timber export has been shipped to Great Britain, which has received during the last ten years an amount from the province estimated at no less than 21,000 tons.

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### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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The area of British Columbia is estimated at 213,000 square miles, and the population at 50,000, including Indians and Chinese.

The following are the principal varieties of trees growing in the province.

Names of Trees.	Uses.
Fir, Douglas ( <i>Abies Douglasii</i> )	Lumber manufacture, spars, shipbuilding.
Pine, Weymouth or white ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> )	Furniture and carriages.
Pine, balsam ( <i>Pinus balsamea</i> )	Canada balsam.
Fir, hemlock ( <i>Abies Canadensis</i> )	Bark for tanning.
Fir, spruce ( <i>Abies Menziesii</i> )	Ordinary timber.
Fir, Scotch (variety), ( <i>Pinus banksiana</i> ) ... ..	
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> ) ... ..	
Larch.	
Spruce, black ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> , <i>Pinus grandis</i> , <i>Pinus monticola</i> ).	
Juniper.	
Birch ( <i>Betula papyracea</i> ).	
Maple, plane ( <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> ) ...	Sugar.
Maple ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> ).	
Oak ( <i>Quercus Garryana</i> ) ... ..	Ship-building.
Cedar, red ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ) ... ..	Sleepers, fencing posts, shingles, and other uses.
Cedar, yellow ( <i>Cupressus thyoides</i> ) ...	Sub-marine purposes.
Yew, a variety ( <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> ) ...	Indian bows.
Alder ( <i>Alnus Oregona</i> ) ... ..	Turning and carving.
Cotton wood ( <i>Populus balsamea</i> ) ...	Firewood, &c.
Aspen ( <i>Populus tremula</i> ).	
Arbutus ( <i>Arbutus laurifolia</i> ).	

The timbered lands of the province belong, with unimportant exceptions, to the Government, but can be purchased, leased, or pre-empted without restriction. About two thirds of the whole area of British Columbia (or in round numbers 110,000,000 acres) is covered with timber.

No steps appear to be taken either to prevent waste or to guard against the ravages of forest fires.

The following table shows the enormous rate of increase of timber exports from British Columbia during the 11 years ending December 1871:—

Year.	Plank.		Shingles.	Laths and Pickets.	Spars.	Miscella- neous.	Value.
	Rough.	Dressed.					
	ft.	ft.	M.	Bundles or M.			
1862 ...	205,600	3,000	878	...	...	Knees	2,729
1863 ...	322,700	3,200	951	...	...	Logs	9,886
1864 ...	2,687,460	430,194	579	55	...	Cords	43,490
1865 ...	2,120,410	267,246	1	42	251	Flag Poles	80,195
1866 ...	1,271,611	342,931	50	7	257	Piles	70,807
1867 ...	4,146,000	122,000	908	175	1,424	Do.	86,691
1868 ...	15,637,303	696,922	835	512	8	...	184,135
1869 ...	18,814,381	1,427,126	1,035	1,433	790	...	252,154
1870 ...	7,544,073	2,342,903	841	200	832	...	128,257
1871 ...	16,208,272		200	530	722	...	214,377
1872 ...	16,920,399		158	979	24	...	211,026
Rough	85,878,209						
Dressed	5,635,522						
Total	91,513,731		6,436	3,933	4,308	...	\$1,283,746

### LABUAN.

The Island of Labuan has an area of about 30 square miles, and a population of 4,000 or 5,000 persons.

According to the information supplied by the Colonial Legislature, the island when first settled in 1848 was covered for the most part by a forest of fine trees with clean trunks, ranging from 60 to 100 feet in height, and among them were several kinds very useful for general purposes. Almost the whole of these forests have been destroyed by the Kadyan immigrants from the neighbouring mainland of Borneo, in whose favour previous restrictions (for reasons which do not appear) were relaxed by the authorities. Before 1868 these immigrants were allowed to clear the low and marshy ground for the cultivation

of rice, for which it is well suited, but they were not permitted to clear the higher ground on which the finest timber grew, and which is ill adapted for rice growing, and will under the native system of culture yield one crop only in seven years. The withdrawal of these restrictions, and the abolition of the small occupation rent previously demanded, has resulted in the destruction of the greater part of these forests, and the abandonment of the land after a first crop has been taken. The grass and fern which has since overgrown the sites of these timber lands is a ready fuel for forest fires, and effectually prevents the growth of young trees. A list of the names, characteristics, and uses of 39 species of indigenous timber trees was drawn up by Mr. J. R. Howard, the late Surveyor General of the Colony. Very few of these woods have been botanically classed. An approximate estimate of the land still covered by forests puts the area at 4,000 or 5,000 acres. Steps have recently been taken to protect the remaining forests, and a system of permits for wood cutting has been introduced, together with a per-centage duty on the quantity of timber carried away. No general system of preservation, however, is in force, nor are there any steps conceived to be at present practicable for replanting the cleared areas. There is no export timber trade, nor apparently much scope for it, as the capabilities of production, except for home uses, must be very small, while the neighbouring island of Borneo possesses an enormous natural supply of timber available for the markets of China and neighbouring countries.

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### MAURITIUS.

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The area of Mauritius, exclusive of the Seychelles group, is computed at 739 square miles, inhabited by a population of 344,602 persons, of whom more than two thirds are Indians.

The returns enumerate 45 varieties of timber trees in the Colony. The principal are the *Labourdonnasia glanca* or Bois de natté, used extensively for shipbuilding, cabinet and furniture work; Bois colophon, a heavy resinous wood, used for

cart frames and shipbuilding; the *Jambosa venosa*, used for small planking; the *Callophyllum spectabile*; the *Syzygium obovatum*, much used in buildings; the Bois tamalacque, a very valuable tree for building purposes; the *Acacia elata*, which yields a timber stronger than teak; the Bois de natte, which is the best timber tree of Mauritius, but is becoming scarce; the Copalier, which yields a strong but coarse-grained timber; and the *Mangifera judica*, a light but extremely tough wood. The timber imported into Mauritius from the United Kingdom, the United States, and elsewhere, is mostly pine, which will not grow in the island. It is suggested, however, that the "Kawrie pine" of Australia, which closely resembles pine or some of the species of *Podocarpus*, might succeed in Mauritius.

There are about 40,000 acres of really well wooded land in the island, of which 19,000 acres belong to the Government and 21,000 acres to private persons. There are also about 50,000 acres of scrub, about 1,000 acres of which belong to the Government. The area of timber land appears to be diminishing at a rate so rapid as to cause considerable anxiety to the authorities. So serious is the prospect, that Mr. Horne, the sub-director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, refers to the threatened scarcity in these forcible terms:—"Doubtless every one who has studied this subject and seriously considered the present state of things, must have been driven to the conclusion that in less than 20 years hence there will be no timber growing in the Colony fit for the builder \* \* \* \* in fact there are comparatively few trees of the best kinds of timber remaining uncut in the forests of the Colony." The want of fuel is already making itself felt in the Colony. It is estimated that an area of land amounting to 2,000 acres is annually unwooded to supply fuel to the population. Looking to the fact that the area of land under wood is so limited, and to the entire absence of any measures for reproduction, the future fuel supply may well be a cause of anxiety. From various causes the virgin forests of the island have, of late years, been disappearing at the rate of from two thousand to six thousand acres per annum. The scarcity does not seem to be due to the demands of an export trade, as the total value of the timber exports for the ten years ending 1872 is only 2,683*l.*, while the value of imported timber during the same period

was 304,674*l.* It appears that at the date of the compilation of the returns three ordinances designed for the preservation of existing forests were under consideration by the Colonial Legislature. Mr. Horne (before alluded to) had prepared a scheme of conservation for the information of the Council, and in which he suggests the establishment of a forest department, the probable cost of which he puts at 985*l.* per annum. As all replanting would be done by the new department the forests would, in course of a few years, be wholly in the hands of the Government, who, Mr. Horne thinks, should undertake the supply of wood to the community. Mr. Horne believes that this might be done at a considerable profit to the department. Mr. Horne states that about "11,680 square acres" of Crown lands require re-wooding, and estimates the cost of replanting at 46,720*l.*, which, spread over 11 years, would represent an annual expenditure of 4,250*l.* He estimates that after this period the forests would be self-supporting.

It is pretty generally believed that the destruction of the forests has had considerable effects upon the climate, and that owing to the same cause the floods are much more sudden and destructive than formerly. Many streams which never failed whilst their sources were shaded by the forests are now dried up. The average annual rainfall is 63 inches.

### SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

The Seychelles Islands possess some ten varieties of trees, the principal of which appear to be the Sidcroxylon, a species of "Capucin," which yields a hard and almost indestructible timber; the Takamaca (the timber of which is tough and cross-grained but which yields a well known resin of that name, which is in considerable demand, and from the seeds of which is expressed an essential oil which enjoys a great medical reputation in Polynesia); the Bois de fer, a very fine timber tree of the utmost utility for general uses; the "Faux gayac," which yields a very fine and durable timber but is getting very scarce; the "Bois de natté," a lofty growing tree which is also getting scarce; and the "Bois montagne."



## BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, 311,000 square miles. Population (in 1875), 606,652.

The following are the principal timber trees of the Colony :

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses and Characteristics.
Red Cedar.....	<i>Cedrela Australis</i> .....	A very valuable wood. Used for furniture making and inside work of every kind.
Colonial Pine .....	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>	Used where above is considered too expensive.
Colonial Deal .....	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i> ...	Flooring boards.
Cugerie or Ash.....	<i>Flindusia Australis</i> .....	Cask staves.
Blue Gum.....	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> ...	This is not the blue gum of Tasmania and Victoria. Used largely for ship-building. A good timber for any purpose.
Spotted Gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> ..	Ship-building and wheelwrights' work.
Flooded Gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Ship-building and house carpentry.
Iron Bark .....	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> ..	Strongest and most durable wood in the Colony. Girders, house-beams, sleepers, and shingles.
Box .....	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> ...	House carpentry.
Bloodwood .....	<i>Eucalyptus Corymbosa</i> ...	Posts and rails. Very durable.
Stringy Bark .....	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> ..	Very abundant. Used for flooring boards, joists, rafters, &c.
Colonial Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Extensively used for ship-building, weather boards, and wheel work.
Black Butt .....	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Fencing and general purposes.
Red Gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ...	Housework and ship-building.
Turpentine .....	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Posts and rails, sleepers. Unequalled for pier, jetty, and harbour work.
Myall.....	<i>Acacia pendula</i> .....	Cabinet work and turnery.
Blackwood .....	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .....	Coach making.
Coach Wood.....	<i>Ceretopetalum apetalum</i> ..	Coach making and joinery.
Colonial Oak.....	<i>Casuarina tenuissima</i> ...	Shingles.

The forest and timber land is owned partly by Government and partly by private persons, but principally by the former. It is calculated that there are at least 82,700,000 acres of land on which indigenous timber trees are now growing. The area of timbered land is being gradually increased as the country is opened up, but the more useful timber trees are fast disappearing. It is said that cedar is rapidly diminishing in quantity, and that all the large trees have been felled and taken away during the last few years from the cedar bushes, and even the smaller trees of this species are now disappearing. It is believed that unless something is done to stop the prevailing waste, cedar will become very scarce in the course of a few years. One authority states that it is 30 years since the last cedar was taken from the Illowarra district, and that the day is not far distant when the supply will cease altogether. From accompanying observations this appears to be mainly due to waste. Mr. Moore, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, observes, in a pamphlet on the woods of New South Wales, that the number of trees cut for building and fencing public works and export purposes is small compared with those destroyed since the introduction of the system of choosing land by free selection, as persons choosing land under this system almost invariably choose the more richly wooded places, fine timber trees being indications of good soil. The only precaution taken to prevent waste is the prohibition of cutting except by license. It appears that the form of license on Crown lands was considerably altered in 1866. A distinction was made between licenses for cutting cedar, pine, and hard wood, and licenses for cutting hard wood only, and the removal of the bark from a tree, unless previously felled, was strictly prohibited. The stipulations of the license, however, appear (to judge from a report of the Botanical Collector on the timber reserves) to be pretty generally disregarded. The collector says that "an immense number  
"are destroyed annually by the system almost invariably  
"adopted of taking one sheet of bark from a tree and leaving  
"the rest, whereas if the trees were felled and all the avail-  
"able bark taken, nothing like the number of trees would be  
"killed to obtain the quantity of bark required." The same gentleman expresses a belief that not more than one person in six who cuts wood takes out a license.

Large reserves on which no timber is allowed to be cut have been made. These reserves comprise a total area of 922,782 acres. Nothing has yet been done in the shape of replanting. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 feet of timber of all kinds are cut every year, of which about three quarters are for home consumption and the remainder for export. The only timbers exported are cedar and pine, the market for which is New Caledonia and China.

The rainfall observations tend to refute the prevailing theory of climatic influence. Continuous observations at Sydney since 1840 show an increased rainfall since the clearing of the dense jungle along the coast and banks of rivers, and of the immense tracts of open forest ground in the interior.

### QUEENSLAND.

The area of Queensland is computed at 669,520 square miles, and the population in the year 1875 at 181,288 persons.

The value of the total exports for the year 1875 was 2,349,407*l.* exclusive of bullion and specie. The total value of the timber exports for 10 preceding years (1864-73) appears to have been 182,096*l.*, ranging from 8,039*l.* in 1864 to 27,196*l.* in 1873. The annual exports exhibit, however, some striking fluctuations, marking periods of financial depression in neighbouring Colonies, forming the principal export markets. The average annual value of the total timber exports for the 10 years is 18,209*l.*, and the total value of the timber exported to Great Britain in the decade was 2,519*l.*, of which sum, 2,220*l.* represented the value of cedar exports to Great Britain. Cedar and pine constitute the bulk of the total timber exports, the hardwoods and miscellaneous woods figuring for very small amounts in the returns. The hardwoods which are exported to Great Britain come as ballast and not as cargo.

Queensland abounds in trees of the hardwood and ornamental species, which are of great value for decorative pur-

poses, but the supply of timber suitable for building and kindred purposes appears to be much less abundant, except in the interior, and in a few favoured parts of the settled districts. The Moreton Bay Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) and the Kawrie Pine (*Dammara robusta*) command high prices, and are in great demand in Queensland. The Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*) also grows in considerable abundance near the coast, and yields a very sound and durable timber. The Swamp Oak (*Casurina equisetifolia*) is the principal variety of the Amentaceæ, but does not exist in any great quantity. The Red Cedar is one of the finest of the Queensland timber trees, and is exported in large quantities to other Colonies. The Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*) grows in considerable abundance, and many of the Eucalyptus species (in great demand for building purposes) are found near the coast and in the interior. The Beech is rarely met with, and commands a high price. The Box (*Tristania conferta*) is very common in Queensland, and like the other hardwood trees attains an extraordinary size. Upwards of 150 varieties of trees indigenous to this Colony were described by Mr. Hill, of the Botanical Gardens, Brisbane, in the Catalogue of Australian woods exhibited at South Kensington, but the greater part yield wood of use only for veneer and other purposes where closeness and beauty of grain and hardness of texture are of more importance than size. There are, however, many descriptions of timber trees abounding in the forests and scrubs of Queensland of which little is known, and which may at some future time become available for building.

The land being used wholly for agricultural or pastoral purposes, there are no forests, in the strict sense of the word, in Queensland. Timber may be cut on any of the public lands on payment of a small annual license fee to the Government. There appear, however, to be small reserves of timber land for purposes of railway construction.

As the settlement of the country proceeds, the timber disappears. The object of immediate importance to the settler is to clear his land, and this he does without the smallest regard to the nature of the timber which he destroys. Almost the whole of the buildings in the towns of Queensland are constructed of wood, and it forms the principal material for fen-

cing. It is not at all unusual to deliberately kill trees by ring-barking for the sake of the herbage beneath them. Wood also forms the sole fuel supply, and every species of tree is cut for firing, without reference to its value for other purposes, and at every stage of growth. The consequences of this wasteful use of the timber resources of the country are already beginning to make themselves felt, and the river valleys of the eastern seaboard, where formerly pine and cedar grew in large quantities, are now denuded of timber. It is said that the cedar and pine cutters wasted far more timber than they used, frequently removing a portion only of the butt, and leaving the rest as worthless. Contractors for railroads and telegraphs, "following the usual custom of the Colony, fell the finest and straightest trees they can find, perhaps requiring only a few feet of their timber, and leaving the rest to rot."

No steps whatever have been taken for the replanting of cleared areas. As a proof of the growing sense of the want in the settled districts of that which was formerly so wantonly destroyed, Mr. W. Hill, of the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, (who has furnished much interesting matter for the purposes of these returns), reports that he has, at the request of landholders in the "Downs" County, furnished them with seeds of the blue gum and other trees to supply a much needed shade for stock, and in the hope of attracting a greater rainfall.

The woodcutters or lumberers are compelled to pay an annual license fee, which differs in amount according to the description of wood cut, hardwood or pine. An officer has, it appears, been recently appointed, whose duty it is to report on the condition of the timber producing lands of part of the Colony, and to make suggestions for their conservation.

There is, in Mr. Hill's opinion, plenty of timber to furnish an abundant supply to the population without permanent injury to the timber resources of the country, providing some system of conservation and control could be established.

The population of Queensland is so scattered, and engaged so exclusively in the work of settlement, that there is little chance of the development of a considerable timber trade, at any rate until Tasmania ceases to be able to furnish the common woods in such enormous quantities, but much of the hard

wood which is now burnt off to clear the land would command a market were the means of transit more developed, and were labor more abundant.

It appears to be the opinion of local authorities that the clearing of forests has no effect whatever upon the annual rainfall.

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### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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The estimated area of this Colony is 903,690 square miles, inhabited by a population computed at 210,442 persons. The total exports to Great Britain in 1876 represented a value of 3,493,843*l.* Of this sum 52,005*l.* and 623*l.* represented the value of bark and gum respectively exported to Great Britain in the course of the year. There are, according to the Board of Trade Returns, no timber exports, even of hardwood, to this country.

The Eucalypti furnish the timber staple of South Australia, and comprise some 20 varieties. Of these the red and white gums are the most useful, the former for piles, rafters, sleepers, and similar purposes, the latter for uses where less durability and greater facility in working are required. The *Eucalyptus obliqua* (commonly known as stringy bark) is also extensively used for general building purposes and (as are all the gum species) for firewood. There are also several varieties of *Casuarina*, known as oak, in the Colony, a wood very suitable for axe handles and wheel spokes, and there are about 30 varieties of *Acacia*. Of these latter the species known as Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) is the most useful. Of the pines there are the Native Pine (*Columellaris*) and several other kinds. The wood, however, is very light, and perishes in the course of a very few years.

There are about 100 square miles of land producing the larger and more useful of the *Casuarina*, *Acacia*, &c., and about

3,000 square miles covered by the smaller varieties of the gum, oak, metaleuca, pines, &c.

The threatened extermination of the native forests could not be more strikingly described than in the words of the Surveyor General in a Report to the Secretary of Crown Lands. He says, "I am of opinion that the cultivation of forest trees throughout the entire province is urgently required, as, in whatever direction my duty takes me, the rapid decrease in forest trees is brought painfully and prominently before me. In the South-east District the whole indigenous timber is rapidly dying, and to such an alarming extent as to induce the belief that unless remedial measures are adopted, a greater portion of the same will be treeless, so far as useful timber is concerned, and the same remarks will apply to the greater portion of the north." The state of things described in the foregoing words has been brought about, not by wasteful use or wanton destruction, but by natural causes, whether climatic or due to exhaustion of the soil for the growth of the indigenous trees, does not appear. The latter would seem to be the more probable cause, as trees of every stage of growth exhibit the same symptoms of decay. A Bill, entitled "The Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Bill," has been introduced in the House of Assembly. It appears to contain provisions for the encouragement of planting and for the protection of forest land, but no copy of the Bill has accompanied the returns. The Surveyor General, in his report on the Bill, states that it will, in his opinion, "be desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the Government to proclaim and maintain forest reserves on leased and reserved lands of the Crown, and to do this effectually the lands must not only be resumed and protected from the indiscriminate depasturing of sheep and cattle, but inspectors must be appointed and the young stock raised suitable for the locality on which it has to be grown." The Surveyor General recommends the establishment of three forest reserves of an aggregate area of 300 square miles; the appointment of a technically skilled officer as conservator of forests, who shall advise on all subjects connected with forest culture, and the establishment of nurseries, raising of suitable stock from seed, and the pruning, topping, and thinning of trees. He also recommends that the more useful and necessary

trees alone be planted, such as the Eucalypti, Pinus insignis, Weymouth Pine and the woods common in Great Britain. It is estimated that the cost of the forest department, including the expense of maintaining seven nurseries, would be about 14,000*l.* for the first year, and about 10,000*l.* for subsequent years. It is further estimated that if 1,000,000 plants be planted in each of the seven nurseries, at the end of five years 3,500,000 trees can be removed, and would realize 1*l.* per hundred, or 35,000*l.* At the end of the next four years every other tree could be again removed, when the nursery would remain a forest. The following is a table showing the estimated revenue from the nurseries:—

			£
For the first	5 years	.....	Nothing
“	6th year	.....	35,000
“	7th “	.....	35,000
“	8th “	.....	35,000
“	9th “	.....	35,000
“	10th “	.....	70,000
“	11th “	.....	70,000
“	12th “	.....	70,000

This latter sum would continue to be the revenue until the end of the 17th year, when it would again decrease to 35,000*l.*,—that is to the 21st year,—when the country would be in possession of 300 square miles of natural forest.

There appears to be no return showing the quantity of wood cut under license each year.

Not only is there no export timber trade, but much of the timber used in the Colony is imported from Victoria and Swan River. There is, however, an enormous export of wattle bark, probably to the neighboring Colonies. The quantity of timber seems to be without influence upon the annual rainfall.



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**VICTORIA.**

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Area 88,198 square miles. Population (in 1877) 849,021.

The great bulk of the timber trees of Victoria consist of varieties of the Eucalyptus. The remainder are principally varieties of Acacia. Six varieties of Eucalyptus are given in the returns, viz.: the Red Gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*), the most valuable hardwood in the Colony. This wood has great durability, and is used extensively for piles, wharves, jetties, and bridges, as well as for sleepers and ship knees, for housebuilding purposes, and for wheelwright's work. The Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), ranking next in value to the foregoing, is used for the same purposes, but in smaller quantities, owing to its comparative scarcity in the neighborhood of the chief centres of consumption. The White Gum (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*) yields a timber much less durable than those already described. This tree attains an enormous size, occasionally reaching the great height of 400 feet. The timber is very straight grained and splits readily into palings, shingles, &c. Stringy Bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) is the most abundant of any tree in the Colony. The timber is inferior to some of the other varieties, but it furnishes the principal supply of wood for general use in the Colony. It is employed chiefly for housebuilding, machinery, fencing, shingles, and firewood. The Iron Bark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) furnishes a timber equal in quality to that of either of the Red or Blue Gum, but much smaller in size. These constitute the principal timber trees of the Eucalyptus kind, but there are other varieties, such as the Box, the Messmate, and the Peppermint, which occupy considerable areas, although the supply of timber they afford is comparatively insignificant. There appears to be no general understanding as to the period of the year when the Eucalypti should be cut, and felling goes on indiscriminately at all seasons. Of the Acacias, the Lightwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) is the only timber of commercial importance. The *Acacia decurrens* yields a bark containing a high per-centage of tannic acid, is used largely in the Colony, and is exported to the United Kingdom for tanning purposes. The Murray Pine

(*Callitris verrucosa*) grows to some extent in the north of the Colony, but the wood is of little value. The *Casuarina suberosa* and *Casuarina quadri-valvis* furnish a wood used in the manufacture of fancy articles. The Beech (*Fagus Cunninghamii*), the Sassafras (*Antherosperma moschatum*), the Musk (*Eurybia argophylla*), the Native Cherry (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*), and the Myall (*Acacia homalophylla*) are in considerable request, but principally as furniture woods.

The following is an approximate estimate of the areas occupied by forest trees and scrubs in Victoria:—

	Square miles.
Large white gums, of various kinds ( <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , &c.).....	5,000
Red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> ).....	3,000
Stringy bark and messmate.....	30,000
Iron bark.....	500
Kinds of <i>Eucalyptus</i> of comparatively small dimensions; box, yellow box, Colonial apple tree, peppermint, &c. ....	14,000
Lightwood.....	1,000
Oak-Murray pine.....	500
Sassafras, beech, and other umbrageous kinds of trees in sheltered mountain gullies ..	300
Honeysuckle, wattle, and other low-sized trees not otherwise specified.....	500
Mallee scrub.....	14,000
Tea-tree scrub.....	200
	<u>69,000</u>

This area has, however, somewhat diminished since the date of the report, and is now probably about 40,000 square miles.

Nearly the whole of the forest land is the property of the Government. Only lightly timbered land has been alienated, and of the heavily timbered land special reserves have been

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made, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,000,000 acres. The amount of timber is diminishing owing to clearings for settlement, ordinary home consumption, and bush fires. Attention seems to have been first directed in 1868 to the subject of the denudation of the forests of the Colony, when a board was appointed by the Governor in Council to inquire into and report on the best means of securing the permanency of the State forests. The board in their report call attention to the wastefulness and improvidence of the then prevailing system. Licenses were allowed to cut timber without reference to its size or stage of growth. Only the prime parts of trees were utilized. Immense numbers of standing trees were killed, owing to the practice of stripping from them large sheets of bark to cover, perhaps, a merely temporary hut. They call attention to the growing scarcity of timber for props for mining purposes, and the necessity of measures to secure a permanent supply. The committee recommend the planting of pine trees in the State forests, and express a belief that within a short period the native supply would supersede the necessity for importing that timber, for which at present they are wholly dependent upon other countries or colonies. They also point out the climatic advantages likely to ensue from the systematic planting and conservancy of forest trees. They recommend the abolition of the existing and the introduction of a new licensing system in the State forest reserves. The committee append to their report a list of some 30 non-indigenous forest trees which should, in their opinion, be planted in the forest reserves, and would, they believe, flourish there. Eighteen of these are of the pine species. In 1872 the Royal Commission on Foreign Industries and Forests issued a progress report, in which the necessity for remedial measures was strongly insisted on. In reply to a series of questions circulated by this commission, much useful information with reference to the permanency of the forests was elicited. As might be expected, some districts reported that the supply was practically unlimited, but others, less sanguine or more prescient, took a very different view. It was believed, in 1871, that the supply in the neighborhood of Melbourne would be exhausted in the course of four or five years; but whether this theory has proved to be correct there is no evidence to show. In many districts the timber has wholly dis.

appeared, and places are instanced which formerly stood in the midst of a thickly timbered country which are now entirely destitute of a local supply. Taking the whole county of Haytesbury, containing a large portion of the great Cape Otway Forest, it is estimated that if the present scale of destruction by splitting, ring-barking and burning be allowed to continue there will not be a tree left before the lapse of 50 years. In Castlemaine the evil has, it is said, assumed even more serious proportions. The destruction in this district is almost complete, and is said to be due not to ordinary and reasonable consumption, but to want of proper supervision of wood-cutters to the cutting of saplings, destruction of the seedlings by goats, and the entire absence of replanting. It appears that another cause at work to denude the country of a timber is a mysterious disease which is destroying great areas covered with species of Eucalyptus. The commission before referred to received a series of practical suggestions for the preservation of young trees, among others, that the cutting of seedlings and saplings, except by the forest rangers or their assistants, should be absolutely prohibited; that the young growth should be protected by proper fencing from stock, and especially from goats; that certain regulations should be enforced to diminish the danger of bush fires, and that where seedlings do not flourish on the old forest lands, that seeds should be sown broadcast in suitable places. A suggestion is also made that the system in vogue in New Zealand of making a free grant of land for every acre planted with trees should be adopted in Victoria. The committee, in their report issued in 1872, state "that urgent action in reference to this subject is needed, becomes daily more evident," and recommend the immediate conversion of unoccupied areas, such as the slopes and embankments of railways, into nursery spaces. The threatened scarcity of timber, in the gold mining districts especially, is referred to by the committee in terms of undisguised alarm, and the signatories recommend the early appointment of a Central Forest Board, the establishment of State nurseries, the distribution of seedlings to selectors, and the planting of reserves denuded of indigenous timber.

It is believed that if the whole of the forest land of the Colony were laid under contribution, and properly and economically worked, 10 millions to 12 millions of tons of timber

might be annually cut without injury to the forests, but as a large portion of the area is practically inaccessible, or will be cleared as settlement progresses, the estimate is probably excessive. Very little timber is exported, but the importation of soft woods, which are very scarce in the Colony, reached an annual value of 588,498*l.* 2*s.* in the year 1873. The imports, however, fell again to 425,471*l.* in 1875. There is a considerable but fluctuating export of bark from the Colony. No export trade in timber is ever likely to spring up, as the increase in the demand will probably keep level with any increase of supply likely to ensue from opening up of the at present inaccessible stores of timber. The problem for solution in this Colony is the conservation of the native forests for home use, a task of no slight magnitude in the present circumstances of the Colony.

### WEST AUSTRALIA.

West Australia comprises an estimated area of 1,057,250 square miles. Its population in 1876 was computed at 27,321. The whole of the Colony may be said to be forest covered, using the term in its widest sense. Even the open spaces are clothed with low vegetation, interspersed with belts and masses of timber. Nearly all the heavy timber land lies south of latitude 31° in the central and south-western districts of the occupied parts of the Colony. The immense territory stretching northward and eastward possesses, it is believed, very little timber.

The principal timber tree of West Australia is the Jarrah (*Eucalyptus Marginata*). This tree is found in enormous abundance in the west and south-west districts, and predominates over an area computed at 14,000 square miles. The White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), which flourishes in greatest profusion in a tract of country lying between the last mentioned and the interior, may be roughly stated as covering an area of 10,000 square miles. The Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) and

the York Gum (*Eucalyptus coxophleba*) are the prevailing trees over some 5,000 square miles; the Tooart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) over some 500 square miles, and the Red Gum (*Eucalyptus robusta*) over some 800 square miles, or a total of 30,000 square miles. Throughout these areas, however, the timber is considerably mixed. The Jarrah is by far the most valuable for general purposes, and is exported in large quantities. The Tooart and Karri are also very useful for building purposes. The Black Wattle (*Acacia*) supplies large quantities of bark for tanning, and the Blue Gum a valuable material for shafts, ship's beams, axe handles, &c.

The amount of timber cut annually for export is very large, but no means are taken to prevent waste. As the heavy timber is found only in the settled districts of the country, fears are entertained, notwithstanding the enormous supply for present purposes, that the proportion of timber growing country will in time become disproportionate to the area of occupied land. It is, in the opinion of the authorities, of great importance that preservative measures should be adopted, and that planting should be systematically carried on. Places are instanced which have been entirely denuded of timber, and where the want of shade and shelter is severely felt. It seems that the olive tree, which flourishes wonderfully in West Australia, is very suitable for the objects in view. The southern and western districts are very favorable to the growth of the oak, cork, and walnut. It is mentioned that the Eucalypti have the power apparently of absorbing water by their roots, and there are several trees in the Colony known as "Water Trees," in the trunks or branches of which is a hollow always full of water of good quality. The butts of some of these trees are covered with scratches from the feet of kangaroos and other animals in their endeavours to get at the water. It is said that if the reservoir be emptied it will fill again during the ensuing night. Almost all West Australian trees, with the exception of the sandalwood, spring again from the root or stump, and fire injures the decayed trees only.

Having regard to the vastness of the present timber resources of the country, no legislation has been necessary for controlling the consumption of timber, but Governor Weld believes that "the time is not distant when the question should

be taken in hand, and certainly encouragement to planting might be offered without delay."

The following is a table of the values of annual timber exports for 10 years:—

Year.	Sandal Wood.	Jarrah Timber.
	£	£
1864	24,520	5,508
1865	13,490	15,693
1866	23,722	6,849
1867	18,442	4,541
1868	26,045	638
1869	32,998	14,274
1870	48,890	17,571
1871	26,926	15,304
1872	31,536	2,590
1873	62,916	4,770
	<u>309,485</u>	<u>87,738</u>
£397,223 in 10 years.		

It appears that the timber trade will before long be largely increased, as companies from Victoria are giving it a great impetus.

### TASMANIA.

Area, 26,215 square miles. Population (in 1875) 103,663.

There are 26 varieties of Tasmanian timber trees, of which the following are the principal:—

Common Names.	Botanical Names.	Characteristics.
Blue Gum.....	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .....	The most valuable hardwood timber of Tasmania. Often attains a height of 250 feet or 300 feet. Used for shipbuilding, railway sleepers and any description of work where hardness and strength are specially necessary. Its principal habitat is Southern Tasmania. This tree is very abundant. Exceedingly rapid growth. Yields gummy and resinous products of great commercial value.
Stringy Bark .....	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> .....	A tree very similar to the Blue Gum, but smaller. Very abundant.
Gum-topped Stringy Bark	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (variety of) .....	Equal in quality to the Blue Gum, and used for same purposes.
Swamp or White Gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> .....	Yields an inferior description of timber. Forms the staple article of split timber export to the Australian Colonies. Very abundant. Thrives in swampy situations.
Peppermint Gum...	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> ...	Underground work, posts and rails, shingles, sleepers, &c. Grows in patches throughout Tasmania.
Huon Pine .....	<i>Dacrydium Franklinii</i> ...	Light, tough wood. Used for shipbuilding, spars, boats, and house building. Very durable in either fresh or salt water. Is considered superior to European, American or New Zealand Pine. Still abundant on South West coasts. Specific gravity about .650.
Blackwood .....	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .....	A hard and durable wood, used for staves, buoys, butts, and railway carriages. Does not shrink. Grows in all parts of the Colony. Specific gravity .885.



Common Names.	Botanical Names.	Characteristics.
Myrtle (red & white)	Fagus Cunninghamii.....	A Beech, similar to New Zealand "Birch," and the only forest tree common to both Colonies. Attains a height of from 50 feet to 180 feet. Specific gravity .795. Used to some extent for furniture. Decays very rapidly. Abounds in Northern Tasmania.

There are other trees of less general utility, such as the Ironwood, a very hard and close grained wood; Black and Silver Wattle (Acacias), which yield valuable gum; the wood is used for staves and the bark for tanning purposes; the Muskwood (*Eurybia argophylla*); and the Sassafras, Dogwood, and Honey-suckle, used principally for firewood. The Oak and the Oak (*Casuarina suberosa* & *C. quadrivalvis*) are used to some extent for boat knees, but generally as fuel. As regards the ownership of the forests, it appears that the Crown estate preponderates, although a large area of timbered land is in private hands. Fully one half (8,000,000 acres) of Tasmania is timbered. Of this amount it is computed that 1,000,000 acres, perhaps, are in private hands.

The area is diminishing owing to settlement, exportation, and home consumption. The first of these causes operates very wastefully, as the trees are simply destroyed in order to clear the land. The growth, however, is so rapid, except in the case of pine, that forests denuded of a marketable timber will recover themselves in the course of a very few years, and produce a second growth superior in many respects to the original timber. Nothing is done in the way of conserving or of replanting the cleared areas, but Mr. Moore, the Minister of Lands and Works, is of opinion that the pine forests might with advantage be replanted, as the tree once felled the stump perishes. Bush fires are very destructive to the forests of Tasmania, and the effect of burning off is to produce the Acacia (Wattle) where few, if any, previously existed.

The following is an abstract of the values of timber exports of all kinds for the years 1865-74 :—

1865 .....	£56,698
1866 .....	45,731
1867 .....	51,747
1868 .....	49,390
1869 .....	42,617
1870 .....	37,267
1871 .....	49,540
1872 .....	46,614
1873 .....	63,246
1874 .....	75,422
Total .....	<u>£518,272</u>

The bulk of the exports consisted of stringy bark sawn into beams, planks, palings, lathes, and shingles, sent to Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand. The annual exports (included in the above) to the United Kingdom were very small indeed, ranging from 35*l.* to 250*l.* The export trade, it will be seen, is almost exclusively confined to the Colonies. There is, it is said, a prejudice against Tasmanian timber in the European markets, and especially in England. This is supposed to be due to the fact that trees are felled in Tasmania without regard to the proper season for cutting, a practice which is believed to affect the value of the timber. The export timber trade of Tasmania appears to have received a severe blow by the imposition of protective duties in Victoria, which is the nearest market for the sawn timber of the Colony. The discredit into which Tasmanian timber was falling in foreign markets owing to the absence of control over and inspection of shipments, as well as to the want of an official classification of timbers resembling each other very closely in external appearance when stripped of the bark, though differing greatly in durability and value, induced the House of Assembly to appoint a select committee to consider the subject and report to the House.

The report, which was very short, was published in September 1875, and was as follows:—

“Your committee have the honor to report that, from the evidence of experienced persons, they are of opinion that to maintain the credit of our timber cut from the *Eucalypti* it should, when exported, be classified and marked as is done with deals in Europe. And that a most objectionable practice prevails in supplying shingles for the export trade, viz., that of packing them in bundles containing 80 to 90 instead of 100, so that instead of 10 bundles containing 1,000 they frequently contain not more than 750. This is a fraudulent mode of dealing in such articles, which should be put a stop to by compelling the splitters and all concerned to supply in fact 100 shingles in every bundle under a penalty, and to deliver 1,000 shingles for that number sold or supplied.

CHARLES MEREDITH, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, 23rd Sept., 1875.

The committee examined several witnesses with reference to the quality of the timber exported. It appears from the evidence that a great deal of the timber exported is of very inferior quality. One of the witnesses had seen a gum tree 6 feet in diameter which had not more than a foot of timber in it that had arrived at maturity. This witness added that all the hardwood of Tasmania, except in the case of pine, light-wood, and myrtle, forms from the outside. It is said that a good deal of swamp gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) is exported as blue gum, a wood to which it is very inferior, and that these frauds have brought the valuable woods of Tasmania into disrepute.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Area, 105,000 square miles. Population (in 1875), 375,856.

The following are the principal timber trees of New Zealand:—

Native Names.	Botanical Names.	Uses.	Characteristics.
<b>Kauri</b>	- <i>Dammara Australis</i> -	Masts, spars, ship and house building, machinery, &c. The waved and mottled varieties used for furniture and cabinet work.	Conifer. The largest and most valuable tree in New Zealand. Attains a height of 120 feet, and diameter of 10 ft. to 15 ft. Grows in Province of Auckland only. Exudes large quantities of resin, known as Kauri Gum. Weight, 38 lbs. to 41 lbs. per cubic foot. Grows on clay soils.
<b>Totara</b>	- <i>Podocarpus Totara</i> -	For fencing, piles, railway sleepers, scantlings, boards, & shingles.	A species of Yew. Very durable in the ground. Grows 50 ft. to 60 ft. high, and 4 ft. to 10 ft. in diameter. Grows on gravel. Weight, 33 lb. and 36 lb. per cubic foot.
<b>Rimu</b>	- <i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Scantling and boarding, panelings, and cabinet work.	Most abundant of the indigenous trees. Grows to 150 ft. in height, and 3 ft. to 5 ft. in diameter. Weight, 35 lb. to 40 lb. per cubic foot.
<b>Matai</b>	- <i>Podocarpus spicata</i> (Black Pine).	Piles, bridge building, and floorings.	Large tree, often 80 ft. in height, and 4 ft. in diameter. Grows on alluvial lands. Weight 40 lb. to 49 lb. per cubic foot.
<b>Mirs</b>	- <i>Podocarpus ferruginea</i> -	Used for internal work.	Lofty tree, 50 ft. to 80 ft. in height, and 3 ft. in diameter. Grows on alluvial lands. Weight — 35 to 40 lbs. per cubic foot.
<b>Kahika-tea</b>	- <i>Podocarpus Lacrydioides</i> (White Pine).	Inside work, packing cases, boat building, and cabinet making.	Large gregarious tree. Grows to 150 ft. in height, and 4 ft. in diameter. Weight, 28 lb. to 34 lb. per cubic foot.

Native Names.	Botanical Names.	Uses.	Characteristics.
Puriri	<i>Vitex littoralis</i>	Ship - building, piles, sleepers, &c.	Height, about 60 ft.; diameter, 6 ft. Yields valuable heavy timber. Weight, 54 lb. per cubic foot.
Tawhai	<i>Fagus fusca</i> ; <i>Fagus Menziesii</i> ; <i>Fagus Solandri</i> .	Fencing, sleepers, and bridge building.	Large, handsome tree. Height about 100 ft. Sometimes 12 ft. in diameter. The other two species are inferior in quality. Grows in extensive forests. Weight, 56 lb. per cubic foot.
Rata	<i>Metrosideros robusta</i> and <i>Metrosideros lucida</i> .	Ship-building	Abundant in the northern island. Height, 60 feet. to 80 feet.; diameter, 6 ft. Other species of this tree are epiphytic, throwing out aerial roots, which envelop and finally replace original stem. These species are often 20 ft. in diameter. Weight, 70 lb. per cubic foot.
Maire	<i>Olea Cunninghamii</i>	Same purposes as Ebony and Box.	Height, 70 ft. or 100 ft. Yields strongest timber in New Zealand. Weight, 70 lb. per cubic foot.
Titoki	<i>Electryon excelsum</i>	Wheels, coach-building, &c.	Small tree, resembling Ash in character. Weight, 57 lb. per cubic foot.
Manuka	<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i>	House piles, fencing and cog-wheels.	Small tree, about 14 in. in diameter. Weight, 60 lb. per cubic foot.

There are other trees the properties and uses of which have not been ascertained, such as the Manoas (*Podocarpus colensoi*); Kowhai (*Sophora tetraptera*); Tawa (*Mesodaphne tawa*); Rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*); Towai (*Weinmannia sylvicola*); Kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*); Mangiao (Te-

tranthera calicaris); Pukatea (*Anthosperma Novæ Zelandiæ*), the weight of this tree is only 28 lbs. to the cubic foot; Hinou (*Elæocarpus dentatus*; Kawka) *Librocedrus doniana*); and two species of Toatoa (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides* and *alpinus*).

The forests are chiefly Crown lands, or still in the hands of the native race. Only a small proportion has been alienated and this only for agricultural clearings. Timber is cut for sale under temporary license from the Crown, or lease from the natives. The area of forest land was estimated, in 1874, at 12,000,000 of acres. The timber on South Island occupies a tract parallel to the western seaboard, and consists of beech and pine, with mixed bush. Pine is the characterising timber of the forest area of North Island, associated with considerable quantities of beech in the southern part, and of kauri in the northern part of the island. In Steward Island beech predominates. The area of forest land is said to be rapidly diminishing, six-tenths of the original forest having disappeared since the first settlement of the country. The rate of decrease is estimated at four per cent. per annum. The rate at which the denudation of the forest lands of New Zealand is proceeding is strikingly shown by the following table compiled by Dr. Hector of the Colonial Museum, Wellington.

#### EXTENT AND RATE OF DESTRUCTION OF FOREST LANDS.

*Comparative Statement showing the per-centage of the Forest Land in New Zealand, 1830, 1868, and 1873.*

Province.	Total Area in Acres.	Estimate of Forest Land.		
		In 1830.	In 1868.	In 1873.
Auckland ... ..	16,650,000	4,000,000	1,650,000	1,200,000
Taranaki ... ..	2,290,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Wellington ... ..	7,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Hawke's Bay ... ..	3,050,000	970,000	360,000	250,000
Nelson ... ..	6,928,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Marlborough ... ..	2,720,000	800,000	700,000	500,000
Canterbury ... ..	8,693,000	300,000	270,000	180,000
Westland ... ..	3,025,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,500,000
Otago ... ..	16,038,400	2,300,000	2,116,000	1,900,000
Totals ... ..	66,394,400	20,370,000	15,296,000	12,130,000

*Comparative Statement showing the per-centage of the Forest Land.*

Province.	Percentage of Forest Land in		
	1830.	1868.	1873.
Auckland ... ..	24.024	9.909	7.209
Taranaki ... ..	87.336	83.013	65.562
Wellington ... ..	71.428	57.142	42.857
Hawke's Bay ... ..	31.803	11.803	8.193
Nelson ... ..	43.302	36.085	28.863
Marlborough ... ..	29.411	25.735	18.382
Canterbury ... ..	3.4509	3.106	2.07006
Westland ... ..	66.115	62.809	49.421
Otago ... ..	14.34	12.569	11.841
Whole Colony ... ..	30.68	23.038	18.27

*Table showing Rate of Destruction.*

	1868.	1873.
Auckland ... ..	58.75*	27.27
Taranaki ... ..	10.	11.1
Wellington ... ..	20.	25.
Hawke's Bay ... ..	60.82	30.5
Nelson ... ..	16.6	20.
Marlborough ... ..	12.5	28.57
Canterbury ... ..	10.	33.3
Westland ... ..	5.	21.05
Otago ... ..	12.34	10.71
Whole Colony, say... ..	25.	20.

\* Thus, of the forest standing in 1830 (in Auckland), there had been destroyed 58.75 per cent. up to 1868, and between that date and 1873 there had been destroyed 27.27 per cent. of the remainder.

The rapid diminution is due to reckless and wasteful consumption of the best timber without regard to the conservation of the young trees, to agricultural clearing, to casual fires, to the effects of new roads in draining the forests in which the trees have surface roots only, and to the operations of gold

miners. At the date of the compilation of the returns an Act to promote Forest Conservation had been passed, but had not then come into operation, and more stringent regulations had been enforced by the various waste lands boards in whom the custody of the forests is vested. Serious floods, followed by droughts, are attributed to the gradual clearing of the forest land in the Colony.

The following is an abstract of the returns showing the total values of timber exports for the ten years 1864-73:—

1864	.....	£24,766
1865	.....	12,725
1866	.....	24,304
1867	.....	16,105
1868	.....	15,653
1869	.....	22,378
1870	.....	18,323
1871	.....	20,114
1872	.....	26,501
1873	.....	43,885
		<hr/>
		<u>£224,754</u>

NOTE.—From later returns it appears that the values of the timber exports for 1874 and 1875 respectively were 47,455*l.* and 40,151*l.*

An analysis of the returns shows that of this amount 192,985*l.* represented the value of Kauri alone; the remainder (31,769) the value of the red and white pine exported during the same period.

The following table, also compiled from the returns, shows the values of timber exported to the United Kingdom during the period under review.



*Exports to United Kingdom.*

Year.	Kauri.	Red and White Pine.	Value.
1864			£
1865			
1866			
1867			
1868		Sawn, 700 feet	5
1869		Sawn, 5,006 feet	33
		Logs (No. of) 2	10
1870	Sawn, 322,200 feet		1,445
	Logs (No. of) 3		120
1871	Sawn, 5,876 feet		105
		Sawn, 22,500 feet	135
1872	Sawn, 5,200 feet		30
	Logs (No. of) 9		5
		Sawn, 8,060 feet	45
1873	Sawn, 500 feet		5
		Sawn, 715 feet	7
		Spars (No. of) 2	25
			1,970

The bulk of the export is to the adjacent Australian Colonies and to the South Sea Islands.

The exports of Kauri gum (a resinous product of the Kauri tree) during the period 1861-75 are shown by the following table abstracted from returns prepared by the Board of Trade. It will be seen that the exports are growing with great rapidity.

## KAURI GUM.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES IN TONS.	VALUES.	YEARS.	QUANTITIES IN TONS.	VALUES.
1861..	856	£9,888	1869..	2,850	£111,307
1862..	1,103	11,107	1870..	4,391	175,074
1863..	1,400	27,026	1871..	5,054	167,958
1864..	2,228	60,590	1872..	4,811	154,167
1865..	1,867	46,060	1873..	2,834	85,816
1866..	2,535	70,572	1874..	2,568	79,986
1867..	2,685	77,491	1875..	3,231	138,523
1868..	2,689	72,493			

The subject of forest conservation appears first to have engaged the attention of the Colonial Legislature in October 1868, when a motion was made and agreed to that "Steps be taken to ascertain the present condition of the forests of the Colony." The waste and wanton destruction described in the course of the debate seem almost incredible. One single fire in the neighborhood of Bank's Peninsula is said to have destroyed the timber over an area of 20,000 or 30,000 acres. As the outcome of this debate a Bill was introduced in September 1871, at the instance of the Council of Canterbury, to encourage the planting of trees in that province by providing that every person who planted timber trees should be entitled to a free grant of two acres of waste land for every acre so planted. The principle of this Bill was adopted by the Legislature and extended to the whole Colony by a Bill passed in November, 1871, under the title of "The Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Bill." This Bill was read a second time on November 8th, 1871. In the course of a parliamentary debate in 1873, Mr. O'Neill remarked, with reference to the Kauri wood, that extensive districts which were once covered with that wood were now totally destitute of it, and that its extermination progresses from year to year at such a rate that its final extinction is as certain as that of the natives of New Zealand. He added that the destruction of the forests of New Zealand had been, for a great part, caused by "wilful and culpable fires." Another speaker maintained that "unless great care was taken, there would not be a Kauri tree in the Colony in the next generation."

It was stated by Dr. Hector, of the Colonial Museum, in his evidence before a committee on colonial industries, in 1870, that the rapid destruction of the native forests was, in his opinion, most wasteful, and had the effect of rapidly reducing the natural resources of the country, but in a letter which accompanied his analysis of reports received by him on the subject of forest conservation, he expresses a doubt whether the mischief can be dealt with under a general scheme, and seems to prefer local legislation or the operation of the rights of private ownership to any action on the part of the Central Government. The committee referred to above reported that the Government should invite the Provincial Governments to consider how best to prevent the wasteful destruction of the forests

of the Colony. This suggestion was adopted by the House of Representatives, and in reply to the circulars issued, exhaustive reports were received in 1874 from the Provinces of Otago, Westland, Nelson, Marlborough, Wellington, and Taranaki. As regards the forests of Otago, it is stated in the report of a sub-committee of the Waste Lands' Board that since the Colony was founded 51,262 acres of the public forests have passed into private hands, of which area 14,654 acres have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, and of the public forests remaining, 12,787 acres have been destroyed by the same means. The same body states, as the result of an elaborate calculation, that all the forests in the province at present "easily accessible, will be finished in 20 or 30 years." Although they do not see any stringent necessity for planting operations with a view of replacing the natural forests of the province, they are of opinion that the work must be some time hence initiated. Mr. Pearson (Commissioner of Crown Lands) recommends that tracts of land from 2,000 to 10,000 acres be reserved in the most sparsely-timbered localities for planting for forest trees, and thinks there is no reason why in 60 or 100 years forests superior to those indigenous to the country should not be obtained. The report from the Province of Westland merely advises that care be taken as to the cutting of timber at the proper season, and that from Nelson attaches greater value to the settlement of the country than to the preservation of the forests. The Marlborough report recommends that greater care be taken to prevent the ravages of fire. In the Wellington report legislative interference is declared to be unnecessary, and in that from Taranaki it is affirmed that nothing is needed but judicious clearing of certain portions of the forests of the province and the preservation of the bush or trees on the higher grounds.

As the result of the agitation of this question, an Act was passed by the Colonial Legislature in August, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of State forests, and for the application of the revenues derivable therefrom." The preamble recites that "it is expedient to make provision for preserving the soil and climate by tree planting, for providing timber for future industrial purposes, for subjecting some portions of the native forests to skilled management and proper control, and for these purposes to constitute State forests."

The Act provides that an annual sum of 10,000*l.* for thirty years, is to be paid quarterly out of the Consolidated Fund into a special fund to be called "The State Forests Account," and all receipts from State forests are to be paid into this account. The money is to be expended in managing and planting State forests and nurseries and the establishment of schools for instruction of forestry. The department is placed under the supreme control of a minister of the Crown, who is to be assisted by a "conservator" and subordinate officers. Lands may from time to time be set apart as State forests on the recommendation of the superintendent or of the Provincial Council of any province. Power is taken to set aside pastoral leases or licenses over lands so selected. The Governor in Council may make, alter and repeal bye-laws and regulations—

Prescribing the duties of Officers.

To regulate the form and issue of licenses.

To control the management of the forests.

To determine the seasons for the cutting and removal of timber and bark.

To prevent waste and unnecessary destruction.

To prevent the danger and spread of fire.

To prohibit trespass and regulate access.

For constructing roads and tramways in the forests and charging of tolls.

Leases or licenses or grants of privileges are liable to forfeiture for infraction of any of the foregoing regulations. The Act also provides for the punishment of offenders and for the application of moneys recoverable as penalties. No information is at hand to show whether and to what extent the Act has secured the objects in view. As a practical and comprehensive experiment in the direction of forest conservancy, the results will be looked forward to with interest.

CEYLON.

Area, 24,702 square miles. Population (in 1875), 2,459,542.

The principal kinds of timber trees produced in Ceylon are the —

Scientific Name.	Sinhalese Name.
*Wormia trigueta	Deeyapara.
*Dillenia speciosa	Hondapara.
*Dillenia retusa	Godapara.
†Michelia Nilagirica (fine timber)	Wal-sappoo.
Michelia Champaca	Sappoo.
*Xylopa parvifolia...	Nattou.
*Xylopa nigricans.	
*Xylopa Championii	Datkateya.
Scolopia acuminata	} Kattur kurundu.
*Scolopia crassipes	
*Flacourtia sapida	Oogoorassa.
Thespesia populnea	Sooriya.
*Elæocarpus (7 species of)	Weraloo.
*Doona (7 species of)	Doon.
Shorea (3 species of) (fine timber).	
Hopea (2 species of).	
*Isauxis (2 species of)	Mandora.
*Strombosia Javanica	Cannoo.
*Bursinopetalum (2 species)	Deyacaleya.
*Lasianthera apicalis	Ooroo-cannoo.
*Garcinia terpuophylla	Cocateya-gas.
Mesua ferrea (fine timber)	Ná.
Kayea stylosa	Soovanda.
*Calophyllum (9 species of)	Keena.
*Sapindus (3 species)	Penalla.
*Nephelium Longanum	Mora.
*Shleichera trijuga	Cóng.
*Filicium decipiens	Pehimbia.
Melia Composita	Loonumidella.
†Chloroxylon Swietenia (satinwood)	Booroota.
*Pittosporum Ceylanicum	Katteya.
*Kurrimia Ceylanica	Alureya.
*Elæodendron glaucum.	
Mangifera indica	Attamba.
*Blackwellia (Homalium) Ceylanica	Leeyang.
*Pterocarpus Marsupium	Gammaloo.
Pongamia glabra	Magoolkaranda.

The woods used for building are distinguished by an asterisk.

Do. do. furniture do. thus †

Scientific Name.	Sinhalese Name.
†Pericopsis Mooniana ... ..	Nadoong.
†Tamarindus officinalis ... ..	Seyembala.
*Cessia Fistula ... ..	Ahalla.
*Cassia Roxburghii ... ..	Ratoo-wa.
*Cassia-florida ... ..	Wa.
*Dialium ovoideum ... ..	Gal seyembala.
*Abizzia Lebbek.	
*Albizzia odoratissima ... ..	Hooremara.
*Conocarpus latifolia ... ..	Daawoo.
*Terminalia parviflora ... ..	Hampalanda.
*Ugenia sylvestris and some other species of Eugenia	Alooboo.
*Anisophyllea Zeylanica ... ..	Wellapeyenna.
*Lagerstræmia Reginæ ... ..	Mooroota.
*Axinandra Zeylanica.	
*Canthium didymum.	
*Wendlandia Notoniana.	
*Chysophyllum Roxburghii ... ..	Lowooloo,
*Mimusops Elengi ... ..	Moonemal.
Mimusops indica (valuable) ... ..	Paloo.
*Bassia longifolia ... ..	Mee.
*Bassia neriifolia ... ..	Gangmee.
Diospyros Ebenum (true ebony) ... ..	Kaloowara.
Diospyros quæsita (valuable) ... ..	Kaloomidereya.
†Diospyros (other species of).	
*Symplocos (several species of).	
*Ligustrum robustum.	
*Strychnos nux vomica ... ..	Godakadooroo.
Vitex altissima (valuable timber) ... ..	Mililla.
Berrya Ammonilla do. ... ..	Hal-mililla.
Artocarpus integrifolia do. ... ..	Kós.
Artocarpus nobilis do. ... ..	Del. [Ceylon.
Tectona grandis (teak, valuable) ... ..	Not indigenous to
*Chætocarpus castanocarpus ... ..	Haddoka.
Mischodon Zeylanicus (good timber) ... ..	Tammanna.
*Desmostemon Zeylanicus ... ..	Wal-kakoona.
*Briedelia retusa ... ..	Kattakaala.
*Briedelia Mooniana ... ..	Patkaala.
*Sarcoclinium Hookeri ... ..	Ma-bairoo.
*Hemicyclia sepiaria ... ..	Weera.
Carallia integerrima.	
†Carallia calycina ... ..	Ukbaireya.
†Vitex trifolia ... ..	Caha-mililla.
*Butea frondosa ... ..	Gaskála.
Cynometra ramiflora ... ..	Galmendora.
*Pterospermum suberifolium ... ..	Velenge.

The woods used for building are distinguished by an asterisk.  
Do. do. furniture do. thus †

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The *Shorca* and *Diospyros quæsita* are scarce.

The timber lands of the western and central provinces are owned chiefly by the Government, those of the northern province entirely, and those of the southern, the eastern, the north-western, and north central, almost exclusively by the Government. There is, however, a good deal of valuable timber, chiefly Jack (the *Artocarpus integrifolia* of the above list), on private lands.

The quantity of forest and timber land in Ceylon appears to be very large, but the information under this head is given in the returns in such a form that it is difficult to discover, without local knowledge, whether the figures relate to districts only or to the whole areas of provinces. In all the provinces, except the north central, the area under timber is diminishing. In the latter province there is an increase in the breadth of timber land, owing to the stricter limitation of *hen* cultivation. The alleged causes of diminution in the other provinces are various,—the extension of coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations, the felling of timber on Government licenses, and the illegal felling of timber in Crown forests. Steps appear to have been taken in the central province to stop the latter class of depletions. In this latter province the diminution is said to be chiefly due to the illicit clearing of forest lands by a migratory population who move about almost yearly to fresh ranges of land, abandoning those cleared and cultivated previously. It is said that in the southern province much damage has been done by injudicious felling both on license and without. In the north-western province the diminution is said to be caused by encroachments and clearings for chena or dry grain cultivation, also by over-felling and waste by timber dealers in former years. Nothing has apparently been attempted in the way of replanting, except in the southern province, where a beginning has been made by establishing a nursery and experimental teak plantation near some irrigation works. In the eastern province a forest department has been established, and it is contemplated to replant, if possible, the cleared or partly denuded lands. In all the provinces the terms of the licenses are now strictly enforced, and chena cultivation has been much restricted.

It is calculated that in the central province 2 per cent. of the timber might be cut each year without injury to the forests. The quantity given for the western province is from 5 to 10 trees per acre, for the northern 3,000 logs, for the southern one fortieth of the area under timber, in the eastern 500 logs, and in the north-western 4,000 cubic feet.

From statistics supplied by the custom house it appears that dyewoods are exported in small quantities to the United Kingdom and to British and French India, and tanners' bark mainly to the latter. A considerable quantity of ebony is exported to the United Kingdom, France, China, India, and Australia. The value of miscellaneous woods exported to the United Kingdom in 1873 was 37,885 Rs.

