

SESSIONAL PAPERS

BEING AN APPENDIX TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO PRIMO VICTORIAE REGINAE.



His Excellency HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

- - ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND - -

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SESSIONAL PAPERS

APPENDIX TO THE

JOURNAL

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

NEWFOUNDLAND



Printed and Published by JAMES WATSON, at the Office of the Government Printer, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1881.

NEWFOUNDLAND

GOVERNMENT PRINTER

1881

The Receiver General..... 2,400

Clerk..... 1,300

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Land and Tide Surveyor..... 1,300

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Second ditto..... 1,000

OF THE

Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1888.

Examining Officer..... 1,000

First Clerk and Writer..... 1,100

Estimated Expenditure.

Second Clerk..... 900

Third Clerk..... 700

Fourth Clerk..... 500

Fifth Clerk..... 424

Assistant Clerk and Tide Surveyor..... 300

Other..... 277

To defray the expenses of examining lawyers..... 1,200

His Excellency the Governor.....	\$12,000	
The Private Secretary.....	924	
The Governor's Orderly.....	300	
Keeper of the Lodge.....	277	
Fuel and Light.....	1,200	
		<u>\$14,701</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Two Lockers..... 2,400

Two Typewriters and Stationery, including Harbor..... 1,124

Housekeeper..... 1,000

Incidentals..... 520

The Colonial Secretary.....	2,400	
First Clerk.....	1,124	
Second Clerk.....	1,000	
Office-keeper and Messenger.....	520	
		<u>5,044</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General.....	2,400	
Clerk	1,300	
		3,700

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector.....	1,600	
Landing and Tide Surveyor.....	1,300	
First Landing Waiter.....	1,100	
Second ditto	1,000	
Third ditto	1,000	
Examining Officer.....	1,000	
First Clerk and Warehouse-keeper.....	1,100	
Second Clerk.....	900	
Third Clerk.....	800	
Fourth Clerk.....	700	
Fifth Clerk	600	
Assistant Clerk in Landing and Tide Surveyor's Office	700	
To defray the expenses of examining Invoices.	231	
Non-official Members of Board of Revenue....	231	
Two Lockers.....	960	
Tidewaiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	17,500	
Housekeeper	240	
Incidentals.....	6,000	
Fuel and Light.....	400	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT. (Continued.)

Labrador Revenue Cruizer.....	2,000
Revenue Protection on South Coast.....	4,000

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Labrador, East Coast, with 5 per cent. on duties	750
Blanc Sablon, with 10 per cent. on duties	462
Little Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690
Twillingate, ditto ditto	690
Fogo, ditto ditto	690
Greenspond, ditto ditto	690
Trinity, ditto ditto	800
Carbonear, ditto ditto	690
Hr. Grace, (not to exceed \$1,182) ditto	739
Landing Waiter and Clerk at Harbor Grace...	600
Brigus, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690
LaManche and Oderin, ditto	462
Burin, ditto	690
Lamalaine, ditto	550
Bay-du-Nord and English Harbor, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	462
Harbor Briton, ditto ditto ..	462
Gaultois, ditto ditto ..	550
Pushthrough, ditto ditto ..	462
La Poile, ditto ditto ..	690

SUB-COLLECTORS. (Continued.)

Channel, with 2½ per cent. on duties	462
St. George's Bay, ditto ditto	400
Bay of Islands, ditto ditto ..	400
Bonne Bay, ditto ditto ..	400
Flower's Cove, ditto ditto ..	400

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

St. Anthony, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	200
La Scie, ditto ditto	200
Nipper's Harbor, ditto ditto	220
King's Cove, ditto ditto	231
Catalina, ditto ditto	231
Heart's Content ditto ditto	100
Bay Roberts, ditto ditto	300
Holyrood, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	100
Bay Bulls, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231
Ferryland, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231
Renews, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	100
Trepassey, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281
St. Mary's, ditto ditto	231
Placentia, ditto ditto	231
Little Placentia, ditto ditto	231
St. Lawrence, ditto ditto	281
Fortune, ditto ditto	281
Grand Bank, ditto ditto	231

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS. (Continued.)

Burgeo, with 10 per cent. on duties	\$231	
Rose Blanche, ditto .. ditto	281	
Codroy, ditto .. ditto	120	
Per centage on duties to Outport Officers	5,000	
		\$66,786

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Secretary.....	1,662	
Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office.....	1,000	
		2,662

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Chairman.....	2,000	
The Secretary.....	924	
The Book-keeper.....	1,200	
The Assistant Clerk and Messenger.....	400	
Inspector Public Buildings and Lighthouses ..	1,200	
Clerk to ditto .. ditto ..	800	
Members of Board of Works (4)	800	
		7,324

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper.....	300	
Fuel and Light	850	
		1,150

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated amount	35,000
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CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.....	\$2,400	
Geological and Topographical Surveyor	1,200	
Keeper of Museum.....	400	
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.....	1,300	
First Clerk	1,124	
Second Clerk.....	900	
Third Clerk.....	600	
Two Junior Clerks at \$360 and one at \$320 ..	1,040	
Messenger	286	
Land and Geological Surveys.....	7,000	
		<u>\$16,250</u>

GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

The Government Engineer.....	2,400	
Clerk	560	
		<u>2,960</u>

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice.....	5,000	
Two Assistant Judges	8,000	
Attorney General.....	2,400	
Solicitor General.....	1,200	
Sheriff Central District	1,385	
Sheriff Northern District.....	1,385	
Sheriff Southern District.....	923	
Bailiff Central District and Keeper Court House	650	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. (Continued.)

Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court.....	\$2,000	
Chief Clerk, Chief Clerk and Registrar's Office.	800	
Second Clerk, ditto ditto	400	
Stationery for Registrar's Office.....	93	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	400	
Crown Prosecutions	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries.....	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of Steamers.....	5,500	
		<u>\$34,536</u>

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court.....	4,000
District Judge, Harbor Grace.....	1,800
District Judges, travelling expenses	600
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection of License Fund.....	1,570
Newfoundland Constabulary.....	50,000
Governor of Penitentiary	900
First Turnkey, "	320
Second Turnkey "	320
Two Assistants, "	560
Trades' Warden, "	320
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50

OUTPORTS.