The first substantial legislative act with reference to the timber appears to have been an ordinance enacted by the Governor in Council in 1848 for the preservation of the Crown lands, the protection of the timber revenue, &c., &c. The Act declared that no person should in future cut timber on Crown lands without a license, or remove it when cut without a permit, and imposed penalties for evasion or infringement. A common fraud appears to have been the cutting of timber on Crown lands and removing it without a permit, under the pretence that it was cut on private lands. To prevent this the ordinance enacts that timber cut upon private lands shall be subject to the same regulations as to permits as that cut upon Crown lands. The Governor has, however, a dispensing power as to the latter provision. Cocoa-nut and firewood trees are exempted from the ordinance. In 1871 a report on the timber revenue of Ceylon was prepared by the Auditor General. From this report it appears that the total revenue derived from the royalties amounted in the five years, 1866-70, to 25,992*l.*, of which no inconsiderable portion was derived from the seizure and sale of trees illegally felled. Owing to the remoteness of the districts in which felling is now carried on, official supervision is declared to be impossible. The Auditor General calls attention in his report to the evils of chena cultivation, to the destruction of young growing timber for fence sticks, and to the alienation of forest land required merely for the purpose of clearing it, the purchasers making their sole profit out of that operation. He points out that such sales in



reality amount to an unwarrantable appropriation of capital to revenue. No persistent attempt has been made to replant or even to protect the young saplings, and as a consequence there is practicably no valuable timber remaining in the western province, and in the north-western little, if any; in the southern little at present available. In other provinces coffee plantations are rapidly taking the place of the forests. The northern province, however, still possesses extensive and valuable tracts of forest. The Auditor General considers that the present system is a sacrifice of the future to the present, and must soon come to an end. He believes that the forests should not be looked upon as mere sources of revenue; that they have other uses besides being the contributors of a fleeting and terminable income. Various remedial measures are suggested; that the felling should, as formerly, be done wholly by the Government; that replanting should be commenced; that an inspector of woods and forests should be appointed in each district; that nurseries should be established, and that a special forest department should be instituted. The Auditor General puts the probable annual expense of a Provincial Forest Establishment at 572*l*. Governor Gregory seems to have taken up the question of timber conservation soon after the issue of the foregoing report, for in 1873 a Despatch was addressed to him by Lord Kimberley expressing approval of his action with reference to the timber question, and transmitting a copy of a very important letter addressed to him on the subject by Dr. Jos. D. Hooker, of Kew. In this letter Dr. Hooker calls the attention of the Secretary of State to the mischief which will ensue should nothing be done to guard against the threatened extermination of the native forests of Ceylon. The climatic effects are those on which Dr. Hooker mainly dwells, quoting the words of a correspondent describing the calamitous changes which have followed the denudation of the forests of Mauritius and some of the Leeward Islands. The quotation is most striking, and is as follows:—

“The contrast between neighbouring islands similarly situated is most striking. The sad change which has befallen the smaller ones is, without any doubt, to be ascribed to human agency alone. It is recorded of these that in former times they were clothed with dense forests, and their oldest inhabitants remember when the rains were abundant, and the hills

and all uncultivated places were shaded by extensive groves. The removal of the trees was certainly the cause of the present evil. The opening of the soil to the vertical sun rapidly dries up the moisture, and prevents the rain from sinking to the roots of plants. The rainy seasons in these climates are not continuous cloudy days, but successions of sudden showers, with the sun shining hot in the intervals. Without shade upon the surface the water is rapidly exhaled, and springs and streams diminish."

Governor Gregory, in reply, enumerates the causes to which, in his opinion, the diminution of timber is to be attributed.

1st, and chiefly, chena cultivation.

2nd, absence of system in cutting and of replanting.

3rd, selling of valuable forests at inadequate value.

4th, want of proper reserves in the coffee districts.

Chena cultivation is rather happily described as a rotation of soil rather than of crop. Nothing more miserable or more wasteful can be conceived than the chena system, and the most valuable forest land is sacrificed for it in enormous quantities. The system is, it appears, to some extent a necessity, but there is reason to believe that proper irrigation works would make it possible to wholly supersede it by introducing other crops than *kurakkan*. The absence of all system in cutting is productive of most injurious results, while the frauds of timber cutters, before alluded to, have most seriously affected the forests. Governor Gregory observes that "a country pre-eminently fitted like this (Ceylon) for the growth of every kind of valuable tropical timber, teak included, has been reduced to the condition of having to import the very article which it is most fitted to produce." He adds that he has made arrangements for a strict supervision of the forests, has constituted a forestal establishment, and purposes to establish a large number of small nurseries in connexion with the tanks under irrigation guardians. Governor Gregory does not share Dr. Hooker's apprehensions as to the climatic effects of the clearings for coffee planting, but he attaches considerable importance, for climatic and other reasons, to the preservation of the timber covering the crests of hills which hold the moisture and

shelter the surrounding lands. The total area of forest and heavy jungle is estimated at 6,192,389 acres, while chenas, waste lands, lakes and rivers, are computed at 7,513,855 acres.

In pursuance of the policy announced by Governor Gregory, a series of rules for the guidance of conservators of forests were issued in July 1873, and contain very precise directions with reference to the treatment and protection of seedlings. In October 1874 certain "Rules for Foresters" were rescinded and others substituted. The new rules provide for the proclaiming of certain forests in each province as reserved Government forests; declare that no timber shall be cut in these forests except by persons employed by the forester, and that all timber so cut shall be conveyed to a Government depôt and publicly sold. These rules declare that replanting is to be discontinued, except where plantations can be established without expense. A tract of forest land is to be set aside each year; the saplings are to be relieved, where necessary, of the pressure of surrounding vegetation; and seeds are to be sown in suitable places. The chenas are put under the forest inspector by the new rules. A report by Mr. A. M. Walker on the Government's forests in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts gives a most instructive account of the frauds perpetrated by timber cutters, and exhibits the difficulty of devising effective measures to repress these dishonest practices.

#### ST. HELENA.

The area of St. Helena is 47 square miles, and the population, in 1871, 6,241.

The principal timber tree of the island is the Pinaster. There are other exotic trees, but they are grown merely for ornament. The Chinchona has been recently introduced into the island, and has been found to thrive. About one half of the timbered land in the island belongs to the Government. There are in all about 500 acres planted with trees, but not

more than one-third of this area would yield timber. The self-sown trees are sufficient to counterbalance the annual consumption. It is estimated that the growth of three or four acres may be cut each year without injury to the woodlands.

St. Helena seems to afford a somewhat striking example of the effects of forest denudation upon climate. It is stated that the extirpation of the indigenous trees, shortly after the first colonization of the island in 1673, was followed by a succession of severe and destructive droughts, but that since the forest lands were replanted the island has ceased to suffer from them to anything like the same extent.

### JAMAICA.

Area, 4,256 square miles. Population, 506,154.

The timber trees of Jamaica are the Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*), Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), Naseberry Bully Tree (*Sapota Sideroxylon*), Fiddlewood (*Petitia domingensis*), Fustic (*Maclura tinctoria*), Dogwood (*Pisidia Erythima*), Cogwood (*Ceanothus Chloroxylon*), Cashaw (*Prosopis juliflora*), Mammee (*Mammea Americani*), Mahoe (*Paritium clatum*), Bread-nut (*Brosimum alicastrum*), Morentani guava (*Psidium montanum*), Ebony (*Boya Elenus*), *Lignum vitæ* (*Guajacum officinale*), Lance Wood (*Oxandra Virgata*), Bastard Cabbage (*Andira inermis*), Santa Maria (*Colophyllum calaba*), Maiden Plum (*Comscladin integrefolia*), Oak (*Catalpha longisiliqua*), Calabash (*Crescentia cajuk*), Wild Tamarind (*Pithicolobium filicifolium*), Yellow Sanders (*Ximenia Americana*), Braziletto (*Cesalpinia Brasiliensis*), Juniper Cedar (*Juniperus barbadensis*), Jacca (*Podocarpus coriacea*), Broadleaf (*Zerminalia latifolia*), Spanish Elm (*Cordia gerascanthus*), Pear (*Persea gratissima*), Prickly Yellow Wood (*Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis*), Pimenta (*Pimenta vulgaris*), Seaside Grape (*Cocoloba urifera*), Greenheart, blood or iron wood (*Leplacea Hoematoxylon*), Ebony, blackheart and greenheart, Mountain Torchwood (*Amyris balsamifera*), Candlewood (*Amyris*), Pruan (*Primus occidentalis*), South American

Acacia (Callindra Sunam), Logwood (Hoematoxylon Campecheanum), Lace Bark (Sagitta lintearia), Yoke Wood, Locust, and Grey Mountain Sanders. The mahogany is now comparatively scarce. The Jamaica mahogany is highly esteemed. It is said to be harder in texture and more richly grained than Honduras mahogany. The cedar is a magnificent tree, and for general purposes is superior to pitch pine, but the bully tree is considered to yield a timber preferable even to cedar. Fustic, yellow candlewood, braziletto wood, logwood, dogwood, and blood or iron wood are all valuable dyewoods. The cashaw yields a most tough and durable timber, and is very useful for piles and railway sleepers. It supplies the greater part of the firewood used in the Island. The locust, mahoe, and juniper cedar are also valuable woods. The broadleaf attains to an enormous size, and yields a large quantity of timber suitable for boards and shingles, but it is easily affected by damp. The Santa Maria is found in abundance, and grows to a very large size, but it is not a very durable wood or much used. The yoke is very abundant on the south side of the island. It is a large tree, and yields a timber very useful for general purposes. Cedar, mahoe, naseberry bullet tree, mammee, apple, mountain guava, Santa Maria, wild tamarind, breadnut, prickly yellow, and dogwood are said to be sufficiently abundant in the island to take the place of the extensively imported timbers of far inferior quality, were it not for the present difficulties of transport from the interior.

The forest lands are for the most part in the possession of private owners, but under a local law, about 12,000 acres on which land tax and quit rents were in arrear have become forfeited to the Government, who are also in possession of about 8,000 acres recovered from squatters and others who failed to show a right of occupation. The only gregarious timber trees in the island are cashaw, logwood, and breadnut. The approximate extent of cashaw is computed at from 30 to 40 square miles, that of logwood at 200 square miles, and that of breadnut at 20 square miles. Mr. Harrison, Government surveyor, puts the area of timber producing land at about 800,000 acres. The area of forest land is diminishing. It is said that something like "30,000 acres of forest are cleared every year for the cultivation of yams and other ground provisions, when all the timber is indiscriminately destroyed." In confirmation of this

latter statement, another authority writes, "little, if any, of the timber cut down for clearings is utilized, but it is invariably burnt on the spot to get rid of it;" and another, "the waste is enormous. I have seen fully 100*l.* worth of beautiful mahogany and Santa Maria cut down by a negro to plant an acre of yams, and burnt as it lay." There is practically nothing done in the nature of replanting, but waste has been to some extent checked by the endeavours of the Government to put down squatting. Mr. Harrison estimates that about 320,000,000 feet of timber might be cut annually. The amount actually cut is about 3,000,000 feet, but in addition to this an immense quantity, as stated above, is destroyed, and none comes into the market. The superintendent of the Botanic Gardens calculates that cashaw might be cut annually to the extent of 20,000 tons, breadnut 10,000 tons, logwood 100,000 tons, and fustic 10,000 tons. It appears that from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of timber and 4,000,000 shingles are imported annually. Very little timber, excepting dyewoods, is exported. The following is a summary of the statistics of timber exports for 1873:—

		£	s.	d.
Logwood,	value of .....	109,751	3	0
Ebony	" .....	1,260	0	0
Lancewood, spars	" .....	831	8	0
Lignum vitæ	" .....	527	5	0
Mahogany	" .....	342	4	0
Candlewood	" .....	112	0	0
Braziletto	" .....	20	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Total ..	120,751	16	0

The first item in the above table represented a tonnage of 50,411. In 1875 the tonnage had risen to 80,912, principally owing to the suspension of the supply from St. Domingo.

No regular rainfall statistics have been kept, but it is believed that the climate has become very much drier of late years on the south side of the island, where the greatest clearances have taken place. The wooded districts continue to receive much rain. It is said that the climate of Kingston has become the most arid in the island, owing to the denudation of an adjacent area estimated at about 200 square miles, of which

only some 10 square miles are now under actual cultivation. The diminished humidity of the climate consequent on these clearings is said to be highly favourable to coffee growing.

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### TRINIDAD.

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The area of the Island of Trinidad is estimated at 1,754 square miles, and the population, in 1876, at 110,000.

In returns distinguished by extraordinary elaboration and minuteness the Surveyor General furnishes the botanical and common names, uses and applications of 211 varieties of timber trees. For the purposes of this abstract it is sufficient to say that 55 of these species furnish timber adapted to boat and ship building, 33 yield oil, gums, resins, and medicinal products, and 24 yield fibres. The leading hardwoods are the Acoma or Mastick (*sideroxylon masticodendron*); Angelin (*Andira inermis*); Balata (*Mimusops globosa*), which yields gutta percha; Beefwood (*Rhopala montana*); Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*); Mora (*Mora excelsa*), an admirable ship-building wood; Olive (*Chuncoa obovata*); Copaivi Balsam; Fig (*Ficus*); Fiddlewood (*Citharexylon quadangulare*); Black and Yellow Poni (*Tecoma*); Purple Heart (*Peltogyne paniculata*); Locust (*Hymenea courbaril*); Lizard Wood (*Vitæ divaricata*); and the Yoke (*Piptadenia peregrina*). Besides these there are several species of Lancewood and Laurel, the latter being the most prized of all woods (excepting perhaps cedar) for house building; three species of Mangrove, all excellent fuel woods; Monkey Bones (*Calycolpus ovalifolius*); Pimento (*Pimento acris*); and Stave Wood (*Coccoloba latifolia*). There are many other kinds of indigenous woods, soft and hard, the specific gravities of which range from .274 to 1.376.

About three-fourths of the whole island is still owned by the Government, and the extent of alienated land in virgin forest is inconsiderable. The Crown Surveyor estimates that the extent of forests and timber lands now left in the Colony is not under 300,000 acres. In his opinion the area of forest

land is slowly, though steadily, diminishing, and he enumerates as causes, [1], the wanton felling and burning of forests previously to Sir A. Gordon's "Crown Lands Ordinance," by roving African squatters, who after reaping one or two crops of rice, abandoned the places and wandered to some other convenient localities, generally fertile virgin land, to do likewise; [2], the extension of sugar cane cultivation; [3], the increase of old established cacao plantations, and the establishment of new ones; and [4], grants of land to Indian immigrants in lieu of return passages to India. According to another authority (Mr. Neilson) the timber supply has suffered greatly from depredations committed upon Crown lands by adjacent owners and the holders of wood cutting licenses, one of the consequences being that there are comparatively few balata trees remaining, and "you may walk in some places two miles directly inland upon Crown lands without meeting with a single balata, cedar, or locust tree." The same authority states that Governor Gordon has now energetically taken the matter in hand, has appointed more wardens, with extra power, as Crown Lands Commissioners, and has established a central Crown Lands office, over which he himself presides. Notwithstanding these measures of conservation, there is still, says the Crown Surveyor, a great deal of unlawful timber cutting. He advocates the appointment of an experienced officer to the charge of the Government forests, and the enacting of proper regulations to prevent the felling of young unripe trees. It appears to be the practice to work up the trunks only of the trees, and leave the large and valuable limbs to rot on the ground. Mr. Neilson considers that "it is only a question of time to see this magnificent island as bare of timber as Barbadoes, unless speedy and energetic steps are taken to replant." No such steps appear, as yet, to have been taken, except on the Government lands at St. Ann's. Both Mr. Neilson and the Surveyor General strongly urge the systematic planting of the cedar, a tree which comes to rapid maturity in Trinidad. Mr. Preston, the Government Botanist, has succeeded in raising from seed the *Eucalyptus globulus*.

The Government Botanist estimated in 1875 that there existed 66,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and 2,200,000 cords of firewood in the island, and that a tenth part of these amounts might be annually appropriated for the next 10 years without



permanent injury to the forests. The value of the timber and cord-wood which could be cut in each of these years he puts at 770,000*l.*, and that of the gums, resins, barks, &c. at 10,000*l.*, per annum. According to the same authority, "the transactions amongst merchants in Port of Spain (presumably timber exports) in native woods amount to less than 15,000 cubic feet annually, and the consumption of native woods is confined chiefly to the estates."

The consumption of timber in the 121 chief sugar estates he estimates as being not less than 36,000 cubic feet of timber and 40,000 cords of firewood. The consumption of timber on the 30 largest cocoa estates he computes at 3,000 cubic feet annually, while the quantity of timber used by the wardens for public works he reckons at 5,000 cubic feet annually. Thus the total annual consumption of timber seems to be about 60,000 cubic feet, and of firewood about 45,000 cubic feet. As against this it may be stated that the annual importation of American timber amounts to nearly 800,000 cubic feet.

There is no export of hardwoods from the island, but large quantities of hardwood, chiefly "baláta" and "poni" are imported from the Spanish main. There appears to be a small export of red mangrove to Barbadoes as fuel and of cedar boards to the other West India Islands. The demand for the latter is very great and its price very high in Trinidad. Not a cedar tree can now be found within 10 or 12 miles from the beach owing to "the wholesale system of plunder from the Crown lands during the last 50 years." There appears to be an almost complete absence of all knowledge of forestry in the island, and a dearth of skilled woodcutters. This had a direct effect upon the culture of the cedar, the seeds of which "take root with great rapidity, but as they fall and grow up in masses on the leeward side of the tree, they never can grow to any perfection unless transplanted in a systematic manner out of the dense shade of the forest on to land which has been cleared for their reception." Balata, owing to its great weight and the absence of roads leading into the forests, cannot be got out in sufficient quantities to meet the island consumption, a fact which accounts for the large imports of this wood, alluded to above.

As regards the effect of forest clearance upon rainfall, the Crown Surveyor declares his opinion, founded on 33 years observation, that the clearances have a decided effect upon the fall of rain, and consequently upon the supply of water. Mr. Neilson believes that the high peaks covered with forest timber constantly attract rain clouds and disperse them in showers down the leeward slopes and valleys. All the authorities agree that the removal of the trees which protect the sources and overhang the beds of the streams has an unmistakeable effect upon the permanency of the water supply in hot weather.

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### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

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#### ANTIGUA.

This island possesses no forest or timber land of any kind.

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#### ST. CHRISTOPHER'S OR ST. KITTS.

Area, 68 square miles. Population, (in 1871), 28,169.

The Principal timber trees are a species of *Podocarpus* and of *Doplinopsis*, the *Cordia macrophylla*, *Eugenir singastrina*, *Piscidia erythrina*, *Ochronia sogopus*, *Acacia sebbeck*, *Mimosa fugifolia*, *Tecoma sincoxylon*, and *Cedrela odorata*. A large proportion of these woods are used for fuel only. All the timber, which occupies fully one-third of the island, is owned by private persons. The area is diminishing owing to the wasteful manner in which the timber is used for making charcoal, and the extension of the cane and vegetable producing area. Nothing is done for the conservation of the timber, either by the prevention of waste or in the way of replanting. There is no export trade in timber. The gentleman who furnishes

the information from which the foregoing is compiled is convinced, from his observations at St. Kitts and elsewhere, that the denudation of the forests has a serious effect upon the amount of rainfall, and quotes the case of the neighbouring island of Antigua, where the droughts are frequent and distressing.

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### NEVIS.

Area, 50 square miles. Population (in 1871,) 12,074.

Its timber trees are *lignum vitæ*, white cedar, and manchineel. Of these the white cedar supplies the only timber useful for general purposes. The manchineel is largely used for making charcoal for home consumption. The area of timber land is very small, but about 18,000 acres is covered with small underwood. The timber is private property, and, no steps being taken for replanting, is gradually disappearing.

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### MONTSERRAT.

Area, 32 square miles. Population (in 1871), 8,693.

The principal timber trees are birch, balata, acacia, red cedar, white cedar, cinnamon, dogwood, redwood, rosemary, locust, Spanish oak, snakewood, manjack, gun stock, iron wood, sweetwood, main-support, greenheart, galba, bitter ash (*quassia*), logwood, and manchineel. Of these the red cedar, white cedar, locust, galba, logwood, and manchineel, appear to be the most generally useful. The timber lands are computed at 5,000 acres, and are privately owned. The only exports of timber are for firewood, which grows in a considerable breadth of land not included in the above, but, owing to waste and neglect of replanting, is said to be rapidly disappearing. Care-

fully recorded observations of the rainfall for 14 years show that on lands 1,200 feet above sea-level, and close under the forest, the rainfall is 30 per cent. less than at a lower elevation of 220 feet at some distance from the trees. There was formerly in existence an Act of the local legislature to prohibit the felling of trees within 30 feet of springs or running streams, but it has been repealed.

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### DOMINICA.

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Area, 291 square miles. Population (in 1871), 27,178.

There are about 169 varieties of native trees, 32 of which may be classed as timber trees. The principal are the locust, mastic, balata, resinier, black cinnamon, bois lizard, angelin, savonette, acajou, bois riviere, many varieties of laurier, olivier, gommier (*Bursera gummifera*), cedar (*Bignonia lencoxylon*), couchou, logwood, satinwood, mangrove pomme rose (*Jambosa vulgaris*), simirouba, and bois chandelle. There are large quantities of valuable timber, such as locust, mastic, bois lizard, balata, and angelin, which are inaccessible from want of roads. The Government own almost all the valuable timber land, the estimated area of which is 140,000 acres. The extensive provision grounds lately made by the Caribbs upon their reserve, and by the squatters upon private and Crown property, are diminishing the area of timber land, but the appointment of a Crown land ranger has almost stopped the wasteful cutting of timber and the depredations of people from the French islands, who were previously in the habit of taking away shiploads of hardwood timber. No replanting has been attempted, and in the opinion of the Crown Surveyor, none is as yet necessary. Much injury is done to the forests by the cutting of young and immature timber in the near-shore woods, and, owing to the indefinite nature of estate boundaries and of those of the Crown lands, summary proceedings against offenders are barred by disputed titles. The greater portion of the timber cut, including cord-wood and logwood, is exported to Barbadoes and

Martinique. No legislative action whatever has been taken to regulate the cutting of timber, or to empower the surveyor to intervene where estates are believed to be encroaching on the Crown property.

The exports for the 10 years 1864-1873, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Great Britain .....	124	19	9	principally logwood and satinwood.
British West Indies...	4,070	14	11	principally fuel.
French West Indies...	781	9	6	principally canoe shells, pieces, naves, &c.
United States .....	12	16	0	logwood and hardwood.
Danish West Indies...	25	0	0	hardwood.
<b>Total in 10 years ...</b>	<b>£5,015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	

The values for the same period under the heads of the various descriptions of export were thus distributed:—

	£	s.	d.
Canoe shells, made from the <i>Bursera gummifera</i>	343	8	0
Naves, felloes and spokes .....	317	16	8
Hardwood .....	414	7	9
Sticks .....	18	0	0
Logwood .....	115	6	0
Fuel wood .....	3,759	1	8
Satinwood .....	47	0	0
	<b>£5,015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

The great demand for fuel by the neighbouring islands, which have been wholly or partly denuded of timber, is clearly shown by the above analysis.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

### BARBADOES.

Area, 166 square miles. Population (in 1871), 162,042.

Governor Rawson reports that the island has been completely denuded of its native forests, except a few acres in a

secluded corner of the country, and that there has been no planting of trees to replace them. It will be seen from other returns that the island is wholly dependent, even for fuel, upon other places. The imports of lumber for the years 1861 to 1875 have been as follows:—

	feet.		feet.
1861 .....	7,547,648	1869 .....	6,680,382
1862 .....	5,484,088	1870 .....	6,978,499
1863 .....	4,804,321	1871 .....	6,621,318
1864 .....	5,459,376	1872 .....	6,391,767
1865 .....	5,469,906	1873 .....	9,048,693
1866 .....	5,198,000	1874 .....	8,306,818
1867 .....	5,546,856	1875 .....	8,640,512
1868 .....	7,539,322		

The value of staves imported has varied from 23,503*l.* in 1862 to 58,784*l.* in 1875.

### ST. VINCENT.

St. Vincent comprises an area of 147 square miles, and had a population, in 1871, of 35,688 persons.

The native trees are the Bullet (*Sapota sideroxylon*), used for machinery and cart making; Mastic (*Sapota mastichodendron*), used for water wheels and posts; Locust (*Hymenæa courbaril*), used for furniture and carts; Greenheart (*Nectandra*), used for wheel naves; Galba (*calophyllum calaba*) used for furniture; Fiddlewood (*Bois fidele*), used for shingles, posts, &c.; Cypress, used for shingles; White Cedar (*Tecoma pentophylla*), used for piles and boat building; Manchineel (*Hippomane mancinella*); Laurier, used for boards and planks; and Logwood (*Hoematoxylon campechianum*), used chiefly for firewood.

There appear to be doubts as to the extent of the proprietary rights of the Crown over the timber lands, and the actual area of these lands cannot, it is said, in the absence of a survey, be even approximately estimated. That the area of woodland is diminishing there appears, however, to be no doubt. The wood is principally cut for fuel, and to make way for pro-

vision grounds. It appears that an Act was passed in 1844 to restrain the reckless destruction of timber, but this legislation was based on climatic considerations, and does not seem to have had any reference to the preservation of the timber supply as such. Very few preservations, however, have taken place under the Act, principally owing to the want of officials charged with the duty of seeing that its provisions are respected.

It is believed that the dry seasons which have of late years been more frequent in St. Vincent are to a great extent attributable to this cause, viz., the diminution of forest land. Many of the mills are now compelled to work half time from want of water.

### GRENADA.

Grenada has an estimated area of 133 square miles, and a population, including that of the adjacent Grenadine group, of 40,412 persons.

The ship-building timbers are the White Cedar, Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*), Seaside Grape (*Cocoloba uvifera*), and Calabash (*Crescentia*). The native timbers available for building purposes are the White Cedar, the Laurier (*Cordia*), Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon*), Surette (*Byrsonisma*), Marouba-bois d'inde, Bullywood, Sapodilla Pennypiece (*Sapotaceæ*), Mangrove (*Rhizophon*), Tapania (*Rhopala*), Locust (*Hymenea*), Gum Arabic (*Acacia*), and the Tendre Accyon (*Mimosa*). The furniture woods are Mahogany, Manchineel (*Hippomane*), and Savonette (*Sapindus saponaria*). The firewoods are logwood and mangrove. The lathwoods, Roseaux (*Gynerium*) and Bamboo. The shingle woods, Marouba and Laurier. The bark yielding woods, Mangrove, Seaside Grape, Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), Guava (*Psidium*), and Hog Plum (*Spondeas monbin*). There are also several gum and dye woods.

There are about 2,000 acres of land producing timber belonging to the Crown, and some in private hands. The timber is cut for home consumption and for export, and is diminishing

in quantity. There is no attempt to prevent waste or to re-plant. The following is an abstract of the timber export returns :—

Year.	Description of Wood.	Exported to.	Value.
1865	Mahogany and cedar ... ..	Barbadoes & Martinique	£ 111 s. 5 d. 0
1866			
1867	Logwood ... ..	Martinique ... ..	1 13 4
1868	Mahogany ... ..	Barbadoes ... ..	7 0 0
1869			
1870	Logwood ... ..	Martinique ... ..	348 15 0
1871	Logwood ... ..	United States and Mar- tinique ... ..	240 15 0
1872	Logwood and a little mahogany	Great Britain, United States, Martinique, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Vincent ... ..	882 0 0
1873	Logwood and a little cedar ...	Great Britain, United States, Martinique, Barbadoes ... ..	918 10 4
			<hr/> 2,509 18 8

and during the same years firewood to the value of 5,771*l.* was exported, facts of some significance when taken in connexion with a statement in the returns that very little, if any, wood can be cut without permanent injury to the forests.

The opinion is general that the clearing of the woodland has had an effect upon the rainfall.

### TOBAGO.

The estimated area of this island is 114 square miles, and the population in 1875 was 17,901 persons.

The timber trees are the Greenheart (*Tecoma*), a gigantic tree yielding a most valuable timber used in every description of work. It corresponds with the Black Greenheart of Deme-



rara, and altogether differs from the Greenheart (*Nectandra*) used in that island for ship-building; Cogwood (*Tecoma pentaphylla*), a tree closely allied to the Greenheart; Bullet Tree (*Sapota sideroxylon*), yielding a fine durable timber, and the juice akin to gutta-percha; Mastic (*Sapota mastichodendron*) used in mill and house work; the Locust (*Hymenæa Courbaril*), a magnificent tree used for furniture, spindles, felloes of wheels, &c.; Fiddlewood (*Citharexylon Melanocardium*) akin to the East India teak, used for posts and shingles; Fustic (*Maclura Tinctoria*) the dye wood of commerce; White Cypress (*Cordia*); Black Cypress (*Laurus*); the Horse-flesh; the Purple Heart; Crabwood, used for staves and shingles; Yellow Prickle and Yellow Sanders; the Angeline (*Andira inermis*) a very fine tree, the timber used for mill and house work; Cedar (*Cedrales odorata*), a tree with leaves resembling the ash, the wood used for Havannah cigar boxes; Wild Tamarind (*Mimosa arborea*); Manchineel (*Hippomane mancinella*) or West India upas tree; the Simaruba (*Quassia excelsa*); Soap Wood (*Inga ingoides*); and the Pimenta or All Spice tree. There are also many useful firewood trees as well as gum and dye wood trees. The best lathwood trees are the bamboo and wild cane.

The forests of Tobago are owned in part by Government and in part by private persons. It is computed that there are about 40 square miles in Tobago in valuable timber and 15 in wood mostly useful only as firewood. The area cleared annually is so small that no conservative measures have been deemed necessary. It is considered that every square mile ought to yield about five loads of timber annually without exhaustion. Very little timber has been exported of recent years, except small quantities of mahogany and logwood. About 100 cords of firewood are annually exported to Barbadoes. It appears that there is a small importation of timber from Demerara, where the facilities of water carriage are such as to enable it to compete with Tobago in its own markets, owing to the want of access to the vast forests which cover the interior of the islands.

### ST. LUCIA.

Area, 237 square miles. Population (in 1871), 31,610.

There is a good deal of valuable timber in the island amid much which is worthless. The most useful and plentiful descriptions of trees belong to the orders, Sapotaceæ and Lauraceæ. The Angelin (*Andira inermis*), Acajou, Acacia (*Acacia furnesiana*), Black Cinnamon (*Pimenta acris*), Bully Tree or Balata, Courbaril or Locust Tree, Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), three species of Epineaux, Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*), Guava (*Psidium guava*), Cogwood, 17 species of Laurier, Mastic acoma (*Sideroxylon*), two species of Resinier (*Cocolaba*), Rosewood, Satinwood, Savonnette, Sweet Orange and Sour Orange, Tamarin, and White Cedar (*Bignonia lencoxylon*) all flourish in St. Lucia.

The Government owns about two-thirds of the land producing trees which is approximately estimated at 118 square miles. The area is slowly diminishing, owing to the clearing of land for cultivation, and, no replanting takes place. Very little timber is exported, and "owing to the absence of transport facilities from the interior to the coast, and the dearth of intelligent enterprise, most of the timber used for building is imported from British North America." The value of the timber exports, which was 1,406*l.* in 1865, rose suddenly to 7,559*l.* in 1866. This was mainly due to a sudden demand for satinwood. The increase, however, was not maintained, and the values declined in the following year to 1,115*l.*, and in 1871 had sunk to 595*l.*, but rose again till they reached 1,296*l.* in 1874. No satinwood appears to have been exported after 1870. The market for the timber now exported is the neighbouring island of Barbadoes.

The comparative infrequency of rain in the plain at the southern extremity of the island is generally ascribed to the clearing away of the woods of the adjoining hills. It is also stated in the returns that the floods are of less frequent occurrence, and less severe than they were 50 years ago, a circumstance which, if true, is somewhat in conflict with the general theory on the subject.

## BAHAMAS.

Area, 5,390 square miles. Population (in 1871), 39,162.

The principal timber trees of these islands are Horseflesh Mahogany (*Swietenia*), Madeira Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*), Mastic (*Pistachia Lenticus*), Native Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), Lignum Vitæ (*Guaiacum officinale*), Native Pine (*Pinus Bahamiensis*), Red Stopper, Button Wood (*Concarpus crecta*) Dogwood (*Piscidia*), Poison Wood (*Erythrina*), Iron Wood (*Sloania Jamaicansis*), Boxwood (*Vitex Umbrosa*), Naked Wood (a kind of lancewood), Satin or Yellow Wood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*), Crab Wood (*Carapa Guaianensis*), and Torch Wood. The native pine is very abundant in some parts of the islands. Red Stopper is used mostly for piling. The Yellow Wood is largely exported. Mastic is useful for building purposes, but very little of it is exported. The Horseflesh is exported to England under the name of Sabica. It squares about 16 inches. Button wood grows upon the swampy ground, and is used as firewood. The bark woods are Eleuthera bark and wild cinnamon; the dyewoods Logwood, Braziletto (*Coesalpinia crista*), Green Ebony (*Briza Ebenus*), Prince Wood (*Hamelia Ventricosa*), and Mangrove Bark (*Rhizophera*.)

The only wooded land which can be called forest is the pine barren of the northern islands, covering about 1,000 square miles, and some coppices of mahogany on the western side of Andros Island. The trees are scattered here and there among the bush. The principal supply of wood is obtained from Andros, Acklins, and Mayaguana, which are for the most part Crown lands. On the other islands of the Bahamas group the soil is almost entirely in private hands, and has practically been denuded of timber. Timber cut on Crown lands is subject to a Royalty and a license duty. The payment, however, is easily evaded, and the returns to the Colonial Exchequer are very small indeed. The area producing trees is gradually diminishing as the land is brought under cultivation, and great damage is done by the spreading of fires during the operations of clearing the land. After the land has been under cultivation four or five years it is allowed to revert to bush, a condi-

tion in which it remains for perhaps 10 years, when its fertility is considered to be restored. No steps whatever are taken to replant the land.

The following is a Return showing the export of each kind of timber from Bahamas during the 10 years ending 1873 :—

Articles.	Quantities.				Total.	Value.
	England.	America.	Canada and other British Possessions.	France.		
1. Bark ... .. sacks	5,745=	1,048	...	20	6,813=	£5,350
	1,081 cwt.				1,081 cwt.	
2. Braziletto ... .. tons	3	762	154	5	924	3,157
3. Cedars ... .. pieces	...	3,537	2,074	...	5,611	207
4. Ebony ... .. tons	196	...	...	...	196	602
5. Lignum vitæ " "	499	660	87	50	1,296	2,543
6. Logwood ... .. "	219	475	...	20	714	1,809
7. Satinwood... .. pieces	8,510	125	...	...	8,635	1,764
8. Mahogany... .. "	6,024	506	...	...	6,530	1,007

The small exportation is due to the fact that the timber is very scattered, and to the absense of sufficient roads to carry it to the beach. The wasteful system of cultivation also interferes with the supply. The wood, moreover, is very small, and does not find a ready market in England. An Act of Legislature was passed in 1836 giving power of summary punishment for the burning and destroying of standing woods, and for the careless use of fire. Another Act was passed in 1839 and several amending Acts in 1840, 1844, and 1845 respectively, to provide a summary remedy against the occupation of land by persons having no title to the same. In 1858 an Act was passed "for more effectually providing for the detention and punishment of persons cutting timber and other wood or bark off of lands within these islands without license or authority of the owners." In 1865 another Act was passed to prevent damage to or the destruction of trees and shrubs, and in the same year an Act to prevent the stealing of trees and shrubs.

The clearing of the bush has been attended with sanitary benefits, but the thin accumulation of decayed vegetable matter forming the soil is, in consequence, much more easily washed away by the rain.

### BERMUDA.

Area, about 19 square miles. Population (in 1875), 13,302.

The timber trees of Bermuda are Otaheite Walnut (*Aleuritis Triloba*), Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*), Fiddlewood (*Citharexylon quadrangulare*), Calabash (*Crescentia cajete*), Locust (*Erythrina indica*), Sword Plant (*Erythrina speciosa*), Sand Box (*Hura crepitans*), Mammee Apple (*Mammea Americana*), Pride of India (*Melia azadarach*), Olive (*Olea Europea*), Avocada Pear (*Persea gratissima*), Willow (*Silex babylonica*) Tamarind, White Cedar (*Tecoma pentaphylla*), and the Demarara Almond.

Most of the timber land belongs to the Imperial, and but little to the Colonial Government. A small portion belongs to private owners. It is computed that there are about 3,900 acres under wood of timber size. There appears to be very little attempt at systematic cultivation. The woods are seldom thinned, and are consequently overcrowded and unhealthy. The area of timber land is diminishing. No steps are taken to prevent waste, but an Act is kept in force by periodic renewals for punishing depredators on the cedar. The Act, however, does not aim at conservation of timber, but is solely in defence of proprietary rights. The growth of about 60 acres is cut every year, but the surveyor estimates that not more than one-third of this cutting is consistent with the permanency of the supply. There is a small export of timber to Demerara and Barbadoes.

The rainfall is believed to have diminished where the timber has been removed.

No. 3.

**COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE HON. J. K. HOWARD.**

DOWNING STREET,  
Oct. 31st, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of July, enclosing the Digest of the Replies to Queries relating to Colonial Timber, prepared by the Secretary to the Institution of Surveyors.

I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Mr. Rogers Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's thanks for this full and careful analysis of the information received from the Colonies, and as it is now in print I am to transmit proofs, together with the manuscript, in order that they may be revised by Mr. Rogers, as requested in his letter of the 13th July.

(Signed,) **ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.**

**The Hon. J. K. HOWARD,**  
Office of Woods.

**No. 24.****Circular relative to the Melbourne Exhibition.**

[CIRCULAR].

DOWNING STREET,  
15th February, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copies of the Regulations which have been issued by the Government of Victoria in respect of an International Exhibition which that Government proposes to hold in Melbourne in the course of the year 1880-81.

I request that you will cause the information contained in these Regulations to be made as widely known as possible in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

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**The Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.**

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In accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October, 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March, 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the

City of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high position to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers but generous competitors.

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1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under Article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June, 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 30th day of June, 1879.



6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January, 1880, whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June, 1880, the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the Official Catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies, and private exhibitors, may adopt one of three courses, viz. :—

(a) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(b) Or consign their exhibits to

*The Secretary International Exhibition, 1880.*

*Melbourne, Australia,*

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(c) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies :—

*London*—Messrs. JAMES M'EWAN & Co., 27 Lombard-St. ;  
or to Messrs. M'ILWRAITH, M'EACHRAN & Co.,  
Leadenhall-street.

*Liverpool*—Messrs. JOHN SWIRE & SONS.

*Glasgow*—Messrs. AITKEN, LILBURNE & Co.

*Antwerp*—Messrs. JULES RENARD & Co.

*New York*—Messrs. R. W. CAMERON & Co.

*San Francisco*—PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

*All Ports where the Company has Agencies*—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

*To the Commissioner for \_\_\_\_\_  
at the International Exhibition of 1880,  
Melbourne,  
Victoria,  
Australia,*

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs; or, where no representative has been appointed:—

*To the Secretary  
International Exhibition of 1880,  
Melbourne,  
Victoria,  
Australia,*

and two labels, affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information:—(1) The country from which it comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Residence of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the Exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as distinctive marks, the letters M. I. E. surrounded by a

circle  M.I.E.

Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the above-named agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c., should be prepaid

by the exhibitor, but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded, and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted from the net proceeds, in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits, however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorised agent at the close of the Exhibition, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission, at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed rate of charges.

13. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits, delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition Buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Buildings will commence on 1st June, 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August, 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May, 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July, 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the first day of September, 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the Exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An Official Catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of Catalogues is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special Catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorising the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition Buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits, from any country or colony, whose Government is not represented, will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the Catalogue:—

1. Works of art.
2. Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
3. Furniture and accessories.
4. Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
5. Raw and manufactured products.
6. Machinery—Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries.
7. Alimentary products.
8. Agriculture.
9. Horticulture.
10. Mining industries—Machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the Exhibitor in excess of that allowed, will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August, 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the Exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:—

1. Paintings.

2. Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, miniatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.

3. Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.

4. Architecture.

5. Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded :—

1. Unframed pictures or drawings.

2. Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be made, upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made :—

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are especially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The Jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honourable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award.

Each Exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Exhibitors or their duly appointed agents shall remove their effects and complete such removal by the 1st June, 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the Exhibitors or their duly-appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an Exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

**THE AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,  
8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,  
VICTORIA STREET,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S. W.**

### **Regulations concerning the Despatch, Reception, Arrangement, and Return of the Goods Exhibited, and Disposal of Space.**

1.—Every person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2.—The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:—

Group 1. (Works of art) .....	Pink.
Group 2. (Education and instruction, apparatus and processes of the liberal arts)....	White.
Group 3. (Furniture and accessories) .....	Blue.
Group 4. (Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories) .....	Bright-yellow.
Group 5. (Raw and manufactured products).	Brown.



Group 6. (Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries) .....	Red.
Group 7. (Alimentary products).....	Violet.
Group 8. (Agriculture) .....	Dark-green.
Group 9. (Horticulture) .....	Light-green.
Group 10. (Mining industries — Machinery and products) .....	Grey.

3.—The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4.—Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5.—Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6.—The spaces reserved outside the exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

#### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

7.—Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will in some exceptional cases be

exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8.—With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are :—

- 1.—To make known the rules concerning the organisation of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.
2. To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.
3. To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural products of the district.
4. To encourage and to organize when necessary the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

9.—Spirits, or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10.—Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11.—The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

12.—All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13.—Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15.—A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16.—In the Victorian section, the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organisation of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17.—It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

18.—All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

*The Secretary to the Commissioners,  
International Exhibition,  
Melbourne, Australia.*

19.—Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

**No. 25.****Despatch acknowledging receipt of Addresses of condolence on the Death of H. R. H. the Princess Alice.**

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO  
THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.*

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,  
18th March, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24, of the 26th of February, forwarding Addresses of Condolence to the Queen, passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

These Addresses have been laid at the foot of the Throne, and I am commanded to request that you will convey to the President of the Legislative Council, and to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Her Majesty's gracious recognition and appreciation of these expressions of sympathy in her bereavement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,)

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor

Sir J. H. GLOVER, G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

## No. 26.

**Report of M. T. Knight, relative to Duties levied on American Fishing Vessels.**

ST. JOHN'S,  
5th March, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, relative to a case which occurred on the Coast of Labrador, where it is alleged duty was levied by a Newfoundland Cutter upon barrels and salt on board the American fishing schooner *Crown Point*.

On my arrival at Assyis Harbor on the 9th September last, I found anchored there the schooner *Polar Star*, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and the American schooner *Crown Point*, William Crabbe, master. On boarding the *Polar Star* I found that the master had already made entry and paid duties to the Sub-Collector at Blanc Sablon. I then went on board the *Crown Point*, and explained to the master, (whom I had not seen on the Coast before), the object of my visit, and in a courteous manner requested to see his papers, and asked him for a manifest of his inward cargo.

The amount of duty on barrels and salt was covered by an order on Messrs. Job, Brothers, of St. John's, and afterwards repudiated by them, as they had no funds. Subsequently the same order was sent to Boston for collection, and since paid. Captain Crabbe did not positively refuse to pay the amount demanded, but he questioned the right of the Newfoundland Government to exact such duties.

I showed him the "Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," and further referred him to the United States Consul at St. John's for any information he might require with regard to the collection of duties on salt and barrels, imported into the Colony of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

I have no recollection that the payment was "enforced by the menace of preventing the schooner from leaving the Harbor until the duties should be paid."

Had the master positively refused to comply with the Law, more particularly as he was sailing under a Foreign flag, I should have considered it my duty to notify him that on my arrival at St. John's, I would report his conduct to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. T. KNIGHT,

*Late Collector Labrador.*

Hon. JAS. J. ROGERSON,

Receiver General, Newfoundland.

**No. 27.**

**Report on Proposed Graving Dock and Harbour Improvements, at St. John's, Newfoundland.**

3, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, S. W., LONDON, }  
and GREENOCK, N. B., 13th Sept., 1878. }

To His Excellency Sir JOHN GLOVER, G. C. M. G., Governor of Newfoundland.

**HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, RE PROPOSED GRAVING DOCK, &c., IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR.**

SIR,—

We have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report on the proposed Graving Dock and Harbour Improvements at St. John's.

**SITE.**

The site for the Graving Dock, proposed by Your Excellency, immediately to the East of, or below Job's Bridge, at

“River Head,” is more or less dry at low water, and at the present time is only occupied by temporary fish stagings.

Our Mr. Morris examined this site on several occasions, and we have little hesitation in saying that no better site on which to construct a Graving Dock can be found in the Harbor of St. John's: in fact, there is no other site suitable for such a purpose. It is situated at the head of the Harbor, is out of the way of general traffic, and its entrance points down the Harbor along an excellent fair line of entry. This Dock, situated as laid down with its line of entry, would necessitate the removal of a small portion of the long wharf belonging, we believe, to Mr. Tessier; but this small disadvantage would be amply balanced by the large area of land reclaimed adjoining the Dock, shown on plan, a portion of which might be transferred to Mr. Tessier as compensation for any loss sustained in consequence of the New Dock Works.

#### BORINGS.

From the Report of Staff Commander Robinson, R. N., on the result of the borings made under his supervision, on the site at “River Head,” we observe that the solid rock in the vicinity of the site for the Entrance Works of the proposed Dock was reached at a level of about 29 feet 9 inches below High Water Mark, and from this point the rock rises gradually towards the spot where the Head of the Dock would be founded.

The fact of the rock lying at such depths we regard as most fortunate, as it permits of the whole of the Works being substantially and solidly founded without resorting to expensive artificial foundations, which is a matter of immense importance in a work of this character.

#### CLASS OF DOCK.

We believe there cannot be two opinions that a permanent Stone Dock, with Wrought Iron Sliding Caisson and the usual Pumping Machinery, is the most suitable for St. John's. The whole of the Works we propose should be equal in character to those in connection with the Docks now being constructed under our superintendence at Quebec, in British Columbia, on the Thames, and at Greenock.

There are one or two points which perhaps might be desirable to bring under Your Excellency's notice, shewing the

advantages of a permanent Stone Dock over a Wrought Iron Floating Dock. In the case of a Wrought Iron Floating Dock the money necessary for its construction would be expended out of the Island, whereas for a Stone Dock, the money required for its construction would be expended in St. John's, and be the means of employing a large amount of labor for some three or four years. Again, the original cost of a Floating Dock would be no less than that of a permanent Stone Dock of equal working capacity. In the matter of maintenance of a Floating Dock, the cost of repairs, painting, &c., is a very serious item, and a very considerable sum per annum would have to be added for depreciation, whereas a Stone Dock, when built, is a permanent work, and would, with little or no outlay for repairs, last for centuries. It is very notable that in all Government Establishments, from the earliest times down to the present, Graving Docks have been invariably, or almost entirely built of stone, and we only know of one instance of the Government building a Wrought Iron Floating Dock, viz., at Bermuda.

The range of tide at St. John's is small (about 5 to 6 feet) and consequently would involve, in the case of a Stone Dock, the pumping out of nearly the whole of the water admitted at each docking operation; but this would not increase the cost of the Pumping Machinery, but would simply add to the cost of fuel and time of pumping out. At Greenock, although there is a range of tide of about ten feet at spring tides, it has been the practice for years, and is found to be more economical, to commence to pump out the water from the Dock immediately after the Ships have entered, than to wait five or six hours for Low Water before commencing pumping operations; the advantage being that ships entering the Dock are placed on blocks and shored within an hour, whereas if the men have to wait for the lowering of the tide and the grounding of the vessels on to the blocks, they are necessarily detained many hours. With a low range of tide it is possible to dock a vessel any hour of the day, and for small vessels no doubt docking operations at St. John's would always be at about Low Water time, which would considerably reduce the cost of pumping.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DOCK.

The side walls would be faced with ashlar, either of the red sandstone or blue stone obtained from the District of St.



John's, backed with Portland Cement Concrete, likewise the upper or shoring altars; the coping stones and stones for the stop quoins and inverts for the Caisson to set against will be of granite, obtained from some of the Western Bays of the Island.

The bottom of the Dock to be of Portland Cement Concrete, and the surface of floor or bottom to be of stone paving. The Pumping Engines, Boilers, and other Machinery, would be of the latest and most improved character.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF DOCK.

	Maximum Size of Dock, or same as at Quebec.	Minimum for a Commercial Dock complete.
Clear length on floor of Dock . . . .	500 ft.	500 ft.
Top, inside width of Dock at coping level . . . . .	100 ft.	80 ft.
Width of bottom of Dock . . . . .	83 ft.	63 ft.
Width of Main Entrance at coping level . . . . .	66 ft.	60 ft.
Depth from High Water, O. S. T. to cill of Main Invert . . . . .	25 ft. 6in.	22 ft.
Depth from High Water, O. S. T., to floor of Dock at Main Invert. . . . .	27 ft.	23 ft. 6in.

By reference to the plan it will be seen that a Dock of 500 feet clear length on floor, can be constructed with the necessary entrance, wing walls, and other works, without interfering in any way with Job's Bridge, or the approach leading thereto.

COST OF DOCK.

We estimate the cost of the Docks of the dimensions above described—inclusive of Pumping Machinery, Wrought Iron Caisson—and dredging of the approach to the Dock, to be as follows:—

For the Maximum size of Dock 500 feet in length, having the proposed depth of 25 feet 6 ins. of water on Cill at High Water, Ordinary Spring Tides, or of the same dimensions as the Dock now building at Quebec . . . . . £103,500

For a Dock similar to the above in every respect, with the exception of the length, which is to be 250 feet instead of 500 feet .....	£68,307
For the smaller or commercial size of Dock, which it is proposed will have only a depth of 22 feet on Cill at High Water, Ordinary Spring Tides, instead of 25 feet 6 ins., and a width of 80 feet at coping level instead of 100 feet, if of the full length of 500 feet .....	£80,727
For a Dock similar to the above in every respect, with the exception of the length, which is to be 250 feet instead of 500 feet .....	£60,112

In the foregoing estimate of the cost of a Short Dock we have included the cost of providing sufficient Pumping Power to remove the whole of the water from the Dock, when constructed of its full length of 500 feet.

#### COST OF RECLAMATION OF FORE-SHORE BETWEEN GAS WORKS AND JOB'S BRIDGE.

By reference to the plan it will be observed that we have shewn to the Northward a promenade 30 ft. wide which would be formed of the materials obtained in dredging out an approach or channelway to the Graving Dock; this portion of the reclamation scheme as regards cost is included in the estimate of the proposed Dock, therefore all we have to consider is the extra cost of filling up the space between the existing promenade and the proposed promenade referred to, and the cost of the stone pitching necessary to protect the outer slope of this work next the river.

We find that it will take about 100,000 cubic yards of materials to fill up the space between the two promenades; supposing the whole of this quantity to be obtained from the hills on the opposite side of the river, it would probably cost from £5,000 to £8,000 stg., but we think that a large portion of this area might, to a great extent, be filled up from time to time by town refuse or used as a place of deposit for the dredged materials now being obtained from between the wharves; but should this area of ground be laid out for Warehouses with Cellars, probably not more than about one half or 50,000 cubic

yards would be required for filling. Under these circumstances, and pending the final determination as to what purpose this reclaimed land is to be put to, we think it will be ample to allow £5,000 as the cost for the filling, and adding for the cost of the stone pitching another £500, making altogether £5,500 as about the probable cost of reclaiming this area of land of nearly 10 acres in extent. It will be noticed that if the Dock Works be carried out, the cost of enclosing the area of the proposed promenade of 30 feet in width, and forming the pitched or stone slope, will only cost about £500 by reason of the materials for forming the promenade, as beforementioned, being obtained from the dredging of the proposed channelway to the Dock.

**COST OF GRAVING DOCK AND RECLAMATION OF SOUND BETWEEN JOB'S BRIDGE AND THE GAS WORKS.**

1st. We find the cost of reclaiming the land between the existing and the proposed promenade, as shewn on plan, and between the Gas Works and Job's Bridge, will amount to, say .....	£5,500
Cost of larger Graving Dock for the full length of 500 feet .....	103,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>109,000</b>
<b>Or, say.....</b>	<b>£110,000 stg.</b>
2nd. Cost of Reclamation, say.....	£5,500
Cost of larger size Dock, but of only half the length, or 250 feet .....	68,307
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£73,807</b>
<b>Or, say.....</b>	<b>£75,000</b>
3rd. Cost of Reclamation, say.....	£5,500
Cost of smaller or Commercial Dock, 80 feet wide, 500 feet long .....	80,727
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£86,127</b>
<b>Or, say.....</b>	<b>£87,000</b>

4th. Cost of Reclamation, say.....	£5,500
Cost of smaller or Commercial Dock, 80 feet wide, 250 feet long .....	60,112
	—————
Total .....	£65,612
	—————
Or, say.....	£66,000
	—————

#### SOURCE OF REVENUE OF DOCK.

From information obtained by our Mr. Morris, when recently in St. John's, we understand there are at least twenty-five to thirty steamers which go from St. John's and other ports in Newfoundland to Sydney, annually, to be repaired, of a gross tonnage of about 9,000 tons.

The average cost attending each steamer, going to Sydney and back, in wages, insurance, coals, &c., the cost of Docking, and, after making allowance for a return freight of coals, amounts to fully £250 stg., and should the insurance run into a second month, the cost would amount to over £300 stg.

It will be admitted that there would be immense advantages to Shipowners in having their vessels docked and repaired immediately under their own supervision at St. John's, rather than suffer the inconvenience and annoyance of having to send their vessels to Sydney for repairs; therefore, although the actual Dock charges would, for the use of the proposed Dock, be greater at St. John's than the Dock charges at Sydney, yet not so great as the cost of sending vessels to be docked at the latter place, and the tariff charged at St. John's might be such as to leave a money-saving out of the beforementioned sum of £250 stg., which it now costs for steamers to go to Sydney.

There are other collateral advantages in favor of Shipowners docking their vessels at St. John's, and we can readily understand that, in many instances, Shipowners would be very glad to incur a somewhat larger outlay than at present for the convenience and satisfaction of having their vessels docked repaired under their own control and supervision at St. John's.

By taking the foregoing data as our basis of calculation, and assuming that only twenty-five or the smaller number of

steamers would go into the proposed Graving Dock at St. John's; and further, that it now costs £250 for each vessel to go to Sydney to be docked, and that the Shipowners are willing to pay £200 out of the £250 for each vessel docked at St. John's, there would at once be a revenue of 25 times £200 or £5,000 gross income from vessels belonging alone to St. John's and other ports in Newfoundland; and to this should be added dues from merchant vessels that might get disabled at sea and find it convenient to run for St. John's, and probably some of Her Majesty's Ships might occasionally make use of the Dock.

With this revenue, which, we are informed, may be relied upon, and with the chances of dues from foreign and other vessels, less the cost of working expenses, of say £750, hereinafter described, we consider there will be ample income to pay a good dividend on the total cost of the Works, as shewn by the following statement:—

Dock dues on twenty-five steamers..... £5,000

Dock dues on foreign and other vessels, say .. 500

£5,500

Less working expenses ..... 750

Net revenue to Dock ..... £4,750

or over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on £103,500, the cost of the larger sized Dock of the full length of 500 feet, or nearly 6 per cent. on £80,727, the estimated cost of the smaller or Commercial sized Dock.

The reclamation of the land between the Gas Works and Job's Bridge we include as part of the Harbor Improvements; and not only would it form an excellent place for deposit of the excavated material, but would, in a very short time, become valuable building land, and certainly produce an income more than sufficient to cover any deficiency in Dock dues in consequence of any bad fishing seasons.

The area of land proposed to be reclaimed amounts to nearly 10 acres; and we are informed by competent authorities that its value, when reclaimed, would be from £40,000 to

£50,000 sterling. Taking, say 5 per cent. on the lower estimated value, and there would be a rental of £2,000 per annum.

If the estimated cost of the construction of the larger Dock of the full length of 500 feet, and of the reclamation of the 10 acres of land above Job's Bridge, be taken at . . . . . £110,000

Then we have a net revenue from the Dock of. . . . . £4,750

And from the reclaimed land a net rental of £2,000 . . . . . 2,000

Or a total of . . . . . £6,750 stg.,

or a little over 6 per cent. on the total cost of the Harbour Improvements.

If the estimated cost of the smaller or Commercial Dock of 500 feet in length, and the reclamation of the land above Job's Bridge, be taken at . . . . . £87,000

and the same revenue of £6,750, then we have a return of rather more than  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on an expenditure of £87,000.

We have not thought it necessary to carry our calculations further, so as to embrace the return likely to be derived should one or the other of the Docks be constructed of only half the full length; for owing to the cost of the entrance Works, Pumping Machinery, and Caisson, the most expensive half would be constructed first, and the interest would be proportionately less, for by constructing only 250 feet in length at first, instead of 500 feet, the working capacity would be reduced by one half, but it would not reduce the cost in a corresponding ratio; for, on reference to the foregoing estimates, it will be seen that the cost of constructing the lower half of a Dock is about two-thirds of the whole.

Should the Harbor Improvements be undertaken by the Government of Newfoundland, (though we have no authority for thinking or suggesting this,) probably the Government might be satisfied with a net return of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 per cent. on the outlay for the Works, &c., the excess of income, or a portion thereof, might be allowed to accumulate so as ultimately to clear off the Government debt, or at all events to such an extent, that the annual charge for interest would become a mere

nominal rent or charge on the Dock, and thus enable vessels to be docked at rates as low or even lower than those usual for docking on the Clyde and the Thames.

#### WORKING EXPENSES.

In illustration of the cost of working a Dock, such as that we have proposed for St. John's, we may mention that at the Garvel Graving Dock at Greenock which is 650 feet long by 80 feet broad at coping level, with 21 feet of water on bottom, only two men, an Engineer and Stoker, are permanently employed for working the whole of the Machinery, in connection with the Pumps, Capstans, and Opening and Closing Machinery of the Sliding Gate or Caisson.

This Dock, from High Water level down to the bottom, is pumped out in 3 hours, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons of coal are consumed; to these items would have to be added a sum for oil, waste, and for any small repairs.

#### CENTRE ENTRANCE OR DOCK DIVIDED.

Looking to the cost of pumping out the water from the Dock, the question might be asked, why not have an Entrance half-way along the body of the Dock? that is, the Dock divided into two lengths by a Caisson, to be closed when only a small vessel has to be docked.

The objection to this arrangement is—1st, That the cost of the second Entrance with its Caisson and works in connection therewith, complete, would be very large; 2nd, It would involve a loss of about 30 per cent. of the working capabilities of the Dock, for with a Centre Entrance ships could not be angled, and it would frequently occur that the Dock would only accommodate one vessel, whereas without the second or Centre Entrance, two very long vessels could be accommodated by angling or allowing the head of one vessel to overlap the stern of the other. Further, the Entries of ships for docking are generally more than the Dock can accommodate, and it would only occur when the last ship on the list of Entries had to be docked that the full cost of pumping out the Dock would go against the charge of docking one vessel.

In most cases, by judicious arrangement of angling, &c., three or four small vessels could be docked at one time, and a

definite time fixed for the whole to remain, and not as in some cases vessels are allowed to enter and leave at almost every tide, to the hindrance of those requiring somewhat extensive repairs.

It should be borne in mind that the primary object of a Dock of this description is to give accommodation to first-class steamers trading to and from St. John's, and any vessel of small tonnage in a large Dock would be subject to the little inconvenience of extra lengths of shores, which cannot be avoided.

#### ADVANTAGES OF CARRYING OUT THE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the head of "Source of Revenue," we think we have shewn that there can be no question that the Harbor Improvement Works, if carried out in the manner suggested in this Report, would be a great success, and this is seen to be so in whichever way the matter may be viewed. For instance, looking at the undertaking from a Shipowner's point of view, (more particularly as regards the Graving Dock portion of the Works), we find he would be able to dock his vessel at St. John's at a total cost say of £200 stg., instead of £250, consequently there would be a gain to him of £50 stg. on each vessel, or more than that according to whether the insurance would run into a second month, as it does occasionally.

The other advantages alluded to, of owners having their vessels repaired immediately under their own supervision, and of knowing and seeing what repairs are necessary, and how they are being executed, are matters of great importance.

It will be seen that in the one case we have shewn the revenue to be derived from the Graving Dock Works by itself, and in the other case we have included the value of the reclaimed land above Job's Bridge, and either way there would be a good return on the money proposed to be invested.

In the event of these Works being carried out, the advantages to the City of St. John's would be very considerable, necessitating, as they would, the employment of a large amount of labor in the repairs of the vessels, and the consequent expenditure of large sums of money in St. John's, which at present go to the Port of Sydney.



Further, we are of opinion that even if these Works were not self-supporting, it would still be to the advantage of the Government to undertake them, as we feel that, indirectly, the Government and the country would be greatly benefited by the steamers belonging to St. John's and others which might seek the use of the Dock for repairs at St. John's. With reference to the revenue of £2,000 per annum, to be derived from the reclamation of the land above Job's Bridge, and which we have shewn, will probably not be required to contribute to the interest on the Graving Dock Works. We presume this sum, or a portion thereof, as before mentioned, would be kept as a reserve fund for reducing the capital outlay on the Dock, &c., and consequent cost of docking, or, if thought desirable, could be made available for future Harbor Improvements.

The construction of such important Works in the Harbor of St. John's will necessarily raise the value of all the wharf property in Water Street.

#### UTILIZATION OF THE RECLAIMED LAND.

We believe the whole of the North Side of the Harbor of St. John's is now fully occupied by wharves, and in the event of any further accommodation being required, the only place to look for it would be above Job's Bridge, and therefore it would appear to us that this reclaimed land should be utilized and kept available for new wharves, or possibly for the terminus of the proposed Railway across the Island of Newfoundland, rather than laying it out as ornamental grounds.

The Graving Dock Works are so laid out that the present Bridge can be removed and a Swing or Opening Bridge substituted without interfering in any way with the Dock Works; and further, that at any time a Quay Wall could be built immediately in front of the reclaimed land, and the river dredged opposite to such Quay to give a depth of water capable of accommodating vessels of a moderate draft lying alongside.

In fact it becomes a question for consideration whether it would not be better to carry out this scheme and use the dredged materials from the river to fill up the space between the existing and proposed promenade, rather than go to the expense of spending £5,000 in getting material from the hills opposite for the purpose.

Should this proposition be entertained, and we think it should, we would propose a Quay Wall of about 1,000 feet in length with a depth of water alongside, at High Water Ordinary Spring Tides, of from 12 to 13 feet, or 15 feet, if the level of the surface of the Rock below the bed of the River will admit of it; at the same time we would propose to dredge or deepen the channelway of the river, for a width of about 200 feet, for the full length of the Quay, and to the same depth of 15 feet below High Water Ordinary Spring Tides. Our data for forming a close estimate of this work is not very exact, but we think the following approximate estimate may be found sufficient:—

Length of Quay Wall, say 1,000 feet.....	£7,500
60,000 cubic yards of dredging in deepening the Channel-way of the River, the dredged materials to be deposited in the space between the existing and the proposed promenade.....	5,000
	<hr/>
Total cost .....	£12,500

For the expenditure of £12,500 a double purpose is accomplished, for it would provide a Quay, a deep water Channel-way in the River for moderate draft vessels, and sufficient materials for filling up the vacant space between the existing and proposed promenade; whereas by the previous proposition the sum of £5,000 was proposed to be spent in merely filling up the same vacant space.

The cost of the Harbor Improvements under this suggestion, would stand thus:—

Cost of large Dock of full length.....	£103,500
Cost of Quay Wall and deepening the River Channel-way opposite Reclamation Land, and filling in intermediate space between the existing and the proposed promenade with the dredged materials .....	12,500
	<hr/>
Total .....	£116,000

Cost of large Dock and Reclamation, as previously estimated .....	£110,000
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These figures shew, that for an extra expenditure of about £6,000 or £7,000 stg., beyond the former estimate, a Quay could be obtained of about 1,000 feet in length, a dredged Channel-way 200 feet broad for the full length of Quay, and materials for filling up the vacant space between the promenades.

We shall be happy to forward any further information you may require.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

KIMPPLE & MORRIS.

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**No. 28.**

**Instructions and Memorandum to Sandford Fleming,  
Esq., C. M. G., in re Newfoundland Railway.**

The Legislature of Newfoundland has had under consideration the project of a Railway System.

It has been projected for the purpose of opening up the interior, for connecting points now difficult of access, as a means of developing the natural resources of the country now largely dormant, and as a link in a great chain of communication passing through Canada and connecting Great Britain with her Colonies and Dependencies in the Pacific.

It has been urged on behalf of the Newfoundland Railway, that while it would form an essential part of a British line of communication to the Northern half of America, to British Columbia, to New Zealand, to the Australian provinces, and to India, it would, during a portion of the year undoubtedly establish the shortest possible ocean passage between Europe and America, and in consequence might be assumed to command a very large share of the Mail, Express and Passenger traffic between the two Continents.

Impressed with the importance of establishing the Railway, the Newfoundland Government caused an Instrumental Survey to be made in the year 1875. Plans and Profiles of this Survey were prepared and are now to be seen.

The Question of the Railway has now for some time been discussed in the Legislature and in the Press, and the time appears to be approaching when a practical step may, in the interests of the public, be taken.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of Newfoundland in its last Session, and may be taken as an earnest of the determination of the Parliament and people to secure the establishment of the Railway on fair and reasonable terms:—

*Resolved*,—Whereas a preliminary Survey has been made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of constructing a Railway from the Eastern to the Western Coast of this Island, and the result of such Survey has proved that no serious physical obstacles exist to prevent the completion of such a work, and that it may be accomplished at a comparatively moderate outlay. And whereas it is of the highest importance that a system of Steam Communication by the shortest route should be established between Britain and America. And whereas great saving of time may be effected by adopting a route from a port on the West Coast of Ireland to St. John's, thence across Newfoundland by Railway to a port on the West Coast, and from the latter place to a port of the Dominion in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting with the Railway system in North America.

*Resolved*,—That it is incumbent upon this Colony to aid an enterprise fraught with such eminently important advantages as well to Britain as to America, in which this Colony would, to a minor extent, participate, in the opening up of large tracts of agricultural, timber and mineral lands.

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of the Committee that there be granted to any Company which shall construct and continue in operation a Railway from St. John's to St. George's Bay, or some other port on the West Coast, the

annual subsidy of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and that in addition to the foregoing subsidy, liberal grants of Crown Lands should be made to such a Company, subject to such conditions as regards settlement as may be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council.

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Governor in Council do adopt such course as may seem necessary to attract the attention of the British and Dominion Governments to this subject, in order to secure their co-operation in subsidizing an efficient Line on the proposed Route.

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Survey should be made for a Line of Road connecting Bay of Islands with Notre Dame Bay, via the Humber Valley, and also for a Line of Road into the Gambo and Grand Lake Districts, referred to in the Report of the Select Committee, dated the Eighteenth day of April, 1877, with a view to opening up and settling the Agricultural lands in those Districts.

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Survey be made for a Line of Railway from Carbonear and Harbour Grace to join the above-mentioned proposed Railway from St. John's to a Port of the West Coast.

*Ordered*,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

The Government of Newfoundland accordingly invites offers for the construction and subsequent working of a Main Line of Railway from St. John's to a Port on the West Coast.

The length of the Line will probably be 360 miles, more or less.

Proposals addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the First day of December next, extended notice being given in order to afford all parties the fullest opportunity, by personal enquiry or otherwise, of gaining all information obtainable.

It is requested that parties proposing submit their own terms and specifications, all of which will meet with due consideration by the Governor in Council.

It is, however, suggested as a guide to parties who may tender, that the Railway Gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches is favoured, that without involving too heavy cost in construction, the curves and gradients should be such as will admit of rapid transit, in view of the objects to be served by the Railway.

Proposals will state the quantity of Crown-land and other considerations, if any, for which parties tendering will undertake to establish and work the Railway to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Plans and Profiles of the Preliminary Survey, which has been made, may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and, with the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London. All other available information may be had by application at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, or to the undersigned,

SANDFORD FLEMING, C. M. G.

In connection with the projected Railway a list of documents giving information respecting the Colony and the scheme is appended hereto.

#### DOCUMENTS IN THEIR ORDER.

1. Paper on Short Ocean Lines, etc., by S. Fleming, in Intercolonial Report, Appendix, 1864.
2. Report of Exploration, by Bellairs.
3. Report of the Mineral bearing, Agricultural, and Timber Districts of Newfoundland, by Alex. Murray, Esq., C. M. G.
4. Report on Preliminary Railway Survey, by the several Engineers.
5. Lecture, by Whitman.
6. Lecture, by Rev. M. Harvey.
7. Speech of the Premier in introducing the Railway Resolutions, also debates on the Resolutions.
8. Resources, Trade and Revenue of Newfoundland.
9. Plans and Profiles.

A Geological paper on the distribution of the Serpentine Rocks in Newfoundland, by Alexander Murray, Esq., C. M. G.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

TO CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

The Government of Newfoundland is prepared to receive proposals for establishing a system of Railway communication within the limits of the Colony.

A memorandum has been drawn up, setting forth the object of the scheme, the source whence information respecting it may be obtained, and furnishing certain resolutions recently passed by the Legislature, offering an annual subsidy to parties who may agree to carry out the undertaking. This memorandum may be had on application either to the undersigned, or to Sandford Fleming, Esq., C. M. G., at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

Proposals, addressed to the undersigned, at St. John's, Newfoundland, will be received until 1st day of Dec. next.

(By Order,)

(Signed,)

E. D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary.*St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
1st June, 1878. }LONDON, }  
2nd August, 1878. }The Hon'ble E. D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary,*  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

DEAR SIR,—

I duly received your instructions respecting the publication of Advertisements and Memorandum in connexion with the Railway scheme.

I called at the Colonial Office the day following that on which I reached London after visiting Newfoundland.

I have frequently been there since then on the same business. I telegraphed Sir John Glover, Governor, on the 27th June, to the effect that difficulties had been raised at the Colonial Office.

On the 24th June I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On the 29th June a reply was sent me from the Colonial Office.

Yesterday, August 1st, I again addressed a letter to the Colonial Office.

I beg herewith to enclose copies of these communications, and I regret to report that as yet I have been unable, through reasons explained in these letters, to carry out the directions of your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

LONDON,  
24th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

Sometime ago His Excellency Sir John H. Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, left at the Colonial Office certain Railway Plans and other Documents, in order that they might be shewn to any parties desiring to inspect them.

I am authorized by Sir John H. Glover, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, to state that proposals for establishing a Railway System in Newfoundland, are to be invited by Public Advertisement, and it is hoped that it will be convenient to have the plans open to inspection.

In addition to the plans referred to, printed documents are being prepared for the use of any parties who may desire



any information on the special subject alluded to. It would further oblige the Government of Newfoundland if the Officer in whose hands the plans may be placed for inspection, would be permitted, on written application being made, to furnish copies of these documents.

In the event of there being no objection to the course proposed, I beg permission to ask that I be furnished with the name of the officer to whom application may be made for an inspection of the plans and documents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

The Hon'ble

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DOWNING STREET,  
29th June, 1878. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, respecting the proposed Advertisement of a Railway which has been projected in the Colony of Newfoundland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach desires me to inform you that until he has received from the Local Government full explanations in regard to the proposed scheme, he is not in a position to authorize any steps being taken in the direction indicated in your letter.

He has informed the Government of Newfoundland, by Telegram, that you have been in communication with this Office upon the subject, but that it is requested that no advertisements or notices respecting the Railway may be published until Her Majesty's Government receive full explanations in regard to it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

SANDFORD FLEMING, ESQ.

LONDON,  
1st August, 1878. }

SIR,—

I had the honour to receive your communication of the 29th June, in reply to a letter of the 24th June, informing me that until the Secretary of State for the Colonies received from the Local Government full explanations in regard to the proposed scheme for a Railway System in Newfoundland, he could not authorize any steps to be taken in the matter. The Secretary of State further requested that the publication of all notices and advertisements respecting the proposed scheme should be deferred.

As a month has now elapsed and I have no counter instructions from the Government of Newfoundland with respect to the publication of notices, etc., and the public invitation for tenders for establishing the Railway, I beg to enquire if the Secretary of State will now authorize action to be taken on my letter of June 24th.

Immediately on my arrival in London, early in June last, I called at the Colonial Office, explained the objects the Government of Newfoundland had in view, submitted the original copies of the advertisements and memorandum which the Governor directed me to have published. I herewith enclose copies of these Documents, and I shall be happy to learn that the Secretary of State now concurs in their publication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT,  
Under-Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

*EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF COUNCIL RE NEW-  
FOUNDLAND RAILWAY.*

His Excellency communicated to Council the following Telegram from the Colonial Minister, dated 28th June.

“Mr. Fleming has communicated with this Office with regard to proposed Railway to St. George’s Bay. It seems desirable that no advertisements or notice should be published at present moment, or until scheme has been fully explained to H. M. Government.”

To which the Council would respectfully request His Excellency to forward this reply:—

“The Railway scheme is fully explained in the Memorandum forwarded to Mr. Fleming, and the documents therein referred to, to which reference is respectfully requested.”

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**No. 29.**

**Rocky Ground Reported about the Virgin Rocks.**

[COPY.]

December 12th, 1878.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward you the following Statement for the information of the Hydrographer:—

John Ryan, sailing out of St. John’s in the capacity of Master of a Banking Schooner, reports that he has sounded on a Rock with fourteen fathoms on it, E. S. E., twelve miles from the Virgin Rocks. It is generally covered with vessels at anchor fishing. The fishermen informed him that another Rock with only seven fathoms lay S. S. W., three quarters of a mile from this Rock. He also reports that rocky patches

with from five to ten fathoms on them, lie S. S. W. and S. S. E., twenty miles from the Virgin Rocks.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. ROBINSON,  
*Staff Commander, R. N.*

Lieut. JACKSON, R. A.,  
*Private Secretary.*

**No. 30.**

**Report of Chairman of Board of Health, 1878.**

[COPY.]

POLICE OFFICE,  
St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 23rd, 1878. }

SIR,—

As Chairman of the Board of Health I have the honor to transmit the following Report for the year 1878 :—

In the beginning of the year there were a considerable number of persons suffering from typhoid fever. In all cases, where the parties were poor, I had the houses and clothing thoroughly disinfected.

The cases, however, brought under my notice were very few, only one or two fatal, and the expenses very small, as appears by the bill furnished. Most of the cases came from Bett's Cove, or the infection came from there.

During the summer a great number of complaints were made to me, as Chairman, and also to the Stipendiary Magistrates, respecting the filthy state of the town. Not having any money at the disposal of the Board of Health, we could only draw the attention of the Board of Works, in all cases, to the localities complained of. This was done continually, and in nearly all instances the nuisances were removed. In July

and the following months much excitement prevailed in the community respecting the filthy state of the town, which, owing to a wet season and other causes, was in more than its normal dirty condition. Notwithstanding, however, all alarms and excitement, the death rate of St. John's for 1878, (as far as it can be ascertained,) has not materially increased.

Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and a continuing fever of a typhoid character, have prevailed, but neither disease has been either of a specially virulent type, nor unusually fatal, considering the weather, especially during the autumn. The year 1878 may be considered, on the whole, a healthy one.

I have most carefully inspected the Small Pox Hospital and Quarantine Buildings at Signal Hill, as well as the stores and furniture. Should the Small Pox Hospital be required during the cold weather, (which is not probable,) it would be advisable to put new window frames on the Southern side exposed to the sea, or double windows inside. The present window frames are very shaky and dilapidated.

The plastering has fallen down in several places, and should be repaired. For use in summer as a Hospital, the place is not unsatisfactory. I would recommend, however, that there should be open fire places in all the rooms, where practicable, and also that all leaks should be stopped. As a matter of economy, I would recommend the supply of a larger quantity of coal to the Small Pox Hospital, so that the Keeper might be enabled to keep the Hospital clothing well aired and the building free from damp.

I enclose a list of all the stores, furniture and bedding now remaining in the Small Pox Hospital and Quarantine Buildings.

A few days ago I received information, (which was communicated to the Government at the time,) respecting a vessel expected to arrive in St. John's from Prince Edward's Island, and which it was reported had been quarantined in the Island. Up to this time the vessel has not arrived, but due provision has been made to subject her to medical inspection on her arrival here, and also to provide accommodation for her crew,

should there be a necessity for placing them in the Small Pox Hospital.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D. W. PROWSE.

Hon. E. D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

MAY 12th, 1876.

No meetings of the Board of Health have been held in 1877 or 1878.

The enclosed Rules and Regulations were made in 1876, since that time there has been no necessity for putting Vessels under Quarantine. There has been no occasion either in 1877 or 1878 to use the Quarantine buildings.

There are no means placed at the disposal of the Board of Health.

Your obedient Servant,

D. W. PROWSE,

*Chairman Board of Health.*

Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

*Questions to be put by Pilots, Revenue Officers, and Masters of Tugs, to Captains of Vessels arriving at this Port.*

Every Licensed Pilot or Master of Steam Tug, or Revenue Officer, immediately after boarding any Vessel coming into this Port of St. John's, from any Port or place out of this Colony, after putting the usual questions as to the name of the Vessel and Master, and where the Vessel is from, should then ask the Master—

1. Have you any sickness or disease on board your Vessel?
2. Was there any infectious disease at the Port or Place your Vessel came from?
3. Has any one on board your Vessel been sick on the passage, and if so what was the nature of his sickness?

Should these questions be answered in the affirmative, such Pilot or Master of a Tug-boat shall bring such Vessel to on the Quarantine Station, South Side, until visited by the Health Officer, to whom the Pilot shall give notice, and a Yellow Flag shall be hoisted at the foremast head; and should the Vessel be not provided with such Flag, the National Flag of the Vessel at the foremast head, upside down. In the night time a large Signal Lantern, with a light therein, should be hoisted at the same mast head.

D. W. PROWSE,

*Chairman Board of Health.*

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**No. 31.**

**Report of the Postmaster General for 1878.**

[COPY.]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

ST. JOHN'S, 1st March, 1879. }  
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 }  
 }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor in Council and both branches of the Legislature, my Nineteenth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, with accompanying Returns, Nos. 1 to 10, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

This year, 1879, commences a new era in our Postal system, by the admission of Newfoundland into the Universal Postal Union, on the First day of January, and I cannot do better than give the following extract from Report of Postmaster General, United States, which says,—

“The Universal Postal Convention (a copy of which is appended) was duly ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President, on 13th August, 1878, and will be carried into operation 1st April, 1879, replacing from that date the Postal Union Treaty concluded at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874. Its general provisions are similar to those of the Treaty of Berne, but many improvements are adopted in reduction of sea transit charges and Postage rates, and in otherwise simplifying and extending the Postal Union system, the foundation of which was laid by the Berne Congress in 1874, and contemplated the formation of a single Postal territory whose boundaries should embrace the whole world. In its origin the Postal Union comprised 23 countries having a population of 350,000,000 of people. On the 1st April it will comprise 43 countries and colonies with a population of more than 650,000,000 of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organised Postal services, constitute in fact, as its title indicates, a Universal Union regulating upon a uniform basis of cheap Postage rates, the Postal intercourse between all civilized nations.”

#### LETTERS.

There has been a falling off in the number of Letters received and despatched during the past year from that of 1877 amounting to 18,108 Letters, principally on the correspondence between this Country and the United States. The number received and despatched by this Office for the past year amounted to .....

.....	597,252
Of these were Registered .....	4,244
The number of Unclaimed Letters was.....	3,640

received at the Dead Letter Office and disposed of.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS.

The value of Postage Stamps sold during the year was \$12,783.97, being but \$17.15 over that of the preceding year.

#### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

By reference to the comparative statement of the business of this Office, it will be seen there has been a rapid increase in this branch of the Post Office Department, during the past five years.



## NEWSPAPERS, &amp;c.

The number of Newspapers, Circulars, Books, Pamphlets, and Parcels, passing through this Office during the year, is so great, that there is not sufficient space for their proper assorting and distribution. The bulk of these articles are received from other countries. The Post Office derives no Revenue from them, but the country is at a heavy expense for their assorting and transmission to the Outports, more particularly in the winter season. There have been over two million articles received and distributed during the past twelve months.

## LABRADOR.

The Mail Service on Coast of Labrador was carried out by the S. S. *Kite* from Battle Harbor, North, and by S. S. *Plover* from same place, through the Straits of Belle Isle to Salmon River. Both vessels performed their work regularly and with satisfaction to the public.

The correspondence continues increasing; 25,658 letters were conveyed by the Mail Steamers in 1878, being 4,134 over the number in 1877.

## DIRECT STEAM.

The Ships of the Allan Line have been very regular in performing Mail Service between the United Kingdom and St. John's, and also to and from Halifax. Before arrival of S. S. *Newfoundland*, last month, I availed of the calling at this port of the S. S. *Naples*, to forward to United Kingdom the correspondence from outports, which reached its destination nearly a fortnight earlier than it could via Halifax. I also sent, per S. S. *Cassina*, a mail for the United States and Dominion of Canada.

## LOCAL STEAM.

The Northern mail's s. *Plover* performed the service until late in the season with regularity. The Contractors having employed the steamer as a freight ship between the mail trips, the vessel was unable to perform the work, and mails were consequently despatched on the last four trips two to three days after the regular date for leaving.

The s. s. *Curlew* has generally left on the regular day of sailing, but has omitted, in several instances, calling at all the ports on the return trips.

The s. s. *Lady Glover*, employed on the route in Conception Bay, has been regular in the performance of contract, and is a most efficient Boat for the service.

#### SAILING PACKETS.

It has been considered advisable again to place a Sailing Packet between Trinity and New Perlican, running weekly. This gives the large number of residents on the North Side of Trinity and South Side of Bonavista Bays a regular communication with St. John's, weekly, instead of fortnightly, as was the rule last year, and is a great accommodation to these populous districts.

The Placentia Bay Packets have performed the service as well as can be expected from boats of their class. I am sending mails during the present winter for the Western Side of Placentia Bay, per steamer, to Burin on alternate trips; they are despatched thence by a sailing boat to Flat Islands, Oderin, Paradise and Isle Valen, thus giving these places the advantages of fortnightly communication during the winter months, the Placentia Packet only making monthly trips that season.

The Sailing Packets from Harbor Briton, in Fortune Bay, continue to visit those places at which the Coastal Steamer does not call. I have not received any complaint of neglect or inefficiency, and therefore expect the service has been satisfactory.

#### NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

Mails have been despatched fortnightly since the 20th January, and two have reached the mining settlements at Bett's Cove and Tilt Cove, but no mail yet received by land route from those places. Exploits and Twillingate are the only Offices mails have been received from in the District of Twillingate and Fogo. Mails for the mining district were despatched by the s. s. *Hercules*, giving them their correspondence nearly a month earlier than they would otherwise have received it.

#### OVERLAND COURIERS.

Several applications have been made for Couriers on new routes, some of which could not be entertained from the fact of the distance not being more than four miles from a Post or Way Office. It was, however, found necessary to establish a

Post Messenger between Burin and Beau Bois, and one between Channel and Codroy. The latter was necessitated by the change made in the conveyance of Mails from Channel to Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay, through the Telegraph Line via Garia.

#### WAY OFFICES.

Owing to pressing applications, it was deemed necessary to establish Way Offices at the following places, viz.:—Colchester and Little Bay Mines, (Green Bay), Change Islands, Pass Island, Grand River (Codroy) and Witless Bay.

#### POST OFFICE.

Again I have to complain of the want of Post Office accommodation, although I have repeatedly represented this matter to the Government.

The increase of Mail matter by last Steamer was such as necessitated keeping several Mail Bags outside the Office, until room was made by the distribution of part of the Mail. It is altogether impossible with the present limits of the Post Office to discharge the duties, without most serious inconvenience both to the Clerks and Public.

Before closing this Report it is but just that some reference be made to the zeal and interest that has been shewn in the discharge of the duties of all employed throughout the department, but more particularly by the Chief Clerk and Accountant, and the Superintendent of the Money Order Office, both of whom are indefatigable in the discharge of their laborious and responsible duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster General.*

The Hon'ble  
EDWARD D. SHEA,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**Universal Postal Union, Convention of Paris,  
June 1878.**

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**UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION**

*Concluded between Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.*

**CONVENTION.**

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Paris, by virtue of Art. XVIII. of the Treaty constituting the General Postal Union, concluded at Berne on the 9th October, 1874, have, by common consent, and subject to ratification, revised the said Treaty conformably to the following stipulations :

**ARTICLE I.**

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded, as well as those which may join it hereafter, form, under the title of "Universal Postal Union," a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their Post Offices.

**ARTICLE II.**

The stipulations of this Convention extend to letters, post cards, printed papers of every kind, commercial papers and patterns or samples of merchandize, originating in one of the countries of the Union, and intended for another of those countries. They also apply, so far as regards conveyance within the Union, to the exchange by post of the articles above mentioned between the countries of the Union and countries foreign to the Union whenever that exchange makes use of the services of two of the contracting parties at least.

**ARTICLE III.**

The Postal Administrations of neighbouring countries or countries able to correspond directly with each other, without

borrowing the intermediary of the services of a third Administration, determine, by common consent, the conditions of the conveyance of their reciprocal mails across the frontier, or from one frontier to the other.

Unless any contrary arrangement be agreed upon, the direct sea conveyance between two countries by means of packets or vessels depending upon one of them shall be considered as a third service; and this conveyance, as well as any performed between two offices of the same country, by the intermediary of sea or territorial services maintained by another country, is regulated by the stipulations of the following Article.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The right of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

Consequently, the several Postal administrations of the Union may send reciprocally through the intermediary of one or of several of them, as well closed mails as correspondence à découvert, according to the wants of the traffic and the requirements of the postal service.

The correspondence exchanged, whether à découvert or in closed mails, between two offices of the Union, by means of the services of one or of several other administrations of the Union, is subject to the following transit charges, to be paid to each of the countries traversed, or whose services participate in the conveyance; viz. :—

1. For territorial conveyance, 2 francs per kilogramme of letters or post cards, and 25 centimes per kilogramme of other articles.
2. For sea conveyance, 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles.

It is, however, understood,—

1. That wherever the transit is already gratuitous at present, or subject to more advantageous conditions, such state of thing is maintained, except in the case provided for in paragraph 3 following :
2. That wherever the rate of sea conveyance has hitherto been fixed at 6 francs 50 centimes per kilogramme of letters or post cards, such rate is reduced to 5 francs :
3. That every sea conveyance not exceeding 300 nautical miles is gratuitous if the administration concerned is

already entitled on account mails or correspondence benefiting by this conveyance, to the remuneration applicable to territorial transit; in the contrary case, payment is made at the rate of 2 francs per kilogramme of letters and 25 centimes per kilogramme of other articles :

4. That in the case of sea conveyance effected by two or more administrations, the expenses of the entire transport cannot exceed 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles; those expenses are, in such case, shared between the administrations in proportion to the distances traversed, without prejudice to other arrangements between the parties interested :

5. That the rates specified in the present Article do not apply either to conveyance by means of services depending upon administrations foreign to the Union, or to conveyance within the Union by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one administration in the interest or at the request of one or several other administrations. The conditions of these two categories of conveyance are regulated by mutual consent between the administrations interested.

The expenses of transit are borne by the administration of the country of origin.

The general accounting of those expenses takes place on the basis of statements prepared every two years, during a month, to be determined on, in the Detailed Regulations referred to in Article XIV. hereafter.

The correspondence of the Postal Administration with each other, articles redirected or missent, undelivered articles, acknowledgements of delivery, post-office money orders or advices of the issue of orders, and all other documents relative to the Postal service, are exempt from all charges for transit, whether territorial or by sea.

#### ARTICLE V.

The rates of postage for the conveyance of postal articles throughout the entire extent of the Union, including their delivery at the residence of the addresses in the countries of the Union where a delivery is or shall be organized, are fixed as follows :—

1. For letters, 25 centimes in case of prepayment, and double that amount in the contrary case, for each letter and for every weight of 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.

2. For post cards, 10 centimes per card.

3. For printed papers of every kind, commercial papers, and patterns or samples of merchandize, 5 centimes for each article or packet bearing a particular address, and for every weight of 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes, provided that such article or packet does not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and that it be made up in such a manner as to admit of its being easily examined.

The charge on commercial papers cannot be less than 25 centimes per packet, and the charge on patterns or samples cannot be less than 10 centimes per packet.

In addition to the rates, and the minima fixed by the preceding paragraphs, there may be levied,—

1. For every article subjected to the sea transit rates of 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles, a surcharge which may not exceed 25 centimes per single rate for letters, 5 centimes per post card, and 5 centimes per 50 grammes, or fraction of 50 grammes, for other articles. As a temporary arrangement, there may be levied a surcharge up to 10 centimes per single rate for the letters subjected to the transit rate of 5 francs per kilogramme.

2. For every article conveyed by services maintained by administrations foreign to the Union, or conveyed by extraordinary services in the Union giving rise to special expenses, a surcharge in proportion to those expenses.

In case of insufficient prepayment, correspondence of every kind is liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees.

There shall not be forwarded :—

1. Articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly, or which do not fulfil the conditions required above in order to enjoy a reduction of charge.

2. Articles of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

3. Packets of patterns or samples of merchandize which have a saleable value, or which exceed 250 grammes in weight,

or measure more than 20 centimetres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

4. Lastly, packets of commercial papers, and printed papers of every kind, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilogrammes.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The articles specified in Article V. may be registered.

Every registered article is liable, at the charge of the sender,—

1. To the ordinary prepaid rate of postage on the article, according to its nature :

2. To a fixed registration fee of 25 centimes at the maximum in European States, and of 50 centimes at the maximum in other countries, including the issue of an acknowledgment of posting to the sender.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article, by paying in advance a fixed fee of 25 centimes at the maximum.

In cases of the loss of a registered article, and except in the case of force majeure, there is to be paid an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, by the administration of the country in the territory or in the maritime service of which the loss has occurred, that is to say, where the trace of the article has ceased.

As a temporary measure, the administrations of the countries beyond Europe, whose legislation is actually opposed to the principle of responsibility, are permitted to postpone the application of the preceding clause until the time when they shall have obtained by legislative enactment authority to subscribe to it. Up to that time the other administrations are not bound to pay an indemnity for the loss, in their respective services, of registered articles addressed to or originating in the said countries.

If it is impossible to discover the service in which the loss has occurred, the indemnity is borne in equal proportions between the two corresponding Offices.

Payment of this indemnity is made with the least possible delay, and, at the latest, within a year dating from the date of application.

Every claim to an indemnity is excluded if it be not made within one year, counting from the date on which the registered article was posted.



## ARTICLE VII.

Those countries of the Union which have not the franc for their monetary unit fix their charges at the equivalents in their respective currencies, of the rates determined by Articles V. and VI. preceding. Such countries have the option of rounding off the fractions in conformity with the Table inserted in the *Reglement* mentioned in Article XIV. of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Prepayment of postage on every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals.

Official correspondence relative to the Postal Service, and exchanged between Postal Administrations, is alone exempted from this obligation, and from all liability to charge.

## ARTICLE IX.

Each Office keeps the whole of the sums which it collects by virtue of the foregoing Articles V., VI., VII., and VIII. Consequently, there is no necessity on this head for any accounts between the several Administrations of the Union.

Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets are called upon to pay, either in the country of origin or in that of destination, any tax or postal duty other than those contemplated by the Articles above mentioned.

## ARTICLE X.

No supplementary postage is charged for the re-direction of postal packets within the interior of the Union.

## ARTICLE XI.

It is forbidden to the Public to send by post—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious articles :
2. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to Customs duty.

In the event of a packet falling under one of these prohibitions being delivered by one Administration of the Union to another Administration of the Union, the latter proceeds according to the manner and forms prescribed by its legislation, or by its inland regulations.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well articles liable only to a reduced rate, in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with, as correspondence of every kind which may evidently bear inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Offices of the Union which have relations with countries beyond the Union admit all the other Offices to take advantage of these relations for the exchange of correspondence with the said countries.

The correspondence exchanged *a decouvert* between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, is treated, as regards the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, in conformity to the conventions, arrangements, or special provisions governing the postal relations between the latter country and the country foreign to the Union.

The rates chargeable on the correspondence in question consist of two distinct elements, viz.,

1. The Union rate fixed by Articles V., VI., and VII. of the present Convention.
2. A rate for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union.

The first of these rates is assigned,—

- a.* For correspondence originating in the Union and addressed to foreign countries, to the despatching office in case of pre-payment, and to the office of exchange in case of non-pre-payment.
- b.* For correspondence originating in foreign countries and addressed to the Union, to the office of exchange in case of pre-payment, and to the office of destination in case of non-pre-payment.

The second of these rates is, in every case, assigned to the office of exchange.

With regard to the expenses of transit within the Union, the correspondence originating in or addressed to a foreign country is assimilated to that from or for the country of the Union which maintains relations with the country foreign to the Union, unless

such relations imply obligatory and partial pre-payment, in which case the said Union country has the right to the territorial transit rates fixed by Article IV. preceding.

The general settlement of the rates of postage chargeable for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union takes place on the basis of statements, which are prepared at the same time as the statements drawn up by virtue of Article IV. preceding, for the calculation of the expenses of transit within the Union.

As regards the correspondence exchanged in *closed mails* between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, the transit thereof is subject :

Within the limits of the Union, to the rates fixed by Article IV. of the present Convention.

Beyond the limits of the Union, to the conditions resulting from the special arrangements concluded or to be concluded for that purpose between the Administrations interested.

### ARTICLE XIII.

The exchange of letters of declared value and that of Post Office Money Orders form the subject of special arrangements between the various countries or groups of countries composing the Union.

### ARTICLE XIV.

The Postal Administrations of the various countries composing the Union are competent to draw up, by common consent, in the form of a *Reglement*, all the measures of order and detail which are judged necessary.

The several Administrations may, moreover, make amongst themselves the necessary arrangements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that those arrangements are not contrary to the present Convention.

The Administrations interested are, however, permitted to come to mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage within a radius of 30 kilometres, for the conditions of the delivery of letters by express, as well as for the exchange of post cards with paid answers. In this latter case the answer when sent to the country of origin enjoys the exemption from transit charges stipulated by the last paragraph of Article IV. of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE XV.

The present Convention does not involve alteration in the postal legislation of any country as regards anything which is not provided for by the stipulations contained in this Convention.

It does not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish more restricted Unions, with a view to the improvement of postal relations.

## ARTICLE XVI.

There is maintained, under the name of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, a central office, which is conducted under the surveillance of the Swiss Postal Administration, and the expenses of which are borne by all the Offices of the Union.

This Office continues to be charged with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing, and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the acts of the Congress; of notifying alterations adopted; and, in general, of considering and working out all questions in the interest of the Postal Union.

## ARTICLE XVII.

In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the present Convention, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

The decision of the arbitrators is given by an absolute majority of votes.

In case of an equality of votes the arbitrators choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration equally uninterested in the question in dispute.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Countries which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to be parties to it upon their demand,

This adhesion is notified diplomatically to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by that Government to all the countries of the Union.

It implies, as a matter of right, accession to all the clauses, and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

It devolves upon the Government of the Swiss Confederation to determine, by common consent with the Government of the country interested, the share to be contributed by the Administration of this latter country towards the expenses of the International Bureau, and, if necessary, the rates to be levied by that Administration in conformity to Article VII. preceding.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

Congresses of plenipotentiaries of the countries participating in the Convention, or simple Administrative Conferences, according to the importance of the questions to be solved, are held, when a demand for them is made or approved by two thirds, at least, of the Governments or Administrations, as the case may be.

Nevertheless, a Congress shall be held at least once in every five years.

Each country may be represented either by one or several delegates, or by the delegation of another country. But it is understood that the delegate or delegates of one country can be charged with the representation of two countries only, including the country they represent.

In the deliberations each country has one vote only.

Each Congress fixes the place of meeting of the following Congress.

For Conferences, the Administrations fix the places of meeting according to the proposal of the International Bureau.

#### ARTICLE XX.

In the interval which elapses between the meetings, any Postal Administration of a country of the Union has the right to address to the other Administrations belonging to it, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the business of the Union. But, in order to become binding those proposals must obtain—

1. Unanimity of votes, if they involve any modification of the stipulations of Articles II., III., IV., V., VI., and IX., preceding.
2. Two thirds of the votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of the Convention other than those of Articles II., III., IV., V., VI and IX.

3. A simple absolute majority, if they involve either the interpretation of the stipulations of the Convention, except the case of dispute contemplated by Article XVII. preceding.

The binding decision is sanctioned in the first two cases by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged with the duty of preparing and transmitting to all the Governments of the contracting countries, and in the third case by a simple notification from the International Bureau to all the Administrations of the Union.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

The following are considered as forming, for the application of Articles XVI., XIX., and XX. preceding, a single country or administration, as the case may be:—

1. The Empire of British India.
2. The Dominion of Canada.
3. The whole of the Danish Colonies.
4. The whole of the Spanish Colonies.
5. The whole of the French Colonies,
6. The whole of the Netherland Colonies.
7. The whole of the Portuguese Colonies.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

The present Convention shall come into operation on the 1st April 1879, and shall remain in vigour during an indefinite period; but each contracting party has the right of withdrawing from the Union by means of a notice given, one year in advance, by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

After the date on which the present Convention takes effect, all the stipulations of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or other Acts previously concluded between the various countries or Administrations, in so far as those stipulations are not in accordance with the terms of the present Convention, are abrogated, without prejudice to the rights reserved by Article XV.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The acts of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries of the countries above enumerated have signed the present Convention at Paris, the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

F. O. ADAMS.	A. MACLEAN.
W. J. PAGE.	N. P. DELYANNI.
A. MACLEAN.	A. MANSOLAS.
DR. STEPHAN.	G. B. TANTESIO.
GUNTHER.	NAONOBOU SAMESHIMA.
SACHSE.	SAMUEL M. BRYAN.
CARLOS CALVO.	V. DE ROEBE.
DEWEZ.	G. BARREDA.
GERVAY.	DEWEZ.
J. VINCHENT.	CHR. HEFTY.
F. GIFE.	HOFSTEDE.
VICOMTE D'ITAJUBA.	BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS-
SCHOU.	WYBORGH.
A. CAILLARD.	JUAN M. DE GOYENECHÉ.
G. CRUZADA VILLAAMIL.	G. A. DE BARROS.
EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES.	C. F. ROBESCO.
JAMES N. TYNER.	BARON VELHO.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.	GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
LEON SAY.	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
AD. COCHERY.	MLADEN F. RADOYCOVITCH.
A. BESNIER.	W. ROOS.
E. ROY.	DR. KERN.
FRED. R. HOGG.	ED. HOHN.
F. O. ADAMS.	BEDROS COUYOUMGIAN.
W. J. PAGE.	

## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

### CONVENTION OF PARIS.

#### FINAL PROTOCOL.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which have this day signed the Convention of Paris, have agreed as follows :—

I.—Persia, which forms part of the Union, being unrepresented, will nevertheless be allowed to sign the Convention hereafter, provided that country confirms its adhesion by a diplomatic act with the Swiss Government, before the 1st April, 1879.

II.—The countries foreign to the Union, which have deferred their adhesion or which have not yet come to a decision, shall enter the Union on fulfilling the conditions specified in Article XVIII. of the Convention.

III.—In case one or other of the contracting parties should not ratify the Convention, this Convention shall nevertheless be binding on the parties to it.

IV.—The various British Colonies, other than Canada and British India, which are parties in the Convention, are Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Hong Kong, Mauritius and dependencies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries hereunder mentioned have drawn up the present final protocol, which shall have the same force and the same value as if the stipulations which it contains were inserted in the Convention itself, and they have signed it in one single instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the French Government, and a copy of which shall be delivered to each party.

Paris, 1st June, 1878.

*[Here follow the signatures of the delegates of the Governments of Great Britain and certain British Colonies, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France, the French Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and Netherland Colonies, Peru, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.]*

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

CONVENTION OF PARIS

Final Protocol

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which have this day signed the Convention of Paris, have agreed as follows:—

I.—Paris, which forms part of the Union, being interpreted, will nevertheless be allowed to sign the Convention hereafter, provided that country confirms its adhesion by a diplomatic act with the Swiss Government, before the 1st April, 1879.



## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

### Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Convention concluded at Paris, June 1, 1878.

*Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Convention concluded between Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.*

The undersigned, with reference to Article XIV. of the Convention concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, for the revision of the Fundamental Treaty of the General Postal Union, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, by common consent, agreed upon the following measures for ensuring the execution of the said Convention:—

#### I.

#### *Route of the Correspondence.*

1. Each office is bound to forward by the most rapid routes at its disposal for its own mails, the closed mails and the correspondence *à découvert*, which are delivered to it by another office.

2. The offices which avail themselves of the option to levy supplementary charges as representing the extraordinary expenses attending certain routes, are free not to forward by those routes, when there may exist other means of communication, such of the insufficiently paid correspondence for which the employment of the said routes has not been expressly prescribed by the senders.

#### II.

#### *Exchange in Closed Mails.*

1. The exchange of the correspondence in closed mails between the offices of the Union is regulated by common consent, between the offices concerned, and according to the necessities of the service.

2. If an exchange of correspondence takes place through the medium of one or of several other countries, due notice must be given to the Post Offices of those countries.

3. It is, moreover, obligatory, in this latter case, to make up closed mails in all cases in which the amount of the correspondence is such as to hinder the work of an intermediate office, according to the declaration of that office.

4. In case of alteration of a service of exchange of closed mails, established between two offices by means of one or several other countries, the office which has asked for the alteration gives notice thereof to the offices of the countries by means of which this exchange is maintained.

### III.

#### *Extraordinary Services.*

The extraordinary services of the Union giving rise to special expenses, the fixing of which is reserved by the last paragraph of Article IV. of the Convention to arrangements between the offices interested, are exclusively—

1. Those which are maintained for the accelerated conveyance by land of the Indian Mail ;
2. That which the Post Office of the United States of America maintains upon its territory for the conveyance of closed mails between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

### IV.

#### *Fixing the Rates of Postage.*

1. In execution of Article VII. of the Convention, the Administrations of the countries of the Union which have not the franc for the monetary unit, levy their rates of postage according to the following equivalents:—

COUNTRIES.	25 Centimes.	10 Centimes.	5 Centimes.	
Germany ... ..	20 pfennig.	10 pfennig.	5 pfennig.	
Argentine Republic ... ..	8 centavos.	4 centavos.	2 centavos.	
Austro-Hungary... ..	10 krenzer.	5 krenzer.	3 kreuzer.	
Brazil ... ..	100 reis.	50 reis.	25 reis.	
Denmark ... ..	20 ore.	10 ore.	5 ore.	
Danish Colonies {	Greenland ... ..	20 ore.	10 ore.	5 ore.
	West Indies ... ..	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Egypt ... ..	1 piastre.	20 paras.	10 paras.	

COUNTRIES.	25 Centimes.	10 Centimes.	5 Centimes.
United States of America... ..	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Great Britain ... ..	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
British India ... ..	2 annas.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
British Colonies. { Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Labuan, Mauritius and Dependencies, Bermuda }	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
{ Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Canada ... .. }	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Japan ... ..	5 sen.	2 sen.	1 sen.
Montenegro... ..	10 soldi.	5 soldi.	3 soldi.
Norway ... ..	20 ore.	10 ore.	5 ore.
The Netherlands and the Netherland Co- lonies ... ..	12½ cents.	5 cents.	2½ cents.
Persia ... ..	5 shahis.	2 shahis.	1 shahi.
Portugal and the Portugese Colonies ...	50 reis.	20 reis.	10 reis.
Russia ... ..	7 kopeks.	3 kopeks.	2 kopeks.
Servia ... ..	50 paras.	20 paras.	10 paras.
Sweden ... ..	20 ore.	10 ore.	5 ore.
Turkey ... ..	50 paras.	20 paras.	10 paras.
Mexico... ..	6 centavos.	3 centavos.	2 centavos.
Peru ... ..	5 centavos.	2 centavos.	1 centavo.
Salvador ... ..	5 centavos de peso.	2 centavos de peso.	1 centavo de peso.

2. In case of alteration in the monetary system of any one of the countries above mentioned, the Administration of that country must come to an understanding with the Administration of the Swiss Post Office in order to modify the above equivalents; it devolves upon this latter Administration to notify the modification to all the other offices of the Union through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

3. Any Administration, if it deems it necessary, may have recourse to the understanding provided for by the preceding paragraph in case of an important modification in the value of its money,

4. The monetary fractions resulting either from the complement of the charge applicable to insufficiently paid correspondence, or from the combination of the Union charges with the foreign charges or with the surcharges contemplated by Article IV. of the Convention, may be rounded off by the offices which levy the payments. But the sum to be added on this account

must, in no case, exceed the value of one-twentieth of a franc (5 centimes).

## V.

*Correspondence with Countries foreign to the Union.*

1. The offices of the Union which have relations with countries foreign to the Union furnish to the other offices of the Union a table according to the pattern C. annexed to the present Regulations, and indicating, with the conditions of transmission, the rates due for the conveyance beyond the Union of correspondence addressed to, or originating in, the countries aforesaid. In the case provided for by the 10th paragraph of Article XII. of the Convention, there may be added 5 centimes per single rate of letters and 2 centimes per single rate of other articles.

2. In conformity with Article XII. of the Convention there is levied, in addition to the foreign rates indicated in the table C.

1. By the office of the Union which despatches paid correspondence for abroad, the rates of pre-payment respectively applicable to correspondence of the same nature for the final country of the Union ;

2. By the office of the Union to which is addressed unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence originating abroad ; viz.,

*a.* For letters, the rate applicable to unpaid letters originating in the country of the Union, which serves as the intermediary ;

*b.* For other articles, a charge equal to the prepaid rate on similar articles which are addressed from the Union, country of destination to the Union country serving as the intermediary.

## VI.

*Application of the Stamps.*

1. Correspondence despatched from countries of the Union is impressed with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting.

2. Correspondence originating in countries foreign to the Union is also marked, by the office of the Union which has received it, with a stamp indicating the point and date of entry into the service of that office.

3. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence is, in addition, impressed with the stamp "T" (tax to be paid), the application of which devolves upon the office of the country of origin in cases of correspondence originating in the Union, and upon the office of the country of entry in cases of correspondence originating in countries foreign to the Union.

4. Registered articles must bear the special mark (label or stamp) used for articles of a like nature in the country where they originate.

5. The stamps or marks, the employment of which is prescribed by the present Article, are placed by the side of the address of the packet.

6. Every article of correspondence which does not bear the stamp "T" is considered as paid and treated accordingly, unless there be an obvious error.

#### VII.

#### *Indication of the Number of Rates and of the Amount of the Foreign Charges.*

1. When a letter or other article of correspondence is liable, by reason of its weight, to more than a single rate of postage, the office of origin, or entry into the Union, as may be, indicates in the upper left hand corner of the address, in ordinary figures, the number of rates paid, or to be paid.

2. This regulation is not obligatory in the case of correspondence fully prepaid.

3. The foreign charges due, by virtue of Article XII. of the Convention, and of Article V. of the present Regulations, for the conveyance beyond the Union of correspondence addressed to or originating in countries foreign to the Union, are indicated at the lower left-hand corner of the address of each article, as follows:—

1. By the office of the country of origin, in red figures, in case of correspondence regularly prepaid originating in the Union;

2. By the office of entry into the Union, in blue figures, in case of correspondence originated abroad, to be taxed by the Union office of destination.

#### VIII.

#### *Insufficient Pre-payment.*

1. When an article is insufficiently prepaid by means of postage stamps, the despatching office indicates, in black figures,

placed by the side of the postage stamps, the amount of the deficiency, expressing it in francs and centimes.

2. According to this indication, the office of exchange of the country of destination taxes the article with double the deficiency ascertained.

3. In case use be made of postage stamps not available for pre-payment, no account is taken of them. This circumstance is indicated by the cipher (0) placed by the side of the postage stamps.

## IX.

### *Letter Bills.*

1. The letter bills which accompany the mails exchanged between two administrations of the Union are in conformity with the pattern A appended to the present regulations.

2. The registered correspondence is entered in table No. I. of the letter bill, with the following details: the name of the office of origin, the name of the addressee and the place of destination, or simply the name of the office of origin and the number given to the article at that office.

3. When the number of registered articles usually sent from one office of exchange to another requires it, a special and separate list may be used to take the place of table No. I. of the letter bill.

4. In table No. II. are to be entered, with such details as the table requires, the closed mails which accompany the direct mails.

5. When it is deemed necessary for certain exchanges to make new tables or headings of the letter bill, the necessary steps may be taken after an understanding between the Post Offices concerned.

6. When an office of exchange has no correspondence to forward to a corresponding office, it must, nevertheless, make up in the usual form a mail which is composed simply of the letter bill.

## X.

### *Registered Articles.*

1. Registered correspondence, and, if needful, the special list contemplated by § 3 of Article IX., is made up in a separate packet, which is to be suitably enclosed and sealed so as to preserve the contents.

2. This packet, with the letter bill round it, is placed in the centre of the mail.

3. The presence in the mail of a packet of registered articles, of which the description is given upon the special list mentioned in § 1 above, is to be announced by the application, at the head of the letter bill, either of a special entry, or of the label, or of the registration stamp in use in the country of origin.

4. It is understood that the mode of tying up and forwarding the registered articles, prescribed by §§ 1 and 2 above, applies only to ordinary exchanges. For important exchanges it is for the offices interested to prescribe by common consent special arrangements, subject in the one case as in the other to exceptional measures to be taken by the heads of the offices of exchange, when they have to insure the transmission of registered articles which, from their nature, their form, or their size, would not be capable of being enclosed in the principal mail.

## XI.

### *Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.*

The obligation to pay the indemnity, in case of the loss of a registered article, devolves upon the administration to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to appeal, if needful, to the administration responsible.

## XII.

### *Making up the Mails.*

1. As a general rule the articles of which the mails consist must be classified and tied up according to the nature of the correspondence.

2. Every mail, after having been first tied with string, is enclosed in strong paper of sufficient quantity to prevent damage to the contents, then tied again with string on the outside, and sealed with wax, or fastened by means of a gummed paper label bearing an impression of the seal of the office. The mail is furnished with a printed address bearing, in small characters, the name of the despatching office and in larger characters the name of the office of destination :

“ From . . . . . ” “ For . . . . . ”

3. If the size of the mail requires it, it is enclosed in a bag properly closed, sealed, and labelled.

4. The bags must be returned empty to the despatching office by the next mail, subject to other arrangement between the corresponding offices.

## XIII.

*Verification of the Mails.*

1. The office of exchange which receives a mail ascertains, in the first place, whether the entries in the letter bill, and, in certain cases, on the registered letter list, are correct.

2. If it detects errors or omissions, it immediately makes the necessary corrections on the letter bills or lists, taking care to strike out the erroneous entries with a pen, in such a manner as to let the original entries be seen.

3. These corrections are made by two officers. Except in the case of an obvious error, they are accepted in preference to the original statement.

4. A note of verification, in conformity with the pattern B. hereto annexed, is prepared by the receiving office, and sent without delay, officially registered, to the despatching office.

5. The latter, after examination, returns it with any observations to which it may give rise.

6. In case of the failure of a mail, of a registered article, of the letter bill, or of the special list, the circumstance is immediately recorded, in the manner agreed upon, by two officers of the receiving office, and reported to the despatching office by means of the note of verification. If needful, the latter office may also be advised thereof by telegram, at the expense of the administration which sends the telegram.

7. In case the receiving office shall not have forwarded by the first mail to the despatching office a note of verification, reporting errors or irregularities of any kind, the absence of that document is to be regarded as evidence of the due receipt of the mail and of its contents, until proof to the contrary.

## XIV.

*Registered Articles.—Conditions as to Form and Manner of Fastening.*

No stipulation is insisted upon as to the form or manner of fastening of registered articles. Each office has the right to apply to such description of correspondence the regulations in force in its inland service.

## XV.

*Post Cards.*

1. Post cards must be forwarded openly. The front is reserved for the address alone. The communication is written at the back.



2. Post Cards must not exceed the following dimensions:

Length, 14 centimetres;

Width, 9 centimetres.

3. As far as practicable, post cards issued specially for circulation within the Union must bear an impressed stamp, and the superscription *Universal Postal Union*, followed by the name of the country of origin. This superscription, when not in the French language, is to be repeated in that language.

4. Post cards issued by Union Offices are alone admitted to circulation in the international service.

5. It is forbidden to join or attach to post cards any article whatsoever.

#### XVI.

##### *Commercial Papers.*

1. The following are considered as commercial papers, and admitted as such to the reduced postage specified in Article V. of the Convention.—All papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand which have not the character of an *actual and personal correspondence*, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded separately, &c.

2. Commercial papers must be forwarded under band or in an open envelope.

#### XVII.

##### *Printed Papers of every kind.*

1. The following are considered as printed papers and admitted as such to the reduced postage sanctioned by Article V. of the Convention, viz.: newspapers and periodical works, books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press.

2. The following are excluded from the reduced postage, viz. : stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value.

3. The character of *actual and personal correspondence* cannot be ascribed to the following, viz. :

1. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name or of his social standing, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of despatch :

2. To a dedication or mark of respect offered by the author :

3. To the figures or signs, by the aid of which the passages of a text are marked, in order to draw attention to them :

4. To the prices added, whether to stock and share lists, or prices current and market reports :

5. Lastly, to annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text or to the completion of the work.

4. Printed papers must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a cover open at one side or at both extremities, or in an unclosed envelope, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten.

5. Address cards, and all printed papers presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening, or fold,

### XVIII.

#### *Patterns.*

1. Patterns of merchandise are only admitted to the advantage of the reduction of postage which is granted to them by Article V. of the Convention, under the following conditions :

2. They must be placed in bags, boxes, or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

3. They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or the social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

## XIX.

*Articles grouped together.*

It is permitted to enclose in the same packet patterns or samples of merchandise, printed and business papers, but subject to the following conditions :—

1. That each article taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size.
2. That the total weight must not exceed two kilogrammes per package :
3. That the minimum charge shall be 25 centimes when the packet contains business papers, and 10 centimes when it consists of printed matter and patterns.

## XX.

*Correspondence Re-transmitted.*

1. In execution of Article X. of the Convention, and subject to the exceptions specified in § 2 of the present Article, correspondence of every kind circulating in the Union addressed to persons who have changed their residence, is treated by the delivery office as if it had been addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

2. With regard to articles of the inland service of one of the countries of the Union, which enter, in consequence of re-direction, into the service of another country of the Union, the following rules are observed :—

1. Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission are treated as international correspondence and subjected by the delivering office to the charge applicable to articles of the same nature addressed directly from the country of origin to the country in which the addressee may be :
2. Articles regularly paid for their first transmission, and of which the proportion of the charge relating to the further transmission has not been paid previous to despatch, are subjected, according to their nature, by the delivering office to a charge equal to the difference between the pre-paid rate already paid and that which would have been chargeable if the articles had been originally despatched to the new destination. The amount of this difference

must be expressed in francs and centimes by the side of the stamps by the re-forwarding office.

In both cases the charges contemplated above remain to be defrayed by the addressees, even if, owing to successive re-directions, the said articles should return to the country of origin.

3. Articles of every kind mis-sent shall, without delay, be re-forwarded by the most rapid route to their destination.

## XXI.

### *Undelivered Correspondence.*

1. The correspondence of every kind which is not delivered, from whatever cause, must be returned, as soon as possible after the period for keeping it required by the laws of the country of destination, through the intermediary of the respective offices of exchange and in a special bundle labelled "*Rebuts.*"

2. Nevertheless, undelivered registered correspondence is returned to the offices of exchange of the country of origin, and as if it were registered correspondence addressed to that country, except that as regards the nominal entry in table No. 1 of the letter bill, or in the separate list, the word "*rebuts*" is entered in the column of observations by the returning office.

3. As an exception, two corresponding offices may by mutual consent adopt a different mode of returning undelivered correspondence, and may also dispense with reciprocally returning certain printed papers considered as deprived of value.

## XXII.

### *Statistics of Transit Expenses.*

1. The statistics to be taken once every two years in execution of Articles IV and XII of the Convention, for the settlement, as well of the expenses of transit within the Union as of the rates relating to the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, are prepared according to the stipulations of the following articles, during the entire month of May or of November alternately, in such a manner that the first statistics shall take place in November 1879, the second in May 1881, and the third in November 1883, and so on.

2. The statistics of November 1879 shall take effect from 1st April in the same year until the 31st December 1880. Each subsequent statistical account serves as the basis for the payments relating to the current year, and to that which follows.

3. If during the period of application of the statistics a country should enter the Union having important relations, the countries of the Union whose situation might, in consequence of this circumstance, find themselves affected with regard to the payment of transit rates, have the option to demand special statistics relating exclusively to the countries recently admitted.

## XXIII.

*Correspondence a decouvert.*

1. The office serving as the medium for the transmission of correspondence exchanged *a decouvert*, either between two countries of the Union, or between a country of the Union and a country foreign to it, prepares beforehand for each of its correspondents of the Union, a table according to the pattern D. annexed to the present Regulations, and in which it indicates, distinguishing, if needful, the different routes of transmission, the rates of payment by weight due to it for the conveyance within the Union of the two categories of correspondence by means of the services at its disposal, as well as the rates of payment by weight to be paid by the office itself to other offices of the Union for the further conveyance of the said correspondence within the Union. If needful, it communicates in due time with the offices of the countries to be traversed, as to the route which the correspondence shall take, and as to the rates to be paid upon it.

2. A duplicate of the table D. is forwarded by the said office to the exchange office interested, and serves as the basis of a special account to be established between them with reference to the intermediate conveyance of the correspondence in question. This account is prepared by the office which receives the correspondence and is submitted to the examination of the executive office.

3. The despatching office prepares, according to the particulars given in the form D. furnished by its correspondent, tables in conformity with the pattern E. hereto annexed, and intended to show, for each mail, the expenses of intermediate conveyance within the Union of the correspondence without distinction of origin, comprised in the mail in order to be forwarded by the intermediary of the said corresponding office. With this view the despatching office of exchange enters in table No. I. of a form E., which it joins to its despatch, the total weight, according to its nature, of the correspondence of this class, which it delivers *a decouvert* to the corresponding office of exchange; and the latter, after verification, undertakes the further transmission of the correspondence to its destination, in mixing it with its own, in re-

spect to the payment, if needful, of the further charges for conveyance.

4. With regard to the expenses of conveyance beyond the limits of the Union of correspondence addressed to or originating in countries foreign to the Union, they are calculated according to the particulars given in the table C. mentioned in Article V. of the present Regulations, and entered in a lump sum in the form E., as follows:—

In table No. II. in the case of paid correspondence for abroad (expense at the charge of the despatching office of the Union):

In table No. III. in the case of unpaid correspondence coming from abroad, and of re-directed or undelivered correspondence marked with foreign charges to be refunded (expense at the charge of the Union office of destination).

5. Any error in the statement of the office of exchange which has despatched the table E., is immediately notified to that office by means of a bulletin de verification, notwithstanding the correction made in the table itself.

6. If there be no correspondence liable to a charge for intermediate or foreign conveyance, the table E. is not prepared. In case of the unexplained omission of this table the irregularity is equally reported, by means of a bulletin de verification, to the office in fault, and must be immediately repaired by this latter.

#### XXIV.

##### *Closed Mails.*

1. The correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two offices of the Union, or between one office of the Union and an office foreign to the Union, across the territory or by means of the services of one or more other offices, forms the object of a statement similar to the specimen F. annexed to the present Regulations, and which is prepared according to the following stipulations.

2. As regards the mails from one country of the Union to another country of the Union, the despatching office of exchange enters in the letter bill for the receiving office of exchange the net weight of the letters and post cards, and of the other articles, without distinction of the origin or destination of the correspondence. These entries are verified by the receiving office, which prepares, at the end of the period for taking the statistics, the

statement above mentioned, in as many copies as there are offices interested, including the office of the place of despatch.

3. In the four days which follow the closing of the statistical operations, the statements F. are transmitted by the offices of exchange which have prepared them to the offices of exchange of the administration indebted, in order to be accepted by them. The latter, after having accepted these statements, forward them to the central administration to which they are subordinate, charged with distributing them amongst the offices interested.

4. As regards closed mails exchanged between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, by the medium of one or of several offices of the Union, the conveyance is effected in both directions at the charge of the said Union country, and the offices of exchange of that country themselves prepare, for each mail despatched or received, a statement F., which they transmit to the office of departure or entry, which has to prepare, at the end of the statistical period, a general statement, in as many copies as there are offices interested, including itself and the office of the Union which has to pay. One copy of this statement is transmitted to the office having to pay, as well as to each of the offices which have participated in the conveyance of the mails.

## XXV.

### *Account of the Expenses of Transit.*

1. The tables E. and F. are incorporated in a special account, in which is shown, in francs and centimes, the annual amount of transit payment accruing to each office, by multiplying the totals by 12. The duty of preparing this account devolves upon the office having to receive payment, which transmits it to the office having to pay.

2. The balance resulting from the reciprocal accounts between two offices is liquidated by the office having to pay to the office having to receive payment, in effective francs in cash, and by means of bills drawn upon the capital or upon a commercial place of this latter office.

3. The preparation, transmission, and payment of the accounts of the expenses of transit belonging to a particular year must be effected in the briefest delay possible, and at the latest before the expiration of the first six months of the following year. When this time has passed the amounts due by one office to another office are subject to interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, dating from the day of the expiration of the said period.

4. Nevertheless, the option is reserved to the offices interested to make, by common consent, other arrangements than those which are set forth in the present article.

#### XXVI.

#### *Exceptions in the matter of Weights and Measures.*

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that the States which, in consequence of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal metrical system of weight, have the right to substitute for it the ounce *avoirdupois* (28.3465 grammes), by assimilating a half ounce to 15 grammes, and two ounces to 50 grammes, and to raise, if needful, the limit of the single rate of postage of newspapers to four ounces; but under the express condition that, in the latter case, the postage on newspapers be not less than ten centimes, and that an entire rate of postage be charged for each copy of the newspaper, even though several newspapers be included in the same packet.