Twenty-three Magistrates..	} As per Detailed Statement. {	20,971
Two Clerks of the Peace ..		
Twelve Gaolers		
Twenty-four Constables...)		
		<u>81,411</u>

 COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies..... \$11,000

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for this Service..... 5,076

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Estimated amount for this Service..... 57,000

REPAIRS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

St. John's Court House and Penitentiary..... \$1,500

Outport Court Houses and Gaols..... 2,500

Lunatic Asylum 600

Poor Asylum..... 800

St. John's Hospital, Quidi-vidi..... 800

St. John's Custom House..... 400

Colonial Building..... 1,000

Block House 200

Drill Shed..... 50

Imperial Property 500

Kerosene Oil Store..... 50

Custom House, Harbor Grace..... 50

Government House..... 3,000

11,450

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount Debenture Public Debt, \$3,005,040.80

interest payable half-yearly..... 131,336

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Winter Service to Halifax.....	\$18,720	
Ocean Steam, to and from Liverpool, &c.	35,520	
		\$54,240
Coastal Steam, to South, West and North.....	56,000	
Coastal Steam, Labrador	8,000	
		\$118,240

RELIEF OF POOR.

The Commissioner	1,385	
Inspector	800	
Assistant	360	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925	
Gaol Surgeons, Conception Bay.....	139	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	462	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum.....	1,385	
Resident Physician, St. John's Hospital.....	2,000	
Attendant Physician, St. John's Hospital.....	400	
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	277	
Permanent and Casual Poor	140,000	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital....	9,000	
ditto Poor Asylum.....	9,000	
ditto Lunatic Asylum.....	20,000	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,000	
		189,133

PENSIONS.

Widow Buckley	\$116	
G. H. Emerson, late Master-in-Chancery and Clerk in Legislative Council.....	1,616	
Harriet Oke.....	200	
Miss Solomon	231	
Joseph Crowdy, late Clerk in Colonial Secre- tary's office	924	
		<u>\$3,087</u>

EDUCATION.

Estimated amount for this service.....	119,000
--	---------

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun.....	48	
Ammunition	800	
		<u>948</u>

BLOCK HOUSE, SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and 220.....	420	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time.....	100	
		<u>590</u>

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Estimated amount for this service.....	116,000
--	---------

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery	8,000
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS. (Continued.)

Insurance on Public Buildings	\$3,000
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,500
Lighting St. John's Streets.....	5,600
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	500
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231
ditto Harbor Grace.....	120
ditto Carbonear.....	116
St. John's Factory	462
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....	231
Ladies St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's.	231
ditto ditto Har. Grace.	120
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	462
Agricultural Grant, (General)	1,700
ditto (Conception Bay).....	462
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier.....	162
Repairs, Town Clock, and attendance on Clocks in Public Offices	200
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	93
Inspector of Meats	250
Special Votes for Public Works	36,000
Chief Examiner of Master and Mates, and Harbor Master.....	1,920
Assistant Examiners and Boat Hire	600
To encourage Instructors of Masters and Mates	200
To encourage Ship-building.....	9,000

MISCELLANEOUS. (Continued.)

Protection of Western Herring Fishery	\$20,000	
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500	
Wolf Act	100	
Board of Health and Quarantine Act.....	1,000	
Registration of Jurors.....	350	
Maintenance of Telegraph Lines	12,000	
Maintenance of General Lighthouses.....	42,000	
Rent of Public Offices, Athenæum.....	980	
Railway Subsidy.....	45,000	
To encourage Home Industries.....	8,000	
Medical Attendance on Labrador Coast, &c....	800	
Clerk to Premier.....	300	
Consolidation of Laws	2,000	
Bay Steam.....	8,000	
Hatcheries.....	4,000	
		219,190 00
		<u>\$1,253,594 00</u>
Balance against the Colony, 31st December, 1887.....		146,611 02
		<u><u>\$1,400,205 02</u></u>

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1888.

Customs, including Labrador and West Coast.	\$1,250,000 00
Postal.....	32,000
Crown Lands.....	5,500
Licenses.....	4,500
Miscellaneous sources.....	5,500
Sewerage, account of Interest.....	3,461
Harbor Master's dues and Examiner's fees.....	1,400
Light dues.....	28,000
Rent of Dock.....	15,000
Interest on debt due by Railway Company.....	2,520
	97,881 00
	\$1,347,881 00
Balance against the Colony, 31st December, 1887.....	52,324 02
	\$1,400,205 02

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of
the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1888.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$924
The Governor's Orderly	300
Gate Keeper, Government House.....	277
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office.....	1,124
Second Clerk ditto ditto	1,000
Office Keeper and Messenger ditto	520
Clerk in Receiver General's Office.....	1,300
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office.....	1,000
Assistant Clerk and Messenger, Board of Works Office.....	400
Inspector of Public Buildings and Lighthouses.	1,200
Clerk to ditto ditto .	800
Geological and Topographical Surveyor	1,200
Keeper of Museum.....	400
Surveyor and Civil Engineer	1,300
First Clerk, Surveyor General's Office.....	1,124
Second Clerk, ditto	900
Third Clerk, ditto	600
Two Junior Clerks ditto at \$360, one at \$320	1,040
Messenger, ditto	286

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MISCELLANEOUS. (Continued.)

Government Engineer.....	\$2,400	
Clerk in Government Engineer's Office	560	
Clerk to Premier.....	300	
Keeper Colonial Building.....	300	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier.....	162	
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	93	
Inspector of Meats	250	
Chief Examiner of Master and Mates, and Harbor Master.....	1,920	
Assistant Examiners and Boat Hire	600	
		<u>\$22,280</u>

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bailiff Central District and Keeper Court House	650	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court....	2,000	
First Clerk, Chief Clerk and Registrar's Office.	800	
Second Clerk, ditto ditto	400	
Stationery for Registrar's Office.....	93	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	400	
Crown Prosecutions	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries.....	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of Steamers.....	5,500	
		<u>\$14,243</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

District Judges, travelling expenses	\$600
Newfoundland Constabulary	50,000
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection of License Fund	1,570
Governor of Penitentiary	900
First Turnkey, "	320
Second Turnkey "	320
Two Assistants, "	560
Trades' Warden, "	320
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace	50

OUTPORTS.

Twenty-three Magistrates..	} As per Detailed Statement.	} 20,971	} <u>\$75,611</u>
Two Clerks of the Peace ..			
Twelve Gaolers			
Twenty-four Constables....			

RELIEF OF POOR.

The Commissioner	1,385
Inspector	800
Assistant	360
District Surgeons, St. John's	925
Gaol Surgeons, Conception Bay	139
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	462
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

RELIEF OF POOR. (Continued.)