#### XXVII.

#### *Application for ordinary Articles which have failed to reach their destination.*

1. Every application respecting an ordinary article of correspondence which has failed to reach its destination gives rise to the following proceeding :
2. A form similar to the pattern G. annexed hereto is handed to the applicant, who is requested to fill up as exactly as possible the portion which concerns him.
3. The office at which the application originates transmits the form direct to the corresponding office. It is transmitted officially without any writing.
4. The corresponding office causes the form to be handed to the addressee or sender, as the case may be, with the request that particulars on the subject may be furnished.
5. Supplied with this information, the form is sent back officially to the office which prepared it.
6. When the application proves to be well founded, it is transmitted to the central administration in order to serve as a basis for further investigations.
7. Unless by agreement to the contrary, the form is drawn up in French or bears a French translation.



8. Any administration may require, by means of a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that the exchange of applications, in so far as it is concerned, be effected through the intermediary of the central administrations or of an office specially designated.

## XXVIII.

*Division of the Expenses of the International Bureau.*

1. The ordinary expenses of the International Bureau must not exceed the sum of 100,000 francs annually, irrespective of the special expenses to which the meeting of a Congress or of a Conference may give rise.

2. The Administration of the Swiss Post Office superintends the expenses of the International Bureau, makes the necessary advances, and prepares the annual account, which is communicated to all the other administrations.

3. For the division of the expenses, the countries of the Union are divided into seven classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, viz. :—

1st class	.....	25 units.
2nd “	.....	20 “
3rd “	.....	15 “
4th “	.....	10 “
5th “	.....	5 “
6th “	.....	3 “
7th “	.....	1 “

4. These co-efficients are multiplied by the number of countries of each class, and the total of the products thus obtained furnishes the number of units by which the whole expense is to be divided. The quotient gives the amount of the unit of expense.

5. The countries of the Union are classified as follows, in view of the division of the expenses :—

1st class : Germany, Austro-Hungary, United States of America, France, Great Britain, British India, the whole of the other British Colonies except Canada, Italy, Russia, Turkey,

2nd class : Spain.

3rd class : Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, Spanish Colonies or Provinces beyond sea, French Colonies, and Netherland East Indies.

4th class : Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Portuguese Colonies.

5th class : Argentine Republic, Greece, Mexico, Peru, Servia.

6th class : Colony of Surinam (or Dutch Guiana), Colony of Curaçoa (or Netherland West Indies), Luxemburg, Persia, Danish Colonies, Salvador.

7th class : Montenegro.

## XXIX.

### *Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau.*

1. The International Office serves as the intermediary for regular and general notifications which concern the international relations.

2. The offices forming the Union must communicate to each other specially by the medium of the International Bureau :—

1. The particulars of the surcharges which they levy by virtue of Article 5 of the Convention, in addition to the Union rate, whether for sea postage, or for the expenses of extraordinary conveyance, as well as a list of the countries in relation to which these surcharges are levied, and, if needful, the designation of the routes which requires the surcharges :

2. The impression of the special stamp or mark by the aid of which registration is indicated :

3. The pattern of their form of advice of receipt :

4. The collection of their postage stamps :

5. Lastly, the table C., the preparation of which is prescribed by Article V. of the present Regulations.

3. Every modification adopted hereafter, in regard to one or other of the five points above mentioned, must be notified without delay in the same manner.

4. The International Bureau equally receives from all the offices of the Union two copies of all the documents which they publish, as well relating to the inland service as to the international service.

5. Moreover, each office transmits in the first half of each year, to the International Office, a complete series of statistical

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details relating to the preceding year, in the form of tables filled up according to information from the International Bureau, which distributes with this object forms duly prepared.

6. Correspondence addressed by the administrations of the Union to the International Bureau, and vice versâ, is assimilated, as regards freedom from postage, to the correspondence exchanged between the administrations.

### XXX.

#### *Duties of the International Bureau.*

1. The International Bureau prepares general statistics for each year.

2. It publishes, by the aid of the documents which are put at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, and French languages.

3. All the documents published by the International Bureau are distributed to the administrations of the Union, in the proportion of the number of contributing units assigned to each by Article XXVIII. preceding.

4. Any additional copies and documents which may be applied for by these administrations are paid for separately at prime cost.

5. The International Bureau must, besides, hold itself always at the disposal of the members of the Union for the purpose of furnishing them with any special information they may require upon questions relating to the international postal service.

6. The International Bureau makes known demands for the modification or interpretation of the stipulations which regulate the Union. It notifies the results of each application, and any modification or resolution adopted is not binding until two months at least after its notification.

7. When it has submitted to the solution of the several offices questions which require the assent of all the members of the Union, or of a majority, those which have not sent in their reply within a period of four months are considered as expressing no opinion.

8. The International Bureau prepares the business to be submitted to the following Congresses or Conferences. It undertakes the necessary copies and printing, the editing and distribution of amendments, proces-verbaux, and other details.

9. The director of the International Bureau attends the sittings of the Congresses or Conferences, and takes part in the discussions, but without the power of voting.

10. There is issued, under his superintendence, an annual report, which is communicated to all the administrations of the Union.

11. The official language of the International Office is the French language.

### XXXI.

#### *Language.*

1. The letter bills, tables, statements, and other forms used by the administrations of the Union in their reciprocal exchanges must as a general rule, be drawn up in the French language, unless the offices interested arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. As regards official correspondence, the present state of things is maintained, unless any other arrangement should subsequently be agreed upon by common consent between the offices interested.

### XXXII.

#### *Jurisdiction of the Union.*

The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:—

1. The Island of Heligoland, as assimilated to Germany, from a postal point of view.
2. The principality of Lichtenstein, as subordinate to the postal administration of Austria.
3. Iceland and the Faroe Islands, as forming part of Denmark.
4. The Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish Possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain; and the Republic of Andorra, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco, as subordinate to the postal administration of Spain.
5. Algeria, as forming part of France; the principality of Monaco, and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and Shanghai (China), as subordinate to the postal administration of France; Cambodia et Tonquin as assimilated, so far as regards the postal service, to the French colony of Cochin China.

6. Gibraltar, as well as Malta and its dependencies, as subordinate to the postal administration of Great Britain.
7. The post offices which the administration of the English colony of Hong Kong maintains at Kiungchow Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningbo, Shanghai, and Hankow (China), and Hai-Fung and Hanoi (Tonquin).
8. The Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur, and Mandalay, as subordinate to the postal administration of British India.
9. The Republic of St. Marino, and the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, as subordinate to the postal administration of Italy.
10. The post offices which the Japanese administration has established at Shanghai, Chefu, Chinkiang, Hancow, Ningpo, Foo-Chow, Newwang, Kiukiang, and Tien-tsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).
11. Madeira and the Azores, as forming part of Portugal,
12. The Grand Duchy of Finland, as forming an integral part of the Empire of Russia.

## XXXIII.

In the interval which elapses between the meetings, every administration of the posts of a country of the Union has the right of addressing to the other participating administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, proposals for modifying the present regulations. But to become binding, those proposals must obtain,—

1. Unanimity of votes, if they relate to the modification of the stipulations of the Articles III. IV. V. XI. XXVI. XXXIII. and XXXIV.;
2. Two thirds of the votes, if they relate to the modification of the stipulations of Articles I. II. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVII. XXXI, and XXXII.
3. Simply an absolute majority, if they relate to the modification of stipulations other than those above indicated, or to the interpretation of the various stipulations of the regulations.

Resolutions adopted in due form are made binding by a simple notification of the International Bureau to all the administrations of the Union.

## XXXIV.

*Duration of the Regulations.*

The present Regulations shall be put into execution on the day on which the Convention of the 1st June, 1878, comes into force. They shall have the same duration as that Convention, unless they should be renewed by common consent between the parties interested.

Done at Paris, the 1st June, 1878.

F. O. ADAMS.	A. MACLEAN.
W. J. PAGE.	N. P. DELYANNI.
A. MACLEAN.	A. MANSOLAS.
DR. STEPHAN.	G. B. TANTESIO.
GUNTHER.	NAONOBOW SAMESHIMA.
SACHSE.	SAMUEL M. BRYAN.
CARLOS CALVO.	V. DE ROEBE.
DEWEZ.	G. BARREDA.
GERVAY.	DEWEZ.
J. VINCHENT.	CHR. HEFTY.
F. GIFE.	HOFSTEDE.
VICOMTE D'ITAJUBA.	BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS-
SCHOU.	WYBORGH.
A. CAILLARD.	JUAN M. DE GOYENECHÉ.
G. CRUZADA VILLAAMIL.	G. A. DE BARROS.
EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES.	C. F. ROBESCO.
JAMES N. TYNER.	BARON VELHO.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.	GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
LEON SAY.	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
AD. COCHERY.	MLADEN F. RADOYCOVITCH.
A. BESNIER.	W. ROOS.
E. ROY.	DR. KERN.
FRED. R. HOGG.	ED. HOHN.
F. O. ADAMS.	BEDROS COUYOUMGIAN.
W. J. PAGE.	

Dr. The Postmaster-General of New Zealand  
 1878  
 To Balance from 1877 Acct. 22,153 25  
 Dec 31 — Postage on correspondence and telegrams  
 per British Islands the amount to  
 1878 year ended this date 22,153 25  
 Amount of inland postage 22,153 25  
 Amount of postage on letters 22,153 25  
 Amount of postage on letters  
 for town delivery 22,153 25  
 Amount of fees on foreign letters 22,153 25

## POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

1,102 24	—	Amount of Postage Stamps	"
12,783 97		Sold during year 1878.	"
		Amount of Commission on	"
		Money Order business,	"
800 00		the year .....	"
1,778 00		Amount balance of year pos-	"
		tage Acct with London,	"
<u>218,910 16</u>			

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS GLEN,  
 Auditor of Public Accounts.

(Signed) YENAL

GEO. MESSERS

**Dr.                    The Postmaster General of Newfoundland,  
Year ending**

1878.

Jany 1.—To	Balance from 1877 Acc't .		\$2,453 95
Dec 31.—“	Postage on correspondence per British Packet, the year ended this date . . .	\$520 22	
“	Amount of Inland Postage	413 80	
“	Amount of postage on Way Letters . . . . .	105 26	
“	Amount of postage on let- ters posted at St. John's for town delivery . . . . .	4 38	
“	Amount of fees on foreign letters delivered by Car- riers . . . . .	57 86	
“	Amount of postage on ship letters . . . . .	00 72	
		—————	1,102 24
“	Amount of Postage Stamps sold during year 1878..	12,783 97	
“	Amount of Commission on Money Order business, the year . . . . .	800 00	
“	Amount balance of sea pos- tage Acc't with London,	1,776 00	15,359 97
			—————
			<u>\$18,916 16</u>

Examined and found correct,

(Signed,)

THOMAS GLEN,  
*Auditor of Public Accounts.*



**in Account with the Local Government, Cr.  
31st December, 1878.**

1878.

By Amount paid Receiver General.....		\$15,600 00
“ “ of postage on unclaimed letters .....	\$44 18	
“ Amount of postage on Official correspondence, the year .....	33 87	
“ Amount paid for special Mail Service and incidental expenses of Post Office .....	292 51	
“ Amount of Postage Stamps sent to Foreign Post Offices .....	9 08	
“ Amount of discount on Postage Stamps sold, \$12,783.97, at 5 per cent .....	639 20	
	<hr/>	1,018 84
“ Balance to 1879 Account.....		2,297 32
		<hr/>
		\$18,916 16

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Accountant.*

**Statement shewing the amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, on Correspondence per British Packet, during the year ended 31st December, 1878.**

Name of Office.	Amount.
Bay Bulls .....	\$00 89
Bonavista .....	1 36
Brigus .....	8 86
Burgeo .....	2 13
Burin .....	2 99
Carbonear .....	8 52
Channel .....	1 84
Bett's Cove .....	12 57
Ferryland .....	1 02
Fogo .....	3 66
Greenspond .....	1 64
Harbor Briton ..	14 88
Harbor Grace .....	36 23
Heart's Content ..	9 34
La Poile .....	4 23
Placentia .....	4 42
Rose Blanche .....	2 02
Trinity .....	3 99
Twillingate .....	5 64
	<hr/>
	\$126 23
St. John's .....	393 99
	<hr/>
	\$520 22

JOHN DELANEY,  
Postmaster General.

JOHN DELANEY  
Postmaster General.

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
Accountant.

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
Accountant.

**Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1878.**

Name of Office.	Amount.
Bay Bulls	\$5 58
Bett's Cove	26 46
Bonavista	3 88
Brigus	72 25
Burgeo	5 16
Burin	50 54
Carbonear	56 57
Channel	1 78
Ferryland	4 94
Fogo	6 53
Greenspond	5 78
Harbor Briton	4 27
Harbor Grace	93 47
Heart's Content	12 78
La Poile	1 10
Little Placentia	3 20
Placentia	6 32
Rose Blanche	3 44
Trinity	7 78
Twillingate	4 30
	<hr/>
	\$376 13
St. John's	37 67
	<hr/>
	\$413 80

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
*Accountant.*

**Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, in Postage, and for Postage Stamps sold, during the year ended 31st December, 1878.**

Name of Post Office.	Postage collected	Stamps sold.	Total Amount.
Bay Bulls .....	\$6 47	\$54 00	\$60 47
Bett's Cove.....	39 03	574 00	613 03
Bonavista .....	5 24	55 00	60 24
Brigus .....	81 11	401 00	482 11
Burgeo .....	7 29	102 00	109 29
Burin .....	53 53		53 53
Carbonear .....	65 09	348 00	413 09
Channel .....	3 62	71 70	75 32
Ferryland .....	5 96	52 00	57 96
Fogo .....	10 19	113 00	123 19
Greenspond.....	7 42	78 93	86 35
Harbor Briton .	19 15	205 00	224 15
Harbor Grace .	129 70	951 00	1,080 70
Heart's Content .....	22 12	223 00	245 12
La Poile .....	5 33	84 00	89 33
Little Placentia .....	3 20		3 20
Placentia .....	10 74	101 00	111 74
Rose Blanche .	5 46	69 11	74 57
Trinity .....	11 77	144 00	155 77
Twillingate ...	9 94	106 00	115 94
	502 36	3,732 74	4,235 10
St. John's .....	431 66	9,051 23	9,482 89
	\$934 02	\$12,783 97	\$13,717 99

JOHN DELANEY,  
Postmaster General.

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
Accountant.

**Statement shewing the Number of Unclaimed Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1878, and how disposed of.**

		Number.
Received from Postmasters	.....	2,893
“ United Kingdom	.....	197
“ British Provinces	.....	400
“ United States	.....	150
Total	.....	3,640
Returned to writers in Newfoundland	.....	1,600
“ General Post Office, London	.....	741
“ British Provinces	.....	674
“ United States	.....	316
Dead Letters, the writers of which could not be found		309
Total	.....	3,640

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
*Accountant.*

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,  
the year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
General Post Office, St. John's	John Delaney .....
	Geo. LeMessurier .....
	Thos. S. Dwyer .....
	John Freeman .....
	George Gaden .....
	John Higgins .....
	James Campbell .....
	Edward Devereaux .....
	John Kinsella .....
	Hector Henderson .....
Bay of Bulls .. .. .	E. LeMessurier .....
Bett's Cove .. .. .	William G. Williams .....
Do. .. .. .	John C. Duder .....
Bonavista .. .. .	William Cunningham .....
Do. .. .. .	Helen Martin .....
Brigus .. .. .	James Miffen .....
Burgeo .. .. .	Sarah Stentaforde .....
Burin .. .. .	Francis A. Parsons .....
Carbonear .. .. .	Thomas Winter .. .. .
Channel .. .. .	Nicholas Nichol .. .. .
Ferryland .. .. .	Nathan Smith .. .. .
Fogo .. .. .	John Morry .. .. .
Greenspond .. .. .	James Fitzgerald .. .. .
Harbour Briton .. .. .	William Lang .. .. .
Harbour Grace .. .. .	Tryphena Birkett .. .. .
Do. .. .. .	Andrew T. Drysdale .. .. .
Heart's Content .. .. .	Patrick Bolan .. .. .
LaPoile .. .. .	George Moore .. .. .
Little Placentia .. .. .	J. H. Clements .. .. .
New Perlican .. .. .	Alexander Burke .. .. .
Placentia .. .. .	Francis Howell .. .. .
Rose Blanche .. .. .	Hannah Bradshaw .. .. .
Trinity .. .. .	Philip Sorsoliel .. .. .
Twillingate .. .. .	Anne Cross .. .. .
Aquaforte .. .. .	Joseph J. Pearce .. .. .
	John Winser .. .. .

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants,  
day of December, 1878.**

Service.	Amount.	Time.
Postmaster General	\$1,660 00	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	800 00	
Superintendent Money Order Office	800 00	
Second Clerk	650 00	
Third Clerk	550 00	
Fourth Clerk	350 00	
Assistant	100 00	6 months.
Letter Carrier, West	250 00	
"    East	250 00	
Assorter	120 00	
Office Keeper	93 00	
Postmaster	70 00	
Ditto	175 00	10½ months.
Ditto	54 00	2 months.
Postmistress	75 00	9 months.
Postmaster	25 00	3 months.
Postmistress	242 00	
Postmaster	60 00	
Do.	120 00	
Do.	330 00	
Do.	95 00	
Do.	80 00	
Do.	100 00	
Do.	100 00	
Postmistress	105 00	
Postmaster	450 00	
Letter Carrier	73 00	
Postmaster	80 00	
Do.	30 00	
Do.	70 00	
Do.	47 00	
Postmistress	135 00	
Postmaster	60 00	
Postmistress	160 00	
Postmaster	120 00	
Way Officer	4 00	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,  
the year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
Bay Roberts .. 1,000	William Fraser .....
Bay-de-Verde .. 800	Chas. Blunden .....
Bay St. George .. 800	Joseph LeGrandais .....
Bay of Islands .. 500	William H. Bagg .....
Bareneed .. 500	George F. Payne .....
Belleoram .. 350	William H. Cluett .....
Blackhead .. 100	John C. Moore .....
Bonaventure .. 250	George Field .....
Bonne Bay .. 250	John R. Roberts ..
Branch .. 120	Margaret English ..
Brooklyn .. 80	M. D. Stares .....
Burnt Island .. 70	George Tweedel ..
Catalina .. 175	Stephen Jeans .....
Cat Harbour .. 150	Henry Robbins .....
Cat's Cove .. 75	Thomas O'Brien ..
Clarke's Beach .. 25	Jabez Butler .....
Codroy .. 242	James Hutchings ..
English Harbour .. 60	Thomas Moulton ..
Exploits .. 120	Thomas Winsor ..
Fermews .. 280	John Connell .....
Flat Islands .. 95	Henry Wm. Crann ..
Fortune .. 80	Henry J. Haddon ..
Fortune Harbour .. 100	Richard Hamilton ..
Freshwater .. 100	M. Lamb .....
Garnish .. 102	Sabina Grandy .....
Gaultois .. 450	Richard Bradshaw ..
Grand Bank .. 73	Jonathan Hickman ..
Grate's Cove .. 80	William Meadus ..
Green's Harbour .. 80	Simon Read .....
Hant's Harbour .. 70	Charles Green .....
Harbour Buffett .. 47	Ann Collett .....
Harbour Main .. 132	Johanna Ezekiel ..
Hermitage .. 60	Martha Frances ..
Herring Neck .. 100	Henry Miles .....
Holyrood .. 120	John Veitch .....
Indian Arm .. 4	William Greening ..



**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants,  
day of December, 1878.**

Name	Service.	Amount.	Name
Way Officer	.....	\$32 00	Island Cove
Do.	.....	24 00	Jackson's Arm
Do.	.....	24 00	Keighters
Do.	.....	42 00	King's Cove
Do.	.....	8 00	Lamaline
Do.	.....	20 00	Lawn Ferry
Do.	.....	30 00	Leading Tack
Do.	.....	8 00	Little Bay
Do.	.....	20 00	Lower Island
Do.	.....	8 00	Mansgrave Har
Do.	.....	16 00	New Harbour
Do.	.....	8 00	Upper's Harb
Do.	.....	50 00	Northern Bay
Do.	.....	8 00	Northern High
Do.	.....	8 00	Oberin
Do.	.....	8 00	Old Fortean
Do.	.....	8 00	Paradise
Do.	.....	20 00	Perry's Cove
Do.	.....	20 00	Perry Harbour
Do.	.....	12 00	Portugal Cove
Do.	.....	8 00	Port-de-Grave
Do.	.....	35 00	Rouch Cove
Do.	.....	8 00	Rushbrough
Do.	.....	3 00	Reneville
Do.	.....	24 00	Reneville
Do.	.....	20 00	Salvage
Do.	.....	35 00	Salmonier, No
Do.	.....	8 00	Do.
Do.	.....	8 00	Sally Cove
Do.	.....	20 00	Shoof Harbour
Do.	.....	20 00	Sound Island
Do.	.....	40 00	South Side, H
Do.	.....	24 00	Do.
Do.	.....	20 00	Spaulding's Bay
Do.	.....	20 00	St Lawrence
Do.	.....	3 00	St Jacques

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,  
the year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
Island Cove ..	John Crame .....
Jackson's Arm ..	Henry Knight ..
Kelligrews ..	William Tilley ..
King's Cove ..	Patrick Murphy ..
Lamaline ..	James Pitman ..
Lawn Ferry ..	Andrew Strong ..
Leading Tickles ..	William Alcock ..
Little Bay Islands ..	John Campbell ..
Lower Island Cove ..	George Cooper ..
Musgrave Harbour ..	John B. Wheeler ..
New Harbour ..	James Newhook ..
Nipper's Harbour ..	W. J. Eaton .....
Northern Bay ..	Mary Hogan .....
Northern Bight ..	James Frost .....
Oderin ..	Kate Maddox ..
Old Perlican ..	Wm. Christian ..
Paradise ..	Patrick Haley ..
Perry's Cove ..	Rachel Kellaway ..
Petty Harbour ..	Jacob Bishop ..
Portugal Cove ..	Margaret Dooley ..
Port-de-Grave ..	Matthew O'Rielly ..
Pouch Cove ..	Jno. Easterbrook ..
Pushthrough ..	Henry Camp .....
Rencontre ..	Joseph Hearle ..
Renews ..	Margaret Leary ..
Salvage ..	James Burden, jr. ..
Salmonier, North ..	Matthew Carew ..
Do. South ..	Bridget Cormack ..
Scilly Cove ..	Jacob Hiscock ..
Shoal Harbour ..	Aaron Tilley .....
Sound Island ..	Philip Brown ..
South Side, Harbour Grace .....	J. Noseworthy ..
Do. St. John's .....	George Read ..
Spaniard's Bay ..	Wm. H. Earle ..
St. Lawrence ..	Hugh Vavasour ..
St. Jacques ..	Geo. Snelgrove ..

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants,  
day of December, 1878.**

	Service.	Amount.	
Way Officer	.....	\$24 00	St Mary's
Do.	.....	8 00	Tilt Cove
Do.	.....	8 00	Topall
Do.	.....	30 00	Torbay
Do.	.....	24 00	Torb's Cove
Do.	.....	8 40	Trensey
Do.	.....	8 00	Trinity Bay
Do.	.....	17 00	Great Lake
Do.	.....	20 00	Western Bay
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	4 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	3 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	35 00	
Do.	.....	19 00	
Do.	.....	20 00	
Do.	.....	20 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	20 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	12 00	
Do.	.....	10 00	
Do.	.....	16 00	
Do.	.....	28 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	
Do.	.....	16 00	
Do.	.....	24 00	
Do.	.....	8 00	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,  
the year ended 31st**

Name of Office.		Officer's Name.
St Mary's	.. 428	Patrick Walsh ..
Tilt Cove	.. 8	Leander N. Gill .
Topsail	.. 8	Mrs. Moyse ....
Torbay	.. 08	John Maguire...
Toad's Cove	.. 12	Mrs. Driscoll....
Trepassey	.. 8	Eliza Devereux .
Trinity, East	.. 8	Reginald H. Mills
Great LaPoile	.. 71	Francis A. Read.
Western Bay	.. 09	Pierce Hanrahan
New Harbour	00 8	Do.
Nipper's Harb	00 42	Do.
Northern Bay	00 12	Do.
Northern Light	00 8	Do.
Odeon	00 4	Do.
Old Perlean	00 12	Do.
Parish Hill	00 12	Do.
Perry's Cove	00 12	Do.
Petty Harbour	00 8	Do.
Portugal Cove	00 8	Do.
Port-de-Grave	00 28	Do.
Pound Cove	00 10	Do.
Punthorough	00 20	Do.
Rennet	00 20	Do.
Renny	00 8	Do.
Salvage	00 8	Do.
Sandwich, Nor	00 20	Do.
Do. S.W.	00 14	Do.
Sally Cove	00 8	Do.
Shall Harbour	00 12	Do.
Sound Island	00 10	Do.
St. John's Head	00 12	Do.
Do. S.W.	00 28	Do.
Spauld's Bay	00 8	Do.
St. Lawrence	00 10	Do.
St. Jacques	00 24	Do.
	00 8	Do.

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants,  
day of December, 1878.**

Service.	Amount.
Way Officer	\$40 00
Do.	19 00
Do.	20 00
Do.	20 00
Do.	8 00
Do.	24 00
Do.	7 66
Do.	8 00
Do.	20 00
	<u>\$9,902 06</u>

**JOHN DELANEY,**  
*Postmaster General.*

**GEO. LE MESSURIER,**  
*Accountant.*

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,  
for Conveyance of Mails, year ended 31st day of  
December, 1878.**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
Brigus & Bay Roberts	Adriel S. Hierlihy	\$100 00	Do.
Brigus and Cupids..	Wm. Ledrow . . . .	40 00	Do.
Brigus and Hr. Main	Johana Ezekiel ..	69 24	Do.
Brigus and Port-de- Grave . . . . .	Matthew O'Rielly.	89 24	Do.
Burin and Placentia.	John Collins . . . .	793 08	Do.
Burin and Lamaline.	Albin Barbage ..	195 40	Do.
Burin and Garnish..	Thomas Newport.	6 00	Do.
Bonavista & Greens- pond . . . . .	Robert Ford . . . .	276 00	Do.
Bonavista & Trinity.	Thomas White ..	166 14	Do.
Carbonear and New Perlican . . . . .	Joseph Peers . . . .	200 00	Do.
Carbonear and Bay- de-Verde . . . . .	James Evans . . . .	124 00	Do.
Carbonear and Bay- de-Verde . . . . .	William Perfect..	120 00	Do.
English Harbor and Bay-de-North . . . .	John Rose . . . . .	60 00	Do.
Ferryland & Renews	Patrick Ryan . . . .	40 00	Do.
Garnish and Fortune	Josiah Hiscock ..	186 00	Do.
Gaultois and Hermi- tage . . . . .	John Dowding ..	80 00	Do.
Grate's Cove & New Perlican . . . . .	George Howell ..	240 00	Do.
Great and Little Pla- centia . . . . .	Alex. Burke . . . .	55 16	Do.
Greenspond & Gander Bay . . . . .	Abraham Tulk ..	200 00	Do.
Harbor Briton and Channel . . . . .	Wm Pink . . . . .	800 00	Do.
Hr. Briton & Garnish	Wm. White . . . . .	540 00	Do.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,  
for Conveyance of Mails, year ended 31st day of  
December, 1878.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
Harbor Briton and Hermitage .....	John Harris .....	\$138 48	
Harbor Grace and Island Cove .....	John Crane.....	73 84	
Harbor Grace & New Harbor.....	Edward Woodman	50 00	
Heart's Content and Green's Harbor ..	Levi Williams ..	20 00	
Heart's Content and Green's Harbor ..	Thomas Faust.....	70 00	
Oderin and Flat Islands .....	Richard Clarke ..	40 00	
Placentia and Mersheen .....	Patrick Murphy..	392 28	
Placentia and Branch	Pierce Burke .....	136 00	
St. John's & Renew	Martin Lambert..	384 00	
St. John's & Placentia .....	William Coughlan.	565 50	
St. John's & Portugal Cove.....	"	164 00	
St. John's and Carbonear .....	"	730 00	
St. John's & Harbor Main .....	"	140 00	
St. John's and Petty Harbor.....	Emanuel Chafe ..	40 00	
St. John's & Placentia	E. Sinnott .....	276 92	
St. John's and Pouch Cove .....	John Maguire....	40 00	
St. John's and Pouch Cove.....	John Easterbrooke	20 00	
St. Kyran's and Paradise .....	Thomas Sullivan .	160 00	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,  
for Conveyance of Mails, year ended 31st day of  
December, 1878.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
St. Mary's and Salmonier.....	Matthew Carew ..	\$137 00	
Trinity & Shoal Har.	Joseph Pitman ..	112 00	
Trinity & King's C'e	Jessie Jeans ....	136 00	
Trinity & Brooklyn	Francis Stares ..	108 00	
Twillingate & Her-ring Neck .....	Charles Hayter ..	80 00	
Bonavista and Bird Island Cove.....	Thomas White ..	4 00	
Lawn Ferry .....	Andrew Strong ..	25 00	
Hr. Grace & Random	Edward Woodman	600 00	Northern
Random and Fresh-water .....	John Pritchett ..	600 00	Mail. Winter
Freshwater & Twil-lingate.....	William Hodder..	640 00	Route.
Freshwater and Fogo	Robert Hodder ..	260 00	
Twillingate and Ex-ploits .....	Henry Pearce....	80 00	
Exploits & Tilt Cove.	Thomas Winsor ..	300 00	
Bloody Bay and Sal-vage.....	Albert Stroud....	40 00	
Salvage & Greensp'd.	Robert Ford ....	20 00	
Fogo & Tilton Har. .	Amb'se Fitzgerald	40 00	
Random and Trinity	Joseph Pittman ..	45 70	[Route.
Burin to Garnish ..	Louis Butler ....	60 00	Winter
Channel & Bonne Bay	Philip Huelin....	455 00	Ditto.
“ & Cod Roy .	“ .....	70 00	Summer
		<u>\$11,635 20</u>	Service.

JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER, *Accountant.*



**Statement shewing the Number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st day of December, 1878.**

		Number.
Received from United Kingdom .....	.....	557
“ from British Provinces.....	.....	623
“ from United States .....	.....	222
“ from Postmasters .....	.....	1566
Registered in St. John's .....	.....	1276
Total .....		4244
Sent to United Kingdom .....	.....	685
“ to British Provinces .....	.....	616
“ to United States .....	.....	532
“ to Postmasters for delivery.....	.....	1034
Returned to writers, as persons addressed could not be found .....	.....	9
Delivered at St. John's .....	.....	1368
Total .....		4244

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

GEO. LE MESSURIER,  
*Accountant.*

**Statement shewing the Number of Mails, and Letters contained therein, received and despatched from the General Post Office, St. John's, Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st day of December, 1878.**

Number.	—	No. of Mails.	No. of Letters.
Received from Outports	.....	2232	122,204
“ from Labrador	.....	44	14,225
“ from United Kingdom	.....	121	97,588
“ from British Provinces and Foreign Countries	.....	630	86,703
Despatched to Outports	.....	2696	119,311
“ to Labrador	.....	44	11,433
“ to United Kingdom	.....	133	75,484
“ to British Provinces and Foreign Countries	.....	204	70,304
<b>Totals</b> .....		<b>6104</b>	<b>597,252</b>

**JOHN DELANEY,**  
*Postmaster General.*

**GEO. LE MESSURIER,**  
*Accountant.*

**Statement shewing the Number and Amount of Money Orders Issued and Paid, and the Commission accruing thereon, at the several Money Order Offices, in operation during the year ending 31st Dec., 1878.**

	Orders issued.		Commission Received.	Orders paid.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bay Bulls.....				20	\$311 73
Bay Roberts.....	55	\$950 80	\$10 18	15	504 80
Bett's Cove.....	924	25,592 06	326 43	10	254 57
Bonavista.....	54	939 28	11 22	16	471 55
Brigus.....	49	559 05	12 32	49	1,725 51
Burin.....	63	1,041 44	23 41	23	533 30
Burgeo.....	4	43 20	1 44	2	61 65
Carbonear.....	98	2,039 43	30 65	23	770 45
Channel.....	69	1,595 48	14 99	20	601 53
Ferryland.....	8	97 80	1 08	16	342 52
Fogo.....	9	143 16	4 32	14	289 90
Greenspond.....	13	172 88	2 80	5	110 12
Harbour Briton...	74	1,531 47	28 48	10	257 68
Harbour Grace....	396	7,966 40	129 94	86	1,907 53
Heart's Content...	138	1,950 96	33 66	7	78 58
LaPoile.....	7	129 18	00 98	2	33 60
Placentia.....	2	4 92	00 48	26	589 31
Rose Blanche.....	38	749 80	8 04	1	49 50
St. John's.....	1563	29,542 79	563 40	1098	24,331 93
Trinity.....	61	1,148 91	12 12	17	404 85
Twillingate.....	47	599 54	14 99	39	1,014 03
	<u>3672</u>	<u>76,798 55</u>	<u>1,230 93</u>	<u>1499</u>	<u>34,645 64</u>

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

T. S. DWYER,  
*Superintendent.*

**Statement shewing the extent of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada and the United States, during the year ending 31st December, 1878.**

	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other Countries.		Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England .....	1024	\$17,800 88	165	\$2,736 80
Ireland .....	150	2,972 56	9	104 88
Scotland .....	219	3,940 04	20	325 14
<b>Total of the United Kingdom</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>24,713 48</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3,166 82</b>
Ontario and Quebec.....	306	5,671 48	89	2,459 84
Nova Scotia .....	546	15,285 58	67	1,680 64
New Brunswick.....	91	2,281 80	22	867 94
Prince Edward Island.....	22	365 80	24	615 78
The United States.....	309	3,896 08	94	1,484 60
	<b>2667</b>	<b>\$52,214 22</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>\$10,275 62</b>

**JOHN DELANEY,**  
*Postmaster-General.*

**T. S. DWYER,**  
*Superintendent.*

**Summary of Money Order Transactions for the year ending 31st December, 1878.**

	No.	Amount.
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom . . . . .	1393	\$21,713 48
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Ontario and Quebec . . . . .	306	5,671 48
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Nova Scotia . . . . .	546	15,285 58
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in New Brunswick . . . . .	91	2,281 80
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Prince Edward Island . . . . .	22	365 80
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in the United States . . . . .	309	3,896 08
	<u>2667</u>	<u>\$52,214 22</u>
Orders issued in the United Kingdom, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	194	3,166 82
“ “ in Ontario and Quebec, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	89	2,459 84
“ “ in Nova Scotia, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	67	1,680 64
“ “ in New Brunswick, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	22	867 94
“ “ in Prince Edward Island, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	24	615 78
“ “ in the United States, payable in Newfoundland . . . . .	94	1,484 60
	<u>490</u>	<u>\$10,275 62</u>

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster General.*

T. S. DWYER,  
*Superintendent.*

**Commission Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.**

<b>Dr.</b>	
To proportion paid British and Dominion Offices.....	\$499 54
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st December, 1878 .....	800 00
“ Balance carried to Credit of Account of 1879 .....	22 90
	<u>\$1,322 44</u>
<b>Cr.</b>	
By Balance from Account of 1877.....	\$88 27
“ Cash received for Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland .....	1,230 93
“ Received from Dominion Offices .....	3 24
	<u>\$1,322 44</u>

**JOHN DELANEY,**  
*Postmaster General.*

**T. S. DWYER,**  
*Superintendent.*

JOHN DELANEY,  
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,  
Superintendent.

**Comparative Statement of Money Order Transactions,  
from the year 1873 to the 31st Dec., 1878.**

Years.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing thereon.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.
1874.....	1632	\$33,889 08	\$636 36	705	\$15,409 56
1875.....	1864	38,526 40	680 62	830	19,185 75
1876.....	2193	43,834 90	807 26	919	20,164 93
1877.....	2883	59,094 02	1026 14	1160	25,887 08
1878.....	3672	76,798 95	1230 93	1499	34,645 64

**JOHN DELANEY,**  
*Postmaster General.*

**T. S. DWYER,**  
*Superintendent.*

## No. 32.

**Report of Alexander Murray, Esq., C. M. G., F. G. S.,  
upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for  
the year 1878.**

*To His Excellency Sir JOHN H. GLOVER, G.C.M.G.,  
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., St. John's.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,  
St. John's, January 27th, 1879. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

In my report upon the proceedings of the Geological Survey, for the year 1877, I had the honor to inform your Excellency that the duties of the department had been diverted from the usual course of investigation, and were almost exclusively directed towards making a coast survey of Notre Dame Bay. During the year 1877 the survey included all the details of the northern shore of the great bay from Beaver Cove Head to the entrance of the southwest arm of Green Bay; also of the western, middle, and southern arms of Notre Dame Bay, terminating at Little Bay Head, the northern point of Little Bay. In the fall of the same year Mr. Howley surveyed the entire coast of Sunday Cove Island.

The year just passed (1878) has also been chiefly devoted to a continuance of the same service, by desire of the Government, and the survey has now been extended with all the details of the coast, and a large proportion of the numerous islands as far as Badger Bay.

During the early part of the season (1878) the middle and southwest arms of Green Bay, which hitherto had been omitted, or only partially sketched in, were surveyed with every detail; and while in that locality our time was largely occupied in laying off mineral and agricultural lands, by special request of the Government, some description of which will be found further on.

The term Green Bay is frequently, indeed always locally, applied to the whole of the great bay of Notre Dame; but



more properly, and to avoid confusion in geographical description, is, or ought to be, limited to the great inlet which leaves the great body of the bay, between Rogues Harbor and Green Bay Island, and penetrates for many miles into the mainland. This great inlet may be described as consisting of Green Bay proper, the northwest, middle, and southwest arms; the latter of which is but an extension of the former of minor width, while the two former cut into the land at right angles or obliquely to the northern shore. All these arms have been surveyed, and are now laid down upon the general M.S. map; but it was to the southwest arm that our attention was more particularly called, in consequence of the mineral indications presented there, which have since begun to be developed, with every prospect of forming a nucleus for a great mining industry.

#### DESCRIPTION OF SOUTHWEST ARM.

A line drawn from the eastern head of Rogues Harbor to the channel of Green Bay Island will nearly represent a true meridian. From about mid-channel on this line, which is about three and a half miles long, a bearing from the meridian of S.  $62^{\circ}$  W., seven and a quarter miles, will reach the western head of Middle Arm. The western point of Northwest Arm is a little under three miles northeast from this point, whence the inlet falls back into the land northerly for about two miles, where a fine stream falls in from the north. Safe and land-locked harbors can be made on either side of the Northwest Arm; and Jackson's Cove, immediately opposite on the south shore, is a good anchorage, especially for small vessels. Eastward from the Northwest Arm, and between it and Rogues Harbor, is Stocking Harbor, which affords excellent shelter, but is chiefly adapted for the smaller class of vessels.

The Middle Arm is a wedge-shaped inlet, lying nearly due east and west, about three miles long, which being open to easterly gales is not favorably situated for harbors; but a good anchorage in ordinary weather can be found on the north side near the head. At the extreme head a wide but very shallow lagoon is enclosed within low sandy points, the bar between which is nearly dry at low water. A fine stream falls into this lagoon at its extreme western end.

Between the meridional line from Rogues Harbor to Green Bay Island channel, and another meridional line from the wes-

tern head of Middle Arm to Birchy Head, about a mile and a half westward from Jackson's Cove, contains Green Bay proper. The latter line, which also forms the entrance to the Southwest Arm, is under a mile in length, whence the inlet stretches in a very straight course for about seven miles southwesterly, with a breadth varying from a mile to a mile and a half, where it bends to the southward round Mansfield Point. The Rattling Brook falls in at the northwest angle of the Arm, and is distant from Mansfield Point about a mile and a half. The bearing from Mansfield Point to King's Point, near the extreme head of the Arm, is S.  $32^{\circ}$  W., a little over two and a half miles; but the main body of the arm lies nearly due north and south. Immediately south of the Rattling Brook the coast line bends round and forms an open cove, at the southern angle of which another fine stream falls in from the westward. The coast then, on the west side of the arm, runs with a few gentle sweeps nearly due south to King's Point. The eastern coast of the Arm from Mansfield Point curves gently inwards to Conglomerate Point, where the width from shore to shore is little over three quarters of a mile, and thence sweeping easterly about half a mile, meets the outlet of the so-called South Brook, where the width to King's Point is one mile and twenty-three chains. From the mouth of South Brook the coast runs southwesterly in nearly a straight line for about a mile and twenty-eight chains, beyond which it bears off westerly for nearly half a mile; then northerly for about the same distance, and thence with a few bends easterly to King's Point, forming a fine cove.

In common with most of the great fiords, the country is densely wooded on both sides of the Southwest Arm, and affords a pleasing contrast in its landscape scenery to the bleak and desolate shores of the Great Bay. The northern shore rises in bold rocky precipices, sometimes of great height, over which the sides of the hills are clothed with a dense green foliage nearly to the extreme summits, which are bare, or only scantily covered by gray moss. On the south side the shore usually presents a cliff, less high and more broken than on the north side, while the land beyond swells into a series of rounded hills and ridges, densely covered with forest, except where here and there a landslip, at some of the steeper parts, has laid the rock bare. Further up the Arm above Mansfield Point,

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the scenery changes from the hitherto abrupt and mountainous character to that of a gently undulating plain, densely covered by a stout growth of mixed timber on both sides; and finally, after rounding King's Point, a land-locked cove is entered, surrounded by an extensive area of level land supporting a splendid growth of the ordinary forest trees.

To any one in search of the picturesque, this great inlet has many rare attractions, in the ever varying outline and diversified scenery it presents on all sides. Bounded on the north side by a succession of lofty and nearly vertical cliffs of variegated rock, standing out in bold contrast from the bright green of the woods above; through which and above all the hoary peaks and extreme summits of the hills are occasionally seen to peer;—on the south side the gently swelling hills and valleys richly carpeted by a luxurious growth of mixed forest timber; and finally, at the upper arm, the extensive soft green plain, suggestive of cornfields and farm lands, with the sharply-cut outline of the distant mountains which form the background, all combine to give a succession of landscapes an artist might revel in, and scenes to charm the tourist or traveller.

The cove inside of King's Point (which for convenience we shall call King's Cove), although limited in extent, is nearly perfect as a harbor in every respect. The northern half, which includes an area of about four acres and a half, is perfectly sheltered from all winds, and the soundings and holding ground are all that could be desired. In the little vessel that I was on board of there, we dropped our anchor in six fathoms, within twenty fathoms of the beach, which is of sand. The southern half, although exposed to the northerly strip of the upper arm, is nevertheless a secure anchorage, as the heavy seas that roll into the outer arm with easterly gales are effectually broken at Mansfield Point.

Copper mining being now newly established as a settled industry in the Southwest Arm, the importance and value of King's Cove cannot be overrated, and that, not only as the best and securest of harbors for vessels bound to or from the mines, but as the very best terminus for a road or railroad, which will connect the eastern and western shores of the island. Although anchorage can be obtained at Yellowfox Cove, and at several

parts near the south shore of the lower arm, in moderate weather, these in no case are worthy of being recognized as harbors, being all more or less insecure in stormy weather, particularly with easterly winds. The depth of the water in the middle of the arm below Mansfield Point is enormous, and soundings have been had at many parts within a hundred yards of the south shore of upwards of ninety fathoms. Above Mansfield Point the water gradually shallows, the lead carrying from twelve to ten, and finally to six fathoms, approaching and entering King's Cove. During the season, Mr. Charles Harvey, guided by instructions from me as to the route to be followed, surveyed a line for a road from Kings Cove to Bay of Islands, which passes over a level, and, in many cases, a fertile country, nearly the whole distance, crossing the central carboniferous trough about its widest part, the whole measured distance being about one hundred miles.

In my report for the year 1865 I attempted to draw attention to the facilities that exist for communication between the eastern and western shores, by the natural depressions which intersect the island *between Hall's Bay* and the Bay of Islands; and at the same time pointed out the *probable existence of workable coal in the region surrounding the northern end of the Grand Pond*. I have also repeatedly represented, that, in consequence of the surface of the ground being thickly covered by drift and dense vegetation, outcrops of the rock were rarely to be seen, or where seen at all, only to a very limited extent, it would therefore be advisable to have the area known to be spread over by rocks of carboniferous age, tested for coal with the boring rod. This experimental operation is now imperatively called for, as much of the future progress of the country will depend upon the result. That the rocks which occupy the region in question are, as represented in my geological map, of carboniferous age, there is no doubt whatever; and that there is *Coal* associated with these rocks is also perfectly well known; but as the mineral, so far as my experience goes, only shows itself in very thin irregular seams, varying from three to seventeen inches in thickness, or in broken fragments among the *debris* along the shores, its importance as an economic product cannot be proved without actual experiment.

No one who has seen the country through which Mr. Harvey's survey passes, can hesitate to pronounce much of it as

admirably adapted for settlement, while the forest around is still capable of yielding abundance of good timber, notwithstanding the reckless destruction to which a large portion of it has been exposed; and in addition to these advantages, should coal seams of workable thickness be met with in the central carboniferous trough, with copper and lead mines in operation on each side of the island, *the construction of a railroad* to connect all the varied industries that will be called into existence, becomes a paramount necessity.

In consideration of these views, I feel constrained to urge upon the Executive Government the necessity of extreme caution as to the disposal of these lands, either as grants or licenses, as the acquisition of such property by persons interested only in making profitable speculation will assuredly retard the general development so much to be desired. In accordance with instructions I received at St. John's, I laid off three settlement lots, intended to contain an area of one hundred acres each, but which, in consequence of broken frontage, only contain two hundred and seventy-two acres altogether. These were laid off from a base line across King's Cove, bearing from King's Point S. 45° W. (true), forty-eight chains. This base was divided into three equal parts of sixteen chains, whence divisional lines were drawn at right angles for the required distance inland. Excluding the portions which lie in the waters of the cove, undrained by the irregularity of frontage, the lots, which are marked and picketed on the ground, contain respectively eighty-nine, eighty-three, and one hundred acres, nearly all of which is level, heavily timbered, excellent agricultural land, with beautiful streams of water intersecting, and numerous apparently perennial springs. As there is an extensive back country capable of being reclaimed, between King's Cove and Indian Brook, and much of the land on both sides of the arm above Rattling Brook and Mansfield Point might be profitably brought into cultivation, I should recommend that these latter tracts be laid off for settlement purposes, while the whole of the two hundred and seventy-two acres laid off by me should be reserved as a *town plot* and sub-divided into building lots, of not more than one square acre each.

Under such circumstances, and with the prospect of a large mining population to supply with produce, the settlement of

this country, especially along the line of road, may be considered as assured, and from what has been stated it will be obvious that King's Cove is probably destined to become an important terminus, particularly should a railroad be resolved upon, for which it is in all respects admirably situated. Should seams of coal be discovered by the boring rod in the Grand Pond region, of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked, I conceive that a railroad will be found the best, and in the long run the most economical means of bringing the various industries into connected operation; and even should the central coal basin prove unproductive, there is still the field of St. George's Bay to be tested, where I have reason to believe a few seams exist well worthy of a trial; whence the mineral could easily be transported to the terminus at the Bay of Islands by steamers, while at the same time the agricultural and horticultural produce of that fertile region would be conveyed by the same means.

In the meantime the large and rapidly increasing mining population, which in Notre Dame Bay at the present time amounts to about five thousand, and probably about the year 1884 will be twenty thousand, are entirely supplied with all the necessaries of life, as well as a large amount of lumber for building, from abroad, all of which might be produced in the country close by, and particularly along the line of road across the island, so that it must clearly be of the first importance to the enterprising capitalists so largely interested in mining adventure, to forward the readiest and best means of communication without delay; and it is to them rather than any other body that we must look to carry out a scheme which eventually must result in enormous benefit to the colony at large. I believe that data could be obtained to show that the cost of freight alone to the mining proprietors, under the present system, would in a few years be nearly sufficient to cover the expense of building a railway on the line already indicated, without taking into consideration the inconvenience and risk that would be avoided by its means when once established and in working order.

#### MINERAL LANDS.

In order to lay down the boundary lines of certain mineral grants, I re-surveyed the reach of Southwest Arm between

Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, marking and picketing the dividing lines of each lot, from the coast, as nearly as possible to accord with the descriptions furnished by the Surveyor General's Office. Of these lots there are three, of which two are adjacent, the divisional line running from the Naked Man rock due south magnetic, or S. 33° 30' E. from the true meridian, one mile. The eastern boundary of the third location comes to the shore a little way inside or west of Birchy Head, and was marked by posts and pickets so as to embrace an equal area with the others of one square mile of surface. A plan, with descriptions of those locations, was furnished to the Executive in September last.

While I was thus engaged, Mr. Howley proceeded with the coast survey south of Little Bay Head. An account of his labors will be found appended, by which it will be seen that during the last two seasons the geological survey has furnished data for a reliable map of the whole coast of Notre Dame Bay from Shoe Cove, near Cape St. John, to Badger Bay on its southern side, including many of the islands; which work has since been protracted on a scale of two inches and a half to one mile. With such a map, I can see no reason why the system I recommended eleven years ago for sub-dividing the land for licenses and grants should not now be adopted, the want of which has already occasioned so much confusion and litigation. It is true that the evil has extended so far that discrepancies and irregularities exist which can never hereafter be remedied, but it is still possible to block off unoccupied or unclaimed lands in such a fashion as to prevent confusion hereafter. For instance: suppose the region between Notre Dame Bay and the Exploits River to be all unoccupied ground, let the whole area be blocked off upon the map in single square miles, the lots ranging from north to south to be marked by letters A. B. C., etc., while from east to west they will be numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. An applicant for a license of search upon such a plan would then indicate the ground he desired to examine, by applying for lot A 1, A 2, A 3, and so on, instead of producing a scrap of paper with some unintelligible strokes scrawled over it, which professed to be, and have hitherto been received, as descriptions of localities. The lessee would then have the privilege, as before, of selecting one out of the three square miles as a grant, while the Government on one hand, and the lessee on

the other, would have no difficulty in determining the exact position of the respective lots on the natural surface.

For the present, I consider it advisable to abstain from going into details of structure, distribution, mineral and lithological characters, as regards the metamorphic rocks of the region until more thoroughly investigated. The subject is one of much interest, but is surrounded by many difficulties, some of which are so formidable that it would be hazardous to express very confident opinions before all the circumstances of the case are fully studied out. The *general* structure and distribution of the formations as given in former reports, and illustrated on my small-scale geological map, I have hitherto found no occasion to materially alter, although as every year produces some new facts relating to one or other of these formations, a certain modification of former views may eventually be required.

As there will probably be a great demand for information regarding the mining regions hereafter, I beg to suggest that the map of Notre Dame Bay, as laid down by the geological survey on a scale of one inch to one mile, should be lithographed and published without delay.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER MURRAY.



## Report of Trigonometrical Survey of Notre Dame Bay in 1877-1878.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, }  
St. John's, Feb. 28th, 1879. }

SIR,—

Early last spring, and previous to setting out on our usual field labours, the Government requested that I should proceed to Conception Bay to examine the north shore thereof, the reported existence of copper at some parts of which having given rise to the supposition that deposits of this and other mineral economic substances might be found in available quantities. On my return from this expedition I furnished you with the following report for the information of the Government:—

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, }  
St. John's, May 20th, 1878. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the desire of the Government, I proceeded across Conception Bay on the 4th instant, to make an examination of that part of its north shore included in the district of Bay-de-Verde. After a short detention at Carbonear, I started on Monday the 6th for Northern Bay, which was reached early the same morning. This being the most central settlement on the shore, and conveniently situated for investigating the facts regarding the rumoured existence of copper ore, was selected as my place of residence for the time being.

From Northern Bay the examination of the country up and down the shore, as well as inland, was conducted as far as was deemed necessary. Bay-de-Verde proper was not visited, my investigation in that direction terminating at Caplin Cove, situated within nine miles of the former locality. The aspect of the country generally towards the extremity of the peninsula did not warrant my proceeding further, more especially as you had long previously made a special examination of that portion of the coast. The general character of the rocks met with throughout the region bears so striking a lithological resemblance to those in the neighborhood of St. John's, that there can be little hesitation in classing them as Huronian. At Car-

bonear, and eastward along the road, slates of a bluish-gray colour, fine and even in texture, and cleaving into irregular oblong fragments, are met with. These slates at first occupy a considerable strip of country, spreading out in a series of synclinal and anticlinal folds, lower measures being occasionally brought to the surface on the axis of the latter. The outer points of the coast eastward are occupied chiefly by these slates as far as Flambro Head. At Western and Northern Bays in particular there is a considerable thickness displayed. They would appear to be the equivalents of division *d* of your Huronian section (*see report for 1868.*) Resting upon these slates in regular sequence, and forming a series of elevated ridges inland, are seen the greenish gray Signal Hill sandstones, division *e*, of section, which come out to the shore in great force at the Head of Northern Bay, where they form perpendicular cliffs on either side of the harbor. Thence they strike along shore and seem to run out between Flambro Head and Caplin Cove. At the latter place the red sandstones, division *f*, come in, occupying the coast towards Bay-de-Verde and beyond, forming also the island of Baccalieu in their eastern extension. From Flambro Head they strike inland, sweeping across the peninsula, and exhibit themselves along the southern shore of Trinity Bay for a considerable distance. They crop out along the roadside in several places, and are seen to form a high bluff raised considerably above the general level, at about a mile back from the head of Northern Bay. From hence they trend northwesterly across the country, receding rapidly from the shore. I have been informed that the red conglomerates, division *g*, of section, are met with about halfway across the peninsula, probably in the axis of one of the many synclinal depressions. The general dip of the strata all along the coast varies from N. 65° W., to N. 5° W. magnetic, the average angle of inclination being about 32°. This inclination invariably increases inland and ranges from  $\sphericalangle$  20° to  $\sphericalangle$  50°.

It will be seen, by reference to your Huronian section in the report for 1868, that with the exception of the lower divisions (*a b* and *c*), all or nearly all the formation, as there described, is represented here. No strata newer than Huronian were anywhere met with, and should such have at anytime existed, they have long since been denuded. Were any portion left by an older denudation, the abrading action of ice, in

more modern times, which is everywhere apparent, would readily account for their total disappearance. The ice action is well displayed along the entire coast, not only in the rounded and grooved outline of the hill ranges, but also in several of the more extensive valleys, many of which contain glacial moraines. The till and boulder clays form deep deposits in all those lower levels, and *roche moutonne* is exhibited in the valley extending inland from Salmon Cove. The surface of the rocks wherever exposed are smoothly worn and grooved, the general direction of the grooves corresponding with that of the valleys bearing about east and west magnetic.

The occurrence of copper pyrites at Northern Bay having recently drawn much attention to the place, a great part of my time was spent in the examination of that locality. The ore was found to be confined principally to the slates of division *d*, and did not seem to penetrate to any extent into the sandstones of division *e*, which come immediately in front of the slates, and form the cliff at the head of the harbor. Numerous small fissures or irregular cracks are seen to intersect the face of the cliffs, probably chiefly due to shrinkage, or some slight displacement; but the comparatively undisturbed condition of the strata does not point to any great removal from its normal position. At one place four of these cracks were observed to contain thin strings of copper pyrites, most of which had become decomposed, and occasioned coatings of the green and blue carbonates of copper along the edges of the cracks. Much of the cliff has fallen from time to time, and usually having given way along the lines of these fissures, large surfaces are now exposed so stained. This circumstance has led inexperienced persons to imagine that such indicate valuable deposits of the mineral. A little further out on the north side of the harbor similar indications were observed, and at one place a thin wedge-shaped layer of soft killas slate was seen to contain little nests and bunches of ore, while a quartz vein intersecting the same also contained little nests and strings of copper pyrites. On the south side of the harbor one small gash vein occurs in which a small quantity of copper and iron pyrites were also observed. Excepting in the above mentioned instances, I have nowhere seen, nor heard of, any metallic indications worthy of notice along the whole coast, further than the occasional presence of oxide of manganese. This latter

mineral is frequently indicated by the roadside, and on some of the more slaty portions of the cliffs, by films or coatings of the black oxide formed on the exterior surfaces of the slates, and many of the superficial boulders scattered over the country. In the vicinity of Carbonear small quantities of wad or bog manganese were observed in some of the drier peaty portions of the surface soil.

Among the slates of division *d*, more especially in the immediate vicinity of Carbonear, tolerably good slates are sometimes found, which answer the purpose of covering drains, sewers, &c., and are admirably adapted for the construction of stone walls and bridge abutments. The finer grained portions of these slates (which are all more or less arenaceous and have a tendency to cleave into oblong fragments), when not too hard, make very good whetstones. Specimens of the latter may be had in abundance on the beach at Carbonear amongst the loose shingle.

The green and red sandstones of divisions *e* and *f*, which spread over so large an area of the country, will be found here as elsewhere to furnish an unlimited supply of building material, such as that now so much used in St. John's for house foundations, &c.; but unless a local demand should spring up, I fear it can never become of much importance as an element of wealth.

Agriculture worthy of the name can be said to have no real existence. The soil, which is for the most part thin and poor, is encumbered with such an enormous accumulation of boulders, that the labour of rendering it at all fit for cultivation is almost incredible. Nevertheless the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants, which is worthy of the highest commendation, has succeeded in accomplishing this, and in each settlement there is a sufficient amount cleared to furnish a supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the wants of the people, and in some places sufficient hay is raised for the maintenance of a few head of cattle. It is however to be regretted that so much toil and genuine hard labor could not be directed to localities where the land might be expected to yield a more remunerative return.

Sheep raising might be made a source of profit and independence to many of the inhabitants, but it would be of course

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necessary in the first place to exterminate the useless half-starved wolfish curs which abound throughout the district, and then to introduce a much improved breed of sheep.

Timber of all kinds is now becoming very scarce, the greater portion of what had formerly existed having been destroyed by fires. In many localities the inhabitants are obliged to go long distances to procure a supply of firewood, and still further for timber suitable for house and boat building. This latter will in a few years be exhausted; even now those who have craft large enough find it more convenient to go to Random Sound in Trinity Bay for such timber.

The want of good harbors on this shore is severely felt. Nowhere is there a creek or cove in which a craft of fifty tons burthen can moor in safety, and it is only when the winds are off shore that any attempt at landing can be made in most places. In Northern Bay, which is one of the deepest indentations, every fishing stage was swept away during the past winter. Instances not unfrequently occur in the fall of the year, when boats returning from St. John's with supplies, are compelled from stress of weather to run for Carbonear or Harbor Grace, where weeks sometimes elapse before they can again approach the shore to land their cargoes.

In conclusion, I would add, that as the cultivation of the land, such as it is, appears to be the only auxiliary to the fisheries, its encouragement is very desirable in order to enable the inhabitants to maintain themselves in some degree of comfort and independence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

To ALEX. MURRAY, ESQ., C.M.G., F.G.S.,  
*Director of Geological Survey.*

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## INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL REPORT.

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In the month of June last I left St. John's in company with yourself and party for Notre Dame Bay, to continue the trigonometrical survey of the coast line commenced last year. But before entering upon the principal portion of the work, it was necessary to re-visit Green Bay, in order to complete the surveys of the Middle Arm, and the upper portion of the southwest arm of that Bay, which unavoidably were left unaccomplished last year. This work concluded, we next proceeded to Little Bay to resume the survey at the headland of that name. After establishing a true meridian line at Wild Bight, Little Bay, and fixing the position of Little Bay Head by a series of triangles, the survey was thence continued along the coast without intermission to the eastern Head of Badger Bay. This extensive portion of the Bay, which, besides many minor arms and creeks, includes the following important inlets, viz.:— Little Bay, Hall's Bay, Rabbit's Arm, Sop's Arm and Badger Bay; all of which were instrumentally surveyed in detail, by continuous measured lines from point to point of the shore, and a regular connected system of triangulation. Sunday Cove Island partly surveyed last year, Pilley's Island, and a great portion of Triton Island were also included. The latter part of the work, especially in the neighborhood of these great islands, was of a very intricate character, owing to the many narrow crooked channels studded with islands on every side, which involved a considerably increased amount of instrumental work. I took occasion while in this neighborhood of sounding the depths of water in several of these channels, with a view to ascertaining whether navigation was practicable for large craft between the islands and the mainland. To the southward of Pilley's Island it proved to be perfectly feasible though rather intricate; but in Sunday Cove Tickle there is a shallow bar extending across at its narrowest part, which would not admit of craft drawing over six feet of water passing through at any time.