Resident Physician, St. John's Hospital.....	\$2,000
Attendant Physician, St. John's Hospital.....	400
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	277
Permanent and Casual Poor	140,000
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum.....	20,000
ditto Poor Asylum.....	9,000
ditto St. John's Hospital.....	9,000
Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,000
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231
ditto Harbor Grace.....	120
ditto Carbonear	116
St. John's Factory	462
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....	231
St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's	231
ditto ditto Harbor Grace ...	120
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	462
	<u> </u> \$191,106

FERRIES.

Main Tickle, Twillingate	120
Main Tickle, Twillingate	80
Exploits, Burnt Island.....	80
Windmill Brook, Cat Harbor.....	80
Ragged Harbor.....	80

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FERRIES. (Continued.)

Deadman's Bay.....	\$47
Greenspond to Ship Island	120
Greenspond to Mainland.....	80
Badger's Quay.....	200
King's Cove to Amherst Cove	116
Trinity Harbor.....	139
Trinity, South-west Arm.....	140
Random Sound.....	180
Harbor Grace	180
Bay Roberts	160
Holyrood	50
Holyrood	50
Chappel Cove to Duff's	50
Chappel Cove to Duff's	50
Belle Isle to Topsail.....	136
Portugal Cove.....	180
Aquaforte	94
Salmonier	58
Salmonier	58
Great Placentia.....	180
Riverhead, St. Mary's.....	50
Mall Bay.....	80

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FERRIES. (Continued.)

Holyrood, St. Mary's	\$80
Admiral's Cove.....	80
Trepassey.....	60
Barrisway	20
Branch	60
Little St. Lawrence	87
Burin to Mud Cove	78
Mud Cove to Burin	78
Mortier Bay, Big-head to Spanish Room.....	156
Corbin	40
Grand Beach.....	40
Connaigre Bay	139
Harbor Briton.....	120
Harbor Briton to Jersey Harbor.....	140
Little Bay to Coomb's Cove	80
Bay de L'Eau.....	110
Jersey Harbor to Harbor Briton, "carrying mails," "Bay de L'Eau Ferry,"	5
Harbor Briton to Jersey Harbor, "carrying mails," "Bay de L'Eau Ferry,".....	5
Grand Bay.....	120
La Poile Harbor.....	140
La Poile.....	200

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FERRIES. (Continued.)

Fischell's Brook	\$60	
Robinson's Head.....	60	
Crabb's Brook.....	60	
Highlands	20	
Bonne Bay	100	
White Bay	100	
		<u>\$5,076</u>

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun.....	48	
Ammunition	800	
		<u>948</u>

BLOCK HOUSE, SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and 220.....	420	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time.....	100	
		<u>590</u>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House & Penitentiary	1,500
“ Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,500
“ Lunatic Asylum	600
“ Poor Asylum.....	800
“ St. John's Hospital, Quidi-vidi.....	800

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. (Continued.)

"	St. John's Custom House.....	\$400	
"	Colonial Building.....	1,000	
"	Block House	200	
"	Drill Shed.....	50	
"	Imperial Property	500	
"	Kerosene Oil Store.....	50	
"	Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
"	Government House.....	3,000	
	Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	400	
"	Government House	1,200	
"	Colonial Building.....	850	
	Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols.....	11,000	
			\$24,900

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Winter Service to Halifax.....	\$18,720	
Ocean Steam, to and from Liverpool, &c.....	35,520	
		\$54,240
Coastal Steam, to South, West and North.....	56,000	
Coastal Steam, Labrador	8,000	
		\$118,240

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MISCELLANEOUS, GENERAL.

Postal Service.....	\$57,000
Land Surveys	7,000
Printing and Stationery	8,000
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	2,000
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$3,000
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,500
Lighting St. John's Streets.....	5,600
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	500
Agricultural Grant, (General)	1,700
ditto (Conception Bay).....	462
Repairs, Town Clock, and attendance on Clocks in Public Offices	200
Special Votes for Public Works	36,000
To encourage Instructors of Masters and Mates	200
Protection of Western Herring Fishery	\$20,000
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500
Maintenance of Telegraph Lines	12,000
Maintenance of General Lighthouses.....	42,000
Rent of Public Offices, Athenæum.....	980
Railway Subsidy.....	45,000
Pension to Widow Buckley.....	116
Pension to Harriet Oke.....	200

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL. (Continued.)

Medical Attendance on Labrador Coast, &c.	800
Consolidation of Laws	2,000
Bay Steam	8,000
Hatcheries	4,000
	259,758 00
	\$712,752 00

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

8100	810	8110	8120	8130	8140	8150	8160	8170	8180	8190	8200	8210	8220	8230	8240	8250	8260	8270	8280	8290	8300	8310	8320	8330	8340	8350	8360	8370	8380	8390	8400	8410	8420	8430	8440	8450	8460	8470	8480	8490	8500	8510	8520	8530	8540	8550	8560	8570	8580	8590	8600	8610	8620	8630	8640	8650	8660	8670	8680	8690	8700	8710	8720	8730	8740	8750	8760	8770	8780	8790	8800	8810	8820	8830	8840	8850	8860	8870	8880	8890	8900	8910	8920	8930	8940	8950	8960	8970	8980	8990	9000
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ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1888.

OUTPORTS.	MAGISTRATES' SALARIES.	CLERKS OF THE PEACE SALARY.	CONSTABLES.		GAOLERS' SALARIES.	TOTAL.
			NO.	SALARIES.		
La Scie	\$400	.....	..	.....	.....	\$400
Little Bay.....	800	.....	..	.....	\$40	840
Twillingate.....	830	.....	1	\$116	40	986
Fogo	700	.....	..	.....	.....	700
Greenspond.....	693	.....	..	.....	84	777
Salvage .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Tickle Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
King's Cove .....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Bonavista	830	.....	..	.....	140	970
Catalina .....	.....	.....	1	116	.....	116
Trinity	830	.....	2	172	40	1,042
Heart's Content .....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Old Perlican.....	700	.....	..	.....	.....	700
Lower Island Cove.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Carbonear	830	\$600	..	.....	.....	1,430
Harbor Grace.....	.....	840	..	.....	500	1,340
Brigus	830	.....	2	278	60	1,168
Cat's Cove.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Harbor Main.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
South Shore .....	.....	.....	1	116	.....	116
Torbay .....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Ferryland	800	.....	1	116	140	1,056
Brigus South.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Fermeuse .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Forwarded..	\$8,243	\$1,440	18	\$1,659	\$1,044	12,386

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1887. (Continued.)

OUTPORTS.	MAGISTRATES' SALARIES.	CLERKS OF THE PEACE SALARIES.	CONSTABLES.		GAOLERS' SALARIES.	TOTAL.
			NO.	SALARIES.		
Brought forward..	\$8,243	\$1,440	18	\$1,659	\$1,044	\$12,386
Trepassey	600	.....	1	93	.....	693
St. Mary's.....	400	.....	..	.....	.....	400
Placentia	830	.....	..	.....	140	970
Placentia, West	500	.....	..	.....	.....	500
Oderin .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burin.....	800	.....	..	.....	40	840
Lamaline.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Grand Bank	700	.....	..	.....	.....	700
Harbor Breton.....	462	.....	1	116	40	618
Gaultois.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burgeo.....	500	.....	..	.....	.....	500
Channel.....	700	.....	1	56	40	796
Bay St. George.....	1,000	.....	..	.....	.....	1,000
Bay of Islands.....	1,000	.....	..	.....	.....	1,000
Bonne Bay.....	400	.....	..	.....	.....	400
	\$16,135	\$1,440	24	\$2,092	\$1,304	\$20,971

Recapitulation.

23 Magistrates.....	\$16,135
2 Clerks of the Peace.....	1,440
24 Constables.....	2,092
12 Gaolers	1,304
	<u>\$20,971,</u>

W. J. S. DONNELLY, Receiver General.

**Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ended
31st December, 1887.**

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1887.
Address House of Assembly, viz:— Potatoes for the Districts	\$ 10,000	.....	.....	\$9,656 20	\$343 80	
Agricultural Society		\$418 03	\$1,700 00	1,576 22	541 81	
Agricultural Society, Conception Bay		2 00	462 00	448 60	15 40	
Act for Promotion of Agriculture . . . . .		.....	9,031 63	9,031 63		
Arbitration Awards under Railway Act . . . . .		.....	.....	340 45	.....	\$340 45
Bannerman Park . . . . .		.....	80 00	80 00		
Board of Work's Contingencies . . . . .		.....	.....	287 89	.....	287 89

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Board of Health, Quarantine Act		730 85	730 85		
Chronometer Time.....		100 00	100 00		
Circuit Courts.....		5,500 00	6,391 30	.....	891 30
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions		4,000 00	3,561 64	438 36	
Completion of Examining Office and for Alteration in Harbor Master's Office		2,000 00	1,360 30	639 70	
Consolidation of the Laws		2,000 00	3,246 40	.....	1,246 40
Constabulary		60,000 00	62,043 74	.....	2,043 74
Court Houses and Gaols		10,000 00	11,697 52	.....	1,697 52
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00		
Dorcas Society, St. John's		231 00	231 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1887.
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace		120 00	120 00	240 00		
Dorcas Society, Carbo- near			116 00	116 00		
Election Expenses.....				851 82		851 82
Education Loan Act, 38 Vict., Church of England Educa- tion Board, Ex- ploits		136 99		136 99		
Education Act, '86 viz: West Coast.....			1,873 12	1,873 12		
Labrador			67 75	67 75		
Higher Education.....			204 63	204 63		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Education Act, '87.....	104,090 54	106,629 00	.....	2,538 46
Destitute Places, viz:				
Roman Catholic.....	1,912 45	1,912 45		
Church of England.....	1,835 33	1,835 33		
Congregational.....	20 43	20 43		
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	16 94	16 94		
Methodist.....	1,297 15	897 15	400 00	
Higher Education, viz:				
Roman Catholic.....	767 56	767 56		
Church of England.....	712 60	496 00	216 60	
Congregational.....	7 93		7 93	
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	6 57		6 57	
Methodist.....	503 65	100 00	403 65	
Newfoundland Jubilee Scholarship.....	480 00	240 00	240 00	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures. 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts. 31st Dec., 1887.
Education Act, 1887, Pupil Teachers viz:—						
Church of England		\$88 21	\$1,931 39	\$2,007 01	\$12 59	
Congregational		29 33	20 74	.....	50 07	
Methodist		148 47	1,330 08	1,441 07	37 48	
Reformed Episcopal Church		17 20	17 20	.....	34 40	
Roman Catholic		373 94	2,032 27	1,938 98	467 23	
Encouragement of Teachers, viz:—						
Church of England		156 96	917 66	1,016 00	58 62	
Congregational		29 08	10 21	.....	39 29	
Methodist		228 26	648 58	743 00	133 84	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Encouragement of Teachers, viz:—					
Reformed Episcopal Church	8 47	8 47	.....	16 94	
Roman Catholic	1,094 14	1,000 84	1,274 00	820 98	
Encouragement of Ship Building and Bank Fishery		9,000 00	6,964 00	2,036 00	
Executive Responsibility			14,950 17	.....	14,950 17
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....		850 00	909 55	.....	59 55
Fuel and Light, Custom House		400 00	354 50	45 50	
Fuel and Light, Government House.....		1,200 00	1,692 77	.....	492 77
Government Engineer's Office			160 14	.....	160 14
Harbor Master's Office.....		600 00	525 08	74 92	
Home Industries.....		9,000 00	7,731 57	1,268 43	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1887.
Hospital Expenses.....			\$9,500 00	\$7,818 38	\$1,681 62	
Herring Fishery In- spection Act.....				150 02		\$150 02
Inquests.....			400 00	313 42	86 58	
Insurance Public Build- ings.....			3,000 00	2,081 10	918 90	
Interest on Floating Debt of the Colony.....			30,000 00	18,520 01	11,479 99	
Jubilee Celebration....				2,494 57		2,494 57
Land and Mineral Sur- vey.....			8,000 00	7,995 52	4 48	
Legislative Contingen- cies, 1886.....				761 10		761 10