The discrepancies of the old coast chart, so frequently alluded to, were at some parts more palpable than any hitherto met with. The defects in the general outline of the coast, and

in the positions of the principal headlands, were less obvious than in the details of the arms and bays. These latter were invariably exaggerated both in length and breadth, while some important localities were placed several miles out of their true positions. In other cases deep indentations were merely represented by a slight curve in the shore, while several islands and rocks were entirely omitted. Grave errors were also detected in the soundings, which have heretofore deterred vessels from approaching the narrow tickles south of Pilley's Island. Depths of sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two fathoms were found where the chart represents but two, and from five to eleven fathoms in places barred off as inaccessible. In one case a dangerous rock is placed upon the chart, where careful soundings, which were borne out by the testimony of the settlers in the vicinity, failed in finding any such obstruction.

The inutility of such a map, either for the purposes of navigation, for the representation of geological structure, or as a base for laying off mineral and agricultural lands, must be quite obvious. Its adoption hitherto for the latter purpose has led to much confusion and been the cause of great annoyance and inconvenience to the Government, by giving rise to disputes in reference to boundaries of mineral locations. Already the map of last season's work has been found serviceable in several instances to rectify some of these errors. Should our mining development continue to increase at its present rate, the value and importance of a correct map cannot, I think, fail to be generally recognized.

The principal purpose for which this survey of Notre Dame Bay was undertaken, having for its object the correct delineation of the coast line, whereon the numerous mining licenses and grants could be properly laid down, it became absolutely necessary to devote all my time and attention to the topographical portion of the work. It was consequently out of my power, especially in such a complicated region, to bestow on the details of geological structure, that degree of careful study which the subject at all times demands. Many valuable facts were, however, observed and noted, which may be the means of throwing some light upon the problem not yet satisfactorily determined regarding the exact horizon of the cupriferous formation.

The discovery of fossils (*graptolites*) during the season, in strata of black shale, so intimately connected with the series, is a matter of considerable interest, and may lead upon further investigation to very important structural determination of facts. As regards the metalliferous deposits, the opening of several new mines will afford opportunities of more minute investigation into their various characteristics. Although having much in common, there are nevertheless in many instances certain peculiarities not only in the manner of deposition, but also in the character of the ores, which must not be overlooked. To those who are interested in mineral development, a thorough knowledge of these facts may prove of essential service as a guide to future exploration and successful mining, while to a great extent the expenditure of much capital upon unprofitable locations may be avoided.

Before venturing to speculate upon what may or may not be the precise geological structure of the rocks of the region in question, or giving an account of their mineral character as displayed at various parts of their distribution, much more minute and extended investigation will be required, and carefully measured sections must be drawn to illustrate the relative details and manifold disturbances by which they have been effected.

I shall therefore confine myself for the present to a general description of the geographical features so far as the work has progressed, adding any information of an interesting character as I proceed, especially in relation to the various mining localities.

### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The north shore of Notre Dame Bay extends in a pretty straight line and on a general bearing from the true meridian about S. 54° W., taking the South Bill of Cape St. John as the starting point. The course indicated above, after crossing over the projecting points of land in the first half of the distance, runs out into the water at Bett's Cove Head, and again strikes



the land at the southern point of the Middle Arm of Green Bay, where it terminates in a total distance of thirty miles and a half. Proceeding westward from Cape St. John, Shoe Cove, a wide open bight, is the first indentation met with. It has no harbor, affords but little shelter to craft of any size, and is only resorted to in the summer months by the fishing boats from various parts of the bay, whose crews are engaged in prosecuting their calling on the banks and shoals lying off the Cape. There is little or no soil about Shoe Cove, the character of the surrounding country being elevated and barren in the extreme; consequently the few permanent residents live almost exclusively by fishing during summer, and seal hunting in the winter months. Lofty mural cliffs bound the coast between Shoe Cove and Cape St. John, presenting a bold front to the ocean, which at times beats against them with such terrific violence that there is no venturing within miles of the land. Beaver Cove, a small insignificant fishing station, is situated two miles and a half west of Shoe Cove. A little over a mile further west, or just eight miles in a direct line from the South Bill, Tilt Cove is reached, the locality of the well-known Union mine. It is a narrow nook walled in by high vertical cliffs, which, on its eastern side, rise abruptly to a height of nearly five hundred feet. A pretty sheet of fresh water, Windsor Lake, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, lies just behind the narrow beach at the head of the cove, which less than three chains in width separates it from the salt water. The mine bluff, a low-rounded, bare-topped hill, whose exceedingly ferruginous brown-coloured surface at once betokens the presence of mineral matter, is situated on the western side near the foot of the lake. Honeycombed by numerous drifts and stopes, and open cuttings on the top in the process of mining the ores, the bluff has undergone considerable alteration since the opening up of the mine. Directly in rear of this bluff, and attaining a height of five hundred and sixteen feet above H.W.M., is Murray's Lookout, one of the most prominent summits in the immediate neighborhood of Tilt Cove. Bennett's Lookout rises on the opposite or eastern side of the pond, to a height of four hundred and ninety-six feet, while the ridge known as McKay's Hill, at the head of the lake, is scarcely under five hundred feet. There is a narrow fringe of level land close to the margin of the lake, around which a good road

has been constructed. The neat looking cottages of the miners situated along the upper side of the road, with the manager's house and gardens, add much to the natural picturesqueness of the place.

For a full description of the mine and the various operations connected with its earlier development, a reference to your report for 1867 will be found sufficient.

The country surrounding Tilt Cove is rugged and broken in outline, affording varied and often picturesque scenery. Long Pond, situated about half a mile west from the mine, together with its immediate surroundings, presents in the latter respect a most delightful picture. The hill ranges are for the most part bare of vegetation, while a scanty growth of timber is met with only in the ravines, forming the lower levels.

Wild Bight, a little over two miles west of Tilt Cove, is, as the name implies, merely an open Bay; which facing eastward, and exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, affords no shelter to vessels or craft of any kind. At the extremity of the point of land extending eastward on the south side of the Bight, Round Harbor is situated, a small but very snug nook, having a narrow entrance to the oval-shaped basin inside, which renders it a secure resort for all ordinary sized coasting vessels.

Snook's Arm is the next indentation, extending inland from Round Harbor about two and a half miles in a northwesterly direction. It is one of the deepest inlets on the north shore of the bay; but owing to the straightness of its shore line, does not offer a very safe retreat in bad weather. At its extreme head, close to the eastern side, shelter can be obtained under most circumstances, but the water is very deep close inshore, and there is little room for a vessel to swing. Vertical cliffs present themselves on either side of the Arm, those on the western side being very abrupt, attaining at Snook's Head a height of nearly six hundred feet. This conspicuous promontory, standing out from the general trend of the coast, is distinctly visible from most parts of the bay. Snook's Arm and Red Cliff ponds, very picturesque sheets of water, are distant, the former about one, and the latter a little over two miles northwesterly from the head of the Arm. The country in their vicinity partakes pretty much of the same

character as that in the neighborhood of Tilt Cove, being perhaps somewhat more wooded. Red Cliff Hills, whose bare rocky summits rise immediately north of the lake of the same name, form the central ridge and watershed of this part of the peninsula.

Between Snook's Head and Bett's Cove, a distance of four and a half miles in a direct line, no place of any importance occurs; the coast is very rugged and precipitous. Wild Bight, the second of the name, another exposed bay, lays on the western side of Snook's Head. Indian Burying Ground, having a settlement consisting of three or four families, is situated about midway between Snook's Head and Bett's Cove; Bobies Cove, and Button-hole Cove are merely insignificant creeks.

Bett's Cove, the celebrated locality of the Bett's Cove mine, demands special notice. The cove itself is about thirty chains wide at its entrance, but narrows quickly towards its extreme head, which only attains a breadth of three chains. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and has a slight curve towards the west. Perpendicular, sometimes overhanging, cliffs rise from the water's edge on either side; those on the eastern side being particularly grand and imposing. The *debris* derived from the disintegration of their summits frequently forms a sloping talus towards their base, hiding the lower portions from view. This is constantly being added to by fresh material falling from above, which renders them dangerous to approach. A few chains back from the head of the cove, another towering mass of rock stretches obliquely across, and trending westward, leaves a narrow ravine in which the busy little town is situated. A small stream rising from some ponds in the rear meanders through this ravine, which supplies the town with fresh water. Another little brook or rather torrent pours down a ravine on the eastern side of the cove, which, being provided with a wooden chute, affords great facilities to the shipping collected here during the summer for obtaining an abundance of pure, wholesome fresh water.

Two substantial wharves are ranged along either side of the cove where several large vessels can lay at a time, ample means for securely mooring them being provided; such as piers, chains, and stout iron ringbolts fastened into the solid rock.

These and other necessary appliances render the naturally exposed and otherwise poor harbour quite secure in all ordinary weather. A large iron buoy, anchored in the centre, adds greatly to the facilities for securing and warping in the shipping. The principal buildings, including a large shop and store, in which is the business and post office, the neat cottage of the manager, and a number of other houses and stores, constitute the first row around the head of the cove. Immediately behind these are situated the barracks, the residence of the unmarried officials, a long low building, in which is also located the surgery and dispensary. Various other buildings, including miners' houses, boarding houses, and a number of outhouses, occupy the back ground. The large new smelting works, with its six cupello blast furnaces, was erected last year close to the water's edge on the western side, at the outer extremity of the principal wharf. On the same side, higher up on the hill, and enclosed in large wooden buildings, are the two old reverberatory smelting works. Attached to one of these is a laboratory, fitted up for the assaying of all ordinary minerals. The tramway leading from the mine passes close by these latter buildings, where for the last three hundred yards it is inclined at an angle of twenty degrees.

There is also a hoisting apparatus here attached to the smelting works, consisting of a stout iron wire rope, securely fastened to a bolt in the wharf and again at the top of the cliff. A large iron-bound oak tub is made to travel along this wire rope, by means of a pulley or sheeve, being hoisted from above by a small steam engine. Coal, brick, and other materials for the use of the furnaces are thus easily and rapidly conveyed from the wharf below.

The mine is situated just three quarters of a mile west from the cove in a direct line. There is a good road leading to it, which, after winding up the ravine for a quarter of a mile, is turned suddenly back at a very sharp angle by a projecting spur from the hills, and after various bends and curves reaches the works in a distance of some eighty-six chains. A handsome wooden church and commodious hospital stand close to the roadside near the first turn. Other buildings are met with further along, and on approaching the mine itself there is quite a large collection. Lofty peaks rise above the general

level on the north side of the road, and the whole surrounding country is bare of vegetation, and rugged in the extreme; but in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine the hills are less elevated and more rounded in outline, the average height above H. W. M. being between four hundred and five hundred feet. The main shaft, over which an engine house is erected, with powerful machinery for hoisting the ore, is sunk at the base of an escarpment known locally as Bett's Head. Close to the mouth of the shaft there is a large copper floor, roofed over, upon which the ore received from the mine is spread out and sorted, the larger masses being broken up to a convenient size for handling, and freed to a great extent from useless rock and mundic (iron pyrites). These latter, together with all the loose *debris*, are carried out to an artificial island in a little pond close by, where they are well washed by hose and again carefully picked over. The better quality, under the name of fines, is afterwards shipped with the ordinary ore, while the poorer material finds its way to the smelting works to be converted into regulus. A second large steam engine, erected during my visit in 1877, was employed at that time in driving two powerful steam drills, which were used in sinking a shaft on the eastern side of Bett's Head Bluff. It was intended, after sinking some four hundred feet, to excavate a tunnel from the underground workings to the loading wharf at the cove, through which a tramway having an easy down grade was to convey the ore; but I believe this undertaking has since been abandoned. At present the entire produce of the mine finds its way to the waterside by the tramway over the surface, being conveyed in strongly constructed wooden cars, furnished with four cast iron wheels, and capable of containing two tons each. This tramway, which leads directly from the copper floor, consists of two stout iron rails laid along on wooden sleepers, either resting upon the ground or raised on piles according to the character of the surface. For the first six or seven hundred yards there is a slight upward grade, and horses are required to draw the cars along; then follows an incline of about one hundred and fifty yards; another quarter of a mile of level, and finally the last incline of some three hundred and thirty yards to the wharf. At each of these inclines there is a double track of four rails, over which two cars ply at a time, one up and one down. A building called a

breakhouse is erected at the top, which has a large wooden drum inside, whose motion is regulated by certain cranks and levers. A strong iron wire rope wound around this drum has either end attached to the cars, and is eased and guided along the centre of each track by wooden rollers, over which it glides smoothly while the cars are in motion. The impetus derived by the angle of inclination, and the weight of the full car descending, is sufficient to draw up the other even when half loaded. The cars themselves are of a peculiar construction, being somewhat longer than their breadth, wide at top and tapering downwards. The lower part is quite narrow, while the bottom, which is hinged on one side and bolted on the other, admits of being let down at pleasure, so that the contents can be readily emptied with ease and despatch.

Having no official authority to demand access to the books or to the register of underground operations, I am unable to give details either as regards the expenses and profits of the mine, or the manner or amount of excavation performed, which would no doubt be of much general interest; and I beg to suggest for the sake of such information being disseminated, that printed forms, such as are used by the geological survey of Canada, should be sent periodically to each mining locality, to be filled up by the respective proprietors or agents.

The annual yield of ore to the end of last year has been stated as follows:—

	Tons.
In 1874-5, when shipping commenced..	8,000
In 1876, “ “ ..	18,000
In 1877, “ “ ..	44,000
In 1878, “ “ ..	25,000
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Making a grand total of .....	95,000
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Proceeding still westward from Bett's Cove, the coast line maintains its rugged and precipitous character throughout its whole extent. About a mile from the cove rises Bett's Head proper, that overlooking the mine being but the western extremity of the ridge, extending inland from the coast. A straight strip of shore immediately west of Bett's Head is known as the lowlands, not that it is in reality very low, ex-

cept as compared with the country on either side. Burton's Pond, where the property of the Notre Dame Mining Company is located, adjoining that of the Bett's Cove Company, lies just two miles west of Bett's Head. The pond is a long narrow freshwater lake hemmed in by lofty hills, and presenting rather a pretty scene. Its outlet is scarcely a hundred yards from the saltwater, and its surface level about three feet above H.W.M. There is no harbor here, but if the mine at any time prove sufficiently remunerative, I am of opinion that it would be quite feasible to make one of the pond, by means of a good wide canal cut through the narrow intervening strip of land at its outlet.

A considerable amount of work in the way of excavation has been done upon this location from time to time, but in such a desultory manner as hardly to entitle it to be regarded as mining. A large store and a few dwelling houses stand on the bank near the foot of the lake, and some fifty or sixty tons of copper ore are piled near the entrance to the principal drift, just above H.W.M. The work here has, however, been suspended for some years past, and I believe the property is now held under lease by the Bett's Cove Company.

Nipper's Harbor, well known by the little group of islands lying in front, and also as being the first naturally secure harbor inside Cape St. John, lies just a mile in a direct line west of Burton's Pond. There is an open cove between the two called Pitman's Bight, which is however a place of no consequence. Nipper's Harbor is not commodious, but there is a second or inner harbor entered by a narrow channel, perfectly landlocked, and much resorted to by small craft. There is a large but straggling settlement at Nipper's Harbor, comprising, besides various dwelling houses, some large stores and the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Hodge & Co., a branch of the firm at Twillingate. Besides being the terminus of the northern mail steamers' route, the harbour is much resorted to by the large copper vessels while waiting their turn to load at the mines of Bett's and Tilt Coves. I have seen as many as six such moored here at a time.

There are two or three wild uninhabited coves between Nipper's Harbor and Rogues Harbor, the latter being situated two and a half miles further west. Rogues Harbor (properly

Rouge Harbor) consists of two Arms, one of which, the western, is long and narrow. Small craft only can make use of this, but the Northwest Arm is well adapted for large vessels. There is a shallow reef nearly in the centre of the entrance to this harbor, which has however plenty of water on either side of it. A remarkable cone rises on the point of land separating the two arms to a height of five hundred and thirty-nine feet, called Hammer Head, from the peculiar shape of its summit. Three or four families reside in the Western Arm, who appear in rather poor circumstances, having no land worth speaking of to cultivate, and therefore being entirely dependent upon the precarious shore fishery.

The eastern boundary line of the Rogues Harbor mining grant cuts across this arm, including about fifteen chains of its western end. Two shafts have been sunk in the low ground near the head of the arm, from which several tons of fine yellow sulphide of copper were raised; while about a quarter of a mile back a drift has been made in the hill side, towards the southwest, bounding the narrow depression extending westward from the Arm on its south-side, but at present the work is suspended.

The outer shore line for over two miles further to the entrance to Stocking Harbour is pretty straight and regular, with low cliffs facing the sea. Stocking Harbour has a wide open entrance, with three or four small islands stretching across. The safest anchorage is in a cove on the eastern side. There is a long narrow inlet on the western side of the harbor, with a saltwater lagoon extending half a mile or more still further inland; but this Arm is almost completely barred off by sunken rocks lying in the centre of the narrow entrance. There are a few inhabitants residing here, but the place has a very uninviting appearance.

This harbour is fairly within Green Bay proper, the extreme eastern point of which, on the south-side, bears from the entrance to Stocking Harbour S. 48° E., true; distant two miles and a half. From this latter point, Green Bay, which includes three large Arms, viz: Northwest Arm, Middle Arm, and Southwest Arm, stretches first westerly nearly seven miles, then southwesterly eleven miles to its extreme head. The



two first named Arms are situated on the north side of the bay, about two miles apart, Northwest Arm being about an equal distance to the west of Stocking Harbour. It has a comparatively narrow entrance, but expanding inside into a wide picturesque basin forms an excellent harbor in all weathers. The soil being pretty good in some parts of the Arm, and an abundance of timber in the neighborhood, a number of persons have been attracted hither; most of whom have nice clearings and appear to be comfortably settled. Nicky's Nose, a remarkable headland, is situated on the south side nearly opposite to the entrance of this Arm.

Middle Arm, facing exactly eastward, is a very straight indentation, tapering gradually towards its head, from whence a narrow gut leads into a wide shallow lagoon; which is again separated from a fresh-water pond inside, by a very small space. The Arm is much exposed, affords little shelter, and is rendered bleak and uninviting in appearance by the bare-topped and rugged outline of the hills, which rise to considerable elevations, and the abruptness of the shores on either side of it.

Jackson's Cove, the only harbour on the south-side of the Bay, is nearly opposite Middle Arm. The land around the cove is low and the soil of good quality. There are several settlers who live principally by the produce of their small farms, and appear to succeed, and to be in comfortable circumstances. Jackson's Cove is probably destined to become a thriving place from its proximity to the new mines recently opened up in Southwest Arm. Between Jackson's Cove and the eastern point of Green Bay, there are five other exposed coves, three of which are inhabited, viz.:—Taylor's Cove, Jerry's Cove, and King's Cove. There is excellent soil in each of these, but they afford no shelter as harbours.

Southwest Arm, the most important and extensive of the three Arms of Green Bay, is simply the prolongation of that Bay after it begins to contract in width. Middle Arm Point on the north side, and Birchy Head on the south, may be said to form the entrance to this Arm. Starting from a point midway between these, the following courses and distances would lead up the centre of the Arm: S. 47° W., true, seven miles and twenty chains to Mansfield Point; thence S. 10° W., true,

two miles and thirty chains; thence S. 55° W., true, one mile to the head of the Arm. It averages only sixty chains in width between Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, but widens out beyond to a mile and a half, contracting again towards the extreme head. The shores of the Arm to Mansfield Point are tolerably straight, and no indentations of any importance occur on either side, those on the north being for the most part precipitous, and rising into bare-topped bleak hills of considerable elevation. On the south side, on the contrary, they are low and densely wooded, except at Naked Man, situated nearly midway between Birchy Head and Mansfield Point, where they rise pretty steeply to heights of three and four hundred feet, but are still wooded to their summits. Naked Man is a solitary outlying pillar of rock, standing upright at a distance of several yards from the cliff, and so situated at the northern bend of the shore as to render it a conspicuous object, visible for long distances up and down the Arm. This has lately become a place of note, from the fact that two very promising mining locations, both being actively worked at present, are situated on either side of a line running south magnetic from the Naked Man Rock. Operations were commenced on both during the past summer, and so far with apparent success. A new English company have taken up the easternmost location, and were engaged during our visit in driving a tunnel into the hill side from near the water's edge, so as to tap the mineral bearing band, which strikes down a ravine running obliquely to the trend of the shore. The object of this tunnel was twofold; first, to prove the band at a low level, and secondly, to save tramming over the steep and uneven surface. Three shafts had been previously sunk on the band from above by the owners of the property, Messrs. White and Browning, from which much good ore was extracted.

The western location is now in the hands of the Bett's Cove company, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward. Already several houses and stores have been erected, and a tramway having a very steep grade was in course of construction during my last visit in October, 1878.

Much of the ore found here is of a superior quality to that usually met with in other parts of the bay, yielding, as I was informed, twenty-six per cent. of pure copper. Recent accounts

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from this quarter, which may be relied upon, are of a most favourable character.

There are three other mining grants on the south-side of the bay;—one at Nicky's Nose Head, one between Birchy Head and Naked Man, and the third between Naked Man and Mansfield Point. On only one of these, that between Birchy Head and Naked Man, has any attempt at mining been made. A large store, several houses, &c., have been erected on this property, and a good road constructed from the waterside to the mine, about a quarter of a mile in length. Two or more shafts have been sunk in a vertical stratum of chloritic slate to depths of thirty or forty fathoms, from which several tons of ore were extracted; but the work has been suspended since the spring of 1877.

At the extreme head of Southwest Arm there is an excellent harbor, formed by a low projecting point on the north side, known as King's Point, where the water is deep close to the beach, which is admirably situated for the construction of wharves and piers. The soil on this point is of excellent quality, and the same character applies to that of the country surrounding the head of the Arm, and for several miles westward. A few settlers have recently established themselves at King's Point, who are commencing small clearings.

There can be little doubt that the mineral developments, abundant timber, and good agricultural lands of Green Bay, and more particularly those of the Southwest Arm, are destined to create it an important locality at no remote period.

A narrow and shallow strait separates Green Bay Island from the eastern point of the bay. This island has an area of about one thousand square chains, but being for the most part barren and exposed, is not inhabited.

The Three Arms, properly so-called,\* viz: Western Arm, Middle Arm, and Southern Arm, are three long inlets, situated between Green Bay Point and Little Bay Head. Western Arm is seven miles long, but very irregular in breadth, vary-

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\* Much confusion frequently arises by confounding these with the Three Arms of Green Bay, just described. Properly speaking, they are the Three Arms of Notre Dame Bay, or simply the "Three Arms."

ing from twenty to sixty chains. Harry's Harbor, on the north side, is the only inhabited place in the Arm, and is separated by a very narrow neck of land from Jerry's Cove in Green Bay. Bear Cove, near the head of the Arm, is a very picturesque place, and the soil around its shores is of good quality. A road leads hence across to Jackson's Cove, three quarters of a mile distant, along which route the land is low, and covered for the most part with excellent soil.

From the bottom of Walsh's Cove, on the south side of the Arm, a path a quarter of a mile in length crosses to the head of Middle Arm. This Arm is only about two and a half miles deep, and quite narrow. A large island lies partly in the entrance, having a navigable channel on either side, with a safe and commodious harbor at the upper part of the Arm above it. There are several inhabitants in this Arm who chiefly reside upon the island, and appear in good circumstances. Another large island, Innis island, and some smaller ones, lie just in front, which help very materially to break the force of the sea as it heaves in from the open bay outside. The mining grant owned by Mr. James Norris, of this place, occupies nearly the whole of the little peninsula on the north side of Middle Arm. A Mr. Brown, of Nova Scotia, having leased the property, was employed while we were there in sinking a shaft just above H.W.M., with the intention of drifting under water, after reaching a depth of about forty-five fathoms, to intercept a band containing copper which was observed at low tide; but I understand the place has since been abandoned.

The Southern Arm, which is pretty straight and narrow, and about six miles in length, is separated from Middle Arm by a long, tapering, spear-shaped point of land. It has for its southern boundary the north shore of the Little Bay Head peninsula, which is for the greater part extremely precipitous. There is an island in the centre of the Arm, and immediately opposite on the south side is the narrow entrance to Shoal Arm, a round lake-like basin, but owing to its shallow entrance not available as a harbor, except for craft of very small draught. Southern Arm is destitute of inhabitants; the barrenness of its soil not offering any inducement to settlers, while it has too long an indraft for the purpose of fishing establishments. Two good-sized brooks flow in at its extreme head, between

which, at about a mile and a half inland, a very conspicuous mountain, known as the Blow-me-down, raises its bare-peaked summit high above the surrounding country. There is a good deal of fair timber covering the surface of the country in and about these Arms, and westward towards the Southwest Arm of Green Bay.

The most conspicuous feature in all the upper part of the Bay is Little Bay Head, the eastern extremity of the peninsula above named. Its beetling cliffs, whose jagged ledges form a nestling place for the cormorant and various other sea-birds, rising vertically from the water's edge, are crowned on their summits by several elevated ridges, of which Hare Hill is the most prominent. The latter is visible for long distances, and was of essential service as an object for the triangulation from all the points on the north shore of the Bay.

Little Bay is a deep inlet, situated between Little Bay and Hall's Bay Heads. It has a wide open mouth measuring over four miles across, but about halfway up the bay it suddenly contracts to less than half a mile. Otter Island, nearly a mile and a half long, by half a mile wide, lies just in front of the narrows, its tapering wedge-like western end projecting so far inwards as to leave but a narrow space on either side between the island and the main. These are known as the Northern and Southern Otter Tickles. Inside the island the bay continues very contracted but irregular in width. Shell Bird and Woody Island occupy respectively large portions of two of the more expansive parts of the Arm, which again at its extreme head expands slightly, the total length of the bay being nearly nine miles.

Four miles inside of Little Bay Head, on the north side of the Bay, is the first indentation, called Wild Bight. It is merely an open cove facing the east, with a long projecting point on the south side, off which lie a couple of rocky islands. The inner part of the cove, owing to its long indraft, affords some shelter to small craft, and is a fairly good harbor in summer time. There is some nice land, and the half dozen families residing in the cove appear pretty well to do. Four miles further, on the same side of the bay, is another open cove, called Indian Bight, which has recently become known as the

locality of the "Little Bay Mine." The mine is situated on the point of land between the Bight and the Northern Otter Island Tickle. The extraordinary development displayed at this place in a short time is worthy of more than a passing notice. On the 27th day of July last I arrived at Indian Bight while prosecuting my survey of Little Bay, and camped on the unoccupied beach. The place had never been inhabited, and presented at the time as wild and forlorn an appearance as any in the Bay of Notre Dame. The mine had just been discovered, and I had the pleasure of accompanying the first exploring party who visited it. A tramp of a quarter of a mile through the woods and marshes brought us to a depression, in which a low swampy morass and a string of small tarns occupied the lower ground, with a bare ridge of rock on either side. Close by one of these tarns, on the south side of the depression, an exceedingly ferruginous mass of chloritic slate rock, frequently stained with the green carbonate of copper, was seen to butt up against the rock wall. An inspection of the place soon proved that the copper stains were indicative of something more than the mere presence of the ore, especially when several pieces of slate, well charged with bright yellow copper sulphide, were quarried out. The character of the ore-bearing stratum, and the manner in which the ore was distributed, together with its position in the formation, gave fair promise of its becoming eventually a valuable mineral property. Shortly after leaving, to proceed southward, a few miners arrived, and immediately commenced operations on the mineral band. My next visit to the same place was on the 6th of October, after terminating the survey for the season, and I was not a little astonished to observe the changes that had taken place during the short interval between these visits. The level space in rear of my former camping ground was now occupied by a pretty little town, which already boasted three regularly laid out streets, cut through the woods parallel with the shore, along each of which a range of comfortable houses were rapidly being constructed for the accommodation of the miners, now numbering over five hundred individuals. At the waterside stood a large well-built store with a fine wharf in front, close by which was the shop and office; and in rear of these again the manager's and officials, temporary residence. A fine new house, prettily situated

amongst the trees on the north side of the cove, and destined for the permanent residence of the manager, was in course of construction ; besides two others for the principal officials. A wide track cut through the woods lead to the mine, from whence a well-constructed tramway, three quarters of a mile in length, conveyed the ore to the shipping wharf on the opposite side of the peninsula in Otter Tickle. Here a large iron steamer was rapidly loading, this being the second cargo shipped up to date. Near the wharf stood one or two more buildings, and the foundation of a large new smelting establishment was already laid.

The mine itself partook more of the character of an open quarry than otherwise. So far, all the ore had been taken out from near the surface, by blasting and quarrying down the sides of the bluff in huge masses ; long drills, making holes of eight and ten feet, being used for the purpose. The greater part of the ferruginous cliffs had disappeared, and a wide level space now occupied the place where it stood. The morass and one of the small tarns had been drained and partly filled up with the refuse material from the mine, which was fast converting them into dry land. Into the vertical wall, which now formed the southern boundary of the depression, some half a dozen drifts had just been commenced ; while in front, along the strike of the mineral band, and again on the top of the ridge, men were busily engaged sinking shafts ; these being the preliminary operations for obtaining sufficient space underground previous to the setting in of winter.

Some three thousand tons of ore had been produced from the mine up to this time, and since my return home I have learnt that the total amount shipped up to the end of the year reached no less than ten thousands tons ; or, an average of two thousand tons per month, since the inception of the mine, just five months previously.

Such extraordinary activity on the part of the Bett's Cove company, who have leased the property, is mainly due to the skill and energy displayed by their indefatigable manager, Mr. Francis Ellershausen, whose dashing enterprise and admirable administration has given the mining interests of Newfoundland an impetus which may produce results rivalling any known in the greatest mining regions of the globe.

Operations were also commenced during the year upon another mining location, at a place called Shoal Arm, in the inner part of Little Bay, by Captain Brown, of Nova Scotia; but, as the place did not prove very promising, it was abandoned before I left the Bay.

Directly opposite Otter Island, on the southside of Little Bay, a deep bight, wide and open at first, but gradually contracting, and finally turning sharply to the westward, affords a safe retreat for small vessels, and is known as Little Ward's Harbor. It is uninhabited at present, but upon a former visit in 1871 there were then two resident families. A narrow isthmus, less than a quarter of a mile in width, separates this place from a long shallow and irregular saltwater lagoon, which has its entrance on the north side of Hall's Bay. From this isthmus the land widens out eastward, forming the peninsula of which Hall's Bay Head proper is the elevated northeastern extremity. Immediately in front of the open mouth of Little Bay, and scarcely a mile and a half distant from Hall's Bay Head, lies Little Bay Island, which in point of business, number of inhabitants, &c., has the largest settlement in this portion of Notre Dame Bay; and is well known as a port of call for the mail steamer. The island is very rugged, but possesses an excellent land-locked harbor. It was not surveyed this season, but several points were fixed on the triangulation.

The fine inlet of Hall's Bay, over nineteen miles in length, and with an average width of fully a mile and a half, is nearly equal to Green Bay in size and importance. It is so straight that a course of S. 55° W., from the true meridian, may be steered up its centre, from a point six miles outside, which would clear all obstructions till it strikes Dock Point, within two and a half miles of the extreme head. The shore on the north side is at first bold and precipitous, rising at Indian Head, the first headland inside Hall's Bay, to a height of four hundred and fifty-five feet; but beyond, westward, the lofty precipices give place to low cliffs, with occasional intervening gravel beaches. Three miles west of Indian Head is the entrance to Salt-water Pond, already mentioned, the outer part of which being wide and deep, and containing several small islands, offers abundance of room and good shelter, being in fact the only safe harbor in Hall's Bay. The shore, hence to the



mouth of Indian Brook, a distance of nearly nine miles, presents an almost unbroken front. Bob's Head is a bluff on the coast about two miles west of Salt-water Pond, opposite which, on the south side, is a place called Boot Harbor, where a man named Thistle has recently established a shingle mill, and is doing a thriving trade. Mansfield Head, a very prominent point on the south-side of the Bay, lies two and three quarter miles west of Boot Harbor. The shores for some distance on either side of Mansfield Head are very bold and jagged, but, like those of the north side, they tone down to low sloping banks towards the head of the Bay. At the mouth of Indian Brook, which is wide and shallow, fairly secure harbors are obtainable inside the western ends of two small islands lying across the open entrance. On the easternmost of these islands a large steam saw mill, the property of Mr. Udell, of Harbor Grace, is erected, but was not in operation during the summer.

The beautiful stream of Indian Brook, taking its rise some forty miles in the interior, and flowing through a narrow fertile valley, is the largest river in this section of Notre Dame Bay, and has long since attracted attention. In your report of 1866 a description of the valley will be found, and particulars related regarding its capabilities as a lumbering and agricultural district. Two other considerable streams flow in near the head of the Bay; West Brook at the extreme western end, and South Brook about two miles from the head on the south side. Between these two streams a bold projecting point of land, called Wolf Head, divides the upper part of the Bay into two open coves. Several very fine tracts of land occur along the shores of this portion of Hall's Bay, but especially at the mouths of the three abovenamed rivers, that of West Brook in particular, where for several miles back it is quite level, and the soil of excellent quality. Not long since the whole country on either side, and for many miles into the interior, was covered with a dense growth of the usual forest trees down to the water's edge; but recent fires have swept over and destroyed a very great portion of this valuable timber, ruining, moreover, in no small degree, the picturesque effect an evergreen forest usually presents.

Only some half dozen families at present reside in Hall's Bay, most of whom are Micmac Indians, who live chiefly by hunting and furring in the interior.

The Hall's Bay mining location, the only one on which any attempt at mining has been made, is situated on the north side, about two miles below Indian Brook. It commences at a little cove called Island Rock Cove, but the mine itself is nearly a mile back from the shore. Several shafts have been sunk upon the ore-bearing rock by the Bett's Cove Company; but the result, so far, though giving fair promise, has not hitherto proved altogether satisfactory.

Sunday Cove Island is situated in the entrance or mouth of Hall's Bay. Its form is long and wedge-shaped, bearing somewhat of a rude resemblance to a human leg and foot. Its greatest length is six and a half miles, lying east and west, true; and the widest part across, which is on the eastern coast, lies north and south four miles and fifty chains. The main entrance to Hall's Bay, usually called the Ship's Run, is on the northern side of Sunday Cove Island, while a smaller but very picturesque channel, called Sunday Cove Tickle, is accessible for boats and small craft, where there is perfect shelter at all times, although it is unfortunately too shallow at its narrowest part to permit the passage of vessels drawing over five feet of water. The island shore of the Tickle is tolerably regular and merely indented with a few small coves, but on the opposite or mainland side two large Arms, viz.: Shoal Arm and Woodford's Arm, occur, besides Nipper's and Stag Coves, all of which are good harbors.

Sunday Cove Island is for the most part rugged but densely wooded. Chaney or Chinese Head, on the north side of the island, is a very prominent headland, its lofty, vertical or overhanging cliffs displaying to an unusual extent the remarkable concretionary or semi-columnar aspect so often met with in the cliffs throughout the region. There are some nice patches of land on the island, and two considerable settlements are situated, one on either side of the northern projecting point, which are connected by a fair road across the island three quarters of a mile long.

Many indications of copper have been met with in the numerous bands of chloritic slate which occur on the island. The whole island is at present held under lease by Captain Cleary, of St. John's, who has been diligently engaged in mi-

ning adventure for some years on the locality; but though many promising ore-bearing bands were discovered, no well defined deposit has as yet rewarded his persevering efforts.

An archipelago, or great group of islands, lies in front of Hall's Bay, comprising, besides the numerous smaller isles and islets, three large islands, viz.: Pilley's, Long, (sometimes called Ward's Harbour Island), and Great Triton Islands; while the smaller group, called the Stag Islands, lies well out in the bay to the northeast of Long Island. The positions of many points within the group have been fixed on the triangulation, and portions of Pilley's and Great Triton Islands were surveyed, but the details are still incomplete, as my time was fully occupied in minutely surveying the mainland.

Long Island Tickle, or Reach, is that fine navigable passage lying between Long Island, Pilley's and Great Triton Islands. It is usually adopted by the northern mail boat coming up and going down the Bay, between Exploits and Little Bay Islands. Pilley's Tickle, which separates Pilley's and Great Triton Islands, is a narrow, tortuous channel, and only navigable with difficulty towards the southern end, owing to a number of shoals and rocks.

South from Hall's Bay, or rather Sunday Cove Tickle, the shore of the mainland is much indented by small coves and creeks. Hayward's Head, a bluff round-topped jutting point, connected by a narrow isthmus, lies on the south side of the entrance to the Tickle, and has Hayward's Bight, a wild exposed cove, on its western side, and Devil's Cove on the eastern. South of the latter two other small coves occur, Hayward's Cove and Bear Cove. Opposite the point which separates these two coves, and about midway between it and the western shore of Pilley's Island, there is a large island called Hayward's Gull Island.

The beautiful inlet of Rabbit's Arm, which is the most important in this neighbourhood, lies just south of Bear Cove. It is entered by a narrow channel, in the centre of which stands a small island; but the arm expands within, producing a wide and picturesque basin, with a great diversity of shore line, presenting alternate steep rocky cliffs and bluff points with low flats of good land, especially on the southern and western

sides. Three or four families occupy these intervals, and have commenced clearing the ground, the soil being apparently of excellent quality. Within three quarters of a mile of the head of the Arm, and connected by a path cut through the woods, there is a charming sheet of fresh water, locally known as Rabbit's Arm Pond, but which I have re-named Crescent Lake, from its crescent-like form. I took occasion, while at Rabbit's Arm, to survey this lake, as it probably may shortly become a place of importance, owing to the recent discovery of copper near its north shore. The property is held by Captain Cleary, who, at the time of my visit, was engaged costeening the surface, which is covered not only with dense forest, but also with a considerable deposit of drift soil. Although the general character of the rocks in the vicinity, as well as that of the ore itself, differed materially from other deposits in the bay, the indications were nevertheless so promising that I felt quite warranted in expressing a favorable opinion of the prospects of the place, and am happy to learn that recent accounts fully justify that opinion. Mr. Ellershausen, who has leased the property, has now between thirty and forty men employed sinking trial shafts, and otherwise preparing for more extended operations in the Spring. A telegram from him, a few days since, addressed to Captain Cleary, to whom I am indebted for its publicity, is to the following effect:—

“Rabbits Arm turning out well; No. 1 ore yields 27.7; expect to have five hundred tons out by the Spring.”

The north shore of Crescent Lake is for the most part low, sloping gently upwards from the water's edge into a hilly background, while the southern shore, on the contrary, presents a bold mural front for the greater part of its extent. A large stream enters the lake on the south side, about a mile and three quarters from its western end, which is navigable for canoes for a distance of ten or twelve miles. Another smaller stream also flows in at the western end, while the lake discharges itself in a fine river only some three quarters of a mile long at its extreme south-eastern angle. This river, which might easily be made available for lumbering purposes, with very little expense, and can be navigated at any time by canoes or flat-bottomed boats, does not, as might be inferred,

debouche into Rabbit's Arm, but into Sop's Arm, further south.

The entire country for many miles back is densely wooded; pine, spruce, fir, birch, and aspen, being abundant, and frequently of excellent quality. The character of the country, in several places along the shores of the lake, together with that of the indigenous produce of the forests, give promise of a soil of good quality. Altogether the place is most favourable in every respect for the successful development of mining, lumbering, agricultural, and kindred enterprises.

A long, jagged peninsula extends eastward from Rabbit's Arm about three miles, which passing south of Pilley's Island, leaves a channel averaging about a quarter of a mile in width. Three small coves, known as Hammer Cove, Measles Cove and Tilley's Cove, occur on the north side of this peninsula before reaching Pilley's Island. The narrowest part of the channel, between Pilley's Island and the mainland, which has a low rocky islet in its centre, is called Flap Rock Tickle, while at the eastern extremity of the peninsula another wider channel, leading out into Sop's Arm, occurs, known as Raft Tickle. This latter is bounded on its eastern side by a high wooded island named Pretty Island, which also gives its name to the narrow strait that separates it from the southwest end of Great Triton Island. The space enclosed within these Ticks, and between these great islands and the main, is studded with several small islands and islets, while rocks and shoals are also of frequent occurrence; there is nevertheless a navigable channel through which those acquainted with the intricacies of the locality are in the habit of passing with their boats and schooners. I have ascertained by sounding that it is quite feasible for, and might be availed of at times, our coastal steamers, especially in the spring, when the outer part of the bay is liable to be jammed with ice, cutting off, or at all events rendering hazardous, all approach to the ports of call within.

When entering from the open Bay of Notre Dame outside, the southern shore of Great Triton Island may be kept close aboard, and followed at a distance of two or three hundred yards. This side of the island is very straight, trending about W. by N. magnetic, and is for the most part bold, being free

from outlying rocks and shoals. On approaching the western end of the island, Pretty Tickle is brought open, bearing N. W. by N.; when the following table of courses and sailing directions, if strictly adhered to, would bring a vessel through in safety:—

### Sailing Directions.

No.	COURSE.	Dis- TANCE.	REMARKS.
		M. C.	
1	N. W. by N.	.46	Steer carefully through the centre of Pretty Tickle, directly for a low island rock which seems to bar it across inside, till within a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards of the rock, or till the extreme western end of Great Triton Island is brought well open.
2	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.20	A very narrow passage is now perceived between the island rock and the north side of Pretty Island. By keeping the bold shore of the latter close aboard, and steering very carefully, or in the case of a steamer going at dead slow speed, this most intricate and shallow part of the whole route (having but five fathoms at half tide*) may be easily cleared.
3	W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.68	Once past this difficulty, Fox Island, now open to the westward, can be run for without hesitation. Nearing Fox Island, the course should be shaped so as to pass a little to the south of it, or between it and another small island close by. There is no danger here, the narrowest part of the channel having ten fathoms of water.
4	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	.71	When the western end of Fox Island is brought fairly open amidships, and Flap Rock Tickle clearly exposed to view, a straight course must then be steered directly for the most southerly point of Pilley's Island, which will just clear the northern end of the Flap Rock at about sixty yards distant.†

\* On no account should any attempt to pass the rock on the north side be made.

† The southern side of Flap Rock must by all means be avoided.

## Sailing Directions.—(Continued.)

No.	COURSE.	DIS- TANCE.	REMARKS.
		M. C.	
5	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	.30	Once Flap Rock is passed, off which there are ten fathoms of water, the course must be quickly altered, and the vessel's head hauled off to the westward so as to clear the Point of Pilley's Island, which being passed, no further danger need be apprehended from rocks or other obstructions. A wide, open waterway now leads around the southwest end of Pilley's Island, and when its western side is brought well open, and the wide passage between it and Hayward's Gull Island fully exposed, the vessel is headed to the north.
6	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	3.20	This course passes Hayward's Gull Island to the east, giving it a good berth, and leads on towards Sunday Cove Island. It will also clear a dangerous rock lying off the most westerly Point of Pilley's Island.

If it should be preferable, as it most probably would be, to take the Raft Tickle instead of Pretty Tickle when approaching from outside, and thus avoid the narrow and shallow passage referred to in No. 2 course, it would be only necessary to pass south of Pretty Island until the wide channel of Raft Tickle is brought open at its western end. Then Fox Island and the smaller islands near it (*see map*) are seen distinctly ahead through the open Tickle. By steering for the centre of this smaller island, bearing north by east magnetic, a clear passage will be found till the island is close aboard, which may then be passed on either side in perfect safety; and the course, No. 4, from Fox Island, resumed as before.

The bearings given in the above courses are all magnetic, the average variation of the needle here being about 32° west. But I would not recommend trusting entirely to the compass, as it could hardly be depended upon to act sufficiently quickly in the short turns. Close attention to the directions and landmarks given, will be found to carry a vessel through, and no

danger need ever be apprehended from the action of heavy seas.

The south shore of Pilley's Island, which bounds the northern side of Flap Rock Tickle, and extends eastward in line with Pretty Island, has two or three deep indentations. Of these, Salt Pond is a remarkably picturesque place. It has a very narrow entrance, but expands within, opening out into a wide basin, from whence extend on all sides deep coves and intricate creeks, while a number of small islets, distributed about the inlet, lend a charming effect to the scene. The largest of these groups I have named Linfield's Islands, after a young man who built a schooner here last winter. An isthmus of a couple of hundred yards only in breadth separates Salt Pond from the head of Bumblebee Cove, a deep bight extending westward from Pilley's Tickle. A mining grant, owned by Mr. Goodfellow and others of St. John's, is situated on the north side of this latter bight; and there is a second grant held by the same parties in Pilley's Cove, near the northeast angle of the island, just at the entrance to Pilley's Tickle. No work has as yet been done on the former of these, but a trial drift into the face of a cliff, stained with green carbonate of copper, on the south side of Pilley's Cove in the latter, failed in striking a supposed lode or mineral-bearing band.

Sop's Arm, a deep and important indentation of the general shore line, lies immediately south of the tickles and islands above described. It may be said to commence at the western point of Badger Bay, from whence it extends southwesterly nearly six miles, and is divided at its upper end into three separate smaller Arms, viz. :— Western Arm, Middle or Tommy's Arm and Northern Arm. It is bounded on the northern side by Great Triton Island, Pretty Island, and the peninsula projecting eastward from Rabbit's Arm. Western Arm, the largest of the three minor Arms, is separated by a long tapering point from Middle Arm. Its shores are tolerably straight on either side, for the most part bare and rocky, with little or no soil; and there is an island of nearly half a mile in length, almost in the centre. A nice stream flows in at the western end, coming from a number of small ponds in the rear. Middle Arm is about the same length as Western Arm, but very much more contracted in width. The shores, especially on the south-



ern side, are frequently abrupt and precipitous, vertical cliffs bounding the latter for a considerable distance, but give place to low sloping banks towards the head of the Arm. In the middle there is a long, low island, and some island rocks. This is the Arm which, at its western end, receives the waters of the large river flowing from Crescent Lake. Northern Arm cuts into the land opposite the southern point of Middle Arm. It is about a mile long, has several small inlets near its entrance, and is only separated by a strip of land some six chains in width from Tilley's Cove on the north side of the peninsula. There are no inhabitants in any of these Arms; the character of the soil, except in a few isolated spots, being very inferior, while extensive fires have swept over the country to the south and west, destroying the entire dense forest which at one time flourished.

Towards the eastern extremity of the land, on the south side of Sop's Arm, there is an indentation of nearly a mile in depth, forming a capital harbor, and known as Burton's Cove. The Sugarloaf, a remarkable cone-shaped island, is situated about half a mile to the eastward, opposite the entrance to this cove.

The Duck Islands are a large group lying close inshore abreast of the western point of Badger Bay. The largest of the group is a high, wooded island, nearly a mile long, and is only separated by a very narrow passage from the mainland of the point.

The mouth of Badger Bay, facing the northeast, measures three miles and a quarter across from the northern end of the larger Duck Island, to the extreme eastern point of the Bay. From the latter point the Bay stretches away to the southwest a little over nine miles, and is indented towards its head by three arms and several small coves. The western shore runs nearly straight for the first three miles, terminating in Julie's Harbor, a small but very safe little nook. A wild exposed cove, east of Julie's Harbor, forms the head of the Western Arm, which is separated by a long tapering point from Shoal Arm, being the fourth of the same name, mentioned in this report. Shoal Arm stretches southwesterly something over three miles, contracting about midway to a width of only six

chains. Inside this narrow strait it expands again into a wide shallow lagoon, which is generally about half dry at low tide. Good shelter for small craft can however be obtained close by a little island just inside the narrows. A nice stream flows in at the head of the Arm, and there is a small extent of level land near its mouth where the soil is of fair quality. The southern shore, outside the Narrows, trends away eastward for a mile and a half, then sweeping round to the southward, produces another open bight called Beaver Cove. Several small islands, and one large one named Gull Island, a mile and a half long, by three quarters of a mile wide, are situated close by the shore off the most northerly bend between Shoal Arm and Beaver Cove. An extremely bold headland, three quarters of a mile wide, forms the projection between Beaver Cove and Wild Bight, this being also the fourth of that name in the upper portion of the Bay alone. Wild Bight is the deepest indentation, as well as the most expansive of the three Arms, and is in reality the extreme head of Badger Bay. Its shore line is more or less abrupt, and the country in the vicinity partakes almost of a mountainous character. The entire eastern shore of the Bay, which is very straight, presents a similarly abrupt and frequently precipitous outline. There is but one small break in the cliff, a mile and a half from the eastern point, called Locke's Harbor. Small schooners can ride here in safety during ordinary summer weather. Three good-sized brooks flow into the head of Wild Bight, of which Pinney's Brook on the western side is the largest. The brook on the eastern side of the Bight tumbles over a high cliff and produces a pretty cataract, which is split into three distinct channels by projecting points of rock.

There are no inhabitants in any part of Badger Bay. Its naturally rugged and uninviting appearance is rendered all the more desolate from the forest having been entirely demolished by fire. Although Great Triton Island, which stretches across Badger Bay, would appear, from its position, to afford shelter within, the breadth of the strait, which is over two miles and a half, together with the wide and open entrance of the Bay itself, reduce the apparent advantage to be derived to a minimum; hence the effects of northeast gales are severely felt, even at the extreme head of Wild Bight.

With Badger Bay the season's survey terminated. By reference to the map, accompanying this report, I apprehend that no difficulty will be experienced in following out the descriptions given. If I should appear to have been unnecessarily minute in this description, I beg to remind you, that in a mineralized region such as this, the metalliferous ores may be discovered in many remote and hitherto unknown localities, raising them at once into places of importance. The merest islet or rock, the most wild and uninhabited creek or cove, or the shores of the most lonely and unfrequented lake in the district, may contain their mineral deposits. As an example, I need only cite the case of the Little Bay Indian Bight mine. The name of this locality was unknown, except to some ten or twelve persons, previous to the discovery of the mines seven months ago, while at the present time it is nearly as well known and as celebrated as Bett's Cove or Tilt Cove.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the work of the two last seasons, of which the foregoing is a description, has been plotted on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch, which was subsequently reduced to a scale of one mile to an inch, to correspond with the other manuscript maps of the Geological Survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

To ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S.,  
*Director Geological Survey, St. John's.*

With Badger Bay the season's survey terminated. In reference to the map accompanying this report, I apprehend that no difficulty will be experienced in following out the description given. It should appear to have been unambiguously defined in this description. I beg to remind you that in a mineralized region such as this, the metalliciferous ores may be discovered in many forms, and hitherto unknown localities. Investigation of one area often discloses others. The mineralized zone of the Badger Bay Indian High mine, for example, may contain other mineral deposits. As an example, I need only cite the case of the Badger Bay Indian High mine. The mineralization here is unknown, except to some extent of its extent, and is situated in the same way as well as the other mineral deposits. It is situated in the same way as well as the other mineral deposits. It is situated in the same way as well as the other mineral deposits.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the work of this mine has been of a high order, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the geology of the region. It is situated in the same way as well as the other mineral deposits. It is situated in the same way as well as the other mineral deposits.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
J. C. HILLIER

JAMES P. HOWLEY

Director Geological Survey, St. John's  
To Alex. Murray, Esq., G.M.G., F.G.S.

Received at the office of the Director Geological Survey, St. John's, N.S.W., on the 10th day of August, 1881.

## Customs' Returns.

### No. 34.

#### Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st December, 1878.

#### ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds, outstanding .. ..	\$109,578	94
Balance due by Cape Race Light House and Fog Whistle Accounts .. ..	1,229	45
Balance due by General Light House Account ..	1,607	61
	\$112,416	00
Expenditure on account Halifax Fishery Commission, to be reimbursed from Fishery Award ..	13,401	60
Balance against the Colony .. ..	218,185	98
	\$344,003	58

#### LIABILITIES.

Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland ..	\$161,584	17
Outstanding Warrants .. ..	95,564	64
Outstanding Interest .. ..	34,387	51
	\$291,536	32
Unexpended Legislative Grants .. ..	52,467	26
	\$344,003	58

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
*Receiver General.*

## No. 35.

**Statement of the Sum of £200,000, Sterling, received from the Imperial Treasury, and deposited in the Bank of England on the 29th November, 1878, on account of the proportion due to Newfoundland of Halifax Fishery Award.**

Invested about £83,000 sterling, bearing four per cent. interest, in British guaranteed Canadian Stock, exchange 20 per cent .. .. .	\$398,400 00
Exchange on the Bank of England in favor of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for £40,000 sterling, bearing interest from the 6th December, 1878, exchange 20½ per cent. .. .. .	192,400 00
Invested in the Union Bank of Newfoundland, bearing interest at four per cent., £50,000 stg., exchange 20½ per cent .. .. .	240,500 00
Balance of £27,000 sterling, remaining in the Bank of England awaiting investment, exchange 20 per cent. .. .. .	129,600 00
	\$960,900 00

The sum of \$218,185.98 to be deducted from the above sum, being the floating balance against the Colony on the 31st December, 1878.

The difference between the £200,000 stg., and the \$1,000,000 has been retained by the British Government to defray the expenses of the Halifax Commission and difference in exchange out of which sum the \$13,401.60, expended by the Newfoundland Government, has to be reimbursed.

St. JOHN'S, 12th February, 1879.