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Legislative Contingen- cies, 1887.....		32,317 18	33,729 40	1,411 60
Liabilities Liquidation Act.....	2,840 64		2,840 64	
¹⁰ Lighting St. John's Streets.....		8,000 00	5,396 10	2,603 90
Lighting Harbor Grace Streets		500 00	500 00	
Lighthouses		43,000 00	40,515 36	2,484 64
Lighthouses, Harbor Grace	4,000 00			4,000 00
Lighthouses, Little De- nier, Bonavista Bay	2,560 00		655 29	1,904 72
Lighthouses, Twillin- gate District.....	1,657 00			1,657 00
Lunatic Asylum.....		20,000 00	18,958 38	1,041 62
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply.....		916 00	916 00	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts. 31st Dec., 1887.
Museum.....		\$410 70	\$500 00	\$985 06		\$74 36
Newfoundland Railway Subsidy.....		43,012 78	45,000 00	26,413 04	\$61,599 74	
Medical Attendance on the Labrador Coast.....			800 00	961 85		161 85
New Fence, Penitentiary.....		1,600 00		1,600 00		
Noon and Fog Guns and Block House.....			1,438 00	1,706 69		268 69
Newfoundland Representation Barcelona Exhibition.....		5,000 00			5,000 00	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....			231 00	231 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Protestant Industrial Society.....	462 00	462 00		
Poor Asylum.....	9,000 00	9,308 61	.....	308 61
Postages, Telegrams, &c.....	2,000 00	1,775 31	224 69	
Postal Department.....	56,000 00	54,569 70	1,430 30	
Printing and Stationery.....	8,000 00	11,212 65	.....	3,212 65
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,500 00	2,434 40	65 60	
Public Works, Bay-de-Verds.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Bonavis-ta.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Burgeo & La Poile.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Burin.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Carbo-near.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Ferry-land.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1887.
Public Works, Fortune Bay			\$2,000 00		\$2,000 00	
Public Works, Harbor Grace			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Harbor Main			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Placentia & St. Mary's			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Port-de-Grave			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, St. John's, East			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, St. John's, West			2,000 00	2,000 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Public Works, Trinity	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Fogo.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, Twillingate	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, St. George's	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Public Works, St. Barbe	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Registration of Jurors	390 78	390 78		
Relief of Poor.....	140,000 00	154,000 00	.....	14,000 00
Rent of Public Buildings	980 00	980 00		
Repairs of Block House	250 00	15 43	234 57	
Repairs of Colonial Building	1,500 00	1,401 81	98 19	
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,000 00	1,153 55	.....	153 55
Repairs of Custom House, St. John's.....	500 00	330 83	169 17	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures. 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts. 31st Dec., 1887.
Repairs of Custom House, Harbor Grace			\$50 00	\$102 00		\$52 00
Repairs of Drill Shed.....			50 00	48 08	\$1 92	
Repairs of Government House			3,000 00	5,281 61		2,281 61
Repairs of Hospitals.....			800 00	826 45		26 45
Repairs of Imperial Buildings			500 00	628 74		128 74
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum			800 00	592 55	207 45	
Repairs of Outport Court Houses and Gaols			2,000 00	2,559 25		559 25

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Repairs to Poor Asylum.....		600 00	426 58	173 42
Repairs to Town Clock.....		200 00	200 00	
Repairs to Kerosene Oil Store		50 00	20 45	29 55
Retiring Allowances		8,318 00	8,136 81	181 19
Road Act, 49 Vict	11,054 96		11,054 96	
Road Act, 50 Vict		115,967 85	105,925 12	10,042 73
Salaries, Ferrymen.....		5,076 00	5,076 00	
Salaries, Gaolers and Assistants		1,304 00	1,304 00	
Salaries, Miscellaneous		39,716 00	38,315 40	1,400 60
Salaries, Outport Clerks of the Peace.....		1,440 00	1,440 00	
Salaries, Outport Magistrates		16,135 00	15,535 00	600 00
Salaries, Outport Constables		2,208 00	2,179 00	29 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures, 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1887.
Salaries, Special.....			\$50,864 50	\$50,864 50		
Sheep Preservation Act.....			192 77	192 77		
Steam, Coastal.....			56,000 00	60,270 00		\$4,270 00
Steam, Labrador.....			9,000 00	7,023 50	\$1,976 50	
Steam, Ocean.....			76,320 00	77,760 00		1,440 00
Shipwrecked Crews.....			3,000 00	4,385 16		1,385 16
Small Pox Prevention Act.....			365 00	365 00		
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Male Branch.....			462 00	462 00		
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Female Branch.....			231 00	231 00		

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Har. Grace.			120 00	120 00		
Telegraph Maintenance			12,000 00	12,531 48	.....	531 48
Unforeseen Contingencies.....			2,500 00	2,723 74	.....	223 74
Wolf Act.....			12 00	12 00		
Weight & Measures Act.....			85 20	85 20		
	\$10,000 00	\$75,487 16	1,110,888 47	1,134,153 10	121,678 17	59,455 64
Improved Sewerage.....				3,473 11	.....	3,473 11
Placentia R'y Act, 1887.....			288,000 00	158,737 55	129,262 45	
An Act to authorize raising by Loan, a sum of money, for Public Service of the Colony.....	\$480,000 00					
And by Resolution of H. of Assembly	14,502 18					
	<u>\$494,502 18</u>					

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure. (Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by Governor's Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1886.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures. 1887.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1887.	Overdrawn Accounts. 31st Dec., 1887.
Agricultural Roads.....			\$69,213 20	\$71,723 24		
Public Relief Works			71,151 96	97,309 28		
Placentia Railway			53,547 83	53,547 83		
Main Line of Roads			16,204 58	16,204 58		
Thorborne Road.....			3,000 00	3,265 79		
Holyrood to Witless B.....			5,000 00	5,000 00		
Channel Road.....			3,000 00	3,000 00		
Fogo Telegraph Extension			8,000 00	12,296 32		
Twillingate Tickle.....			3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	} Amount of Loan Unexpended.
Bonavista Breakwater.....			4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	
		\$270,360 61			\$263,320	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hall's Bay Road.....				500 00	39 90	
Job's Bridge.....				473 67		
Estimate for payment of outstanding claims on account of Roads and Public Works ..			19,740 86			
Amount by Resolution of House of Assembly			14,502 18			
	\$ 10,000	75,487 16	1,669,249 08	1,559,684 47	257,980 52	62,928 75
Expenditure on account the above Loan,—						
Year '86..	\$224,141 57					
Year '87..	263,320 71					
Unexpended	7,039 90					
	<u>\$494,502 18</u>					

NOTE.—\$288,000 received out of the Loan of \$320,000.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1887.

M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

 ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

 Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement. (Continued.)