**JAMES J. ROGERSON,**  
*Receiver General.*

## No. 36.

## PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS &amp; LABRADOR.

**A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st December, 1878, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and amount of Duty collected thereon.**

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Animals: Oxen & Cows	3,571 No.	\$95,747 40	\$4,787 37
Horses, Mares, &c. ....	178 No.	.....	409 30
Pigs & Calves	366 No.	.....	84 18
Ale, Porter, Cider, and Perry .....	61,091 gals.	.....	6,109 10
Apples .....	7,929 brls.	.....	2,378 70
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef & Sausages .....	1,919½ cwts.	.....	3,838 50
Beef and Pigs' Heads, Feet & Hocks (salted and cured) .....	5,280 brls.	.....	3,168 00
Biscuit .....	5,483 cwts.	.....	383 81
Butter .....	18,382½ "	.....	20,588 40
Cheese .....	1,296½ "	.....	1,944 75
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	38,846 lbs.	.....	1,553 84
Cigars .....	516½ M.	7,146 60	1,720 89
Coffee .....	121,319 lbs.	.....	3,639 57
Confectionary .....	637½ cwts	.....	2,231 25
Feathers & Feather Beds	47,463 lbs.	.....	2,373 15
Fish, salted, dried, and pickled .....	81 cwts.	.....	106 92
Flour .....	324,911 brls.	.....	64,982 20
Fruit, (dried) .....	496,910 lbs.	.....	19,876 40
Fruit, other descriptions except Apples .....	Value	7,085 80	354 29
Lumber .....	5,423,000 feet.	.....	5,423 00
Molasses .....	881,327 gals.	.....	52,879 62
Meat and Poultry .....	Value	23,689 20	1,184 46
Oatmeal .....	1,874 brls.	.....	374 80

## A Consolidated Account.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Indian Meal .....	10,586 brls.	.....	\$1,585 20
Pork .....	34,533 "	.....	34,533 00
Peas .....	4,845 "	.....	726 75
Salt .....	37,852 tons.	.....	7,570 40
Shingles .....	4,657 M.	.....	1,862 18
Shooks and Staves, manufactured and dressed	Value	16,676 30	3,335 26
Spirits, viz., Brandy.....	9,568 gals.	.....	15,308 80
And undefined Spirits	311 "	.....	497 60
Whiskey .....	6,530 "	.....	9,795 00
Cordials .....	996 "	.....	796 80
Rum .....	79,704 "	.....	79,704 00
Gin .....	9,927 "	.....	11,912 40
Sugar, viz., Refined .....	1,778 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts	.....	6,223 88
Unrefined .....	16,688 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	33,376 50
Bastard .....	477 "	.....	1,192 50
Teas, viz: — Souchong, Congou and Bohea	765 059 lbs.	.....	38,252 95
Timber .....	1,549 tons.	.....	464 70
Tobacco—Manufactured	231,850 lbs.	.....	27,822 00
Leaf.....	244,670 "	.....	17,126 90
Stems .....	18 cwts.	.....	9 00
Vinegar .....	3,287 gals.	.....	328 70
Wines, viz: Champagne,	253 "	.....	506 00
Port, Madeira .....	3,534 "	.....	5,301 00
Sherry and Manzanilla.	1,463 "	2,185 68	1,589 91
Claret { 332 at 60 cents per gal. 950 at 30 " " }	1,282 "	.....	484 20
Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, Red Lisbon, Lisbon Common, Malaga and Cape { 608 at 60 cts per gal. 748 at 30 " " }	4,356 "	.....	1,489 20
Hock and Light Rhenish Wines .....	163 "	.....	97 80
All other Wines .....	20 "	78 40	25 80



**A Consolidated Account.—(Continued.)**

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Sweet or Fancy Biscuits and Crackers, 13 per cent. ....	.....	4,500 39	\$585 05
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 8 per cent. ..	.....	491,627 25	39,330 18
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, 13 per cent. ....	.....	1,882,968 38	244,785 89
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, 20 per cent. ....	.....	63,526 40	12,705 28
Tallow, 5 per cent ....	.....	1,072 00	53 60
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,596,303 80</b>	<b>\$799,771.65</b>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31st, 1878. }

**D. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts**

1878.			
Jan. 1.—To Outport Balances, viz. :—			
Twillingate .....		\$1,376 11	
Fogo .....		1,366 67	
Tilt Cove .....		1,426 96	
Trinity .....		1,191 01	
Catalina .....		374 50	
Carbonear .....		4,149 05	
Harbor Grace .....		4,986 07	
Heart's Content .....		1 81	
Ferryland .....		41 38	
Trepassey .....		40 80	
St. Lawrence .....		3 03	
Lamaline .....		86 57	
Burgeo .....		00 48	
La Poile .....		485 37	
Rose Blanche .....		39 86	
Labrador .....		60 80	
Blanc Sablon .....		339 23	
Portugal Cove .....		73 92	
			\$16,043 62
Dec. 31.—To Duties, viz. :—			
Saint John's .....	\$645,777.28		
Outports .....	153,994.37		
		799,771 65	
Local Distillation .....		806 25	
Surcharges .....		285 76	
Fines and forfeitures .....		87 27	
			800,950 93
To Light Dues, viz. :—			
St. John's .....		15 901 86	
Outports .....		14,832 91	
			30,734 77
" Harbor Master's Dues .....			1,748 00
" Balance to next year—			
Fines and forfeitures .....		110 00	
Cape Race Tolls .....		49 53	159 53
Carried forward .....			\$849,636 85

**and Payments, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1878. Cr.**

1878.		
Jan. 1.—By Outport Balances, viz.:		
Greenspond .....	\$13 88	
Bay Roberts .....	4 28	
Grand Bank .....	1 44	
Channel .....	61 90	
St. Jacques .....	5 39	
		\$86 89
By Cape Race Light Balance .....		54 93
Dec. 31.—By Drawbacks, St. John's .....	1,111 92	
By Returned Duties .....	386 17	
“ Over Entries .....	971 24	
		2,469 33
“ Returned Duties, Outports .....		139 95
“ Incidentals, St. John's .....	1,461 21	
“ ditto Outports .....	1,968 75	
		3,429 96
“ Salaries, Officers, St. John's .....	11,452 39	
“ “ Outports .....	18,606 87	
“ “ Labrador .....	1,623 90	
		31,683 16
“ Tidewaiters, St. John's .....	7,470 00	
“ “ Outports .....	1,339 10	
		8,809 10
“ Boatmen, St. John's .....	3,217 00	
“ “ Outports .....	1,546 08	
		4,763 08
“ Excise, St. John's .....		120 00
“ Drawbacks on flour baked in St. John's .....		9,793 06
“ Lumber Certificates .....		35 00
“ Superannuation .....		210 00
“ Quarantine .....		1 20
“ Treasury—Bond .....	326,959 72	
“ —Cash .....	435,076 62	
		762,036 34
“ Outport Balances, viz. :—		
Twillingate .....	1,844 37	
Trinity .....	1,378 74	
Carried forward .....		\$823,631 93

**Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts.**

Brought forward.....		\$849,636 85
To Outport Balances, viz:—		
Tilt Cove .....	745 44	
Bay Roberts .....	101 08	
Trepassey .....	34 89	
Oderin .....	00 96	
Fortune .....	22 07	
Pushthrough .....	24 32	
Flower's Cove .....	2 00	
Bay St. George .....	104 19	
Bay of Islands .....	394 77	
		1,429 72
		<u>\$851,066 57</u>

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31st, 1878. }

**and Payments for the year ended 31st Dec., 1878. Cr.**

Brought forward.....		\$823,631 93
Carbonear .....	1,936 91	
Brigus .....	200 78	
Renews .....	46 00	
Burin .....	166 41	
Lamaline .....	79 19	
Harbor Briton.....	3,197 20	
La Poile .....	1,210 45	
St. Jacques .....	166 47	
Fogo .....	2,542 97	
Catalina .....	88 63	
Harbor Grace .....	12,595 90	
Portugal Cove .....	51 72	
St. Mary's .....	15 07	
St. Lawrence .....	5 27	
Grand Bank .....	967 74	
Burgeo .....	00 14	
Rose Blanche .....	64 74	
Labrador .....	773 41	
Bonne Bay .....	102 46	
		<b>27,434 57</b>
		<b>\$851,066 50</b>

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**JAMES J. ROGERSON,**  
*Receiver General.*

**Audited and found correct.**

**THOMAS GLEN,**  
*Auditor of Public Accounts.*

## No. 37.

**A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Newfoundland, during the year 1878.**

## IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Horses ... ..	No. 178	\$12,460
Oxen and Cows ... ..	No. 3,567	95,713
Sheep ... ..	No. 5,400	13,500
Pigs and Calves ... ..	No. 366	1,830
Apothecaries' Ware ... ..	...	25
Medicine ... ..	...	5,860
Shot ... ..	...	202
Gunpowder ... ..	...	11,083
Guns ... ..	...	15
Bacon and Hams ... ..	cwt. 704½	7,078
Beer and Cider ... ..	gals. 346	139
Beef ... ..	brls. 440	8,520
Bread ... ..	cwt. 4,498	17,992
Butter ... ..	cwt. 11,336½	192,694
Bricks ... ..	...	1,953
Cabinet Wares ... ..	...	3,179
Candles ... ..	...	8,104
Cheese ... ..	cwt. 987¼	13,823

### A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)

#### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Chocolate and Cocoa ... ..	lbs. 658	\$78
Coals ... ..	Tons 51,810	207,240
Cigars ... ..	M. 830½	1,973
Clocks and Watches ... ..	...	1,114
Coffee ... ..	lbs. 22,835	4,567
Confectionary ... ..	cwt. 39	936
Cordage ... ..	...	12,725
Oats ... ..	...	34,585
Barley ... ..	...	1,720
Bran ... ..	...	281
Indian Corn ... ..	...	27
Indian Meal ... ..	2,491 brls.	8,718
Oatmeal ... ..	1,696 "	8,480
Peas... ..	4,675 "	18,700
Flour ... ..	128,435 "	693,548
Earthenware ... ..	...	1,008
Feathers ... ..	120 lbs.	14
Fishing Tackle, 8 per cent ... ..	...	1,091
Fish, pickled ... ..	60 cwt.	180
Oysters ... ..	...	625

**A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports  
and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)**

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Dry Cod Fish ... ..	12,077 qtls.	\$48,308
Haddock ... ..	1,249 "	3,747
Dried Fruit ... ..	24,375 lbs.	2,437
Fruit, O. S. ... ..	...	422
Fruit, viz. :—Apples ... ..	3,831 brls.	11,493
Glassware ... ..	...	1,101
India Rubber ... ..	...	1,808
Hardware, 13 per cent ... ..	...	21,840
Hardware, 8 per cent ... ..	...	7,849
Nails ... ..	...	5,016
Lard ... ..	...	873
Lead ... ..	...	434
Paint ... ..	...	1,922
Leather ... ..	...	79,334
Leatherware ... ..	...	88,532
Meat and Poultry ... ..	...	23,675
Miscellaneous, free ... ..	...	10,692
Do. 13 per cent ... ..	...	11,399
Molasses ... ..	39,258 gals.	7,852
Linseed Oil ... ..	...	193



### A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)

#### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Olive Oil ... ..	...	\$32
Kerosene Oil ... ..	...	736
Cod Oil ... ..	3,807 gals.	1,524
Paper, manufactured ... ..	...	1,730
Do. printing ... ..	...	946
Books, printed ... ..	...	3,454
Pitch and Tar ... ..	...	99
Plate and Jewelry ... ..	...	7,506
Rice ... ..	...	251
Pigs' Heads, &c. ... ..	271 brls.	2,168
Pork ... ..	8,613 "	94,743
Potatoes ... ..	121,168 bush.	48,467
Vegetables ... ..	23,215 "	11,607
Articles for Religious Purposes ... ..	...	4,941
Soap ... ..	...	7,225
Salt ... ..	865 tons.	8,460
Brandy ... ..	560 gals.	1,120
Undefined Spirits ... ..	60 "	120
Whiskey ... ..	728 "	1,092
Rum... ..	20,873 "	20,873

**A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports  
and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)**

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Gin ... ..	728 gals.	\$728
Limestone ... ..		400
Stoneware ... ..		204
Sugar, refined ... ..	71½ cwt.	715
Do. unrefined ... ..	1,079 "	7,014
Do. Bastard ... ..	6 "	48
Teas... ..	53,111 lbs.	10,622
Tobacco ... ..	133,435 lbs.	20,015
Do. Stems ... ..	18 cwt.	126
Turpentine and Varnish ... ..		1,312
Champagne ... ..	70 gals.	350
Port Wine ... ..	405 "	1,013
Sherry Wine ... ..	783 "	1,566
Red Wines, 30 cents ... ..	372 "	372
Do. 60 cents ... ..	2,190 "	2,190
Claret, 60 cents ... ..	46 "	46
Do. 30 cents ... ..	140 "	140
Woollens and Cottons, &c. ... ..		44,835
Readymades ... ..		2,737
Canvass ... ..		260

### A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)

#### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Woodware, 13 per cent ... ..	...	\$4,741
Do. 20 per cent ... ..	...	8,759
Blocks ... ..	...	6
Lumber ... ..	M. 5,274 feet.	63,288
Shingles ... ..	4,482 M.	6,723
Staves ... ..	...	12,743
Shooks, Packs, &c. ... ..	...	10,021
Timber and Scantling ... ..	1,545 tons.	7,725
Masts and Spars ... ..	...	2,206
Laths ... ..	...	1,200
Palings ... ..	...	219
Yarns ... ..	...	235
Machinery ... ..	...	2,735
Biscuit, fancy... ..	...	8,798
Hay and Straw ... ..	...	4,448
Tallow ... ..	...	781
Pictures, 13 per cent ... ..	...	1,070
Oakum ... ..	...	3
Total Imports ... ..	...	\$2,153,200

**A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)**

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Kerosene Oil ... ..	1,800 gals.	\$360
Oxen and Cows ... ..	No. 10	1,000
Butter ... ..	1,565 lbs.	188
Flour ... ..	226 brls.	1,130
Pork... ..	36 "	432
Hams ... ..	35 cwt.	700
Potatoes ... ..	6 bush.	2
Dried Fruit ... ..	660 lbs.	79
Old Iron ... ..	170 cwt.	170
Old Copper ... ..	47 cwt.	564
Horses ... ..	No. 3	247
Dry Codfish ... ..	7,950 qtls.	31,812
Herring ... ..	21,250 brls.	63,750
Salmon ... ..	1,328 tierces.	15,936
Salmon, preserved ... ..	568 boxes.	2,726
Mackerel ... ..	2 brls.	12
Trout ... ..	18 "	97
Lobsters, preserved ... ..	13,590 cases.	64,290
Whalebone ... ..	5½ cwt.	41
Micellaneous Articles ... ..	... ..	24
Cod Oil ... ..	104 tons.	11,232
Cod Liver Oil... ..	9¼ "	1,824

### A Statement of the Quantities and Value of Imports and Exports, &c.—(Continued.)

#### EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Seal Oil ... ..	438½ tons.	\$52,620
Blubber .. ..	40 “	640
Dregs ... ..	1½ “	78
Salt ... ..	125 “	500
Junk ... ..	100 cwt.	150
Seal Skins ... ..	No. 1,240	868
Ox and Cow Hides... ..	No. 524	1,824
Calves Hides ... ..	No. 60	42
Furs... ..	... ..	1,050
Rum ... ..	933 gals.	933
Turbot ... ..	2 brls.	12
Tongues and Sounds ... ..	6 kegs.	6
Sugar, unrefined ... ..	172¼ cwt.	1,209
Tea ... ..	1,578 lbs.	315
Tobacco ... ..	4,225 lbs.	845
Cigars ... ..	230 M.	4,600
Port Wine ... ..	1,729 gals.	3,458
Sherry Wine ... ..	825 “	825
Lumber ... ..	M. 168 feet.	2,016
Laths ... ..	M. 55	55
Timber ... ..	10 tons.	50
<b>Total Exports</b> ... ..	... ..	<b>\$268,722</b>

## No. 38.

**Return shewing the Number of Ships built in New-  
on which Bounty has been Paid, the Amount,**

VESSELS' NAMES.	TON- NAGE.	WHERE BUILT.
Julia .....	19	Bay le Argent, Fortune Bay .....
Eliza .....	16	St. Jacques, do. ....
Henrietta Clinton ...	34	Bay de North, do. ....
Philomena F. ....	15	Lamaline .....
Brisk .....	125	Bay Roberts .....
Lady Jane .....	38	Do. ....
Hilda .....	30	Robert's Arm, Notre Dame Bay ..
Jessie .....	67	Carbonear .....
Margaret .....	68	Do. ....
Eliza .....	30	Bay Bulls .....
Leontes .....	37	Gooseberry Island, Bonavista Bay
Harp .....	15	Henry's Harbor, Green Bay .....
Messenger .....	24	Keel's, Bonavista Bay .....
Turtle .....	41	Trinity .....
Mary Ellen .....	43	Plate Cove, do. ....
Mary Jessie .....	18	Trinity .....
Crocus .....	33	Random, Trinity Bay .....
Runnymede .....	63	Hant's Harbor, Trinity .....
Mary Brown .....	63	Indian Arm, Bonavista Bay .....

**foundland, where Built, Names of Builders, Tonnage and to whom Paid, for the Year 1878.**

NAMES OF BUILDERS.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
John Walters, Bay le Argent .....	\$19	Michael Burke.
Thomas Lake, Fortune .....	16	Philip Hubert.
Thomas Farrell, Bay de North .. ...	68	Thomas Farrell.
John Fleming, Lamaline .....	45	John Flemming.
Samuel Daw, Bay Roberts .....	375	Charles Daw.
Jacob Earle, do. ....	114	Do.
Jeremiah Downer, Robert's Arm .....	90	T. D. Hodge.
Henry Rowe, Carbonear .....	201	J. Rorke.
Do. do. ....	204	Do.
Wm. Crockwell, Bay Bulls .....	90	P. & L. Tessier.
Michael Cashin, Gooseberry Island ..	111	W. B. Grieve.
J. Evans, Henry's Hr., Green Bay ..	45	John Evans.
Thomas Hobbs, Keels, Bonavista Bay	72	A. & W. Hobbs.
Wm. Hogarth, Trinity .....	123	William Hogarth.
John Heaney, Plate Cove .....	129	Daniel A. Ryan.
James Chambers, Trinity .....	54	Robert Thorburn.
Benjamin Martin, Random .....	99	John Steer.
Wm. Short, Hant's Harbor .....	189	W. B. Grieve.
Joseph Brown, Indian Arm .....	189	John J. Adam.

**Return shewing the Number of Ships built in New-  
on which Bounty has been paid, the Amount,**

VESSELS' NAMES.	TON- NAGE.	WHERE BUILT.
Dreadnought.....	39	Random, Trinity Bay .....
Ann .....	36	Heart's Ease, Trinity Bay.....
Wasp .....	17	Sound Island, Placentia Bay ....
Star of the Sea.....	22	Brigus, South .....
Spring Bird .....	30	Hayward's Cove, Bonavista Bay .
Venus .....	45	Moreton's Harbor, Bay N. Dame .
Favourite ... ..	24	Southern Bay, Bonavista Bay ....
Wild Rover .....	47	Exploit's, Green Bay ... ..
Scilla .....	50	Exploit's River, Green Bay .....
Leo .....	45	Heart's Delight, Trinity Bay ....
Trio.....	48	New Perlican, do. ....
Lilly Dale .....	26	Merasheen, Placentia Bay .....
Two Brothers .....	39	Heart's Content, Trinity Bay ....
Snowdrop .....	51	Exploit's, Green Bay .....
Gazelle .....	41	Do. do. ....
Teresa.....	15	Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay .....
Star of the Sea.....	50	Exploit's Bay, Green Bay .....
Bella B. ....	41	Sweet Bay, Bonavista Bay .....
Thomas Guthrie ....	53	Exploit's River, Green Bay .....



**foundland, where Built, Names of Builders, Tonnage and to whom Paid, for the Year 1878.**

NAMES OF BUILDERS.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
David Benson, Random .....	\$117	H. C. Goodridge.
George Shaw, Heart's Ease .....	108	P. & L. Tessier.
Philip Brown, Sound Island .....	17	William Brown.
John Battcock, Brigus .....	66	Richard Cashin.
John Turner, Hayward's Cove .....	90	John Turner.
Ambrose Osmond, Moreton's Harbor	135	Mark Osmond.
Joseph Greening, Southern Bay .....	72	B. Snelgrove.
John Curtis, Exploit's .....	141	J. Curtis.
John Dalton, do. ....	150	John Steer.
Thomas Case, Heart's Delight .....	135	John Munn.
James Pittman, New Perlican .....	144	Do.
Charles Best, Merasheen .....	78	Charles Best.
Joseph Hopkins, Heart's Content ..	117	Joseph Hopkins.
Matthew Dalton, Exploits, Green Bay	153	John Steer.
Solomon Dean, do. do.	123	P. Foley.
William Curtis, Salmonier .....	45	William Curtis.
William Carroll, Exploit's Bay.....	150	William Carroll.
Mark Walkers, Sweet Bay.....	123	James Bryden.
Luke Manual, Exploits .....	159	J. J. Rogerson.

**Return shewing the Number of Ships built in New-  
on which Bounty has been paid, the Amount,**

VESSELS' NAMES.	TON- NAGE.	WHERE BUILT.
Ripple.....	52	Exploits River, Green Bay .....
Syringa .....	55	Trouty, Trinity Bay .....
Alexander .....	56	Exploits, Green Bay.....
Julia .....	71	Hant's Harbor, Trinity Bay.....
Dianna .....	28	Sweet Bay, Bonavista Bay .....
Sunbeam .....	44	Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay .....
Pert .....	56	Exploits, Green Bay .....
Augusta .....	54	Do. Do. ....
Mary .....	59	Do. Do. ....
John Prince.....	63	Seal Cove, Bonavista Bay.....
Acme .....	42	Southern Bay, Bonavista Bay .....
Liberty .....	39	Catalina, Trinity Bay .....
Mary and Agnes.....	52	Bay Roberts, Conception Bay.....
Union .....	18	Middle Bight, Do. ....
Passover.....	18	Roger's Harbor, Green Bay .....
Spring Bird .....	38	Fortune Harbor, Bay Notre Dame
Sparkling Wave .....	17	Random, Trinity Bay .....
Dart .....	61	Holyrood, Conception Bay .....
Three Brothers .....	36	Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay.....
Mystical Rose .....	24	Little Harbor, Placentia Bay .....

**foundland, where Built, Names of Builders, Tonnage and to whom Paid, for the Year 1878.**

NAMES OF BUILDERS.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
John Dalton, Exploits River.....	\$150	John Dalton.
Thos. Clifford, Trouty, Trinity Bay ..	165	P. & L. Tessier.
Luke Manuel, Exploits, Green Bay..	168	Luke Manuel,
Joseph Gulliford, Hant's Harbor....	213	E. C. Watson.
William Weeks, Bonavista Bay ....	84	R. Thorburn.
Silas Taylor, Goose Bay.....	132	W. B. Grieve.
Simon Manuel, Exploits.....	168	Simon Manuel.
Jonathan Manuel, Exploits .....	162	Josiah Manuel.
Wm. Seeviour, Exploits .....	177	Charles Bowring.
John Prince, Seal Cove, Bonavista B.	189	John Prince, sr.
Henry Yetman, Southern Bay .....	126	B. Snelgrove.
Beniah Norman, Catalina .....	117	Do.
Jacob Earle, Bay Roberts .....	156	Wm. P. Munn.
Wm. Taylor, Middle Bight .....	54	R. S. Munn.
Gilbert Ridout, Green Bay .....	54	G. Ridout.
Alexander Gillespie, Fortune Bay ..	114	M. Osmond.
Nehemiah Frost, Random .....	51	N. Frost.
James Joy, Holyrood .....	183	James Joy.
Stephen Emberly, Smith's Sound .....	108	John Munn.
Thos. Hallett, Baine Hr., Placentia B.	72	Richard Harvey.

**Return shewing the Number of Ships built in New-  
on which Bounty has been Paid, the Amount,**

VESSELS' NAMES.	TON- NAGE.	WHERE BUILT.
Little Gem .....	43	Burin, Placentia Bay.....
Violet .....	36	New Bay, Notre Dame Bay .....
Louisa .....	16	Partridge Point, White Bay.. ...
Greyhound .....	49	Exploits Bay, Notre Dame Bay ..
Kangaroo .....	40	Twillingate .....
Fortune .....	38	Do. ....
Jassamine .....	63	Exploits Bay, Notre Dame Bay ..
Bianca .....	50	Do. do. ..
Betsy Purchase.....	45	Robert's Arm, Hall's Bay .....
Jessie Ida .....	29	Fortune, Fortune Bay .....
Runnymede .....	56	Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay .....
Lassie .....	65	Fogo .....
Forest Belle .....	51	Bonne Bay .....
Success .....	32	Spaniard's Bay .....
Ellie D. ....	42	Norris's Arm, Exploits .....
Ripple.....	18	Sound Island, Placentia Bay ....
Challenge .....	19	St. Lawrence, do. ....
Cabot .....	91	Bay Roberts, Conception Bay ....
Snowdrop .....	18	Pinchard's Island, Bonavista Bay.
Levant .....	42	Gooseberry Island, do

**foundland, where Built, Names of Builders, Tonnage and to whom Paid, for the Year 1878.**

NAMES OF BUILDERS.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID
John Weare, Burin, Placentia Bay ..	\$129	Paul & Frecker.
Charles Turner, Fortune Harbor ..	108	J. B. Tobin.
Wm. Way, Partridge Point .....	48	Edwin Duder.
John Roberts, Exploits Bay .....	147	Luke Cook.
George Cooper, jr., Twillingate.....	120	John Moors.
John Fox, do. ....	114	Joseph B. Tobin.
Josiah Linfield, Exploits Bay .....	189	James Byrne.
George Verge, do. ....	150	Thomas Earle.
Francis Warr, Hall's Bay .....	135	A. J. T. W. & G. Purchase.
George Keepen, Fortune .....	87	George Keepen.
Jacob Taylor, Bonavista Bay .....	168	James Goodfellow.
Robert Scott, Fogo .....	195	Robert Scott.
Loyal Deane, Bonne Bay .....	153	J. R. Roberts.
Jonathan Goss, Spaniard's Bay .....	96	Charles Daw.
Michael Dwyer, Norris's Arm .....	126	P. Hutchins.
Thomas Hollett, Sound Island .....	36	T. Hollett.
Thomas Reeves, St. Lawrence .....	57	Thomas Reeves.
Charles Dawe, Bay Roberts .....	273	Charles Daw.
Stephen Hall, Bonavista Bay .....	54	S. Hall.
Abner Saunders, Gooseberry Island .	126	Frederick White.

**Return shewing the Number of Ships built in Newfoundland which Bounty has been paid, the Amount,**

VESSELS' NAMES.	TON- NAGE	WHERE BUILT.
Lilian .....	57	Random, Trinity Bay .....
William Mitchell ....	41	Grand Bank .....
Nil Desperandum....	28	Burnt Bay, Green Bay .....
Test.....	16	Hant's Harbor, Trinity Bay.....
White Squall.....	45	St. John's Island, Newfoundland ..
Sunset.....	23	Belleoram, Fortune Bay .....
Fisherman's Friend ..	18	Little Bay, Bay L'Argent .....
Lady Blandford ....	43	Herring Neck, Green Bay .....
Lady Glover .....	19	New Perlican, Trinity Bay .....
Medway .....	35	Burnt Bay, Green Bay .....
Rosetta .....	34	Exploits Bay, Bay Notre Dame ..
Ann.....	15	How Harbor, Hare Bay .. .....
Trial .....	19	Woodford's Arm, Notre Dame Bay
Pearl .....	45	Luke's Arm Do. ..
Violet .. .....	36	New Bay, Do. ..
Lilian .. .....	34	Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay .....
Island Jim .. .....	38	Codroy, Newfoundland .....
95 Vessels.	3,770	Tons.

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
St. John's, Nfld., December 31, 1878. }

**foundland, where Built, Names of Builders, Tonnage and to whom Paid, for the Year 1878.**

NAMES OF BUILDERS.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
Hezekias Ellis, Random .....	\$171	J. H. Watson.
J. Hickman, Grand Bank .....	123	Jonat'n Hickman.
Albert Head, Burnt Bay .....	84	J. Rolls, jr.
Samuel Ellis, Hant's Harbor.....	48	J. H. Watson.
Samuel Congdon, St. John's, Nfld. ..	135	J. Cook.
James Kerby, Belleoram .....	69	James Kerby.
Thomas Greene, Little Bay .....	18	Thomas Greene.
Esau Blandford, Herring Neck.....	129	Esau Blandford.
James Pitman, New Perlican .....	57	Wm. Kavanagh.
Edwin Taylor, Burnt Bay .....	105	Simon Daley.
William Snow, Exploits Bay.....	102	James Hodder.
William Elliott, Hare Bay.....	15	Wm. Elliott.
Isaac Watkins, Woodford's Arm ....	57	Wm. Strong.
Joseph Knight, Luke's Arm .....	135	Samuel Small.
Charles Turner, Fortune Harbor ....	108	Joseph B. Tobin.
Joseph Sanson, Smith's Sound .....	102	Thomas Stone.
Samuel Kendle, Codroy .....	114	James Newman.
Total .....	\$11,088	

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
Receiver General.

## No. 39.

## Expenditure for Relief of the Poor during

DISTRICTS.		JANUARY.
St. John's Permanent Poor	.....	£129 14 2
"    Casual Poor	.....	268 18 9
Orphanages	.....	.....
Incidentals	.....	52 15 9
Brigus	.....	225 8 2
Burin	.....	210 6 9
Bay-de-Verds	.....	82 9 0
Burgeo and La Poile	.....	183 0 6
Bonavista	.....	248 0 0
Carbonear	.....	166 8 0
Fortune Bay	.....	145 9 9
Ferryland	.....	154 19 2
Harbor Grace	.....	553 3 2
Harbor Main	.....	129 1 6
Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	54 16 0
Trinity Bay	.....	315 13 0
Twillingate and Fogo	.....	299 16 0
Labrador	.....	0 8 0
French Shore	.....	0 5 0



the year ended 31st December, 1878.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
£129 15 2	£130 18 2	£130 18 8	£129 16 2
263 10 9	286 3 0	296 2 9	275 16 0
.....	192 9 6	.....	.....
3 5 8	0 16 8	1 0 2	4 5 8
13 8 6	17 18 0	216 6 7	95 14 6
19 10 0	61 18 0	73 15 6	150 2 0
32 6 9	61 7 6	80 17 0	296 0 3
41 12 0	53 7 3	122 10 3	54 6 0
9 10 0	19 4 0	83 10 0	418 12 6
28 7 6	116 1 9	92 5 6	45 1 3
28 10 0	16 10 0	139 15 0	62 17 6
71 14 8	20 10 8	231 1 2	132 19 8
59 17 0	34 2 0	397 17 9	246 1 6
17 3 0	33 13 6	188 9 5	123 7 6
27 5 0	6 18 6	268 6 6	550 9 6
45 14 6	97 11 6	275 1 3	412 18 9
1 12 6	17 10 0	25 12 6	320 17 6
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....

### Expenditure for Relief of the Poor during

DISTRICTS.	JUNE.
St. John's Permanent Poor .....	£131 16 2
"    Casual Poor .....	249 18 3
Orphanages .....	158 0 0
Incidentals .....	0 16 8
Brigus .....	100 0 9
Burin .....	150 3 3
Bay-de-Verds .....	117 11 9
Burgeo and La Poile .....	84 7 6
Bonavista .....	125 2 0
Carbonear .....	106 3 6
Fortune Bay .....	21 0 0
Ferryland .....	12 2 2
Harbor Grace .....	46 3 9
Harbor Main .....	85 17 6
Placentia and St. Mary's .....	100 11 6
Trinity Bay .....	68 16 6
Twillingate and Fogo .....	302 9 3
Labrador .....	.....
French Shore .....	2 0 0

the year ended 31st December. 1878.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.
£131 0 2	£131 17 2	£131 14 8	£132 19 8
274 4 0	255 8 3	236 13 3	269 7 9
.....	.....	154 10 0	.....
1 16 4	11 13 2	1 2 11	0 17 8
178 9 1	34 6 0	26 17 0	342 11 6
128 17 0	59 2 6	102 11 7	100 5 0
71 17 6	92 13 10	82 0 0	136 8 0
126 12 6	41 5 0	50 15 0	111 6 6
74 15 9	73 15 0	10 7 6	63 0 0
34 17 6	83 0 0	31 7 3	83 10 0
38 17 0	80 17 6	34 12 6	25 10 0
99 8 8	89 0 2	25 0 2	128 19 4
450 11 10	112 15 6	89 9 9	455 11 7
104 18 3	42 18 0	30 15 6	87 12 10
61 17 3	40 15 0	40 5 0	386 10 6
266 8 7	104 9 0	52 18 0	288 5 10
93 7 0	14 10 0	141 17 6	80 2 6
.....	6 0 0	.....	.....
.....	0 2 6	1 4 0	4 5 0

### Expenditure for Relief of the Poor during

DISTRICTS.	NOVEMBER.
St. John's Permanent Poor .....	£132 0 8
"    Casual Poor .....	255 12 3
Orphanages .....	.....
Incidentals .....	0 16 8
Brigus .....	25 1 5
Burin .....	85 1 0
Bay-de-Verds .....	102 1 3
Burgeo and La Poile .....	85 2 6
Bonavista .....	251 15 4
Carbonear .....	49 12 6
Fortune Bay .....	45 0 0
Ferryland .....	80 5 6
Harbor Grace .....	142 7 10
Harbor Main .....	94 1 6
Placentia and St. Mary's .....	328 10 3
Trinity Bay .....	318 16 3
Twillingate and Fogo .....	208 17 6
Labrador .....	29 9 6
French Shore .....	2 0 0

the year ended 31st December, 1878.

DECEMBER.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
£129 15 8	£1,572 6 6	
339 13 1	3,271 8 1	
148 10 0	653 9 6	
2 4 11	81 12 3	
		£5,578 16 4
39 7 0	1,315 8 6	
153 2 0	1,294 14 7	
73 0 0	1,228 12 10	
95 14 0	1,049 19 0	
113 15 0	1,491 7 1	
58 13 3	845 8 0	
77 12 6	716 11 9	
63 1 0	1,109 2 4	
46 5 0	2,634 6 8	
66 16 9	1,004 15 3	
125 14 6	1,991 19 6	
84 11 0	2,326 4 2	
316 18 3	1,823 10 6	
37 17 6	75 7 0	
.....	13 16 6	
		18,921 3 8
		£24,500 0 0

JOHN CASEY,  
*Commissioner of Poor.*

Examined and found correct.

THOS. GLEN,  
*Auditor of Public Accounts.*

## No. 40.

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of  
Encouragement to Local Industries, from the Year  
1875.**

1875.

Nov. 10.—Chebucto Lobster Company, Drawback on value of Tin Cans, as per acct., at 5 per cent., Warrant 412 .....	\$ 136 60
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1876.

April 22.—C. R. Ayre, President Boot and Shoe Factory, Warrant 113 .....	\$1,000 00
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1877.

Feb'y 9.—C. R. Ayre, President Boot and Shoe Factory, Warrant 40 .....	\$1,000 00
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FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
March 14, 1879. }

## No. 41.

**Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.**

Amount of Deposits on 31st December, 1878 .	\$1,092,559 29
Ditto                      Ditto                      1877 .	1,039,993 53
Increase of Deposits for the year 1878 . . . . .	52,565 76
Amount deposited during the year . . . . .	197,484 61
"      withdrawn during the year . . . . .	144,918 85
Amount received for interest on Investments of all kinds . . . . .	50,090 46
Which Account was thus closed :—	
Interest added to Depositors' Ac- counts for the year . . . . .	\$31,046 60
Disbursements Account . . . . .	3,857 16
Harbor Grace disbursements . . . . .	400 00
Balance carried to Reserve Acc't . . . . .	14,786 70
	50,090 46
The Reserve Account is as follows :—	
	CR.
By Balance from 1877 . . . . .	\$64,635 84
" Profit this year . . . . .	14,786 70
	79,422 54
	DR.
To paid premiums on purchase of \$25,460 of debentures, at 8 per cent . . . . .	\$2,037 80
For safes, gas lamps, &c., for new office . . . . .	799 27
Account Books from London . . . . .	104 72
Legal expenses 1875, '77 and '78 . . . . .	173 90
Arrears to Cashier as Accountant for 1876 . . . . .	600 00
	3,715 69
Balance to 1879 . . . . .	\$75,706 85

## The ASSETS :—

Cash in Union Bank .....	\$155,328 01
“ Commercial Bank .....	85,748 66
Colonial Debentures .....	593,304 25
General Water Company Stock .....	105,500 00
“ “ Running Account ..	38,874 00
Mortgage and Fee Simple Property .....	60,585 18
Discount and Loans .....	9,788 74
Harbor Grace Water Company .....	7,139 15
“ Debentures .....	3,600 00
Advances for Telegraph Extension .....	101,790 28
Advances to Board of Works .....	6,607 87
	<u>\$1,168,266 14</u>

## CONTRA.

The Deposits.....	\$1,092,559 29
The Reserve.....	75,706 85
	<u>\$1,168,266 14</u>

The Statement of the Harbor Grace Branch shews 268 Accounts of .....	\$88,078 83
Of which this sum has been re- mitted to St. John's .....	\$87,680 13
On hands P. Devereux, Esq., Har- bor Grace .....	398 70
	<u>\$88,078 83</u>



CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.

1089	Accounts under	.....	\$200
683	"	from \$200 to	500
307	"	" 500 to	1000
150	"	" 1000 to	2000
58	"	" 2000 to	3000
15	"	" 3000 to	4000
11	"	" 4000 to	5000
8	"	over 5000.	

2321 Accounts.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
Cashier Nfld Savings' Bank.

Certified by—

P. G. TESSIER,  
W. V. WHITEWAY, } *Directors.*  
A SHEA,

## No. 42.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of  
Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1878.**

LIABILITIES.			
To Proprietors' Capital .....	£76,000	0	0
“ Reserve Fund .....	76,000	0	0
“ Contingent Account .....	5,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss (undivided profit).....	1,463	0	10
“ Bank Notes in circulation .....	118,460	0	0
“ Due by the Bank, including deposits at interest payable in Jan'y and July only, on receiving 15 days' notice ..	375,595	9	5
“ Dividend No. 46 of 8 per cent for the half year ending 30th Nov., '77	£6,080	0	0
“ Dividend No. 47 of 8 per cent for the half year ending 31st May, '78.	6,080	0	0
“ Bonus No. 20 of £2 per share for year ending 31st May, '78 .....	3,040	0	0
	<u>£15,200</u>	0	0
“ Less Dividend 30th Nov., last paid .....	6,080	0	0
		<u>9,120</u>	<u>0 0</u>
		<u>£661,638</u>	<u>10 3</u>
ASSETS.			
By Specie in the Vault of the Bank .....	£77,169	15	10
“ Notes of other Banks .....	6,417	0	0
“ Bills discounted, Loans, &c., including Newfoundland Government Debentures	299,749	14	5
“ Balances due by Agents and funds avail- able in 15 days .....	270,371	17	1
“ Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	3,930	2	11
“ Bank Premises, Iron Safes and Office Furniture (cost over 8,000) .....	4,000	0	0
		<u>£661,638</u>	<u>10 3</u>

*Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, on each Month of the year ending 31st May, 1878.*

1877.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.	1877.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June . . . . .	£85,052	£138,896	December .	£86,334	£139,287
July . . . . .	74,318	133,253	1878.		
August . . . . .	77,734	130,805	January ..	85,808	125,143
September . . . . .	85,001	133,835	February ..	87,978	120,215
October . . . . .	78,736	144,412	March . . . . .	90,351	115,893
November . . . . .	72,773	153,770	April . . . . .	88,645	117,105
			May . . . . .	76,988	120,155
			Average for the year . . . . .	£82,476	£131,064

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

(Signed,)

ROBERT THORBURN,

*Chairman.*

JOHN J. ADAM,

A. W. HARVEY.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }

St. JOHN'S, }

To WIT. }

JAMES GOLDIE, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

JAMES GOLDIE,

*Manager.*

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this }  
6th day of March, 1879. }

(Signed,)

D. W. PROWSE, J. P.

## No. 43.

**Dr. The Commercial Bank of**

To Proprietors for Capital Stock .....	£50,000	0	0
“ Notes of this Bank in circulation .....	66,354	0	0
	<u>£116,354</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit Receipts, &c., &c. ....	145,110	6	3
“ Unclaimed Dividends .....	267	10	0
“ Dividend for the year at 10 per cent, £5,000 Of which one-half was paid in Jan., 2,500	2,500	0	0
“ Bonus 1 per cent .....	500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund .....	25,000	0	0
“ Balance .....	967	7	5
	<u>£290,699</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

*Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each month for the year ending 30th June, 1878.*

MONTHS.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTHS.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1877.			1878.		
July.....	£76,383	£58,979	January ..	£75,502	£37,667
August ...	75,622	50,261	February..	70,266	35,747
September.	80,738	35,477	March ....	67,895	33,435
October ...	88,391	30,216	April ....	69,037	32,973
November.	94,241	29,431	May .....	72,825	42,243
December .	83,945	33,986	June ....	68,181	42,483
				<u>£76,919</u>	<u>£38,575</u>
			Average for the year....		

**Newfoundland, June 30th, 1878.****Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coin	£41,615	7	11
“ Notes of and Cheques on other Banks . . . .	955	5	8
	<hr/>		
	£42,570	13	7
“ Debenture Bonds, Water Stocks and other investments, including Interest now due thereon, &c., &c. . . . .	63,835	6	11
“ Local Bills Discounted, Bills of Exchange, and amounts due from other Banks, &c.	181,543	3	2
“ Bank Premises, with Iron Safes, Office Furniture and fixtures, cost £4,000, valued	2,000	0	0
“ Freehold Property, West of Bank Premises	750	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£290,699	3	8

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of said Bank, to the 30th June, 1878.

EDWIN DUDER,  
JOHN WINTER,  
S. RENDELL,  
J. GOODFELLOW.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
St. JOHN'S, }  
To Wit. }

HENRY COOKE, pro Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY COOKE,  
*pro Manager.*

Sworn at St. John's, this }  
10th day July, 1878. }

H. RENOUF,  
*Stipendiary Magistrate.*

**No. 44.****Report of General Water Company, 1878.**

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL WATER Co., }  
 February, 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, annual statement of the affairs of the General Water Company for the past year; also statement in detail of expenditure on account of St. John's Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The efficient appearance of the Brigade reflects very creditably on the officers and members of this important branch of the public service, and affords every reason to hope that their services, when required, will be such as to leave no grounds of complaint.

The Directors again respectfully impress upon the Government the necessity of erecting, without further delay, the contemplated Station at the West End of the town, the benefit of which cannot be over-estimated in event of a serious fire occurring in that direction, inasmuch as all the appliances for extinguishing the same would be at hand, instead of having to be conveyed from the central depot as at present. The Directors have made the most of the means at their disposal by placing at Riverhead some lengths of hose and other apparatus for prompt application in case of fire. But they cannot regard this precaution as affording the same security as would be attained by the existence of a station with its necessary equipment of materials, and a detachment of the force to use them.

The inefficient fire alarm, hitherto located on the roof of the Court House, has been replaced by a new and powerful bell with improved striking apparatus, erected near the Phoenix Hall, which, there is every reason to believe, will answer all the purposes of an effective fire alarm. The bell, with its tower and appurtenances, cost \$1,340. The bell formerly in use at the Phoenix Hall has been removed to the Drill Shed as an alarm for the East End of the town, leaving that lately in use at the Court House for a similar purpose at the West

End, when the proposed Station in that quarter shall have been erected.

The absence of frost in the early and latter parts of the past season enabled the Company's Engineer to perform an unusual amount of work, calculated to benefit the public. Notably may be mentioned the erection of eight new hydrants, four public fountains, the laying of eighty-five new service pipes, together with extensive new mains in King's Bridge road, North, South, East and West Streets, Victoria and James' Streets, and Brewery and Casey's Lanes, at a cost of nearly \$5,000.

The diminished pressure experienced in the higher grades of the town emphatically warns the Directors that a limit has been reached, beyond which a further draw cannot be made on the Company's mains without serious consequences in the shape of an inadequate supply of water all round; and it would seem imperative, before further weakening the pressure by increased draughts on the supply, to ascertain how far, by a rigid system of inspection, the present enormous waste of water can be checked, and to what extent such wholesome restriction will enable the Company to furnish the numbers of new service pipes required by a growing population.

The amount received for water rates on shipping and duty on coal exceeds that of the previous year \$4,228, and is some \$5,100 in excess of the average receipts, whilst the general revenue for the year contrasts favorably with that of its predecessor.

The Directors hope shortly to make the appropriation referred to in their last annual report, towards forming a fund for relief of firemen who may have been hurt in the discharge of their duty as firemen; and they are pleased to be enabled again to state that no case of injury has been reported to them during the past year.

An appraisalment of vacant lands was made during the past year, and the necessary revision, according to law, completed.

A general appraisalment takes place during the current year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT THORBURN,

*President General Water Company.*

Hon. E. D. SHEA, *Colonial Secretary.*

<b>Dr.</b>	<b>General Water Company</b>
To Balance as per Statement of 1877.....	£699 0 0
„ Amount of Expenditure on account of Vol. Fire Co., as per Statement herewith .....	1,170 5 1
“ Paid labour bills for the year .....	820 10 9
“ Edward Flinn, 12 months' wages, watering vessels, cartage of hose .....	140 0 0
“ Salaries, including that of Engineer and all other officers, for the year .....	955 0 0
“ Contingent expenses, including Office Rent, Fees on Amendment Act, Printing Blank Forms, Coals, Advertising, Stationery, Lumber, Special Appraisement, &c., &c. .	257 9 8
“ New Rubber Hose, Lead Pipes, Brass Stop- cocks, Lead, Smithwork, Iron castings, Screws, Wire, Hardware, &c., &c., and freight on sundry articles from Scotland .	951 8 11
“ Commercial Bank, balance of Interest on current Account for the year.....	15 3 8
“ Newfoundland Savings' Bank, Interest on New Works Loan, £9,300, at 4½ per cent .	418 10 0
“ Hon. Receiver General 12 months' Interest on Sewerage Debenture .....	865 7 11
“ Paid cost of Vacant Land Ap- praisement, Judges Prowse and Renouf, £20 each.....	£40 0 0
“ Paid Thos. G. Morry and W. D. Halley, £40 each .....	80 0 0
	120 0 0
“ Paid James Goodfellow, Esq., Secretary of Dredge-Boat Company this sum by order of the Government .....	217 14 2
“ Paid Interest on Capital Stock, £91,500 cy., at 5 per cent .....	4,575 0 0
“ Paid Interest on Loan issued in '69	212 17 6
“ Paid Interest outstanding from '77	162 3 0
	4,950 0 6
“ Balance due by Commercial Bank .....	373 11 0
	£11,954 1 8

Examined and found correct.

(Signed,)

THOMAS GLEN,  
*Auditor of Public Accounts.*



**Statement for 1878.****Cr.**

By Amounts received from the Receiver General, being duty on Coals and Water Rates on Shipping, for the year.....	£4,072 14 6
“ Amounts of Water Rates and Assessments collected during the year, including outstanding rates, from the year 1877 .....	6,289 16 5
“ Amount of Sewerage collected during the year.....	£969 17 9
This sum received from Government in aid of this Acc't	200 0 0
	<hr/>
	1,169 17 9
“ Amounts received for labour done, and hose hire, watering vessels—this sum .....	275 16 5
“ Amount received from the Fire Insurance Companies, being their legal proportion of expenses of the Volunteer Fire Company, this sum .....	145 16 7
	<hr/>
	£11,954 1 8

E. & O. E. St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1878.

(Signed,) THEODORE CLIFT,

Secretary General Water Company.

## No. 45.

## Volunteer Fire Brigade

To paid yearly allowance .....	£150	0	0
“ Mary White, for damages at fire .....	3	0	0
“ Pierce Foley, acc't contract making coats.	6	16	0
“ Daniel Reardon, 3 months' wages to December 31st, 1877 .....	7	15	0
“ Thomas Bearns, for stools for Hall .....	5	9	0
“ Cathedral Fire Company, Charles Gamberg, compensation taking care of hose in 1877 .....	5	0	0
“ Robert Blundon, balance of contract, making coats for firemen in 1877.....	12	9	0
“ Thomas Graham's account, painting ....	1	12	9
“ Robert Graham's account, fire bells.....	4	4	0
“ Three men, for two nights watching hall, 3s.	0	18	0
“ Regular watchman on hall, seven weeks, 24s. 6d. ....	8	11	6
“ Michael Linegar, keeping and delivering coats, &c., to the firemen .....	13	0	0
“ Michael Linegar's account for oil and sundries .....	12	6	0
“ Morning Chronicle, printing, &c. ....	4	5	0
“ Walter Grieve & Co., amount of invoice of hose, &c., imported for the South Side Fire Company .....	46	19	7
“ Robert Blundon amount of contract, making new uniforms for firemen .....	55	6	0
“ Walter Grieve & Co., amount of invoices of lace trimmings, &c., and materials for new uniforms, caps, &c. ....	129	16	1
“ Walter Grieve & Co. amount of invoice of alarm Bell, imported from Boston ....	137	0	4
“ J. & J. T. Southcott, amount contract erecting alarm bell .....	168	0	0
“ Wm. Harris, erecting watch tower, &c., sundry repairs to Drill Shed .....	31	5	0
“ P. & L. Tessier, amount of account for lumber .....	10	3	5
“ Printing Rules, &c. ....	9	0	0
“ M. Day, cartage, repairs to engine, &c. ..	3	2	6
“ J. N. Finlay's account, for coals .....	5	0	0

**Company Statement, 1878.**

To paid	James Gleeson, hardware .....	£4	3	11
"	Andrew Carroll, Blacksmith's work.....	8	7	6
"	John Southcott, plan for erecting bell....	2	10	0
"	Francis Gushue, stoves, pipes, &c. ....	2	9	9
"	Francis Winton, printing .....	3	0	0
"	J. W. McCoubrey, stationery.....	1	5	0
"	Harvey & Co., for ladders .....	10	8	0
"	George Gear, tinware .....	1	11	0
"	Washing Eastern Ward, 10s. ; Skinner's account, 7s. 6d.....	9	17	6
"	Myrick and Winsor, amount of account for carpenter work and new catamaran, &c.	15	8	3
"	George White's account—smithwork ....	3	16	0
"	William Tucker, plumber .....	0	5	0
"	Henry Foster, Do. ....	0	15	0
"	Iron Foundry Company, Sundries.....	1	3	6
"	J. H. Martin & Co., nails .....	0	10	6
"	50 weeks, watchman on hall, night time, 24s. 6d. ....	61	5	0
"	Watchman for 6 days, 5s. ....	1	10	0
"	Daniel Reardon, 12 months' wages, repair- ing and taking care of hose .....	30	0	0
"	Edward Skinner, Secretary, 12 months' salary .....	7	10	0
"	Wm. Harris, Secretary, 12 months' salary.	7	10	0
"	Francis Boggan, 12 months' salary, as General Superintendent .....	100	0	0
"	Half yearly allowance in advance for '79.	75	0	0
		<u>£1,170</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

**Correct.**

**FRANCIS BOGGAN,**  
*General Superintendent.*

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**No. 46.**
**Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.**


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The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit, herewith, for the information of the Government, a statement of their affairs for the past financial year, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £219 1s. 3d., after the payment of interest and all liabilities for that period.

The Embankment stood in need of some repairs last autumn, which was performed at a cost of £28 8s. 8d. It will require some further renovating this summer.

Owing to depression of trade and short fisheries, much difficulty is experienced in collecting assessments.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation.

(Signed,)

R. S. MUNN,  
*Acting President.*

HARBOR GRACE, July, 1878.

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**Dr. Mr. John Paterson, Treasurer, in Account with  
the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

1877.				
July 2.—	To Balance due from last Account	.....	£191	19 2
Dec. 31.—	“ Cash paid in Assessments	£423 4 7		
	“ Cash paid in Fittings, &c.	13 17 0		
	“ Cash paid in Watering Vessels	..... 39 18 2		
			476	19 9
1878.			£668	18 11
June 29.—	To Cash paid in Assessments	£406 2 2		
	“ Cash for Fittings, Labor, &c.	..... 54 11 0		
	“ Cash for Watering Vessels	13 10 0	474	3 2
			£1,143	2 1
 Totals for the year :—				
	Assessments	..... £829 6 9		
	Watering Vessels	... 53 8 2		
	Materials, Fittings, &c.	54 19 3		
	Labor	..... 13 8 9		
		<u>£951 2 11</u>		
 Carried forward.....			£1,143	2 1



**with the Harbor Grace Water Company.****Cr.**

1877.				
July 30.—	By paid	James Hutchings, for lead	£0	14 4
Oct. 3.—	“	John Lynch, quarter's salary	25	0 0
	“	C. Watts, quarter's salary	25	0 0
Nov. 14.—	“	John Lynch, account rent	3	0 0
	“	Labor, carting, &c., at Embankment	28	8 8
Dec. 6.—	“	Wm. Andrews, carpentering	0	10 0
15.—	“	for 5 cwt., 1 qr., 12 lb. hay, 3s. 6d., for hydrants	0	18 9
	“	Harbor Grace Standard, printing Notices	0	13 0
29.—	“	Jillard Brothers, Sundries	0	11 3
	“	District Court, act. Mark Walsh	6	13 9
31.—	“	Jas. Hutchings, for a ladder	0	10 0
	“	Wm. Warren, making box for tank	0	9 0
	“	John Lynch, quarter's salary	25	0 0
	“	C. Watts, ditto	25	0 0
	“	John Munn & Co., sundries imported	24	18 1
	“	James Hippisley, sundries	0	16 8
	“	Vol. Fire Co., half am't Vote	12	10 0
	“	Amount your account, sundries	1	17 4
	“	Robert Anderson, sundries	0	12 8
	“	C. W. Ross & Co., for oil	0	2 3
	“	Labor to date—general work	41	8 2
	“	Sundries for 6 mos. and interest	227	10 0
	“	Nfld. Savings' Bank 12 months' interest	81	16 4
			<hr/>	
			£533	19 10
1878.				
Feb. 5.—	By paid	Estate of late Richard Green, account of interest	3	19 8
April 10.—	“	George Barnes, 12 months' salary, account Fire Company.	13	0 0
22.—	“	J. C. Withers, notice of meetings, due last year	0	8 4
			<hr/>	
Carried forward			£551	7 10

**Dr. Mr. John Paterson, Treasurer, in Account**

		Brought forward .....	£1,143	2	1
10	14	James Hutchings, for lead .....			
0	0	John Lynch, quarter's salary ..			
0	0	O. Watts, quarter's salary .....			
0	0	John Lynch, account rent .....			
3	8	Labor, cutting, &c., at Edinburgh ..			
0	10	Wm. Andrews, carpentering .....			
0	18	for 5 cwt., 1 pr. 12 lb. hay, &c. ....			
0	13	Harbor Grace Standard, print .....			
3	11	James Hippley, sundries .....			
6	13	J. O. Whittier, notice .....			
0	10	John Lynch, making box for .....			
0	0	.....			
0	0	John Lynch, quarter's salary ..			
0	0	O. Watts, .....			
1	1	July 1.—To Balance due to next Account .....	£219	1	3
8	16	James Hippley, sundries .....			
0	10	.....			
4	17	.....			
8	12	.....			
3	0	.....			
2	8	.....			
0	10	Sundries for 6 mos. and interest ..			
4	16	.....			
10	13	.....			
8	19	.....			
0	0	.....			
0	8	.....			
10	7	.....			

1878.

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS STRAPP, }  
DENIS SHEA, } Auditors.

1878.



**with the Harbor Grace Water Company.****Cr.**

1877.				
	Brought forward .....	£551	7	10
June 29.—	By paid Account Literary Institute, for use of Rooms .....	2	0	0
"	Har. Grace Standard, for forms	6	5	0
"	John Lynch, account Rent .....	3	0	0
"	Vol. Fire Brigade, half am't vote	12	10	0
"	John Lynch, salary for 6 months	50	0	0
"	C. Watts, salary for 6 months .	50	0	0
"	Amount for labor for past 6 mos.	21	8	0
"	Sundries, for 6 months' interest	227	10	0
		924	0	10
	Balance .....	219	1	3
		<u>£1,143</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

E. &amp; O. E.

Harbor Grace, 1st July, 1878.

For the Harbor Grace Water Co.,  
C. WATTS, *Secretary.*

**No. 47.****Statement of the Notre Dame Mining Company, 1878.**

St. JOHN'S, NFLD., }  
1st February, 1879. }

The Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following General Abstract of the Company's affairs, made to December 31st, 1878:—

**Dr.**

To Capital Stock, £15,000, of which there is paid up.....	£13,500	0	0
“ Estimated amount of Debts due by the Company, including claim of Warren and others .....		55	16 10
		<hr/>	
	£13,555	16	10
		<hr/>	

**Cr.**

By Purchase Money Burton's Pond Mine .....	£6,000	0	0
“ Amount expended in erection of Buildings .....	850	0	0
“ Deposit at Union Bank .....	245	0	8
“ Balance of expenditure in wages of Officers and Miners, with incidentals .....	6,460	16	2
		<hr/>	
	£13,555	16	10
		<hr/>	

The first amount of Royalty was paid in December by Dr. Eales on 1,500 tons ore, at 3s. stg. per ton—£225 stg. or £270 cy. The property is still held under Lease by Dr. Eales.

(Signed,)

CHARLES BOWRING, *President.*  
WM. H. WARREN,  
WM. KNIGHT,  
RICHARD HARVEY,  
C. S. PINSENT.

I, RICHARD HARVEY, Secretary and Treasurer of the Notre Dame Mining Company, do swear that the foregoing Statement and Report of the Directors of the said Company are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) RICHARD HARVEY.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, Nfld., }  
this 8th February, 1879. }

(Signed,) D. W. PROWSE,  
*Stipendiary Magistrate.*

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**No. 48.**

**Statement of Affairs of the Newfoundland Screw Tug Company, December 31st, 1878.**

Amount Capital subscribed .....	\$50,400 00
Amount Capital paid in .....	50,400 00
Amount Liabilities .....	2,560 00
Funds in Bank .....	<u>7,201 95</u>

(Signed,) LEWIS TESSIER,  
*President.*

T. R. SMITH, }  
G. BROWNING, } *Directors.*

JOHN GREEN,  
*Secretary.*

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this }  
31st day of January, A. D. 1879. }

(Signed,) D. W. PROWSE,  
*Stipendiary Magistrate.*

**No. 49.**

**Annual Report of the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1878, as required by 36 Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 2.**

Amount of Capital subscribed.....	\$40,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in .....	40,000 00
Amount of Debts due by Company .....	4,904 32
Amount of Debts due to Company .....	<u>10,259 68</u>

(Signed,) CHARLES R. AYRE,  
*President.*

J. MURRAY,  
*Secretary.*

CHARLES BOWRING,  
*Director.*

JAMES S. PITTS,  
*Director.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
16th January, 1879. }

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

(Signed,) J. MURRAY,  
*Secretary.*

I hereby certify that JAMES MURRAY, Esquire, Secretary of the "Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Company," appeared before me this day, and was duly sworn in reference to the Report on the other side, being correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) HENRY RENOUF, J. P.

Police Office, 16th January, 1879.

## No. 50.

**Report of Officers, R. N., in charge of Fishery Protection Service, Newfoundland, 1878.**

“BELLEROPHON,” AT HALIFAX, }  
9th November, 1878. — }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for Your Excellency's information, copies of the Reports from

Captain SULLIVAN, H. M. S. *Sirius* ;  
Captain BARNARDISTON, H. M. S. *Rover* ;  
Commander AITCHISON, H. M. S. *Pert* ;  
Lieutenant SNOWDEN, H. M. S. *Contest* ;

on the Fisheries of Newfoundland for the past season.

2.—I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to the copy of a Report from the Fleet Surgeon of my Flag-ship attached to those from the Medical Officers of the Squadron, which is deserving of consideration.

3.—Should Your Excellency see fit to cause the Reports to be printed, I shall be glad to be favoured with six copies for distribution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. A. ENGLEFIELD,  
*Vice-Admiral.*

His Excellency

Captain Sir JOHN GLOVER, K.M.G., C.M.G.,  
Governor of Newfoundland.

**Remarks on Health, Fishing Coasts of Labrador, and  
Newfoundland Inhabitants.**

---

H. M. S. "BELLEROPHON,"  
HALIFAX, 6th Nov., 1878. }

SIR,—

I beg to offer the following remarks in accordance with the Memorandum of the 31st October, on the illnesses of the population employed in the Fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador.

1. There is no distinction shown in the Reports between the permanent inhabitants and the temporary fishery people employed as servants by the Merchants and Proprietors of Fishing Districts.

2. As stated by the Staff Surgeon of the *Rover*, the absence of infectious disease in most places was marked, but two affected with diphtheria may originate further disease next year, unless Hygienic measures are taken to destroy the poison.

3.—The preventable illnesses are very numerous,—Dyspepsia, Debility, Anæmia, Worms, Scrofula. These affections are caused by want of good fresh food; and there seems to be no sound reason why fresh provisions and vegetables could not be supplied, (preserved in ice, and both extremely cheap in the Dominion), instead of the salt meat always given to the fishing people. The Worm cases are originated probably by measly pork, as the water used for drinking is generally boiled and taken in the form of spruce beer or some kind of tea.

4. The Surgical diseases, disease and death of bones, prolapse of the womb, &c., are unusually numerous, for which temporary relief is of no avail, and must daily become worse. All these cases should be taken to St. John's for treatment during the winter. As a matter of common humanity, some homes or hospitals ought to be provided by their employers, or the Local Government, under a Public Health Act. The Medical Officers

of Ships might be empowered to give certificates of disease, recommendatory for Hospital treatment, at appointed Cities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY HARKAN,  
*Fleet Surgeon.*

Submitted for the information of the  
Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) ST. G. DARCY IRVINE,  
*Captain.*

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[No. 1.]

1878.

**FIRST CRUISE H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"**

*From 8th June to 9th August.*

*Halifax.*—Sailed at 7 p. m., 8th June, 1878.

*Brunet Island,* 10th June, 1878.—Four fishing boats; no complaints.

*Long Harbor, Fortune Bay.*—11th to 14th June. Visited Tickle Beach and Anderson's Cove in this harbour. See Special Report, No. 39, of 21st June.

*St. Jacques,* 15th to 16th June.—See Magisterial Duties and Special Report, No. 39.

*St. John's,* 18th to 27th June.—Found here *Contest*. *Pert* arrived 19th, and sailed 22nd for East Coast. *Contest* sailed 20th, for LaScie.

*LaScie,* 29th June.—450 quintals codfish for 1 codseine; 70 men; 3 brigs; caplin scarce; 2 French rooms, 65 men.

*Canada Bay,* 30th June.—2 Englishmen fishing N. E. River. *Ingalee*—20 families, from 10 to 20 qtls. cod; caplin scarce. *Cat's Cove*—1 French vessel; 1 room; no complaints.

*Canada Harbour*—1 French vessel, with 60 or 70 men. *Hillier's Harbour*—1 French vessel, 60 men; salmon scarce.

*Rouge Harbor*, 1st July.—12 rooms, 10 French vessels from 60 to 70 men each, 2 English vessels, 1 English settler (French Agent), all doing well with cod; no complaints; 15 icebergs in sight. *Conche Harbour*—Doing well with cod; salmon middling; caplin scarce; no complaints.

*Croc Harbour*, July 2nd to 4th.—4 English vessels bound for Labrador fisheries; 1 French vessel, 70 men, with 250 qtls. of cod; 6 English families, settlers; caplin scarce; salmon scarce; no complaints.

*Hare Bay*, 4th to 8th July.—*Southern Arm*—13,000 salmon caught with sea nets, the owner M. Foiard, a Frenchman, belonging to Fish Hut Island, where he had a vessel *Le Sende*, one man and two boys. *St. Julian Harbor, Fish Hut Islands, St. Antoine, Goose Cove*—All French fishermen at these places; in Hare Bay have done well with cod seines; caplin scarce. Complaints (*see Magisterial Duties.*)

*Quirpon*, 8th to 11th July.—*Cape Goose to Quirpon*—30 icebergs in sight; 8 English schooners bound for Labrador fishery. Prospects of fishery between Quirpon and Cape Norman, good. *Quirpon Harbor*—Average 250 qtls. of cod; French fishing by cod seine, with 60 to 70 men and 3 rooms; 15 English families, 15 to 30 qtls. per man; caplin scarce; salmon scarce; prospects of cod fishery very good. *De Grat Cove*—1 French stage and room. *Noddy Bay*—2 French vessels, 70 men, each 350 qtls. cod; prospects good; no complaints. *Cape Norman*—About 15 English schooners, done well with cod, some laden; cod and caplin plentiful at present; no complaints.

*Horn Bay*, 11th to 13th July.—*Camp Islands, Chimney Tickle*—20 to 40 qtls. per boat; 50 qtls. codseine; salmon scarce; caplin plentiful; prospects better. Complaints (*see Magisterial Duties.*)

*Deer Harbor, Cape Charles Harbor*.—40 to 50 qtls. per boat, 2 to 3 hundred, codseines; salmon scarce, caplin plentiful; no complaints. *Battle Harbor*—2 to 4 hundred qtls.; codseines 30 to 50 qtls. per boat; caplin plentiful; salmon scarce; no complaints. *Fox Harbor*—10 to 15 qtls. cod, hook-and-line; caplin



plentiful ; salmon scarce ; 8 families ; no complaints. From *Battle Harbor* to *Spotted Island*, 82 icebergs ; 3 schooners bound north.

*Cartwright Harbor, Sandwich Bay*, 18th to 20th July.—*Gready Harbor*—40 to 50 qtls. per boat, hook-and-line ; codseines 200 to 300 qtls. ; caplin plentiful ; 14 schooners passing north to fish. *Black Island*—30 to 60 qtls. per boat. *Cape North*—50 to 60 qtls. per boat ; caplin plentiful ; salmon plentiful ; no complaints. *Long Island*—200 to 300 qtls. per codseine ; hook-and-line 50 to 100 qtls. ; no complaints. *Cartwright Harbor, Sandwich Bay, Eagle River*—500 potted salmon, eighty tierces of salmon. *Paradise*, 50 tierces. No salmon potted, except at *Eagle River*, this year. Good salmon fishery in the vicinity of the Bay. Caplin and cod plentiful north of *Sandwich Bay*. Some schooners passed south, laden. No complaints.

*Indian Tickle*, 21st to 22nd July.—Codseines average 400 for each ; hook-and-line 20 to 40 qtls. ; caplin plentiful ; getting some herring ; salmon scarce ; no complaints.

*Domino Run*, 22nd July.—Hook-and-line 20 to 30 qtls. ; codseines 100 qtls. *Griffin Harbor*—20 to 40 qtls. hook-and-line ; caplin plentiful ; salmon scarce ; cod—better prospects at present. *Black Tickle*—20 to 30 qtls. hook-and-line ; salmon scarce ; codseines 100 qtls. ; caplin plenty ; no complaints. *Batteau Harbor*—100 to 150 qtls. per codseine ; hook-and-line, 20 to 60 qtls. cod.

*Occasional Harbor*, 23rd to 26th July.—150, seines ; 40 to 50 qtls. cod ; salmon scarce ; 5 families fishing here. *Island Cove*—Good cod-fishing with hook-and-line ; good salmon fishery ; caplin plentiful. *Ship Harbor*—40 to 50 qtls. cod, the best codseine, 300 qtls. ; salmon scarce ; no complaints.