N.B.—The undermentioned sums have been dropped from the Credit Balances by direction of the Government:—

Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	\$438 36
Completing New Examining Office.....	639 70
Encouragement of Shipbuilding & Bank fishery	2,036 00
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	45 50
Harbor Master's Office.....	74 92
Home Industries.....	1,268 43
Hospital Expenses.....	1,681 62
Inquests.....	86 58
Insurance, Public Buildings	918 90
Interest on Floating Debt of the Colony.....	11,479 99
Land and Mineral Survey.....	4 48
Lighting St. John's Streets.....	2,603 90
Light Houses.....	2,484 64
Lunatic Asylum	1,041 62
Postages, Telegrams, etc.....	224 69
Postal Department.....	1,430 30
Protection of Fisheries	65 60

 ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

 Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement. (Continued.)

Repairs, Block House.....	\$234 57
do Colonial Building.....	98 19
do Custom House, St. John's.....	169 17
do Drill Shed.....	1 92
do Lunatic Asylum.....	207 45
do Poor Asylum.....	173 42
do Kerosene Oil Store.....	29 55
Retiring Allowances.....	181 19
Salaries, Miscellaneous.....	1,400 60
do Outport Magistrates.....	600 00
do do Constables.....	29 00
Steam, Labrador.....	1,976 50
	<hr/>
	\$31,626 79
Amount to be carried to New Account of 1888..	226,353 73
	<hr/>
	\$257,980 52

 FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1887.

 M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

SEPTUAGINTA

TREASURY ACCOUNTS

For the Balance Sheet of Receipts

Various financial entries and descriptions, including "Treasury Receipts", "Treasury Disbursements", and "Treasury Balance".

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Table with multiple columns and rows of financial data, including numerical values and descriptive text.

For the Balance Sheet of Receipts

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.	Balance Sheet of Receiver
Customs' Bonds (outstanding).....	\$217,173 55
Commercial Bank of Newfoundland	72,000 00
Newfoundland Railway Company.....	1,722 45
	<hr/>
Assets	\$290,896 00

Public Debt as per contra 3,005,040 08

Forwarded

\$3,295,936 08

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

General's Accounts, Dec. 31st, 1887. Cr.

Outstanding Warrants	\$159,974 51
Outstanding Interest.....	48,811 45
Union Bank of Newfoundland.....	11,398 96
	<hr/>
Liabilities.....	\$220,184 92
Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of Assets over Liabilities	70,711 08

Debentures issued, as under, viz:—

St. John's Rebuilding Act, Consolidated Statute, Title 23, Cap. 80....	\$23,374 89	
Carbonear Street Act, Consolidated Statute, Title 23, Cap. 82....	2,650 74	
Act 22 Vic., Cap. 16, Consolidated Stock	19,666 22	—
“ 23 “ “ 12, Poor Asylum	1,153 85	—
“ 26 “ “ 6, St. John's Sewer- age	64,500 96	
“ 28 “ “ 18, Consolidated Stock	32,630 00	—
“ 29 “ “ 20, “ “	86,307 00	—
“ 31 “ “ 15, Consolidation of Debt.....	50,000 00	
Consolidated Statute, Cap. 56, Title 16	328,834 11	—
“ “ “ 61, St. John's Hospital.	40,000 00	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Forwarded.....	\$649,117 77	\$290,896 00

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Balance Sheet of Receiver

	\$3,295,936 08
Amount brought forward.....	\$3,295,936 08
Savings' Bank, 3 per cent, Account Sinking Fund, as per contra.....	1,909 19
	\$3,297,845 27
<div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div>	
Forwarded.....	\$3,297,845 27

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

General's Accounts, Dec. 31st, 1887.

Cr.

Amount brought forward.....	\$649,117 77	\$290,896 00
Act 38 Vic., Cap. 12, Store for Inflammable Oils...	10,000 00	—
Act 38 Vic., Cap. 22, Public Service..	60,000 00	—
“ 37 “ “ 11, Consolidation of Debt....	204,230 31	—
“ 39 “ “ 14, Public Service..	60,000 00	—
“ 40 “ “ 24, Consolidation of Debt....	98,000 00	—
“ 41 “ “ 18, Public Service..	25,000 00	—
“ 42 “ “ 9, “ “	12,000 00	—
“ 42 “ “ 21, Consolidation of Debt....	15,192 00	—
“ 44 “ “ 4, Newfoundland Railway.	145,000 00	
“ 45 “ “ 20, Public Service..	36,500 00	—
“ 46 “ “ 22, Consolidation of Debt....	50,000 00	—
“ 46&47 “ “ 5&4, Dry Dock.....	600,000 00	—
“ 49 “ “ 15, Liquidation of Liabilities	240,000 00	—
“ 50 “ “ 6, Public Service..	480,000 00	—
“ 50 “ “ 7, Placentia Railway.....	320,000 00	—
	<u>3,005,040 08</u>	
Forwarded.....		\$3,295,936 08

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Balance Sheet of Receiver

Amount brought forward..... \$3,297,845 27

\$3,297,845 27

I hereby certify that the foregoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. S. DONNELLY, Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. John's, Dec. 31st, 1887.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

General's Accounts, Dec. 31st, 1887. Cr.

Amount brought forward..... \$3,295,936 08

Sinking Fund under Act 42nd Victoria,
 Cap. 9, towards the redemption of
 Debentures issued for improve-
 ments in Harbors of Grand Bank
 and Fortune..... 1,909 19

\$3,297,845 27

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Statement of Public Debt,

1887.

To Balance from 1886.....	\$2,288,391 72
Dec. 31.—To Amount of Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Act, during the year ended 31st December, 1887, to the Newfoundland Savings' Bank.....	14,389 46
Dec. 31.—To Amount of Debenture issued under Carbonear Street Act, during the year ended 31st December, 1887, to the Newfoundland Savings' Bank.....	2,290 14
Dec. 31.—To Amount of Debenture issued to the London and Westminster Bank, under Act 50 Vic., Cap. 6.	480,000 00
Dec. 31.—To Amount of Debenture issued to the London and Westminster Bank, under Act 50 Vic., Cap. 6.	320,000 00
	\$816,679 60
Forwarded.....	\$3,105,071 32

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Account, for the year 1887.

Cr.

1887.

Jany. 3.—By the following Debentures surrendered to the Government by the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, towards the liquidation of the Public Debt of this Colony, under Act 42nd Vic., Cap. 20, the same having been charged to the Sinking Fund Account in the Savings' Bank, viz:—

Debentures, No. 15, 22, 34, 47, 50, 56, 59, issued under Consolidated Stock, Act 28th Vic., Cap. 18.....	\$64,370 00
Debentures, No. 6, 7, 16, 22, 45, 133, issued un- der Consolidated Stock, Act 29 Vic., Cap. 20...	13,693 00
Debentures, No. 25, 47, 54, 197, 212, 216, 233, 234, 235, issued under Con- solidated Statute, Cap. 56, Title 16.....	6,503 89
Debentures, No. 52, 55, 57, issued under Act 37 Vic. Cap. 11, for Consolida- tion of Debt.....	3,462 33
Forwarded.....	<u>\$88,029 22</u>

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

Statement of Public Debt

Amount brought forward..... \$3,105,071 32

Forwarded..... \$3,105,071 32

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Account for the year 1887, (Continued.) Cr.