*Cape St. Charles*, 26th to 29th July.—Cod scarce ; a little herring ; caplin plentiful. (Complaint, see Magisterial Duties.) *Henley Harbor*—20 to 40 qtls. cod, hook-and-line ; codseine, 100 qtls. ; 8 to 10 tierces of salmon ; cod scarce ; caplin gone ; no herring ; 12 families winter there ; no complaints.

*Chateau Bay*, 29th July.—30 to 40 qtls. hook-and-line ; codseine 130 qtls. ; salmon scarce ; caplin gone ; no herrings ; cod scarce ; 3 families winter here ; no complaints.

*Fortune Bay*, 30th July to 20th August.—800 qtls.; 2 cod-seines; 40 to 50 qtls. hook-and-line, per boat; caplin plenty; salmon scarce; no herring; 12 families winter here; the neighbouring coast round is the same average as above; no complaints.

*Hawke Bay*, 3rd August.—*St. Barbe*—20 to 30 qtls. hook-and-line; 60 to 100 qtls., cod seines; caplin plenty; salmon scarce; 8 families winter in Colnet Island. *Black Duck Cove*—3 families winter here; salmon scarce; caplin plenty; little herring; no complaints. *Hawke Bay*—2 French schooners at anchor; no French on Cappel Island; 3 English families; cod scarce.

*Bonne Bay*, 3rd August.—30 to 60 qtls. cod per boat, hook-and-line; 60 to 80 barrels of mackerel; herring for bait; no caplin; most of the fishermen at the Labrador fisheries; getting from 2 to 3 qtls. per day; herrings very small; no complaints.

*Port-au-Basque*, 6th August.—Best, 250 qtls. to 300 from September, 1877, to 6th August, for 2 men, hook-and-line; squid scarce; caplin gone; herring scarce; mostly fish with herring bait; best salmon fishing that has been known for several years there; fishing ground for cod 150 fathoms to 300 fathoms; no complaints.

(Signed), GEO. S. SULLIVAN,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

[No. 2.]

1878.

**FIRST CRUISE OF H. M. S. "SIRIUS."**

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

*From 8th June to 9th August.*

*Long Harbour, Fortune Bay.*—Evidence taken relative to outrage committed in January by American Fishermen. (See Special Report, No. 39, of 21st June.)

*St. Jacques.*—Evidence taken relative to above, see Report, No. 39, of 21st June. Complaint of Elizabeth Skinner *versus* Denis Burke, Brothers, relative to right of; way transferred to successor.

*La Scie*—Evidence taken of D. Duggan, relative to a complaint made by John Clance, of his premises having been destroyed by the French fishermen of the Brig *Therese Victor*. French Captain of Brig *Simeon Pignorell*, examined. Complaint and extracts of evidence sent to French Senior Officer, and also a report sent to Commander-in-Chief. Full particulars of this outrage and reply of French Senior Officer transferred to Captain Barnardiston, of H. M. S. *Rover*.

*Hare Bay.*—Complaint of James Cobb and Eli Elliot, relative to French barring salmon in the River, Southern Arm. Referred to French Senior Officer and reported to the Commander-in-Chief. Particulars and documents transferred to successor.

*Cape Norman.*—Examined Joseph Armis, Assistant Lighthouse Keeper, as to wreck of *Marion*. The man appeared to know very little about it. Lighthouse Keeper absent and not likely to return until October. (Transferred to successor.)

*Horn Bay.*—Complaint of J. Atkins and J. Nosworthy, as to the right of a fishing berth; transferred to successor, being undecided, and for reference to Attorney General.

*Domino Run.*—Complaint of J. Penny, seizure of house and boat for debt. Complainant a bankrupt, and property was seized by creditor. Transferred to successor.

*Occasional Harbor.*—William Pye gave evidence against J. Howell, relative to taking up a net, but Pye being in the wrong, the case was dismissed.

*Cape St. Charles.*—Complaint of Nicholas Taylor, relative to stealing portion of a wreck (schooner *Alpha*) which belonged to him, by a family named Pye and a man named Whiting—five men in all.

Examined G. Buckingham, W. Howell, and S. Ashe, relative to the same, and bound the five men, viz.: John Pye, Moses Pye, Edmund Pye, William Pye, and Geo. L. Whiting, in a sum of \$50 each, to appear at Supreme Court Assizes at

St. John's in November next. Particulars and documents transferred to successor, suggesting that, if possible, their recognizances might be rescinded and a fine inflicted, to prevent distress to their families by their having to appear at St. John's, and that a letter should be written to the Attorney General at St. John's on the subject.

(Signed,)

GEORGE S. SULLIVAN,  
*Capt. and Senior Officer.*

[No. 3.]

**Medical Report of the Fishing Stations on the Coasts of  
Newfoundland and Labrador.**

H. M. S. "SIRIUS," }  
SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON ISLAND. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward the following Medical Report of the Fishing Stations visited by H. M. S. *Sirius* on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, between the 8th of June and 9th of August, 1878.

(I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. STRICKLAND,  
*Staff Surgeon.*

Captain G. SULLIVAN,  
H. M. S. "Sirius."

Approved,—

(Signed,)

G. S. SULLIVAN,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

*Long Harbor, Fortune Bay, 11th June.*—The residents at this place were healthy. Cases of ophthalmia, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sprain and anæmia, were prescribed for.

*St. Jacques*, 16th June.—At this place there were many applicants for medical relief, which included cases of debility, anæmia, dyspepsia, fistula, lachrymalis, rheumatism, and extraction of teeth.

*La Scie*, 29th June.—This place was healthy, cases of asthma, dyspepsia and debility, were attended to.

*Canada Harbor*, 30th June.—Here a good many residents applied for medical relief, and the following cases were prescribed for,—debility, hemorrhoids, sprain, ophthalmia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, menorhaggia and contusion.

*Croque*, 2nd July.—The residents here were all healthy; cases of rheumatism and phthisis were prescribed for.

*Quirpon*, 9th July.—Residents healthy, cases of slight rheumatism, debility and anæmia, dyspepsia, were prescribed for.

*Horn Harbour, Niger Sound*, 12th July.—At this place two cases of rheumatism and one of enlarged spleen were attended and prescribed for.

*Deer Harbour, St. Lewis Sound*, 14th July.—This place was healthy, cases of iritis, prostatitis, and ohthesis, were visited on shore and prescribed for.

*Battle*, 15th July.—Here cases of pleurisy, rheumatism, eczema and sprain were visited at their houses. The place was healthy.

*Gready Island, Labrador*, 17th July.—This place was exceedingly healthy, cases of wound, eczema, amenorrhœa and cough, with debility, were prescribed for.

*Cartwright Harbour*, 18th July.—This place was very healthy, one case of chronic rheumatism was attended and prescribed for.

*Indian Tickle*, 21st July.—Here many applicants for medical relief presented themselves on board, which included cases of palpitation, plegmon and abscess, neuralgia, extraction of teeth, anomia, dyspepsia and debility, with cough.

*Domino Run*, 22nd July.—Cases of constipation, cough and rheumatism, and visited on shore.

*Occasional Harbour*, 23rd July.—At this place a good many of the residents applied for medical advice and relief; the cases consisted of hoematuria, ophthalmia, menorrhagia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, phthisis, sprain, debility, vertigo, irritability of the bladder, scrofula, abscess, and one case of ague, with enlarged spleen, also cases of amenorrhœa, hydrocele and eczema palparorum were prescribed for.

*Cape Charles*, 2nd July.—Here a good number of applicants for medicine presented themselves on board the ship, and the following cases were prescribed for,—rheumatism, contusion, burrites, debility from amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, anœmia, fracture of fibula, epilepsy, constipation, ophthalmia, paralysis, abscess, staphyloma, cornœa synovitis, cough, menorrhagia, sprain, cancrum oris, inflammation of punctum, lachrymalis, rickets, cephalagia, phlegmon and irritability of the bladder; teeth were also extracted.

*Chateau Bay*, 20th July.—This place was healthy. Cases of dislocation of shoulder joint, whitlow, phlegmon and dyspepsia, were visited and prescribed for.

*Forteau Bay*, 31st July.—Residents healthy. Cases of abscess and contusion were attended.

*Bonne Bay*.—This place was healthy. Cases of amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hemiphlegia, and prolapsus uteri, were visited and prescribed for; also, cases of neuralgia, debility, and one case of scabias, presented themselves on board for medical advice and treatment.

*Port-au-Basque*, 6th August.—This place was healthy, and there were no applicants for medical relief.

(Signed,)

C. STRICKLAND,  
Staff Surgeon.

Approved—

(Signed,)

G. J. SULLIVAN.

## [No. 4]

## Hydrographic Report.—Newfoundland Fisheries.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
AT SEA, 12th August, 1878. }

SIR,—

In obedience to your order of this date, I have the honor to forward the following Hydrographical Report:—

## (1.) NEWFOUNDLAND—WEST COAST.

*Long Harbor, Fortune Bay.*—There are three anchorages in this Harbor, Anderson's Cove, Tickle Beach Point, and Harbor Head. Anderson's Cove is on the West Shore of the Harbor, just inside the entrance. The *Sirius* anchored in the centre of the Cove, but had barely room to swing. Tickle Beach Point is about three miles from the entrance, and will be easily recognized by its table-topped summit and its sides of red earth. Care should be taken to anchor well under the Point clear of the strength of the tide, which at this, the narrowest part of this magnificent harbor, sets with great velocity. High water at 4.30; rise and fall, 11 feet. Harbor Head anchorage is about eight miles from the entrance in the northern part of the sound. We anchored in five fathoms directly the island at the head of the harbor came open. The *Pert*, with a draft of 10 feet, was at anchor three miles further up, close off the Island.

## (2.) NEWFOUNDLAND—EAST COAST.

*La Scie.*—Passing Gull Island at a quarter of a mile, and rounding Cape St. John at the same distance, the entrance of this little Harbor is indicated by several conspicuous grey streaks on the hill side, and on nearer approach a red point will be seen. This is the east point of the harbor, the west is a point of greyish color. Entering the harbor, open the fair way well, then steer exactly in mid-channel until the bow of the ship is abreast a remarkable hill-stream, when let go at once in 13 fathoms.

## (3.) NEWFOUNDLAND—EAST COAST.

*Bide Arm, Canada Bay, or Sound.*—Round Aiguette Island not less than a mile, and keep the eastern shore on board directly the Sound is entered. Proceed up the arm for about four miles until a remarkable bare space of dull reddish color amongst the trees on the starboard hand is abreast of some huge white boulders on the beach on the port, when you will be in a large basin, in the centre of which anchor in eleven fathoms mud.

## (4.) NEWFOUNDLAND—WEST COAST.

*Port-au-Basque.*—In nearly mid channel between Road Island and the Pancake Rocks is a *sunken rock*, upon which H.M.S. *Sirius* struck when leaving the harbour, in August, 1878. It is not marked on any chart; and its existence was unknown to our Pilot, a man of great experience, who had taken Ships in and out several times before. Owing to the state of the weather and there being a heavy swell setting through the passage from seaward, we were unable to examine it.

## (5.) LABRADOR.

*Chateau Bay—Temple Pass.*—The soundings on the Admiralty plans (1,151) of this Pass are now incorrect. I found on examination  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 8-4 fathoms where 4 and 5 fathoms are shown on the plan, the bottom is rocky with large loose stones and boulders.

## (6.) FOG WINDS—NEWFOUNDLAND.

South and East Coasts—S. E. through S. to West.

North and West Coasts—All winds except from West through S. to N. E.

## (7.) FOG WINDS—LABRADOR.

From N. E. through E. to South.

It is often clear weather along the land when there is a dense fog in the offing, 3 or 4 miles off. On all the before named coasts, a northerly wind brings clear weather.



## (8.) ICE.

Much floating ice and some large bergs were seen between Sandwich and Chateau Bays, July 12 to 26, but none to the westward of the latter port.

In conclusion, I have the honour to report that the MS. Charts, notices and all other papers, contained in the Hydrographic Book, No. 26, of the Senior Officers' Box, have been superseded by the Admiralty publications, which are now supplied in the Chart Box of this Station.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HACKMAN,  
*Navigating Lieut.*

Captain G. S. SULLIVAN, R. N.,  
H. M. S. "Sirius."

Approved,—

(Signed,) G. S. SULLIVAN,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

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**Report on Fisheries.**

H. M. S. "SIRIUS," }  
HALIFAX, 15th August, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose my Report on the fisheries during the short time I have been detached as Senior Officer on them, together with the Medical and Hydrographical Reports of the Staff Surgeon and Navigating Lieutenant.

2. Not having been sufficiently long engaged on the duties, my experience will not admit of my entering to any extent into a subject that has already been exhausted by my predecessors, and every information on the same, both political and social, repeatedly laid before the Government.

3. Complaints on the part of the English of the French, and recriminations on the part of the latter, as usual, take place; but, with the exception of the French outrage at La Scie, already reported, nothing of a serious kind has occurred on that part of the Coast on which they fish; yet still the same points of dispute respecting the meaning of the Treaties remain undecided to baffle the officers engaged on this service, and the same sly hit to the political wedge of misinterpretation of the Treaties appear to be repeated by the French, periodically, or whenever they get an opportunity, and when they think we shall let the wedge remain so far as they succeed in thrusting it. One instance of this is seen in the French Senior Officer's letter in reply to mine, relative to the affair at La Scie, in which he implies that if a Prudhomé had referred the matter to a French Officer they would have had a right to have pulled down the building themselves, and should probably have adopted that measure; whereas such is not the case, and he incorrectly asserts that this having been done on a former occasion, was approved by my predecessor. Again, he speaks of having ordered English schooners to leave the harbor where they had anchored, probably for safety; as the matter, however, was irrelevant to the subject of La Scie, mentioned in my letter to him, I did not reply to it, and have not had an opportunity of meeting Captain Galiber, or any of those under his orders, to allude verbally to these statements.

4. With so limited an experience on the service of the fisheries, it would be impossible to offer any additional information of a different kind to that which has already accumulated, to assist in solving those questions which have always been so difficult to Officers employed on the fisheries; and which, to quote a paragraph in my predecessor's report, "it becomes the duty of a great power, such as England, to have determined, without further delay, for her own credit as well as the interests of one of her important Colonies."

The time has gone by when Naval Commanders decided these points in a summary manner, but always honorably and successfully, and the onerous position which he feels himself in, when told by a Frenchman that he pulled an Englishman's house down, and would do it again, is easier imagined than described.

5. From what I observed of the inhabitants of the Coast, both socially and morally, I may, however, be permitted to suggest some means by which they can be raised above their present condition, in many instances most wretched. On those parts of the Coast visited by me after leaving St. John's, with the exception of those one or two places where a few small Schools have been established, there were but a small percentage of the people, old or young, that could read, and there is a want of ordinary intelligence amongst them, that is possibly produced by their minds never being drawn beyond the one idea and occupation of fishing, which was remarkably perceptible. Especially was this the case among those on the North Coast of Newfoundland and on the Labrador, were born, and have resided all their lives. Another evil is, that of intermarriages that take place among families. In seeking some remedy for these evils there is one means which may occur to many acquainted with the condition and character of the people. There are among the population of upwards of 9,000, about half of which are boys and men, as fine a race, physically, as can possibly be found, whose sole occupation almost consists of fishing during summer and cutting wood to keep themselves warm during winter; of this the male portion are thus employed from the age of 8 years and upwards and until too old to work. This sturdy, powerful, and strong-built population, a rough and daring race of seamen, might be the nucleus of a *Reserve Naval Force*, if they were trained, and would be of incalculable value. For this purpose I would suggest a *Training Ship* at St. John's, in which the sons of fishermen might be trained and educated from the age of 8 to 14. From November to June, or the non-fishing months, a force of 1,000 youths, of the remaining portion of the male population, might be trained as a *Naval Reserve Force*, each man receiving at least a month's drill. The estimation of the advantage to the Colony of such a scheme, I will leave to the Colonial Government; but not the least will be the higher tone produced among them and the stimulant to new and higher pursuits than that of fishing, in which the very number employed and the want of education to assist them in obtaining from the Merchants a fair remuneration, renders it now lucrative, and keeps them in a state of apathetic poverty. One other advantage that has occurred to me is that which would accrue from the formation

of Clubs among themselves in event of being thrown out of work by accident or in the absence of unions, to the aged. Several instances of distress came before me which there was no means of alleviating, and showed at once the necessity of some such measure being taken, but lacking the least education and knowledge as they do, and never probably having heard of such things, it is impossible to expect them to start such institutions unaided. I merely throw out these suggestions, the value of which can no doubt be better estimated by the Government of Newfoundland.

6. With respect to the fishing this year, so far as I had the opportunity of judging, there is nothing special to report. The salmon fishing, which is now over, has in some places been more successful than others, but on the whole there has been a fair amount taken.

The cod fishery in Newfoundland has been plentiful, but on the Labrador Coast they have not been so successful; it is, however, to be hoped that as there is yet some portion of the fishing season left, it may recover itself.

There is a greater number of icebergs on the Labrador Coast and North of Newfoundland this year than have been known for several years passed.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed,)

GEORGE S. SULLIVAN,  
*Captain.*

Vice-Admiral

Sir EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD, K. C. B.,  
Commander-in-Chief.

**Enclosure No. 3,  
TRANSMITTING FISHERY REPORTS.**

H. M. S. "PERT,"  
At St. John's, Nfld., 17th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

I beg to forward, herewith, my Fishery Report for the past season, with the Reports of the Navigating and Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Ship under my command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)                      H. C. AITCHISON,  
*Commander.*

To Capt. BARNARDISTON, H.M.S. *Rover*,  
Senior Officer H.M. Ships and Vessels, Nfld.

**Enclosure No. 1.**

**FISHERY REPORT.**

H. M. S. "PERT,"  
At St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 17th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for your information, the following Reports of the recent Cruises of H. M. S. *Pert*, under my command, on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, in the fishery interests.

*St. Lawrence Harbor*, 6th June, 1878.—No cod; no caplin; fishery not begun.

*Harbor Briton*, 7th June.—First caplin this day; poor sign of cod; no salmon.

Left Harbor Briton on Monday 10th, for Long Harbor; observed one American schooner in St. Jacques in passing.

*Long Harbor, Mitter's Cove*, 18th June.—First caplin this day; cod scarce; four families.

*Blue Beach, (or Tickle Beach.)*—Only two families; just the same.

*Rencontre Harbor*, 15th June.—Caplin struck on the 6th; bait plenty; 10 qtls. per boat; seven families.

*St. Jacques*, 16th June.—Cod scarce; last week lots of caplin, but now they have struck out.

*Grand Bank and Fortune Harbor.*—Cod scarce; caplin plenty.

*Seldom-Come-By*, 24th June.—Fish well in, about 30 qtls. per boat. On 22nd one haul of a codseine got 100 qtls.; caplin bait plenty; first struck in on 14th.

*La Scie*, 25th June.—Caplin in on 15th. No fish until yesterday, when the French got about 40 qtls. per boat. Found H. M. S. *Contest* here; no new complaints; four French rooms; three ships.

*Brient's Cove.*—Salmon plenty, about 15 tierces a man since 5th June. Three English families; no complaints; cod scarce for hook-and-line; no French.

*Shoe Cove.*—Cod scarce; salmon plenty; caplin plenty.

*Pacquet.*—No English in Pacquet, the one family having migrated to Brient's Cove; only one French room there.

*Inglee Harbour*, 26th June.—Average 30 qtls., per boat; caplin in 14th June; salmon scarce; no complaints.

*Canada Harbour.*—The same.

*Beaver Cove, Canada Bay*, 28th June.—Eight barrels of salmon.

*Salmon Point.*—Twelve barrels of salmon.

*Conche*, 1st July.—Average 60 qtls. cod, per seine; 50 qtls. with hook-and-line.

*Rouge Harbour*.—The same with hook-and-line; only one family, seven French double rooms, four single rooms, in Rouge Harbour; no complaints.

*Croque (Cove)*, 3rd July.—English boats averaged 40 qtls. per boat; five English families; two French rooms, averaging 60,000 fish; bait plenty; 15 to 16 tierces of salmon, per net; no complaints.

*St. Julian's*, 6th July.—Two French rooms, about 60,000 fish a piece; five English families at Little St. Julian's, with 40 qtls. per boat; bait began to get scarce.

*English Harbour*.—Two families; the same.

*Waterman's Cove*, 7th July.—Three families; 30 qtls. per boat; no salmon; caplin just gone.

*Fishots*.—Six English families; 50 qtls. per boat; no salmon; bait scarce; six French rooms, averaging 50 men, 70,000 a room; no complaints.

*Goose Cove*, 9th July.—40 qtls. per boat; salmon scarce; bait plenty.

*St. Anthony*.—Eleven English families; about 40 qtls. per boat; salmon scarce; bait scarce; five French rooms, averaging 70,000.

*Lock Cove*, (near How Harbor), 15th July.—About 30 qtls. per boat; four families.

*Ireland Bight*.—About 40 qtls. per boat; five families.

*Clark's Bight*, (near Goose Cove).—Two families; 50 qtls. per boat; salmon scarce.

*How Harbour*.—One schooner of Notre Dame Bay here for salmon and fish; had done badly in both.

*Goose Cove*, 17th July.—About 20 qtls. a man (they fish here singly); sixteen families.

*Back Cove*.—Two French rooms, 100,000 in each room; two English families; about 30 qtls., boat; salmon scarce.

*Cremaliere*.—One French room, 80,000; two English families, 30 qtls.; no salmon.

*St. Lunaire*, 18th July.—No French ; six families, 10 qtls. ; no salmon.

*Kirpon*, 21st July.—Average 40 qtls. per boat ; Mr. Pinn's codseine 400 qtls. ; per French rooms, average about 700 qtls. per seine.

*Little Quirpon*.—The same.

*Griguet*.—About 10 qtls. per boat.

*Chateau, Labrador*, 23rd July.—About 25 qtls. per boat.

*Henley*.—The same ; salmon scarce.

*Rocket's Cove*.—50 barrels salmon ; 30 qtls. of cod.

*Red Bay*, 26th July.—25 qtls. ; about 150 qtls., cod seines.

*Black Bay*, 31st July.—35 qtls. per boat ; no bait ; no fish ; a very good salmon fishery at Pinware.

*Forteau*, 1st August.—About 50 qtls. per boat ; no fish in or bait.

*Bradore*, 2nd August.—About 40 qtls. per boat.

*Blanc Sablon*.—About 50 qtls. ; no fish in now.

*Bonne Esperance*, 3rd August.—160 qtls. per boat ; very good fishery ; 50 tierces (per net) salmon.

*Salmon Bay*.—160 qtls. per boat. *Hawke's Bay*.—20 barrels salmon. *Trout Cove*, 7th August.—40 qtls. No bait all the summer ; had to use trout ; few salmon.

*Great Codroy*, 7th August.—80 qtls. per boat ; plenty of squid.

*La Poile*, 9th August.—45 qtls. for summer.

*Burgeo*, 13th August.—40 qtls. per boat all through.

*Deer Island, White Bear Bay*, 14th August.—30 quintals ; squid plenty.

*Little River*, 17th August.—30 qtls. for summer.

*Grand Bank*, 18th August.—Boats 40 quintals ; schooners which had been down to the Straits, 300 qtls. ; salmon about 40 barrels per man ; bait scarce.



*Fortune*.—The same; no salmon.

*Lamaline*, 20th August.—20 qtls. per boat; fish scarce all the summer, but bait plenty.

*Burin*, 21st August.—20 qtls., small boats; seines, 150 qtls.

*Trepassey*, 22nd August.—Codseines 120 qtls.; small boats 70 qtls.

Arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 24th August, 1878.

END OF FIRST CRUISE.

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## SECOND CRUISE OF H. M. S. "PERT."

Left St. John's 6th September, 1878.

*Channel, Port-au-Basque*, 11th Sept.—Fishing good; average 200 qtls. per boat for the summer.

*Bay of Islands*, 18th Sept.—About 40 qtls. per boat; squid plenty.

*Bonne Bay*.—No herring in yet; cod-fishery bad; about 25 qtls. per boat.

*Port Saunders*, 21st Sept.—Six schooners here from the Labrador, wind bound, one with 200 barrels herring, the rest only 40 or fifty; report herring fishery in the Straits bad.

*Port-au-Choix*, 22nd Sept.—43 schooners here; 3 French, Brig Bay; no herring; cod-fishery indifferent; about 45 qtls. per boat.

*St. John's Island*, 23rd Sept.—About 40 qtls. per boat; five families; one man hauled 120 barrels of herring; herring fishery generally bad; French leaving.

*St. Barbe's*, 24th Sept.—30 qtls. per boat; no herring; all schooners which were here for herring, left.

*Chateau*, 27th Sept.—About 40 qtls. per boat for the summer; no herring.

*Little Kirpoon*, 30th Sept.—About 30 qtls.; some codseine boats 300; no herring; French leaving.

*Fortune*, (*Griguet Bay*), 30th Sept.—30 qtls.; Griguet the same; fishery bad.

*St. Lunaire*, 2nd Oct.—A bad season, 30 qtls.; no bait; fishery over.

*St. Anthony*, 3rd Oct.—Average 50 qtls. for the summer; salmon season bad; plenty of herrings for the past fortnight; boats getting two qtls. fish per day at present.

*Fishots*, 5th Oct.—Average about 40 qtls. per boat for the summer; no herring; fishery over.

*Croc*, 7th Oct.—About 35 qtls. per boat; fishery over; no herring in; French left this Coast 25th September.

*Canada Harbor*, 9th Oct.—30 qtls. per boat.

*Pacquet*, 14th Oct.—Only one man here; 25 qtls.

Arrived at St. John's 15th October, 1878.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. AITCHISON,

*Commander.*

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### MAGISTERIAL DUTIES, 1878.

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*Long Harbour*.—Having heard rumours at Harbour Briton that herrings were barred at Long Harbour, I proceeded to that place, and made enquiries, and eventually secured the deposition on oath of Richard Hendrick, of Hoop Cove, who stated that he had seen a lot of herrings barred near Schooner

Brook, Long Harbour, on or about 1st June, by John Grandy, of Belleoram. On arriving at this place a seine was found moored to the shore with a large number of herrings still enclosed in it, the meshes being also full of herrings, dead and putrifying and emitting a most disgusting stench. They had evidently been there several days. Immediately liberated the fish and seized the net. Handed the net over to Mr. Snellgrove, of St. Jacques, to be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of the Crown.

N. B.—Proceeds of the sale to be given to Richard Hendrick, of Hoop Cove, and William Sanders, of Tickle Beach, (Article 15, Chap. 102, Consolidated Statutes.)

*St. Anthony.*—Alfred Simms and Mark Pilgrim, here, made a complaint that their nets had been hauled and salmon taken out of them. They state that the French make a practice of this, and they want it put a stop to.

On the occasion referred to, they had complained to the Captain of the room to whom the men belonged that had taken the salmon, and he had given them permission to search the boats and take the salmon away. They found the salmon but left them there. (Reports forwarded to Senior Officers in my letter of 30th July, 1878, with original complaints).

*Ireland Bight, Hare Bay.*—Another complaint of the same description forwarded to Senior Officer with my letter of 30th July, 1878.

*Goose Cove.*—William Read, Trader, complained that Noah Powell, of Goose Cove, had, on June 7th, knocked down his flake, etc., being then in occupation by Jerry Strangemore, his son-in-law. It appears that Noah Powell had commenced to build a flake in front of Strangemore's door. Strangemore objected, said that it was in his way and he would pull it down, and did so; Powell said he would retaliate on Strangemore's flake, and did so. Heard a lot of evidence, and saw the premises. I did not consider that the proposed flake was much in Strangemore's way. I decided that N. Powell should pay for putting the flake in good repair again, and also pay for the hire of a flake to dry Strangemore's fish, up to date of repair of flake. Requested three respectable inhabitants to assess the value of

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the damage done; value assessed,—Ten Shillings currency. Warned them both not to take the Law into their own hands in future.

*Kirpon, 22nd July, 1878.*—Leonard Parsons complains that his neighbors' dogs, and particularly those of John Simmonds, steal his fish during the daytime when out on the ground to dry. He has had no time to make a flake; has been here two years. Warned John Simmonds that he must take measures to prevent his dogs eating other people's fish, or he would become liable for the value of the fish so eaten.

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### SECOND CRUISE.

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*Bonne Bay, 20th Sept., 1878.*—Thomas Phoran, acting Sergeant of Police, has been asked by the inhabitants to find out if the Americans are allowed to fish within three miles of the shore, and states that they (the Americans) come and haul mackerel with large seines, to the detriment of English fishermen. Told him that the Americans have equal rights of fishing on the Coast with English fishermen, with the exception of salmon, shad, etc.

*Chateau, Labrador.*—Michael Kennedy, of Henley Harbor, complains that at the commencement of the season, having put out moorings for his salmon nets, they were taken up by Thos. Christopher, Thomas Brien, Thomas Maher, and Wm. Keough, who proceeded to moor their nets in that place, and continued to fish there the whole season, thereby injuring his fishery. Two of these men had gone back to Bay of Islands where they live during the winter, but Thomas Maher and Wm. Keough still remained, and were summoned. It appeared that Michael Kennedy claimed this particular place to set his nets, as eldest son of his father, deceased this spring on his way to Henley from Bay of Islands, and who had fished in that particular spot for many years. Michael Kennedy, himself, has not been fishing with his father for some years, but has had his own net in another place. Kennedy's father died when on his way to

Henley in the spring, having hired Christopher, Brien, and Maher, to fish for him as sharemen. Keough, (his step-son,) was also to fish with him as he had done for seven years previously. He left his nets and property, by will, to his wife, Bridget Kennedy, and these men completed their engagements by fishing with deceased's step-son, (Keough,) for the widow. Keough claimed that his moorings were down when Kennedy came with his; also that he had best right to the place as he had fished there for the last seven years, and that he was fishing for his mother, (widow of the deceased Kennedy,) and to whom the nets now belonged. No satisfactory evidence was now forthcoming as to which moorings were down first; and as Keough had been actually fishing there for the last seven years, I gave it in his favor. Bridget Kennedy, the widow, states that she and her family are going to return to the Bay of Islands this fall; that she hears Michael Kennedy is going to remain at Henley for the winter; that he is a man of bad character and much given to drink; that she is afraid that he will injure her property in the absence of herself and family.

Warned Michael Kennedy, in the presence of witness, to do no damage to her property.

Witness—

MICHAEL ESMOND,  
*Pilot of H. M. S. Pert.*

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### REMARKS.

In forwarding my Report I beg to call attention to what may cause a serious rupture between the French and English fishermen on this Coast, and what has already formed the subject of complaint by the French Officers in the Fishery Protection Service.

2. In the autumn a large number of fishing vessels of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Canada, go to the North-west Coast of Newfoundland for herrings, and at Port-au-Choix alone, where the French have large fishery establishments, as many as sixty and seventy schooners have been known to be fishing at the same time.

3. The French consider this to be too much competition, and an interruption of their fishery, and there is very little doubt that it is so.

4. There are no English resident authorities in this neighborhood, either for the French to appeal to, to have their rights respected, or to settle any differences in case of a disturbance occurring.

5. The occasional visits of the Ships of War cannot be effectual, as with the present number of Vessels employed on this service and the extent of Coast they have to visit, prevents them staying long enough in this vicinity to do much good, and in their absence a disturbance might easily arise between the fishermen of the two nations, (as occurred in January of this year with the American fishermen at Fortune Bay), which, besides creating difficulties between the respective Governments, would establish a bad feeling and jealousy on this Coast, which at present does not exist.

(Signed,) H. C. AITCHISON,  
Commander.

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**Enclosure No. 2.**

**NAVIGATING OFFICER'S REPORT.**

H. M. S. "PERT,"  
ST. JOHN'S, 17th Oct., 1879. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for your information, the following remarks on the Pilotage of Newfoundland:—

*Long Harbour, Fortune Bay.*—Long Harbour is 15 miles long and varies from 1 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in breadth; it is clear of all dangers, except two small rocks at the entrance, one bearing about W. S. W., and the other N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N., from Gull Island; both break if there is the slightest swell. The sailing directions say that the only anchorage, before you pass the narrows,

is Morgan Cove, but there is very good anchorage on a bank off Tickle Beach, just before you come to the narrows, in from 7 to 9 fathoms, mud. In passing through the Tickle the least water we got was 7 fathoms, after passing through the Tickle, no bottom was got until above four miles further up, from 7 to 5 fathoms in Schooner Cove, the water gradually getting shallower until about two miles before you get to Ferryman's Island you get 3 fathoms. There is very good anchorage for large ships in Schooner Cove, while small vessels can anchor anywhere further up, until within a mile and a half Ferryman Island, in from 5 to 3 fathoms soft mud.

*Rencontre.*—There is a small rock, with 4 feet of water over it, (not marked on the chart) about a cable off the shore. Low Point, in a line with a small house on the N. E. end of Rencontre Island, passes directly over it, as also a line between a small rock, (about three feet high and just to the west of Stage Point), and the entrance East of Rencontre Island; Low Point is a low shelving point at the west end of the Harbour. Stage Point a remarkable red looking mound running out of the Settlement, and looks like a small island. The anchorage is not good, being very rocky and uneven. In entering the Harbour the eastern entrance, between Mal Bay Point and Rencontre Island, is the best. The only plan being the Coast plan, No. 232 a.

*St. Lunaire.*—The small island, S. E. from Strawberry Island, is not marked on the plan of St. Lunaire, No. 273, although it is correctly marked on No. 271, Cape Onion to Hare Bay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HY. SABILLE,  
*Lieut. for Navigating Duties.*

Commander AITCHISON,  
H. M. S. *Pert.*

H. M. S. "PERT,"  
St. John's, Nfld., 17th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for your approval, the accompanying list of Medical and Surgical cases attended by me during the late Cruises of H. M. S. *Pert*, on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN STONE,  
*Surgeon, H. M. S. Pert.*

Commander H. C. AITCHISON,  
*H. M. S. Pert.*

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### MEDICAL REPORT.

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*Canada Bay*, 26th June.—Dyspepsia, 2 cases; Asthma, 1; Anasarca, 1.

*Rouge Harbor*, 1st and 2nd July.—Dyspepsia, 1 case; Amenorrhœa, 1; Catarrh, 1; Ophthalmia, 1; Epithelmia, 1.

*White Bear Bay*, 9th July.—Lumbago, 1 case; Catarrh, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Palpitation, 1.

*St. Anthony*, 9th and 10th July.—Rheumatism, 3 cases; Pleurodynia, 1; Dyspepsia, 5; Intestinal Worms, 2; Catarrh, 1; Tonsellites, 1; Bronchitis, 2.

*Howe Harbor*, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th July.—Dyspepsia, 6 cases; Lumbago, 2; Amenorrhœa, 1; Hoemetemesis, 1; Disease of the Hip Joint, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Hydrocele of the Chord, 1; Retention of Urine, 1; Rheumatism, 2; Contusion, 1; Wound of Hand, 1; Neuralgia, 1.



*Goose Cove*, 16th July.—Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1 case; Debility, 1; Abscess, 1; Cynanche, 1; Constipation, 1; Rheumatism, 2; Dyspepsia, 3; Cephalalgia, 1; Disease of the Hip Joint, 1; Tooth extracted, 1.

*St. Leonard's*, 18th and 19th July.—Cynanche, 2 cases; Dyspepsia, 1; Grogritis, 1.

*Chateau*, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th July.—Simple continued Fever, 2 cases; Intestinal Worms, 4; Sprain, 1; Ophthalmia, 1; Constipation, 3; Lumbago, 4; Cynanche, 1; Scrofula, 1; Rheumatism, 9; Phlegmasia Dolens, 1; Ulcer, 2; Amenorrhœa, 1; Gastritis, 1; Chlorosis, 1; Debility, 1; Psoriasis, 1; Ache Pustulosa, 1; Dislocation, 1; Wound, 2; Dyspepsia, 2; Retention of Urine, 1; Tonsilitis, 2; Scabies, 1; Hoemorrhoids, 3; Contusion, 1; Tooth extracted, 1.

*Red Bay*, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th July.—Neuralgia, 2 cases; Hoemorrhoids, 2; Rheumatism, 5; Intestinal Worms, 1; Inguinal Hernia, 1; Scald, 1; Ulcer, 1; Palpitation, 1; Sprain, 1; Dementia, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1; Convulsions, 1; Dyspepsia, 4; Phlegmon, 2; Ophthalmia, 1; Pleurodynia, 1; Lumbago, 1.

*Black Bay*, 30th July.—Debility, 1 case; Cystitis, 1.

*Bradore*, 1st & 2nd Aug.—Palpitation, 2 cases; Eczema, 1; Sciatica, 1; Ophthalmia, 1; Dyspepsia, 2; Amenorrhœa, 1; Bubo Lymphathetic, 1.

*Hawke Bay*, 4th August.—Dyspepsia, 1 case.

*Trout River*, 6th August.—Acue Pustulosa, 1 case; Asthma, 1; Epilepsy, 1.

*La Poile*, 10th and 11th August.—Disease of Bone, 2 cases; Ulcer, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Lumbago, 1; Constipation, 1.

*White Bear Bay*, 14th August.—Incontinence of Urine, 1 case; Dysmenorrhœa, 1; Vloorhœa, 1; Tumour, 1.

*Grand Bank*, 18th August.—Abscess, 1 case; Lumbago 1.

*Lamaline*, 19th and 21st August.—Diarrhœa, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 2; Lumbago, 1; Cephalalgia, 3; Ulcer, 1; Contusion, 1; Rheumatism, 1.

*Trepassey*, 23rd August.—Amenorrhœa, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 6; Urticaria, 1; Palpitation, 4; Lumbago, 2; Sprain, 1; Injury of right leg, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1; Otorrhœna, 1; Diseases of the Nose, 1; Otititis, 1; Eczema, 1; Toothache, 2; Hydrocele of the cord, 1; Rheumatism, 2; Intestinal Worms, 5; Gastrodynia, 2; Debility, 1; Gastritis, 1; Psoriasis, 1; Bursitis, 1; Cephalalgia, 1; Tooth extracted, 1.

*Salmonier*, 8th Sept.—Neuralgia, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 1; Lumbago, 3; Contusion, 1; Amenorrhœa, 1; Deafness, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Curvature of the Spine, 1; Ascites, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Ophthalmia, 1.

*St. Mary's*, 9th Sept.—Spermatorrhœa, 1 case.

*Port-aux-Basque*, 11th, 12th, 13th Sept.—Abscess, 2 cases; Dysmenorrhœa, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Anasarca, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1.

*Humber River*, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Sept.—Prolapsus of Uterus, 2; Dyspepsia, 6; Chlorosis, 1; Rheumatism, 3; Hepatitis, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 2; Catarrh, 1; Intestinal Worms, 4; Scrofula, 1; Abscess, 2; Contusion, 1; Entiritis, 1; Palpitation, 1; Organic Disease of the Heart, 1; Asthma, 1; Cystitis, 1; Tooth extracted, 1.

*Bonne Bay*, 20th Sept.—Fracture of Right Radius, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 2; Dysmenorrhœa, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 2; Bronchitis, 1.

*Port Saunders*, 22nd Sept.—Epithelioma, 1 case; Toothache, 1; Intestinal Worms, 1.

*Port-au-Choix*, 22nd Sept.—Debility, 1 case; Injury of right Knee, 1.

*Chateau*, 25th, 26th, 27th Sept.—Phlegmon, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 3; Diarrhœa, 4; Catarrh, 1; Rheumatism, 3; Cephalalgia, Intestinal Worms, 1; Lumbago, 3; Simple continued Fever, 1; Scrofula, 1; Gastrodynia, 1; Debility, 1; Palpitation, 1; Peritonites, 1.

*St. Leonard's*, 1st Oct.—Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1 case.

*Croque Harbor*, 7th Oct.—Rheumatism, 1 case.

JOHN STONE,  
Surgeon, H. M. S. *Pert.*

**Enclosure No. 4.**  
**FISHERY REPORT.**

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H. M. S. "CONTEST," }  
St. John's, Oct. 16th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for your information, the following Report on the recent Cruises of H. M. Gunboat under my command, on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. & Commander.*

Capt. J. BARNARDISTON,  
Senior Officer, Nfld.

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**List of Places visited by H. M. S. "Contest" between 27th  
June and 21st August, 1878.**

**FIRST CRUISE.**

Great St. Lawrence, 29th June. Burin Harbor, 2nd July.  
Little Burin, 2nd July. Great Jervis, 3rd July. Burgeo, 8th  
July. Port Basque, 13th July. Lark Harbor, Bay of Islands,  
17th July. Petipas, 17th July. Goose Cove, 22nd July. Lark  
Harbor, 23rd July. Woody Point, Bonne Bay, 23rd July.  
Indian Cove, 24th July. Woody Point, 29th July. Forteau  
Bay, 30th July. Kirpon Harbor, 1st August. Goose Cove,  
Hare Bay, West Brook, 6th August. Southern Arm, 8th Aug.  
Irish Bay, Croque Harbor, August 9th. Biche Arm, Cape  
Rouge, 9th August. Conche Harbor, 11th August. Hellier's  
Harbor, August 13th. Weymouth Cove, Canada Bay, 13th  
August. La Scie, 15th August. Shoe Cove, 15th August.  
Tilt Cove, 16th August. St. John's, 21st August.

(Signed,)

W. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. Commander.*

**Journal of H. M. S. "Contest" between 27th June, 1878, and  
21st August, 1878.**

**FIRST CRUISE.**

27th June, 1878, 7.30 P. M.—Left St. John's, Newfoundland, for the Southward and Westward, under steam.

29th, 1.5 P. M.—Anchored in Great St. Lawrence Harbor. Visited Mr. Vavasour; fish and bait very scarce.

2nd July.—Weighed at 5 P. M. for Burin, arriving at 8.30 A. M. 11.5 P. M.—Weighed and proceeded to Little Burin to coal, taking 18 tons, at 25s., from Mr. Berteau, Agent for Jersey Company.

3rd July.—Weighed at 3 A. M. for Great Jervis, anchoring at 8 P. M. Visited the Lobster Factory of Mr. Treadwell, employing 45 to 50 hands; about 3,500 caught per day; at present has in store 3,000 qtls. of cod; twelve to fourteen families living here.

July 8th.—Weighed at 4 A. M. for Burgeo, anchoring at 4 P. M. Visited the establishment of Mr. C. M. De Quettville, Agent for the Jersey Company of Mr. De Gruchy, employing 40 hands; about 5,000 qtls. of cod; bait scarce; a very clean and well-managed establishment; also, the factory of Mr. Small, for lobsters, employing about 40 hands for an American Company; filling about 1,100 cans per day, and consigned to Crosse and Blackwell.

Rev. Mr. Pilot, from St. John's, Inspector of Church of England Schools, visiting. Rev. Cunningham, Dr. Hunt, Mr. Jordan, Magistrate, Mr. Parsons, Custom-House Officer, all living here.

12th July.—Weighed at noon for Port-aux-Basques, anchoring at 5 P. M. of 13th. Visited the Lobster Factory of Mr. Grealey, agent for E. G. Stayner; 50 hands employed, already has 1,500 cases with 48 tins in each, and also 700 salmon, catching about 3,000 lobsters per day. Also, the establishment of Captain Small, who has already shipped away about 3,000 quintals of cod, and has 1,200 quintals in store now.

15th July.—Weighed at 11.30 A. M. for the Bay of Islands, firing half the allowance (quarterly) during the forenoon of the 16th at a target; examined at night quarters.

17th July.—Anchored in Lark Harbour at 7 A. M.; 9 families living here; bait scarce; about 400 quintals of cod. 8 A. M.—Weighed and proceeded up the River Humber, and anchored at Pettipas at 11.30 A. M. Messrs. Carter, Petrie, Evitt, the principal Merchants. Winter fishing of herrings produced 2,000 barrels. Spring fishing, 2,500. Also, John Loader had 70 qtls. cod. Rev. Mr. Curling living at Birchey Cove.

22nd July, 6 A. M.—Weighed and proceeded up the Goose Arm, anchoring at 11 A. M.; learnt nothing.

23rd July.—Weighed 7.30 A. M., observed a Man-of-War steaming into Lark Harbour. 8.30—Anchored and communicated with the French Gun Vessel *Le Bonvet*, 4 guns. 10.20—Proceeded for Bonne Bay, anchoring off Woody Point at 6.30 P. M.

24th July.—Weather looking threatening, shifted birth to Indian Cove, anchoring at 6 A. M.

29th July, 6.30 A. M.—Weighed 7.30, anchored off Woody Point. Visited the factories, one Jersey Company, DeGruchy; Agent, Mr. Stickland. In winter got 600 barrels of herrings, and now 1,500 qtls. cod. Also, Mr. Roberts, Agent for Job, Brothers, of St. John's; winter 600 barrels of herrings and 800 quintals of cod. Weighed at 11.30 A. M., and anchored in Forteau Bay at 10 A. M.

30th July, at 5.20 P. M., arrived H. M. S. *Sirius*. 11 P. M., arrived H. M. S. *Pert*. Visited Mr. Rabbit, has about 750 qtls., and Mr. Ellis about 400 qtls. cod.

1st August, 5.30.—H. M. S. *Pert* sailed for the Southward. 6.—Weighed for Kirpon, arriving at 5 P. M.; Mr. Dupuis 1,200 qtls. cod.

August 3, 9.—Sailed for Goose Cove, Hare Bay, anchoring at 3 P. M. Fish very scarce indeed.

August 6th, 3 P. M.—Proceeded to West Brook, anchoring at 6. Visited, in whaler, Southern Arm during forenoon of 8th, Monsiur Ville Ferrou, ships *Le Leon* and *La Marie* from Brioux, 100,000 fish.

August 9th, 9.—Weighed for Irish Bay, Croque Harbour. Capt. Pandhomone, barque *Jean Beust*, 42 men, 700 quintals. 4.—Proceeded to Cape Rouge, anchoring in Biche Arm, at 8 P. M. 5 Establishments in Southern and 6 in Northern Shore, 37 men in each, about 3,800 quintals.

August 11th, 9.—Proceeded to Conche Harbour, anchoring at 11 A. M., about 70 men. British subjects, 25 to 30 qtls. a man. Weather very wet and foggy since the evening of the 1st instant. Had information of a British subject having fired and wounded a French boy.

August 13th, 6.—Proceeded to Hellier's Harbour, anchoring at 7.30, observed the French Gun Vessel *Le Bonvet*, but did not communicate. Capt. Rebours, brig *L' Union*, from Beauce, 59 men, 6 boats, 2 seines, 130,000 fish. (See Magisterial Duties). Weighed for Weymouth Cove, Canada Bay, arriving at 4 P. M.

August 15th, 4.—Weighed 3 P. M., anchored in La Scie; Capt. Pignorell, sr., 80,000; Capt. Pignorell, jr., 130,000, and Capt. Philips, 10,000 fish. 4.—Weighed for Shoe Cove, anchoring at 7.30 P. M. (See Magisterial Duties.)

August 16th, 5.—Weighed. 7.—Came to in Tilt Cove; received 37 Tons of Coal at 30s.

August 18th, 5 P. M.—Weighed. Thick Fog.

August 31st, 7.30 P. M.—Anchored in St. John's Harbour; had to lay to in a thick Fog for 10 hours.

(Signed,) W. F. SNOWDEN,  
Lieut. Commander.

### MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

H. M. S. "CONTEST,"  
HILLIER'S HARBOUR, 13th August. }

The French Captain, Ribours, of the brig *L' Union*, from Beauce, complained that a British subject, by name James

Dempsey, had shot at and wounded one of his boys on the night of the 9th inst., the said James Dempsey having owned to me that he had done it. I took him to St. John's and handed him over to the Civil powers. (See Special Letter)

*Shoe Cove*, August 16th.—Mr. French complained that Elias Soms had taken possession of his stage and rooms. Ordered him to pay £2 rent, and to give it up at the end of the fishing season in September,

(Signed,) W. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. Commander.*

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**List of Places visited by H. M. S. "Contest" between 6th September and 16th October, 1878.**

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**SECOND CRUISE.**

Catalina, Sept. 6th. Seldom-Come-Bye, 8th Sept. Toulinguet, 10th Sept. Nipper's Harbour, 12th Sept. Bett's Cove, 13th Sept. Croque, 14th Sept. Kirpon, 16th Sept. Battle Hr., Labrador, 17th Sept. Deer Cove, 17th Sept. Home Bay, 19th Sept. Red Harbour, 20th Sept. Forteau, 22nd Sept. Port-aux-Basques, 25th Sept. Burgeo, 26th Sept. Great Jervis, 28th Sept. North Bay, October 2nd. Harbour Briton, 3rd October. St. Jacques, 7th October. St. Pierre, 9th October. Great St. Lawrence, 11th October. St. John's, 16th October.

(Signed,) W. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. Commander.*

**Journal of H. M. S. "Contest," between 6th September, 1878, and 16th October, 1878.**

SECOND CRUISE.

Sept. 6.—Left St. John's at 4.30 A. M., anchoring at Catalina at 3.45 P. M.; 14 qtls. per man; greater number fishing at Labrador, and not returned; weighed 5 P. M.; 9 P. M., heavy gale from N. E.

Sept. 8.—Anchored off Seldom-Come-By; average catch, 70 qtls. for 4 men.

Sept. 10th, 6.30 A. M.—Weighed for Toulinguet, anchoring at 2 P. M. Principal fishing carried on on the Labrador Coast, and having gone late, had a bad season.

Sept. 12, 7.30 A. M.—Weighed for Nipper's Harbor, anchoring at 4 P. M. Mr. Lane, Agent, about 600 bought from all the fishermen; a better season than it has been since 1874.

Sept. 13th, 9 A. M.—Weighed for Bett's Cove, anchoring at 10. Took in  $20\frac{1}{2}$  tons coal, (Welsh,) at 20s.; left at 6 P. M.

Sept. 14th, 6 P. M.—Arrived at Croque. *Rover* at anchor.

Sept. 16th, 10.30.—Weighed. Anchored in Kirpon, 7 p.m.; all the French vessels are to leave on the 18th; good season.

Sept. 17th, 5.30.—Weighed. Anchored in Battle Harbor, on the Labrador, at 1 P. M.; blowing very hard; shifted berth to Deer Harbor.

Sept. 19th, 5.30.—Weighed. Anchored in Home Bay at 10.30.

Sept. 20th, 6.—Weighed. Anchored in Red Harbor; at 4.30, blowing very hard.

Sept. 22nd, 10.—Weighed. Anchored in Fortune Bay at 3.30 P. M.; no complaints about barring herrings; most of the Southern fishing boats had left, I having met them at sea on the 14th inst.

Sept. 23rd.—Weighed for the South Coast.



Sept. 25th, Noon.—Arrived at Port-au-Basque.

Sept. 26th, 6.—Weighed for Burgeo, arriving at 5 P. M.

Sept. 28th, 6.—Weighed. Arrived at Great Jervis at 4.30. Mr. Treadwell doing very well with lobsters, but the fishing along the South Coast seems poor this year.

Oct. 2nd, 6.—Proceeded to North Bay, anchoring at 9.30 A. M.

Oct. 3rd, 6.—Proceeded to Harbor Briton, anchoring at 3 P. M. At North Bay, Harbor Briton, and also at Great St. Lawrence, was informed that the case of the Americans, (viz: Captains Jacobs and Macaulay,) illegally fishing at Fortune Bay last winter, was quite an isolated case—they fished on Sunday; fish and bait scarce.

Oct. 7th, 11.—Sailed for St. Jacques, anchoring at 3 P. M. The net seized by H. M. S. *Pert*, in June last, was sold for \$2 by the Local Custom-House Officer, Mr. Snellgrove.

Oct. 9th, 6.—Weighed for Great St. Lawrence; but the barometer falling and the weather looking so threatening and blowing, put into St. Pierre for shelter.

Oct. 11th, 7.—Weighed for Great St. Lawrence, anchoring at 1.30 p. m. About 20 to 30 qtls. per man; about 180 fishing; since August, done nothing; experienced very heavy gale here on Sunday, 13th.

Oct. 14th, 5.30 P. M.—Weighed for St. John's, arriving there on the 16th inst.

(Signed)

W. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. Commander.*

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## MAGISTERIAL DUTIES H. M. S. "CONTEST."

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### SECOND CRUISE.

None.

W. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut. Commander.*

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### Hydrographical Remarks.

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H. M. S. "CONTEST,"  
St. John's, Nfld., 16th Oct., 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the undermentioned places visited during the season.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. G. BARR,  
*Navigating Sub-Lieutenant.*

*Lieut. and Commander W. F. SNOWDEN,*  
*H. M. S. Contest.*

Approved—

WM. F. SNOWDEN,  
*Lieut.-Commander.*

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Labrador, Chart No. 1,430.—Observed a Light-house on Greenly Island, also a Fog Whistle on Amour's Point.

Newfoundland, Chart No. 232*a*.—A Light-house is being built on Pass Island, entrance to Fortune Bay.

Burgeo Island, Chart No. 272.—At the Western Entrance a conspicuous Rectangular Beacon, painted white, has been built on Sandbank's Point Island. The Beacon kept open south of Round Island clears the Marchand and Stern Rocks.

The Light-houses around the Coast are very good, with the exception of Harbor Briton Light, which is not better than an ordinary Ship's stay-light.

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**MEDICAL REPORT ON THE LABRADOR AND NEW-  
FOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**

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SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following Medical Report of the Fishing Stations visited by H. M. S. *Contest*, between the 20th of June and the 16th of October, 1878 :—

June 20th.—Sailed from St. John's and arrived at La Scie on the 22nd. One applicant—Dyspepsia, 1 case.

June 24th.—Sailed from La Scie, and arrived at St. John's on the 27th. Left again same day, and arrived at Great St. Lawrence on the 29th. Twenty applicants—Phthisis, 1 case; Palpitation, 2; Masturbation Orchitis, 1; Paralysis, 1; Dyspepsia, 3; Pleurodynia, 1; Ophthalmia, 1; Teeth extracted, 1; Chronic Rheumatism, 3; Tonsilitis, 2; Scrofula, 1; Ulcer, 1; Debility, 2.

July 2nd.—Left Great St. Lawrence and arrived at Burin same day. No applicants.

July 3rd.—Arrived at Great Jervis. Eighteen applicants. Colic, 1 case; Brow Ague, 1; Catarrh, 1; Diphtheria, 4; Diarrhoea, 1; Cynanche, 4; Asthma, 1; Dyspepsia, 2; Ophthalmia, 1; Lumbago, 1; Ulcer, 1.

July 8th.—Arrived at Burgeo. Five applicants—Urinary Calculus, 1; Chronic Rheumatism, 1; Whitlow, 1; Incontinence of Urine, 1; Catarrh, 1.

July 13th.—Arrived at Port-au-Basque. Twelve applicants—Nervous Debility, 1; Dyspepsia, 3; Palpitation, 1; Ophthalmia, 3; Catarrh, 2; Ante Version Teterus, 1; Asthma, 1.

July 17th.—Arrived at Bay of Islands. Twenty-two applicants—Chronic Bronchitis, 2 cases; Palpitation, 3; Dyspepsia, 2; Chronic Rheumatism, 1; Gunshot wound—hand, 1; Asthma, 1; Anasarca, 1; Articular Ostitis, 1; Diarrhoea, 1; Ulcer, 2; Constipation, 2; Phlegmon, 1; Impetigo, 2; Dismenorrhoea, 1; Brow Ague, 1.

July 22nd.—Arrived at South Arm, Bay of Islands. No applicants.

July 23rd.—Arrived at Lark Harbor. No applicants.

July 23rd.—Arrived at Bonne Bay. Seven applicants—Diffused Ganglion of hand, 1; Congenited Hernia, 1; Chronic Synovitis, 1; Paralysis, 1; Prolapsus Uteri, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Debility, 1.

July 30th.—Arrived at Fortune Bay. One applicant—Lumbago, 1 case.

August 1st.—Arrived at Kirpoon. No applicants.

August 3rd.—Arrived at Goose Cove, Hare Bay. Twelve applicants—Ulcer, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Constipation, 1; Asthma, 1; Phlegmon, 1; Worms, 1; Phthisis, 1; Otorrhœa, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Wound, 1; Impetigo, 2.

August 9th.—Arrived at Croque and Cape Rouge. No applicants.

August 11th.—Arrived at Conche. Twenty applicants—Needle extracted from hand, 1 case; Dyspepsia, 6; Ophthalmia, 2; Rheumatism, 1; Asthma, 1; Menorrhagia, 1; Worms, 3; Lumbago, 2; Ulcer, 1; Chronic Bronchitis, 1; Teeth extracted, 1.

August 13th.—Arrived at Hillier's Harbor. Two applicants—Phthisis, 1 case; Gunshot wound, thigh, 1.

August 13th.—Arrived at Canada Bay. One applicant—Herpes, 1.

August 15th.—Arrived at La Scie. No applicants.

August 15th.—Arrived at Shoe Cove. One applicant—Phthisis.

August 16th.—Arrived at Tilt Cove. Four applicants—Uterine Hemorrhage, 1; Abscess, 1; Catarrh, 1; Chronic Rheumatism, 1.

August 21st.—Arrived at St. John's, thus completing the first cruise of H. M. S. *Contest*.

**SECOND CRUISE OF H. M. S. "CONTEST."**

Sept. 6th.—Left St. John's, and arrived at Catalina same day. No applicants.

Sept. 8th.—Arrived at Seldom-Come-By Harbour. One applicant—Pleurodynia, 1 case.

Sept. 10th.—Arrived at Twillingate. No applicants.

Sept. 12th.—Arrived at Nipper's Harbour. No applicants.

Sept. 13th.—Arrived at Bett's Cove. No applicants.

Sept. 14th.—Arrived at Croque. No applicants.

Sept. 16th.—Arrived at Quirpon. No applicants.

Sept. 17th.—Arrived at Battle Harbour. Seven applicants—Obstruction of Bowels, 1 case ; Dyspepsia, 2 ; Sciatica, 1 ; Brow Ague, 1 ; Pleurodynia, 1 ; Bronchitis, 1.

Sept. 19th.—Arrived at Horn Bay. No applicants.

Sept. 20th.—Arrived at Red Bay. Fourteen applicants—Impetigo, 3 cases ; Neuralgia, 4 ; Lumbago, 2 ; Hemorrhoids, 1 ; Scald, 1 ; Sprain, 1 ; Chronic Bronchitis, 1 ; Acute Rheumatism, 1.

Sept. 22nd.—Arrived at Forteau Bay. One applicant—Orchitis.

Sept. 25th.—Arrived at Port-au-Basque. No applicants.

Sept. 26th.—Arrived at Burgeo. Two applicants—Calculus, 1 case ; Chronic Bronchitis, 1.

Sept. 28th.—Arrived at Great Jervis. Four applicants—Scald, 1 case ; Ulcer, 1 ; Wound, thumb, 1 ; Colic, 1.

Oct. 2nd.—Arrived at North Arm, Despair Bay. Three applicants—Chronic Bronchitis, 1 case ; Rheumatism 1 ; Asthma, 1.

Oct. 3rd.—Arrived at Harbor Briton. No applicants.

Oct. 7th.—Arrived at St. Jacques. Two applicants—Pterygum Eye, 1 case ; Cephalalgia, 1.

Oct. 9th.—Arrived at St. Pierre. No applicants.

Oct. 11th.—Arrived at Great St. Lawrence. Eleven applicants—Chronic Rheumatism, 2 cases; Worms, 1; Phthisis, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Neuralgia, 2; Ulcer, 2; Pleurodynia, 1; Contraction of Elbow Joint, 1,

Oct. 16th.—Arrived at St. John's, thus completing Second Cruise.

I have, &c.,

[(Signed,)

S. KELLETT,

Surgeon.

Lieut. & Commander

W. F. SNOWDEN, H.M.S. *Contest*.

Approved—

(Signed,)

W. F. SNOWDEN,

Lieut. & Commander.

[No. 37, 4 Enclosures.]

**REPORT ON NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, 1878.**

H. M. S. "ROVER,"

St. JOHN'S, 24th October, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward my Fishery Report for the latter part of this season, with the Reports of the Officers commanding H. M. Ships *Pert* and *Contest* for the whole season; also Hydrographical Remarks of the Navigating Officers, and Reports of the Medical Officers.