1887.

Amount brought forward....	\$88,029 22	
Debentures, No. 117, 118, issued under Act 40 Vic., Cap. 24, for Consolida- tion of Debt	2,000 00	
Debentures, No. 24, 29, 31, 68, issued under Act 26 Vic., Cap. 6, for St. John's Sewerage	4,730 00	
Debentures, No. 471, 479, issued under the St. John's Rebuilding Act, Consolidated Statute, Title 23, Cap. 80.....	3,973 42	
Debentures, No. 40, 42, issued under the Carbo- near Street Act, Con- solidated Statute, Title 23, Cap. 82.....	1,298 60	
	<u>100,031 24</u>	

Balance as per balance sheet	3,005,040 08
---------------------------------------	--------------

3,105,071 32

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of
various Services, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.**

Addresses, House of Assembly	\$9,656 20
Act, Promotion of Agriculture	9,031 63
Agricultural Society.....	1,855 87
ditto Conception Bay	291 47
Arbitration's Awards, Railway Act.....	340 45
Board of Health and Quarantine Act.....	730 85
Chronometer Time.....	100 00
Circuit Courts.....	6,391 30
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	3,561 64
Constabulary.....	62,043 74
Consolidation of Laws.....	3,246 40
Election Expenses	851 82
Executive Responsibility	14,950 17
Government Engineer's Office	160 14
Harbor Master's Office.....	525 08
Home Industries.....	7,731 57
Herring Fishery Inspection Act.....	150 02
Inquests	313 42

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement, (Continued).

Insurances, Public Buildings	\$2,081 10
Jubilee Celebration.....	2,494 57
Land and Mineral Survey	7,995 52
Legislative Contingencies, 1886	761 10
do do 1887	33,729 40
Lighting St. John's Streets.....	5,396 10
Medical Attendance, Labrador	961 85
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply.....	916 00
Museum	985 06
Newfoundland Railway Subsidy.....	26,413 04
Postal Department	54,569 79
Telegrams and Incidentals.....	1,775 31
Protection of Fisheries	2,434 40
Railroad construction under Railway Commissioners.....	135,531 77
Placentia Road construction.....	72,368 21
Placentia Road Survey.....	4,385 40
Printing and Stationery.....	11,212 60
Jurors	390 78
Small Pox Prevention Act.....	365 00

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement, (Continued.)

Shipwrecked Crews.....	\$4,385 16
Sheep Preservation Act	192 77
Telegraph Maintenance	12,531 48
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,723 74
Weights and Measures Act.....	85 20
Wolf Act	12 00

M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1887.

 FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

 Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of
 Public Relief Works, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

Bay-de-Verds.....	\$20,647 09
Bonavista.....	16,580 28
Carbonear.....	10,603 45
Ferryland.....	15,010 85
Fogo.....	2,108 07
Harbor Grace.....	20,391 33
Trinity.....	10,165 05
St. Barbe.....	419 33
Labrador.....	1,281 10
Twillingate.....	112,586 26

M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 31st December, 1887.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of
Agricultural Land Roads, for the year ended Dec
31st, 1887.

Brigus.....	\$12,001 19
Carbonear.....	2,442 17
Channel	4,825 55
Dildo.....	5,475 47
Holyrood and Witless Bay.....	3,820 85

M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1887.

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED A FULL ACCOUNT

CONSOLIDATED
OF EXPENDITURE BY BOARD OF WORKS ON ACCOUNT OF

BALANCE AND FUND AT	STATE	LOCAL
.....
.....
.....

MAJOR ROADS,
1887.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 CONSOLIDATED
 Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Freshwater towards Topsail by Kenmount.....	.....
South Side Road.....	.....
St. John's to Portugal Cove.....	.....
St. John's to Cape St. Francis.....	.....
St. John's to Cape Spear.....	.....
St. John's to Brigus.....	\$2,046 66
Horse Cove to Topsail.....	119 62
Portugal Cove to Bauline.....	80 00
Torbay to Bauline.....	120 80
Bennett's Mill to Goulds.....	.....
Goulds to Renews.....	922 58
Trepassey to Renews.....	14 91
Old Placentia Road to Topsail Road.....	.....
Manuel's to Price's.....	86 00
Salmon Cove, Gasters.....	.....
Cat's Cove, Collier's and Bacon Cove.....	38 30
Forwarded.....	\$3,428 87

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT.

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$300 00	\$166 58	\$133 42	
700 00	634 01	65 99	
500 00	412 12	87 88	
700 00	687 67	12 33	
300 00	227 75	72 25	
1,000 00	3,002 04	44 62	
75 00	194 62		
200 00	216 00	64 00	
150 00	172 00	98 80	
500 00	442 34	57 66	
1,200 00	2,170 98	.....	\$48 40
1,000 00	968 60	46 31	
200 00	155 27	44 73	
100 00	237 87	.....	51 87
100 00	94 30	5 70	
150 00	185 00	3 30	
<u>\$7,175 00</u>	<u>\$9,967 15</u>	<u>\$736 99</u>	<u>\$100 27</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward	\$3,428 87
Holyrood through Seal Cove .....	.....
Holyrood to Witless Bay	84 57
Holyrood to St. Mary's .....	.....
Holyrood to Placentia	1,465 50
Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor .	45 54
Little Placentia towards Long Harbor	616 50
Salmonier to St. Mary's .....	.....
Western Shore, Placentia Bay .....	.....
Placentia to Cape Shore	378 14
Branch to Distress .....	.....
Trepassey to St. Shott's and Cape Pine	155 79
Burin to Garnish	550 59
Burin to Grand Bank	1,050 51
Grand Bank to Garnish	107 44
Hermitage Cove to Pass Island .....	.....
Forwarded	\$7,883 36