2. I relieved Captain Sullivan, H. M. S. *Sirius*, of the command of the division at Sydney, Cape Breton, August 9th. Sailed August 11th, visited LaPoile, Rameo Islands, Hare Bay, Harbour Briton, St. Pierre, St. Mary's Harbour, and arrived at St. John's, August 24th.

## SECOND CRUISE.

3. Left St. John's the afternoon of September the 11th, visited Rouge Harbour, Conche, Croc Harbour, Cremaillaire, St. Lunaire, Kirpon (Horne Bay and Forteau, Labrador), Port Saunders, Roche Harbour, Bonne Bay, Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, St. George's Harbour, and returned to St. John's, October 15th.

4. I am afraid that the fishing this season has only been moderate up to July; at most places it seems to have been good, but I have heard nothing but complaints from all sides since then.

5. The weather has been very fine during the whole of my cruise, but there was a great deal of bad weather in August.

6. I have had no complaints whatever to investigate, or Magistrate's duties of any kind to perform.

7. The only circumstances apparently of importance which have occurred this season are the disturbances at La Scie and Long Harbour, Bay of Fortune, in the early part of the year, and which have already been reported on.

8. With regard to the affair at La Scie, I cannot help seeing how important it is that all questions on which a difference of opinion exists between ourselves and the French, particularly as to the use of force on the part of the French Men-of-War, should be definitely settled without delay.

9. With regard to the disturbance at Long Harbour, Fortune Bay, I have caused particular inquiry to be made as to whether the American boats are in the habit of interfering with the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and of illegally fishing, and I cannot find that it is so.

10. The remarks of Commander Aitchison, with reference to the schooners interfering with the French at Port-au-Choix, are worthy of attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BARNARDISTAN,

*Captain and Senior Officer;*

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**ENCLOSURES.**


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1. H. M. S. *Rover*, Hydrographic Report.
  2. H. M. S. *Rover*, Medical Report.
  3. H. M. S. *Pert*, Fishery Report; Hydrographical and Medical Reports.
  4. H. M. S. *Contest*, Fishery Report, with Hydrographical and Medical Reports.
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**HYDROGRAPHICAL REMARKS.**


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H. M. S. "ROVER,"  
St. JOHN'S, 21st October, 1878. }  
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SIR,—

In compliance with your order I have the honour to make the following remarks :—

The Light (fixed) on Cape St. Francis is Red.

The North Rock in St. Lunaire Bay is not visible at high water, while a Rock bearing S. W. to half a Cable from Strawberry Island, and not marked on the Chart, is from 3 to 4 feet high. The conspicuous peak, two hundred and forty-six feet high, in line with the North extreme of Elizabeth Island, clears the North Rock to the South.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN B. JOHNSON,

*Staff Commander.*

Approved—

(Signed,)

J. BARNARDISTAN,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*



## MEDICAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES.

H. M. S. "ROVER,"  
St. JOHN'S, October 17th, 1878. }

SIR,—

I have honour to furnish the following Medical Report of the Ports visited on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts :

12th August.—Arrived at La Poile ; people healthy ; one case of Erythema Nodosum, treated.

13th August.—Visited Ramea. 14th.—Hare Bay. 16th.—Harbour Briton. 18th.—St. Pierre. At none of which places were there any applications for Medical aid.

20th August.—St. Mary's Harbour. Three cases of Diphtheria are reported to have occurred here recently, but there is none now. Intestinal Worms appear to be prevalent amongst the people.

The cases applying for relief were as follows :—

Dyspepsia, 14 cases ; Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica, 16 ; Intestinal Worms, 9 ; Debility and Anamia, 7 ; Bronchitis and Asthma, 2 ; Palpitation, 1 ; Cynanche, 2 ; Neuralgia and Vertigo, 3 ; Ptorrhœa and Deafness, 4 ; Epistaxis and Polypus Nasi, 2 ; Diarrhœa, 1 ; Nephritis, 1 ; Hemorrhoids, 1 ; Synovitis, 1 ; Ulcer and Abscess, 2 ; Exostosis, 1 ; Ingrowth of Nail, 1 ; Wounds and Injuries, 5—Total 73.

24th August.—Arrived at St. John's.

13th Sept.—Visited Harbour Rouge ; people healthy ; the applications for relief were—

Dyspepsia, 1 case ; Acute Dysentery, 1 ; Constipation 1—Total 3.

14th Sept.—Croque Harbour. The applications were—

Sprain, 1 case ; Dyspepsia, 1 ; Rheumatism, 1 ; Cynanche, 1 ; Caries of Teeth, 1—Total 5.

At Cremaillaire.—Visited on the 18th Sept. There were no applicants.

At St. Lunaire, 19th Sept. One case of Chronic Erythema was relieved;

And at Kirpon, 21st Sept. An accident occasioned by the bursting of a Gun, was attended.

22nd Sept.—Horn Bay, Labrador. No applicants.

25th Sept.—Forteau Bay. Population found to be healthy. The undermentioned cases received relief:

Rheumatism, 3 cases; Bronchitis, 2; Dyspepsia, 2; Chronic Orchitis, 1; Neuralgia, 2; Whitlow, 1; Hoematemesis, 1; Hepatitis, 1; Wound, 1—Total 14.

Port Saunders was visited on 30th September, and one case of Dyspepsia attended.

At Bonne Bay.—Visited on the 2nd October. There were no applicants.

3rd October.—Birchey Cove, Bay of Islands. People healthy. The cases applying for relief were as follows:

Dyspepsia, 14 cases; Intestinal Worms, 1; Bronchitis and Asthma, 3; Tooth extractions, 6; Palpitation, 1; Amenorrhœa, 1; Menorrhagia, 1; Cerebral disease, 1; Ptorrhœa, 2; Lumbar Abscess, 1; Cystitis, 1; Jaundice and Constipation, 2; Teething, 1; Catarra, 1; Procidendia and Prolapsus Uteri, 2; Ulcer, 1; Contusions, 1; Tumour, 1—Total 41.

October 8th, Wood's Island.—The undermentioned cases were treated:

Dyspepsia, 3 cases; Horpes Zoster, 1; Tooth extraction, 1; Febricula, 1; Disease of Heart, 1; Phlegmon, 1—Total, 8.

Oct. 9th, St. George's Bay.—There is a resident Surgeon at this Port, who states that Diptheria has been prevailing to a considerable extent in the neighborhood of St. George's Bay, and that although it has partially subsided, it has not died out. They were much in want of the necessary medicines, and a

supply of what was needed for immediate use was left here. The cases attended were as follows :—

Injury to Hip, 1 case ; Ptorrhœa, 1 ; Bronchitis, 1 ; Dyspepsia, 1 ; Tumor, 1—Total, 5.

Oct. 15th.—Arrived at St. John's.

From the foregoing it appears that with the exception of St. George's Bay, the Coast population at all the places visited was found to be healthy and free from epidemic disease. The prevailing complaints are Atomic Dyspepsia, Debility and Anœmia, and these will be best relieved as cultivation extends, and a more varied and more wholesome diet is placed within reach of the inhabitants.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY HADLOW,

*Staff Surgeon.*

Approved—

(Signed,)

J. BARNARDISTON,

*Capt. & Senior Officer.*

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### No. 51.

#### **Report of the Officer in charge of the Fishery Protection Service at Cape John.**

Commenced the 18th June.—First caplin at the Cape on the 20th ; very little fish taken by the French first few days ; using the seine.

19th.—14 French boats at the South extremity of the Cape ; no hauls made ; several quintals caught with hook-and-line, using herring for bait.

20th.—French boats all round the Cape ; plenty of caplin in Cape Cove ; fish very scarce ; French seines did very little ;

some boats hauled 1,000 fish and some less; hook-and-line doing the best work.

21st.—23 boats at the Cape; 6 seines hauled twenty thousand fish; batteaux, 2 to 3 quintals each.

22nd.—4 seines at the limit all day, hauled about three thousand per seine.

23rd.—Strong wind from the South; French boats on the North side of the Cape; punt fishing not good.

24th.—Wind West. Most of the French batteaux fishing at Middle Bill; seine boats not doing much; Frenchmen beginning to doubt a good result for the voyage.

25th.—Frenchmen uncovered at day-light, and commenced round; found the fish scarce; took for 4 seines 9,000 fish.

26th.—Strong Wind from the South-east. French North of the Cape.

27th.—Wind South. Saw no boats at the Cape; number of Craft going North; one large Steam-Ship bound in the Bay.

28th.—Wind from the West. Frenchmen busy round the Cape; fish very scarce.

29th.—11 French boats at the limit took only 10,000 fish; not good work for one boat.

30th.—Wind South-west. Several French boats about the limit all day; fish very scarce.

July 1st.—Weather very fine; fish scarce; French doing very little with fish; hauled to-day at the limit 14,000; hook-and-line doing very little.

2nd.—Wind South; heavy rain. Frenchmen hard to work, but not taking much fish; caplin plenty.

3rd.—Fine weather. 19 French boats at the South Bill; took from Cape to-day about 300 quintals.

4th.—6 seine boats at the limit. At 8 a. m. 4 seines went north of the Middle Bill; fish scarce. At 10 a. m. four batteaux went for Gull Island, to try the ground there. At 11

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a. m., Guard-Boat left the Cape to warn them off. Before reaching the Island the batteaux returned.

5th.—Light wind from the North-east. French boats at the limit doing very little; took to-day from South Bill 200 quintals.

6th.—At sunrise 10 batteaux and 5 seines came to the limit; found fish scarce. At 6 a. m., 6 boats left again and went north; spoke one seine master; he said the voyage did not look well so far, that he hauled 9,000 fish since he began.

7th.—But few boats at the South part of the Cape; fish very scarce for seine and hook-and-line.

8th.—At daybreak Guard-Boat rowed to Cape; French net uncovered. At sunrise they began rowing round; fish scarce; took to-day from the limit 150 qtls.; hook-and-line doing very little.

9th.—Wind East, heavy rain with sea on; no French at the South part of the Cape.

10th.—Saw but 6 boats all day; wind N. E., with sea; fish scarce with the punts; caplin in abundance.

11th.—Wind moderate; fine. No batteaux at the limit during the day; copper ship going out the Bay.

12th.—Fine weather; 25 French boats at the Cape; did not appear to be doing much; sent Guard Boat to Gull Island; at sundown returned, reported no boats at the Island.

13th.—Wind South. 14 batteaux at the limit; fish scarce. At 10 a. m. 3 batteaux left and beat one mile toward Shoe Cove; anchored at Mansfield Head. Left in the Guard Boat and warned them off; the excuse was, they came there to barter for herring with the Shoe Cove men; seines took from Cape to-day 7,000 fish. At 7 p. m. large Steamship passed in the Bay. Labrador craft still going north.

14th.—Wind South-east, with heavy rain, and sea on; Frenchmen not able to do much; took to-day 4,000 fish from South Bill.

15th.—Wind South, and rain; sea rough; Frenchmen doing little or nothing.

16th.—Wind West; fine, but sea on; Frenchmen rowing round; fish very scarce; did nothing to-day with seines.

17th.—Wind North-west; fine; fish scarce at the Cape; Frenchmen very anxious about the voyage; seines hauled several times; took only 5,000 fish from limit to-day.

18th.—Fine hot day; no fish for Frenchmen; punts doing very little. At 2 p. m. large barque passed out the Bay.

19th.—11 batteaux at the Cape; 6 seines took to-day about 10,000 fish.

20th.—At day-light Guard-Boat rowed to limit; a number of batteaux in Cape Cove hauling caplin; 6 left for Horse Island, 4 for Gull Island; 5 seines at the South Bill. At 8 a. m. sent Guard-Boat to the Gull Island to warn the Frenchmen off; as soon as boat got to the Island the Frenchmen left for the Cape; no fish at the Island of any account. One Seine Master asked me why I did not go to Horse Island, and asserted I had no right.

21st.—Wind West; very fine; several French boats at the Cape, took very little fish to-day.

22nd.—Frenchmen scarce to-day, and also fish; rowed into Cape Cove; saw two fine bears feeding on the beach.

23rd.—5 seines at South Bill hauled to-day about 60 qtls.; batteaux doing very little; one Master told me his catch, up to this time, was only 30,000 fish.

24th.—Wind South-east, with sea on; no French at South Bill of Cape.

25th.—Wind South-west. 6 seines at the limit; fish scarce; hauled 12,000 fish; batteaux doing very little.

26th.—Blowing strong from the West. One batteaux upset at Middle Bill; very little fish taken from the Cape to-day.

27th.—5 seines at South Bill. At 6 a. m., one boat hauled 40,000 fish.

28th.—Strong Wind from North-east. Very little fish taken for the day; several batteaux gone to Horse Islands; punts doing well at Mansfield Head.

29th.—Blowing strong from the north, 6 seines and 13 batteaux came into Brinie's Cove for shelter; told me their several catches, per seine, up to that day,—One 32,000 fish; one 30,000; one 28,000; one 27,000; one 23,000; one 21,000; batteaux about 40 qtls. each. They also told me the greater part of their ships were assisted by Government, if not, half the number would not come to this country. The voyage last year had been such a failure, their merchants could not afford to send them on their own account. I enquired if they had sufficient to supply their own markets; they said no, but the price was very good. I asked one seine master what wages he made last summer. He told me about 600 francs; he was the best at the Cape.

30th.—Wind moderate. At 4 a. m. Frenchmen left Brinie's Cove for the Cape; rather too much sea to do much; fish very scarce; took to-day about 7,000 from South Bill; Shoe Cove punts doing well on their own ground.

31st.—Fine weather. Frenchmen uncovered at daybreak; commenced operations throwing out their seines, but took very little fish; one seine closed 2,000; nothing done by the other seines; batteaux doing little also.

August 1st.—Wind South East. Most of the French boats north of the Cape; only 2 seines at the limit for the day; took no fish.

2nd.—Wind South, with heavy rain. Several French boats at the South Bill all day, took little or no fish; batteaux doing a little with the hook. Shoe Cove punts doing very well, 3 to 4 qtls. each. Several punts went on French ground, as they call it; the French threatened to run into them, and tried it, but the little punt was too quick for them.

3rd.—Wind South West. At daybreak Frenchmen commenced work; fish very scarce; 4 seines at the limit took only 3,000; batteaux 1 to 2 qtls. each.

4th.—Wind S. S. E., with rain. Sea rough; Frenchmen not able to do much; caplin getting scarce; none, only in Cape Cove.

5th.—Sea more moderate. At sunrise Frenchmen rowing round looking for fish; took about 10,000 fish from the limit.

6th.—Fine; Wind N. West, 17 batteaux and 5 seines at South Bill; fish in deep water; batteaux doing most with hook-and-line.

7th.—Several French boats at North-west Point; 3 seines at limit; took to-day 4,000 fish from South Bill; punts doing well on their own ground.

8th.—Fine weather. At day-break French uncovered and began work; took only 2,000 fish, according to their own account. At 2 p. m. *Plover* passed North.

9th.—At 6 a. m. 18 French boats at the Cape; fish scarce; at 8 a. m. four started for Gull Island; blowing too much for Guard-Boat to follow; no fish taken for the day.

10th.—Most of the French North of the Cape; fish scarce; French doing very little; punts 2 to 3 quintals each; no caplin; herring plenty; spoke Seine Master, told me they would land their seines after to-morrow, that his catch had been 40,000, which was not a good voyage.

11th.—Wind South with rain and fog. No fish at the Cape; only 2 seine boats to be seen all day; hauled no fish; batteaux doing a little with hook.

12th.—Wind South-east and rain. 2 Seine boats at the limit; no fish to haul, being in deep water. Shoe Cove punts doing well on the herring.

13th.—Fine day. Only one seine at the Cape to be seen, took no fish all day; batteaux doing very little.

14th.—Fine day. Only one seine remaining at the Cape; no fish for hauling. At 6 p. m. Frenchmen left the Cape and rowed to Brinie's Cove to wash seines before going to La Scie; Seine Master told me he had not been in La Scie since he took in his seine the 10th of June; told me his haul had been 35,000, and the others were respectively, 46,000, 34,000, 36,000, 38,000, 29,000.

15th.—Wind from the Eastward, fog and rain. Only one French boat at limit for the day; took no fish with the seine; batteaux doing a little,



16th.—Wind North-east, with sea on. Fish very scarce at the Cape; no seine-boat to be seen this morning; several batteaux at different points of the Cape doing a little on the herring, of which there is abundance; 2 or 3 barrels in the morning for each net.

17th.—Fine day. No fish of any account; very few French boats at the Cape; fish struck into deep water after the caplin; nothing done with hook-and-line.

18th.—Wind South-west. No seine-boats at the Cape; batteaux all round the points; fish very scarce; Shoe Cove punts doing a little.

19th.—Wind South East, with rain. No boats out for the day; at 2 p. m. blowing a gale, with heavy sea on.

20th.—Wind South East, blowing a gale, with rain. Nothing seen on the water all day; lost one punt in Brinie's Cove.

21st.—Wind more moderate, but heavy sea. No boats to be seen for the day.

22nd.—Wind South, with rain. Saw no Frenchmen all day. At 3 p. m. large steamer passed, going to the Eastward. At 6 p. m. saw large ship coming in for Gull Island from the Eastward.

23rd.—Wind North East, with heavy sea. No boats at the Cape. At 10 p. m. the *Plover* passed.

24th.—Wind East, with sea. Several batteaux at and around the Cape; fish scarce; herring plenty, with some appearance of mackerel.

25th.—Wind South West. Little or no fish at Cape.

26th.—Fine weather; sea more moderate; 8 batteaux at the limit; took from the Cape, to-day, about 3 qtls. per boat.

27th.—14 batteaux at the South Bill all day; Shoe Cove punts fishing alongside, about one qtl. per man; Shoe Cove men trucking herring for brandy; lot of small craft going south.

28th.—Fine weather; 11 batteaux at the Cape; fish scarce; steamer passed in the Bay.

29th.—Wind West. Fish scarce at the Cape. At 6 a. m. 5 batteaux left the Cape for Gull Island. At 9 a. m., followed them in the Guard Boat; some trouble to get them to leave; said there was no fish, meaning, if there were they would not leave so readily. At 3 p. m. got back to Cape; no fish caught by French or English to-day; great number of small craft going south, badly fished.

30th.—Fine weather. Several batteaux at the Cape; fish very scarce; don't average more than one qtl. for each boat. At 2 p. m. large steamship going in the Bay.

31st.—Wind South-east. Saw but 3 batteaux all day; a number of punts at the Cape, average about 2 quintals each. I find, when the punt men could get the Cape to themselves, they always caught more fish than Frenchmen.

September 1st.—No boats at the limit; 4 batteaux at North-west Point.

2nd.—Wind South and fog. 9 batteaux at Middle Bill; punts from Shoe Cove fishing at South Bill. A man in the Guard-Boat caught a large fish with a man's heart in the gubbin, put it under ground next day; it was quite fresh; the fish was three feet long. My men took the tail off so as to know it when dry.

3rd.—Wind South-west; fine. 12 batteaux at the Cape; fish scarce. The French Captains intend to keep their men at sea until the last moment; they are now fishing with bultows all round the Cape.

4th.—Strong Wind from North-east. No boats seen for the day.

5th.—Wind moderate but heavy sea on; 10 batteaux at North-west Point, hauling bultows.

6th.—Several batteaux at the Cape. Fish scarce. From this date up to the 26th, the time the Frenchmen left La Scie, nothing of any importance occurred. Speaking to the Doctor at Shoe Cove he told me their voyage—one ship had 92,000 or 900 qtls.; one 124,000 or 1,240 qtls., for 66 men each; on the whole not 18 quintals a man, taking one hundred fish for a quintal. I know, with us, taking the voyage through, it won't do.

On the 24th of the Month the sea took my landing place away, with one boat; did not get away from the Cape until the 6th of October.

(Signed,) HENRY KNIGHT.

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**No. 52.**

**Journal of Officer in Charge of Herring Fishery Protection, 1878.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.—Wind West, a. m., N. N. W. p. m.—Joined steamer 10.30 a. m.; proceeded west; spoke several fishermen along shore; codfish very scarce; bait sufficient. Ramea, 4 p. m.—Explained Proclamation to seine masters; had Proclamation posted at Burgeo. Steered for White Bear Bay; brought up in a cove 3 miles in the Bay at 7.15 p. m. Ramea, 2 seines.

THURSDAY, 11th.—Wind N. E.; fresh breeze and cold; fine; N. N. E.; very strong and bitterly cold.—Left White Bear Bay at 6 a. m. Spoke to Fox Island and Red Island fishermen; no fish. Cape La Hune, 2 seines. Read and left Proclamation, thence to Bay de Leau. Steamed to head of the Bay, found schooner A. B. C., (Forward,) taking in wood; blowing hard; towed Forward; did him little damage; think he had a seine; blowing too hard to make a thorough search down the shore. Handed Wm. Lee, Bonne Bay, Proclamation. Brought up at Pushthrough, 6 30 p. m.

FRIDAY, 12th.—Wind N. N. W., very strong breeze.—Left Pushthrough 6 a. m. Great Jervis, left Proclamation with Mr. Boone, another with W. Wolcot, for Lamble's Passage. Heard G. Lake, schooner *Franklin*, of Fortune, had hauled herrings, Wednesday, 10th, in Emmanuel's Arm; went there in hopes seine was left; found skiff, but seine gone; one Fortune Boat here fishing with nets. Left Hermitage Bay for Connaigre Bay. At Keepin's Harbor 2 Fortune craft, 1 seine, 1 Grand Bank craft; partner had left with seine. Buffett's partner had gone

and carried home the seine ; he said most likely gone to St. Peter's with herrings. In wearing round, steamer took off Buffett's main boom. Great Harbor, 2 Lamaline craft, 1 seine. All these men say had not seen nor heard of Proclamation ; doubtless, they have been hauling herrings ; some acknowledge to have been from home 2 and 3 weeks ; cautioned them all ; thence to Jersey Harbor, 3 crafts. On to Harbor Briton, six Grand Bank schooners here. Heard here that Coady and Gouvannini had a seine (Bar) in Jennings's Cove, near Long Harbor. Brought up at Harbor Briton, 6.30 p. m.

SATURDAY, 13th.—Wind N.N.E. to N.E. ; cloudy and cold. E.N.E., lowering ; wind light.—Left Harbor Briton 5.45 a. m. Looked into St. John's Bay and Boxeys ; no crafts. On to Long Harbor, passing west Mose Ambrose. Saw a schooner with mainsail up ; hauled in, found people loading schooner with firewood. At Long Harbor found Coady and Pastuer had gone to St. Peters ; seine had been taken up and was locked in Coady's store ; 10 miles in Long Harbor found 10 crafts, 6 from Burin, 4 from Lamaline ; say no herrings here, all gone out of the Bay. Back to Anderson's Cove ; left Proclamation. On to English Harbor, East ; got a fair share of *slang* here from sea-lawyer Hackett ; 2 seines, 5 crafts ; say not ready for hauling. On to Bay L'Argent ; 2 seines and 4 crafts, besides 1 seine and 2 crafts from Little Bay, East. Spoke to Giles Parraday, from Harbor Mille, 1 seine and 1 craft ; left Proclamation for Little Bay, and one for Bay L'Argent and Jacque Fontaine. Four persons died at Jacque Fontaine within three weeks of each other, all collateral branches of one family. Brought up in May's Cove at 7.10 p. m.

SUNDAY, 14th.—Wind, E. to S. E. ; rain p. m.

MONDAY 15th.—Wind, E. ; fresh breeze and rain. Left Bay L'Argent for head of the Bay, had not been here since 1845. Noticed "the Paint Cliff," *i. e.* a place in the Cliff from which exudes a semifluid near akin to Green Paint, it appeared to me to be lower down the Cliff than formerly. 1 seine here and 2 crafts ; people engaged kelping. Grand Le Pere, two crafts also kelping. Left Proclamation with Miles, at the Head of the Bay. Passed Stones Cove, no craft in, met one going for manure. Hare Harbour, 1 seine, 1 craft. Rencontre East and Salmonier, 9 crafts ; 15 men boarded us here. Placentia

and Lamaline people greatly excited about Coady and Partuer carrying out herring; asked would they swear when and where he hauled them; no, that was my business not theirs. Bay D'Este, 2 crafts and 1 seine, (strangers). Bay-de-North Brook, 3 crafts and 1 seine; the other crafts and seines had left this Port searching for herrings. Philip Farrel acknowledges to having hauled on Saturday last at Corbin; says he has not seen nor heard of Proclamation; left Proclamation with Farrel. Heard, subsequently, that Farrel and Hickey had made between 6,000 and 7,000 francs off this trip. Bay of Cinq Isles, 1 boat in Simmon's Brook. Corbin Bay, 4 Burin Schooners, 3 seines. George Inkpen, sr., says Farrel and Hickey were made acquainted with the contents of Proclamation, and were told the Steamer was running; that Hickey said he did not care for Steamer or me. Asked Mr. Inkpen to make affidavit of their hauling; this he declined to do; told him that hearsay would not convict a man, but if he was prepared to swear to the fact, I would take his deposition and act on it at once. P. M., E. N. E.—Brought up at Corbin, 7 p. m., with 2 anchors; blowing heavy.

TUESDAY, 16th.—Wind, E. N. E. Blowing hard at daylight, increasing till after sunrise with little snow. 7.45 a. m.—Left Corbin Arm for Cahill's Cove, 4 crafts, 3 seines. Barrow, 1 boat. Belleoram crafts not ready; 15 seines here; 1 barquentine loaded with herrings; hails from St. John's, Newfoundland. St. Jacque's, 3 crafts, besides 11 local crafts; 7 seines. Blue Pinion, 2 Burin crafts; 1 seine. English Harbour West, crafts caulking and painting.

N. B.—Some or all of the English Harbour men carried herring to St. Peter's in March for the American House (so I am told); leaving English Harbour, spring of starting, gear broke; had to go on to Harbour Briton to get it repaired; filled up "Bunkers" and moored for the night.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.—Wind, N. E. Left Harbour Briton, at 6 a. m. Little Bay, 3 seines. N. E. Arm, Little Bay, six Burin schooners; 3 seines. N. W. Cove, 2 boats from Burin. Miller's Passage, 1 seine, 1 boat, under Miller's Head; 1 schooner just arrived; 1 seine. Coomb's Cove, 4 seines. Mose Ambrose, 3 seines; 5 crafts; having made the round of all the Harbours returned West. Boxey, 3 crafts; 2 seines, from Plate

Bay. One Skipper told me 30 bankers in St. Peter's roadstead ; great many baited and gone. Steering for Connaigre Bay, saw one schooner and two boats under Shore at White Point ; went in, found them to be 3 St. Lawrence craft, with 1 seine. Bore away for Connaigre Head ; rounded the Head at 3 p. m. Steered for Keepin's Cove, and Packet, no crafts here ; on to Great Harbor, 7 crafts, and 3 seines. Fortune men growling because two or three Steamers were not on the ground protecting them, (poor innocent lambs) ; I believe the whole of them had carried herring 10 days before this time, at any rate they had left home that time ; brought up at 6 p. m. ; told, here, French had schooners in the Bay since early winter, bought herrings and took them out in March.

THURSDAY, 18th.—Wind W. ; light. Left Great Harbour at 5.30 a. m. for Cape La Hune, 45 miles. Cape Bay, 2 crafts ; 3 seines. Bay de Leure, met a craft running out with skiff, seine, &c. Fish very scarce along shore at Francois, Lance Cove, New Harbour, West Rencontre, East Cul de Sac, Richard's Harbour. Dragon Bay, 1 craft ; 1 seine. Fuschia Bay, 5 crafts ; 3 seines ; Grand Bankers. Brought up at 6.30 p. m.

FRIDAY, 19th.—Calm. Left Brenton's Cove at 6.5 a. m., for Dennis Arm, 2 Grand Bank crafts. Mr. Hickman reported crafts at Brunette waiting for herring. Passed Musquito, no crafts. On to Bonne Bay, 4 crafts ; 2 seines. Passed Push-through, 2 crafts, and 1 seine. Great Jervis, 4 crafts, and 2 seines. Emmanuel's Arm, no craft. Birchy Cove, 1 Fortune schooner ; 1 seine. Little Quillaire, 3 crafts, and 2 seines. Great Quillaire and Cul de Sac, no crafts in either. Goblein, 1 craft cutting wood. Lamble's Passage, 3 crafts and 2 seines. Gripe Island, 2 Grand Bankers ; 1 seine. Patrick's Harbour, 2 Fortune men ; 2 seines. Harbour Galley, 1 craft. N. B.—George Lake acknowledges having hauled herring at Emmanuel's Arm, on or about Wednesday, 10th instant. I believe he had been from home some time ; declares he knew nothing about Proclamation. Heard here that Inkpen had hauled herring in Fortune Bay and carried them to St. Peter's. Ran through the Passage, and brought up at Gaultois at 5.45 p. m.

SATURDAY, 20th.—Wind W. ; lowering.—Left Gaultois at 5.40 a. m. Looked in Peccaree ; no craft here ; going on to Little Bay spoke T. M. Hickman in a new schooner ; also the

A. B. C., (Forward); searched round the Arms of Little Bay, 1 schooner, no one on board. Searched Sam Hitches and Blunder Cove; could not find the skiff and crew. Left at 8.30 a. m. Spoke fishermen, Grole and Pass; fish very scarce; 4 schooners beating out of Hermitage, bound to Fortune Bay. Keepin's Harbor, Connaigre Bay, 5 crafts, 3 seines in skiffs around Packet. Thence to Great Harbor, 8 crafts and 3 seines. Out of Connaigre Bay to N. E. Arm. Broad Cove, 3 crafts, 2 seines. Head of the Bay, 3 Lamaline schooners, 2 seines. And to Harbor Briton, 2 boats, one schooner, 2 seines; on board one of the boats died James Dover, from Mortier Bay. Brought up at 7.15 p. m. Heard here a quantity of herring had been hauled at Little Bay.

#### EASTER SUNDAY, 21st.

MONDAY, 22nd.—Wind S. W.; dense fog.—Steam up at 5.30 a. m. Something wrong at starting, delayed until 7.50. Steered for Brunette; made Little Cape; went round the main island to Messinor's Cove, 2 Grand Bank crafts, 1 seine; three boats with herrings; took names of two, *Wave* and *Lilly*. Left Brunette and ran in the Bay; fog cleared off; saw 11 crafts beating out, supposed to have herrings. Went on to New Harbor, East; 3 crafts from Plate Bay, 3 seines; heard here no crafts east of them. Brought up at 7.30 p. m.

TUESDAY, 23rd.—Wind N. W., strong breeze, to N.N.E.—Left New Harbor at 5.40 a. m. Snow squalls early morning. N. B.—One family here, James Wills, had been subsisting on herrings only for 3 days. Femme Bay, 12 crafts, 8 seines, some local and others from Burin. Great stir about herrings being hauled before time; say steamer ought to have been out April 1st. N. B.—Some of these men, I am credibly informed, hauled herring and carried to St. Peter's for the American House in March; now they are indignant because others have evaded the steamer and got a march on them. Long Harbor, Anderson's Cove, 5 crafts, 3 seines, and 1 Nova Scotian consigned. S. E. Bite, 1 craft, 1 seine; 2 crafts inside Tickle; no herrings here. Turned out from Long Harbor 10.50; heard here Bankers all out from St. Peter's, and a few had returned with poor trips. Hare Harbor, 12 crafts, 6 seines. Pinkey's, 5 crafts, 2 seines. Rencontre, 2 crafts, 1 seine. Salmonier,

1 craft. Southern Harbor, 5 crafts. A 2 p. m. 15 crafts under sail; blowing fresh N.N.W. N. B.—Have told off 122 crafts, moored 15 under sail. Doctor's Harbor, Bell Bay, 10 crafts. Lally Cove, 5 crafts, 2 seines. Magrath's Cove, no craft. Bay d'Este, 24 crafts; made out 9 seines in skiffs. Bay de North Brook, 8 crafts, 4 seines, and 1 American fisherman. Trump Cove, 1 craft, 1 seine. Pool's Cove, 4 crafts, and 4 American fishermen,—*Hereward, Wm. McDonald, Bunker Hill*; could not make out the 4th name. Straight Shore, 4 crafts, and 3 seines. Simon's Brook, 9 crafts, and 3 seines. Little Harbour, 4 crafts, and 2 seines. Corban Head, 4 crafts; 2 seines. None in Corban Arm or Barrow. Brought up at Belleoram, 7.10 p. m.; all crafts have left this for the Bay.

WEDNESDAY, 24th.—Wind, W. N. W. Left Belleoram at 6.30 a. m. Passed St. Jacques and English Harbour; all herring crafts left for Bays. A great many crafts tacking about from Boxey Point to Harbour Briton. Eastern Head, 1 American fisherman bound out, *Herman Barson*.

Since '72, when I first went in the Steamer, I have kept on the "ground" till after night on the last day, and then returned to Harbour Briton, getting a conveyance home how I could. This season, before I had gone one "round," I saw we were virtually defeated, and I directed the skipper to steer for Pass; seeing nothing in the way I came direct home, and the Steamer returned to Harbour Briton, where she would arrive at 7.30 p. m.

(Signed,)

HENRY CAMP.



PUSHTHROUGH, HERMITAGE BAY, }  
29th April, 1878. }

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,  
H. M. C. Secretary.

SIR,—

When the *Greyhound* came for me on the 10th instant, I was at Rencontre, 20 miles West, where I had been detained by N. E. wind. My business here was chiefly to investigate four claims for poor relief made in this neighbourhood. However, no time was lost; I boarded her at once and proceeded West as usual. When I got into Fortune Bay, proper, I saw our mission was useless. Bait had been taken to St. Peter's since early in March, many Bankers had gone out. 1 Canadian, *St. Martin's Packet*, had taken out bait for 14, chartered by Bedelle, a French Merchant; 2 or more French schooners had purchased loads and gone off. The American house at St. Peter's had chartered several Baymen, and sent them off; Coady and Giovanini had barred enough and carried them off to bait 10. I went direct, or nearly so, to Long Harbor, to try and get the seine, but the two crafts had taken out the last herring, and gone off, locking the seine in Coady's store. Besides this, sundry crafts, at divers places, had taken herrings and gone off within a few days of our appearance. When the Placentia Bay, Burin, and other outsiders, came up to St. Peter's and ascertained the state of affairs, they were ramping, and many swore bitterly that nothing should stop them. However, we did check many of them, but only whilst present; as soon as we left, hauling commenced. On the 22nd, leaving Harbor Briton in a dense fog, I ran to Brunette, and from thence down the Bay, trusting the fog would obscure us from their sight; but after 18 or 20 miles it cleared off partially; working out next day they were all on the *qui vive*, and we saw no skiffs more; but in Bay d'Este we were open 4 miles or more and saw 2 specks in the landwash; before we came up close saw two skiffs running hard towards their schooners. When we got up they were all quietly tied on, but a large flock of gulls were hovering over about where the skiffs left, and I concluded these men had capsized their seine or seines near the spot.

On the last day, Wednesday, after running up the shore toward Boxey, saw a large number of craft under sail in all directions; of course looking for, and going to, where herring are supposed to be. I considered I could do no deal of good, and determined to leave the ground for home. I have been abused and insulted beyond measure, sometimes almost past bearing.

This bait trade, taking a calm view of it, is a cursed affair. It demoralizes the men; they become untruthful, deceitful, vicious, if thwarted, and in seven cases out of ten, insolent. I should say that 1,500 men, at least, were engaged in the bait trade this spring.

Herrings are abundant, but apparently always on the move. I was called on Saturday last to bury a woman that died at Little Harbor, about 7 miles west; returning home, after night, for a mile or perhaps a mile and a half, the herrings were abundant; at every stroke of the oars they darted away by hundreds, the phosphorescence shewing them quite plainly.

To guard the coast thoroughly, it requires three steamers. With such a winter and spring as we have had, the Bays and Inlets are all open, thereby a greater distance has to be traversed. I don't think the Government will ever send out another steamer under the present Act; 'tis a waste of money; for, when a thousand men are scattered over a surface of not less than 500 miles, all, or nearly so, determined on breaking a law, one patrol has no chance at all against them. It will be a task to frame an Act to suit all phases of this fishery.

I have spoken to a number of men on this subject, and given them my idea, (since winter hauling *is* and *must be* a standing rule,) that the law should allow hauling until the 1st day of March; that from the 1st day of March until the 15th April, no person be allowed to haul herring;

Also, that from the 1st day of February to the 15th day of April, no person be allowed to carry herring to St. Peter's, in bulk, whether caught in nets or hauled in a seine. I believe something like the above would be a popular measure. I have not heard a man this spring give a dissentient opinion. One thing is certain, the French will have bait, and they will get

it at their own time. Our close time, at present, is too late for them and also for our own fishermen, as it interferes with the Gulf fishery. Every striving man puts his shoulder to anything likely to move a penny—if he fails at the bait, 19 seasons out of 20, he would be too late for the Gulf. Years ago we had from 6,000 to 8,000 quintals, brought from the Gulf each spring, (back about last May); in these days scarcely any.

Sir,  
Your humble Servant,

(Signed,) HENRY CAMP,  
*Com. Herring Fishery Protection.*

## No. 53.

## Report of Salmon Warden at Pushthrough, in the

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.		Catch of Salmon the past Summer.	
			Seines.	Brls.		
<b>DISTRICT OF BURGEO.</b>						
Cape La Hune .....	Bagg, Barter & Pink.		12	Bagg & others.	24	
West Cul de Sac .....	Spencer & Spencer, Marsden.		4	.....	9	
Francois .....	Childs & Durnford.		7	Childs & others.	8	
Rencontre .....	Jos. Earle.		2	.....	3	
Richard's Harbour ...	Skinner & Hardy.		9	.....	11	
Little Harbour .....	Simms & Fudge.		3	.....	12	
Musquitto .....	Snook Buffett.		3	.....	6	
<b>N. SIDE HERMITAGE BAY.</b>						
Round Harbour .....	Lee & Kindle.	Nets to Shore.	7	.....	14	
<b>S. SIDE HERMITAGE BAY.</b>						
Hermitage Cove.....	Roberts & Roberts.		5	.....	13	
Grole .....	Taylor & Burton.		4	.....	12	
<b>S. SIDE CONNAIGRE BAY.</b>						
Pass Island .....	Simms, Brothers.		3	.....	9	
Seal Cove .....	Jim Loveless.		2	.....	3	
Dawson's Cove .....	Crew & Crew.		4	.....	8	
<b>N. SIDE CONNAIGRE BAY.</b>						
Great Harbour .....	Rose & Rose, Harris & Framp.		8	.....	9	
<b>BAY DESPAIR.</b>						
Conn River.....	Michael Collier .....	1 Brook (legal); 1 outside.	2	.....	3½	
			75		165½	

N. B.—This Return takes in 20 miles of the District of Burgeo & LaPoile, Bay Despair, Hermitage Bay and Connaigre Bay.

**District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1878.**

Average weight of Salmon caught.	Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
24 to brl.	Split down the back, salt in tight Puncheons.	Gorman & De-Gruchy. Gorman.				The price obtained for Salmon was 22/6 per cwt., (generally), and this I consider the full value—the Fish being for the most part badly cured. I have seen at different places most of the catch pickled good, but carelessness in splitting and washing before salting. The Nets were in early, July 15th. Cod Fishery seemed improving at that time and most of them stuck to it. That is why I have particularized Bagg's and Child's catch as exceeding their neighbours; these 2 did naught else but attend their Nets till Fishery was over.
26 "		Bowring, Bros. Gorman. Lee & Sons. Henry Nash.				
30 "		Bowring, Bros.				
" "		" "				
24 "	This season I have seen 1 salmon caught here,	" "				I may here relate a misfortune that occurred to J. Roberts of Hermitage Cove; he put ashore two Salmon Nets to soak and clean them in a hole of fresh water supplied by a mountain torrent. Heavy rains came on about the time, and a land slip occurred burying his Nets under some thousands of tons of debris.
30 "		" "				
30 "		Gorman & Lake.				
35 "	weighing 32 lbs.	N. & Co. & Gorman				
40 "	when cured.	N. & Co,				

**No. 54.****Petitions relative to the Seal Fishery.**

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED:

*The Petition of the undereigned Merchants and others, humbly sheweth,—*

That your Petitioners have heard with surprise that a Bill has been hurriedly passed through the lower branch of the Legislature, amending the existing Sealing Act, and taking precedence of the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, which extraordinary proceeding and undue haste has deprived your Petitioners of any opportunity of defending their interests involved in the Bill, and of making their views known in the usual manner, through the Representatives of the people, in the popular branch of the Legislature.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit the following facts for the consideration of your Honorable House:—

First, that the Sealing Act of 1873 was the result of mature deliberation in both branches of the Legislature, after the perusal of copious evidence tending to the belief that the main object aimed at, viz.,—the preservation of the Seal Fishery for the benefit of all concerned, would be best conserved by restraining the sailing of Steamers and Sailing Vessels to the respective dates fixed by the Act; and your Petitioners contend that there exists no evidence to show that the Act has failed in this its primary intention; neither has any injustice been done by its operation to any particular section of the community, nor to the capitalists engaged in the fishery, whether by steam or canvas-propelled vessels.

Your Petitioners further submit, that the Sealing Act of 1873 was the result of a compromise arrived at by the respective interests involved, whereby the owners of Sailing Vessels secured a start of five days of the Steamers, as previous to the existence of the Act regulating this fishery, both Steamers and Sailing Vessels started on the voyage so early as the First of March, thereby depriving Sailing Vessels of any vantage ground and running the risk of ruining the fishery by the capture of immature Seals—or old in the act of giving birth to their

young, which deplorable circumstance has occurred only once since the operation of the Act.

Your Memorialists believe that your Honorable House desire impartially to legislate for the good of the many, as compared with the few, and having due regard to the majority of interest, as compared with the minority; and your Petitioners respectfully submit that those well-recognized principles have not been observed elsewhere in dealing with this measure, inasmuch as the total number of men employed at the Seal Fishery in Sailing Vessels is greatly under the number similarly employed in Steamers, and the same argument holds good as regards the respective amount of capital invested in Steamers, as compared with Sailing Vessels.

Your Petitioners further submit, that it is impossible on so short a notice to ascertain the views of those who form the crews of the Sealing Steamers, scattered as they are at the present moment throughout the Island, whilst it is comparatively easy to procure the opinions of a section of the country, which cannot however fairly be held as a true index of general sentiment, no petitions having as yet been received from the extreme Northern and Western Districts, from whence are fitted out a number of independently owned Sailing Vessels.

For the information of your Honorable House your Petitioners append a short statement of comparative values of Steamers and Sailing Vessels, as well as of the number of men comprising their crews.

Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your Honourable House to give this important matter your careful attention, and by your impartial judgment prevent hasty legislation, whereby well-recognised principles may be jeopardised, and the rights of a large section of the community unfairly dealt with. And your Petitioners will ever humbly pray, &c.

WALTER GRIEVE & Co.,

JOB, BROTHERS & Co.,

N. STABB & SONS,

J. & W. STEWART,

BOWRING, BROTHERS,

JOHN PYE, *Agent*.

*Per* Wm. STEPHEN & Co.

JOHN PYE, *Agent*.

*Per* DUNDEE SEAL & WHALE FISHERY Co.

*MEMORANDUM shewing the No. of Steamers and Sailing Vessels cleared out at the several Ports in this Island, for the Seal Fishery, in the year 1878.*

PORTS.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Men.	TOTALS.		
				Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
<b>ST. JOHN'S :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	12	1,093	564			
Steamers... ..	13	4,763	3,000			
				25	5,856	3,564
<b>TILT COVE :—</b>						
Sailing Vessel... ..	1	42	13	1	42	13
<b>TWILLINGATE :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	12	549	211	12	549	211
<b>FOGO :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	4	194	74	4	194	74
<b>GREENSPOND :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	8	1,068	520			
Steamers ... ..	3	785	530			
				11	1,853	1,050
<b>CATALINA :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	3	422	211			
Steamers ... ..	5	1,331	991			
				8	1,753	1,202
<b>TRINITY :—</b>						
Steamers ... ..	2	760	420	2	760	420
<b>CARBONEAR :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	10	1,133	528	10	1,133	528
<b>HARBOR GRACE :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	14	1,814	985	14	1,814	985
<b>BAY ROBERTS :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	5	707	405			
Steamer ... ..	1	386	270			
				6	1,093	675
<b>BRIGUS :—</b>						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	4	448	228	4	448	228



*MEMORANDUM shewing the No. of Steamers and Sailing Vessels cleared out at the several Ports in this Island, for the Seal Fishery, in the year 1878.—(Continued.)*

PORTS.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Men.	TOTALS.		
				Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
BURCEO :—						
Sailing Vessel... ..	1	34	9	1	34	9
ROSE BLANCHE :—						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	4	187	52	4	187	52
CHANNEL :—						
Sailing Vessels ... ..	13	534	120			
Steamers ... ..	2	364	158			
				15	898	278
		Total... ..		117	16,614	9,289

### RECAPITULATION.

26 Steamers,	8,389 Tons net ;	5,369 Men.
91 Sailing Vessels	8,225 “	3,920 “
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
117	16,614	9,289
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### SEALS LANDED IN ST. JOHN'S, 1878.

22 Steamers on first trip.....	223,644 Seals.
16 Steamers on second trip.....	26,065 “
	<hr/>
Total by Steamers .....	249,709 “
27 Sailing Vessels landed .....	34,148 “
Sundry Coasters, with shore Seals ...	9,896 “
	<hr/>
Total of Seals .....	293,753 “

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TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN SESSION CONVENED.

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*The Memorial of the Undersigned Merchants, Ship-Owners, Ship-Masters and Fishermen, of Conception Bay:—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

Your Memorialists would most respectfully call the attention of your Honourable House to an Act passed A. D. 1873, entitled a “ Bill to regulate the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery, &c.,” whereby the clearing of Sailing Vessels from the Custom House, is restricted to the Fifth day of March.

Your Memorialists are engaged in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery with Sailing Vessels, and considering the very great competition with Steamers, they are of opinion that such a restriction is calculated to damage their interests and eventually to ruin that particular method of prosecuting the fishery. With an ordinarily open Spring, the disparity between Steam-power and Sail would not appear so unequal; but from the experience of past years, having so frequently to contend with an Ice-bound Coast and Bay, it will be apparent to your Honourable House, that Sailing Vessels require the first possible start in March, to enable them to get an offing, depending solely on the winds, and having to contend with such adverse circumstances that continually beset them. For the latter part of February, our Bay and Sea-Coast may be comparatively open, whilst by the Fifth of March the Coast and Bay may be (as it frequently happens) completely jammed with Ice.

Your Memorialists would further state, that the peculiar formation of Conception Bay, being so exposed and open to the prevailing winds from North to North-east at that season of the year, renders the getting to sea of the Vessels a very precarious and uncertain undertaking; for when the Bay becomes packed with drift ice, it requires a lengthened period of time, with favorable winds, to free it sufficiently for vessels to get around the head-lands of the Bay; not so with the Port of St. John's, or more favored Northern Ports, their situation so close to the Sea-board requires but the least opening, and Vessels are en-

abled to proceed to sea. It frequently occurs, that the greater part of March expires ere our Sailing Vessels can possibly get clear of their Harbors; not so with Steamers, which under the most adverse circumstances, can force their way and proceed to the Seal Fields.

Your Memorialists being desirous to continue the Sailing Vessels, would most respectfully request the favorable consideration of your Honourable House on this important matter, and solicit your co-operation in sanctioning the amendment of that portion of the Act, by allowing the Sailing Vessels to proceed, the ensuing Spring, on the First of March, for the Seal Fishery.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

HARBOR GRACE, January 23, 1879.

JOHN MUNN & CO.,  
 †H. CARFAGNINI,  
 ALEXANDER ROSS,  
 R. McRAE,

And 107 others.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
 IN SESSION CONVENED.

*The Memorial of the Undersigned Merchants, Ship-Owners, Ship-Masters and Fishermen, of Conception Bay,—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Memorialists would most respectfully call the attention of your Honourable House to an Act passed A.D. 1873, entitled "A Bill to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, &c.," whereby the clearing of Sailing Vessels from the Custom House is restricted to the Fifth day of March.

Your Memorialists are engaged in the prosecution of the Seal-fishery with Sailing Vessels, and considering the very great competition with Steamers, they are of opinion that such a restriction is calculated to damage their interests and eventually to ruin that particular method of prosecuting the fishery.

With an ordinarily open Spring the disparity between steam-power and sail would not appear so unequal; but from the experience of past years, having so frequently to contend with an ice-bound Coast and Bay, it will be apparent to your Honorable House that Sailing Vessels require the first possible start in March to enable them to get an offing, depending solely on the winds, and having to contend with such adverse circumstances that continually beset them. For the latter part of February our Bay and sea-coast may be comparatively open, whilst by the Fifth of March the Coast and Bay may be (as it frequently happens) completely jammed with ice.

Your Memorialists would further state that the peculiar formation of Conception Bay being so exposed and open to the prevailing winds from North to North-East, at that season of the year, renders the getting to sea of the Vessels a very precarious and uncertain undertaking; for, when the Bay becomes packed with ice, it requires a lengthened period of time, with favorable winds, to free it sufficiently for Vessels to get around the headlands of the Bay. Not so with St. John's or more favored Northern Ports—their situation, so close to the seaboard, requires but the least opening, and Vessels are enabled to proceed to sea. It frequently occurs that the greater part of March expires ere the Sailing Vessels can possibly get clear of their harbors; not so with Steamers, which, under the most adverse circumstances, can force their way and proceed to the Seal Fields.

Your Memorialists being desirous to continue the Sailing Vessels, would most respectfully request the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House on this important matter, and solicit your co-operation in sanctioning the amendment of that portion of the Act, by allowing the Sailing Vessels to proceed the ensuing Spring on the First of March for the Seal-fishery.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

EDWARD T. PIKE,  
B. T. H. GOULD,  
THOMAS FITZGERALD,  
DUFF & BALMER,

And 128 others.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN SESSION CONVENED.

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*The Memorial of the Undersigned Merchants, Ship-Owners, Ship-Masters and Fishermen, of Conception Bay,—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

Your Memorialists would most respectfully call the attention of your Honorable House to an Act passed A. D. 1873, entitled "A Bill for regulating the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, &c.," whereby the clearing of Sailing Vessels from the Custom House is restricted to the Fifth day of March.

Your Memorialists are engaged in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery with Sailing Vessels, and considering the very great competition with Steamers, they are of opinion that such a restriction is calculated to damage their interests and eventually to ruin that particular method of prosecuting the Fishery. With an ordinarily open Spring, the disparity between steam-power and sail would not appear so unequal; but from the experience of past years, having so frequently to contend with an Ice-bound Coast and Bay, it will be apparent to your Honorable House that Sailing Vessels require the first possible start in March, to enable them to get an offing, dependent solely on the winds, and having to contend with such adverse circumstances that continually beset them. For the latter part of February our Bay and Sea Coast may be comparatively open, whilst by the Fifth of March the Coast and Bays may be (as it frequently happens) completely jammed with Ice.

Your Memorialists would further state, that the peculiar formation of Conception Bay, being so exposed and open to the prevailing winds of North to North-east at that season of the year, renders the getting to sea of the Vessels a very precarious and uncertain undertaking; for when the Bay becomes packed with drift ice, it requires a lengthened period of time, with favorable and changing winds, to free it sufficiently for Vessels to get around the head-lands of the Bay; not so with St. John's, or more favored Northern ports; their situation, so close to the Sea-board, requires but the least opening and Ves-

sels are enabled to proceed to sea. It frequently occurs that the greater part of March expires ere our Sailing Vessels can possibly get clear of their Harbours; not so with Steamers, which, under the most adverse circumstances, can force their way and proceed to the Seal Fields.

Your Memorialists being desirous to continue the Sailing Vessels, would most respectfully request the favorable consideration of your Honorable House on this important matter, and solicit your co-operation in sanctioning the amendment of that portion of the Act, by allowing the Sailing Vessels to proceed the ensuing Spring on the First of March for the Seal Fishery.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

BRIGUS, Jan. 27, 1879.

JOHN BARTLETT, Sr.,  
JOSEPH BARTLETT,  
MOSES BARTLETT,  
HENRY T. BARTLETT,  
MOSES CLARKE,

And 38 others.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN SESSION CONVENED.

*The Memorial of the Undersigned Merchants, Ship-Owners, Ship-Masters, and Fishermen, of Conception Bay,—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

Your Memorialists would most respectfully call the attention of your Honorable House to an Act passed A. D. 1873, entitled "A Bill to regulate the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, &c.," whereby the clearing of Sailing Vessels from the Custom House is restricted to the Fifth day of March.

Your Memorialists are engaged in the prosecution of the Seal-fishery with Sailing Vessels, and considering the very great competition with Steamers, they are of opinion that such a restriction is calculated to damage their interests and eventually to ruin that particular method of prosecuting the fish-

ery. With an ordinarily open Spring the disparity between steam-power and sail would not appear so unequal; but from the experience of past years, having so frequently to contend with an ice-bound Coast and Bay, it will be apparent to your Honorable House that Sailing Vessels require the first possible start in March to enable them to get an offing. Dependent solely on the wind, and having to contend with such adverse circumstances that continually beset them for the latter part of February, our Bay and Sea-coast may be comparatively open, whilst by the Fifth of March the Coast and Bay may be, (as it frequently happens,) completely jammed with ice.

Your Memorialists would further state, that the peculiar formation of Conception Bay, being so exposed and open to the prevailing winds at North to North-East at that season of the year, renders the getting to sea of the Vessels a very precarious and uncertain undertaking; for when the Bay becomes packed with drift ice, it requires a lengthened period of time, with favorable and changing winds, to free it sufficiently for Vessels to get around the head-lands of the Bay. Not so with Saint John's or more favored Northern Ports—their situation, so close to the sea-board, requires but the least opening, and Vessels are enabled to proceed to sea. It frequently occurs that the greater part of March expires ere our Sailing Vessels can possibly get clear of their harbors; not so with Steamers, which, under the most adverse circumstances, can force their way and proceed to the Seal fields.

Your Memorialists being desirous to continue the Sailing Vessels, would most respectfully request the favorable consideration of your Honorable House on this important matter, and solicit your co-operation in sanctioning the amendment of that portion of the Act, by allowing the Sailing Vessels to proceed the ensuing Spring on the First of March for the Seal-fishery.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

BAY ROBERTS, January 25th, 1879.

HENRY G. DAWE,  
STEPHEN PARSONS,  
WILLIAM BARTLETT,  
ISAAC BARTLETT,

And 75 others.

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**No. 55.****Petition relative to Remission of Duties on Seal and Whale Fisheries' Goods.**

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN SESSION CONVENED:

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*The Petition of your Subscribers, respectfully sheweth,—*

That your Petitioners are largely interested in the Seal Fishery, and are now carrying on that enterprise from St. John's, where they have erected large and extensive premises for the Manufacture of Seal Oil ;

That your Petitioners are employing almost entirely natives of the Colony in the Seal Fishery, who would probably, but for your Petitioners, be unable to procure the means, at this season at least, of earning a livelihood for themselves and their families ;

That your Petitioners have brought out from Scotland a quantity of Provisions and Ships' Stores for the use of the crews engaged in the Seal Fishery, on which they are quite satisfied to pay the Customs' Duties as by Law provided ;

That they have also brought other Stores which are not intended for use, and which will not be used at the Seal Fishery, and on which your Petitioners are informed that they will be required to pay duty ;

That those Stores are intended for use on a Whaling Voyage, of a totally distinct character, which your Petitioners purpose prosecuting after the termination of the Sealing Voyage, and are only brought here as a matter of convenience, without any intention of being used in this Colony or on the shores thereof ;

That Vessels sailing to the Whale Fishery from England and elsewhere, are allowed to take Goods out of Bond as Ships' Stores, and of course free of Duty ;



That if your Petitioners are charged Duties on the said Whaling Stores, they will be unable to prosecute the Voyage on an equal footing with Vessels sailing from England and elsewhere, paying no Duties;

That your Petitioners believe it would be for the welfare of this Colony, and ultimately a benefit to the Revenue, that such an enterprise as the Whale Fishery should receive some encouragement from the Legislature of the Colony; which, by fostering the enterprise to some extent, might be the means of stimulating those Merchants engaged therein, and inducing others to follow their example.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask your Honorable House to take the whole circumstances of the case into your favorable consideration, and to make such arrangements as you, in your wisdom, may deem necessary, to enable your Petitioners and other Merchants who may prosecute this dangerous and speculative voyage from this Colony, to compete, on equal terms, with those Vessels which are fitted out in England and elsewhere.

Your Petitioners, therefore, would make the following requests:—

*First*,—That you would be pleased to allow them to enter such Goods as they bring here in their own Vessels, for use in the Whaling Voyage, *in Bond*;

*Second*,—That you would allow them to enter in Bond any Goods brought here for transhipment, and which are to be used at the Whale Fishery;

*Third*,—That you would allow a drawback on any Goods purchased in this Market, (and to be used at the Whale Fishery), equal to such Duties as may be originally charged thereon.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

*Per* Wm. STEPHEN & Co.,  
JOHN PYE, *Agent*.

*Per* DUNDEE SEAL & WHALE FISHING Co.,  
JOHN PYE, *Agent*.

WALTER GRIEVE & Co.

**No. 56.****Petition relative to the keeping of Accounts in Dollars and Cents.**

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN SESSION CONVENED.

*The Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Tradesmen, and others,—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners have heard that it is contemplated to render the keeping of Accounts in Dollars and Cents compulsory by law, and that a measure is shortly to be introduced in the Legislature having such end in view.

Your Petitioners, in the first place, respectfully submit that any such law would be arbitrary in the extreme, and entirely uncalled for, inasmuch as perfect freedom exists at the present time for the keeping of accounts by Decimal as well as by any other system, and it cannot be shown that public interests are suffering for want of the proposed change.

Your Petitioners further submit that they, for the most part, come more largely into contact with the fishery population than any other section of the community, hence most of the labor and confusion attending a change of system in the keeping of Accounts would devolve on your Petitioners, and would entail further inconvenience in the re-marking of Goods, and a probable re-adjustment of Weights and Measures, all of which there is no urgent necessity for.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Honorable House will not sanction any change in this respect, calculated, arbitrarily, to affect the rights of private individuals.

And your Petitioners will ever humbly pray, &c.

P. & L. TESSIER,  
JOB, BROTHERS & Co.,  
ROBT. PROWSE & SONS,  
BAIRD BROTHERS.

And 50 others.

## No. 57.

**Petitions relative to Customs' Duties imposed on  
Leather and Leatherware.**

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

*The Petition of the Undersigned Merchants and Importers of Boots  
and Shoes, and others, interested in the Newfoundland Boot  
and Shoe Factory ;—*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners labor under a disability as compared with other Factories in existence here, and as compared with the Boot and Shoe Factories of the neighboring Dominion, (with which they have to compete,) as regards the Customs' Duties imposed on Leather and Leatherware, respectively ;

That your Petitioners are required to pay an import *ad valorem* duty of 13 per cent. on all the Leather used in the manufacture of their Boots and Shoes, and of 20 per cent on a portion of their furnishings ; whereas the linings and findings used in making Boots and Shoes, in Canada, are admitted there free of duty ;

That your Petitioners receive no protection on the products of their home industry, as the duty on imported Boots and Shoes is only 13 per cent. *ad valorem* ;

That your Petitioners have made and sold Boots and Shoes to the value of Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; have expended over Eighty thousand dollars in local labor, and have paid into the Customs over Twenty-six thousand dollars, in duties, during the three years of the Company's operations.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable Council, as a measure of protection to them as a local manufacturing Corporation, will institute a difference between

the rate of duty imposed on Leather and on imported Leatherware, respectively, of five per cent.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CHARLES BOWRING,  
JAMES S. PITTS,  
AYRE & MARSHALL,

And 36 others.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
February 10th, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

*The Petition of the Undersigned Boot and Shoemakers, respectfully sheweth:—*

That your Petitioners earn their livelihood by making and repairing Boots and Shoes by hand ;

That the Leather and other raw material used in their trade by Petitioners is subjected to a present import duty of Thirteen per cent. *ad valorem* ;

That the Manufactured Boots and Shoes imported into the Colony, are also subjected to a duty of only Thirteen per cent. *ad valorem* ;

That your Petitioners are thus afforded no protection for their Local trade, and are placed at a disadvantage as compared with other trades in the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable Body will favor the imposition of such different duties on Leather and Leatherware, respectively, as will give them a dutiable protection of at least Five per cent. *ad valorem*.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MICHAEL KEHOE,  
EDWARD COLEMAN,  
MARTIN BULGER,

And 68 others.





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