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT
Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$7,175 00	\$9,967 15	\$736 99	\$100 27
100 00	113 15	.....	13 15
650 00	683 65	50 92	
200 00	234 00	.....	34 00
1,000 00	3,478 14	.....	1,012 64
400 00	434 22	11 32	
100 00	63 05	653 45	
700 00	632 78	67 22	
300 00	93 00	207 00	
1,000 00	1,495 85	.....	117 69
500 00	511 70	.....	11 70
350 00	492 40	13 30	
490 00	1,151 64	.....	111 05
2,200 00	3,266 38	.....	15 87
200 00	310 92	.....	3 48
300 00	410 85	.....	110 85
<u>\$15,665 00</u>	<u>\$23,338 86</u>	<u>\$1,740 20</u>	<u>\$1,530 70</u>

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 CONSOLIDATED
 Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$7,883 36
Roads in Fortune Bay .....	.....
Gaultois to Piccaire.....	100 00
Gaultois to Connaigre	294 00
Harbor Breton to Connaigre.....	.....
Harbor Breton to Belloram.....	305 21
Belloram to St. Jacques.....	33 80
St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove.....	44 24
Miller's Passage to Little Bay.....	160 14
Baine Harbor to Bay L'Argent.....	450 98
Roads in Burgeo and LaPoile .....	.....
Brigus to Carbonear.....	1,051 66
Brigus to Nine Island Pond.....	18 34
Hall's Town to Snow's Pond .....	.....
Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor .....	.....
Agricultural Road, Coley's Point.....	.....
Forwarded	\$10,341 73

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT.

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$15,665 00	\$23,338 86	\$1,740 20	\$1,530 70
220 00	220 00		
100 00	158 00	42 00	
100 00	81 50	312 50	
300 00	326 71	.....	26 71
550 00	312 45	542 76	
100 00	62 54	71 26	
225 00	136 47	132 77	
225 00	231 71	153 43	
1,000 00	800 89	650 09	
1,900 00	1,900 00		
1,000 00	2,124 41	.....	72 75
150 00	110 25	58 09	
200 00	539 29	.....	339 29
330 00	288 98	41 02	
400 00	261 40	138 60	
<u>\$22,465 00</u>	<u>\$30,893 46</u>	<u>\$3,882 72</u>	<u>\$1,969 45</u>

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 CONSOLIDATED
 Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward	\$10,341 73
Goulds and Long Harbor Roads	228 87
New Harbor to South Dildo.....	41 86
Dildo to Chance Cove	30 75
The Northern Mail Route	875 40
New Harbor to Heart's Content .....	.....
Green's Hr to Hr Grace, connecting Sp. B. Rd	.....
Carbonear to New Perlican	522 51
Carbonear to Heart's Delight .....	.....
Country Path Road from Spaniard's Bay Pond	947 30
Spaniard's Bay to Bishop's Cove.....	.....
New Perlican to Grates Cove .....	.....
Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verde .....	.....
Bay-de-Verde to Red Head .....	.....
Old Perlican to Lower Island Cove.....	433 32
Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verde	30 30
Forwarded	<u>\$13,452 04</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$22,465 00	\$30,893 46	\$3,882 72	\$1,969 45
150 00	123 30	255 57	
100 00	.....	141 86	
700 00	574 16	156 59	
2,000 00	2,162 96	712 44	
600 00	660 59	.....	60 59
800 00	835 63	.....	35 63
1,200 00	1,911 32	.....	188 81
200 00	388 81	.....	188 81
600 00	992 19	555 11	
200 00	176 31	23 69	
1,100 00	1,123 50	.....	23 50
200 00	19 32	180 68	
100 00	42 40	57 60	
400 00	111 60	721 72	
200 00	105 60	124 70	
<u>\$31,015 00</u>	<u>\$40,121 52</u>	<u>\$6,812 68</u>	<u>\$2,466 79</u>

B O A R D O F W O R K S .

CONSOLIDATED
Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$13,452 04
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verde	1,192 37
Salmon Cove Bridge to Heart's Content Road.	702 18
Heart's Ease to Butter Cove	49 71
Trinity to Catalina.....	246 44
Trinity to British Harbor.....	317 41
Trinity to Indian Arm	418 41
Trinity to King's Cove.....	130 04
Southern Bay to Goose Bay	22 86
Plate Cove to Head of Southern Bay .....	.....
Catalina to Bird Island Cove	158 35
King's Cove to Tickle Cove.....	.....
Riverhead, Southern Bay, Muddy Cove.....	.....
Greenspond to Cape Freels.....	.....
Salvage to Alexander Bay .....	.....
Shambler's Cove to New Harbor, Indian Bay.	.....
Forwarded	<u>\$16,689 81</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT.

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$31,015 00	\$40,121 52	\$6,812 68	\$2,466 79
1,250 00	2,275 84	166 53	
300 00	344 00	658 18	
60 00	60 00	49 71	
720 00	659 26	307 18	
600 00	596 92	320 49	
400 00	427 28	391 13	
800 00	890 60	39 44	
250 00	190 20	82 66	
500 00	214 10	285 90	
300 00	203 60	254 75	
200 00	235 55	.....	35 55
100 00	94 60	5 40	
700 00	778 27	.....	78 27
100 00	.....	100 00	
200 00	238 42	.....	38 42
<u>\$37,495 00</u>	<u>\$47,329 79</u>	<u>\$9,574 05</u>	<u>\$2,519 03</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

CONSOLIDATED

Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward	\$16,689 81
Brown's Marsh towards King's Cove	00 00 23 64
Plate Cove to Brown's Marsh	00 00 150 80
Salvage to Happy Adventure	00 00 199 80
Tickle Cove to Plate Cove	00 00 155 40
Catalina to Bonavista	00 00 86 76
Bonavista to Bird Island Cove	00 00 58 62
Greenspond to English Harbor .....	.....
Roads, Black Head Bay	00 00 54 52
Amherst Cove to Catalina	00 00 197 09
Cape Freels to Cat Harbor	00 00 5 90
Seldom-Come-Bye to Fogo	00 00 106 42
Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor .....	.....
Moreton's Harbor to Western Head	00 00 16 10
Twillingate to Bluff Head, Gillard's, Kettle C.	00 00 161 17
Tilton Harbor to J. B. Arm	00 00 21 08
Forwarded	<u>\$17,927 11</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$37,495 00	\$47,329 79	\$9,574 05	\$2,519 03
125 00	176 10	.....	27 46
125 00	131 35	144 45	
100 00	274 25	25 55	
200 00	240 80	114 60	
360 00	357 03	89 73	
100 00	96 57	62 05	
200 00	270 72	.....	70 72
400 00	478 50	.....	23 98
300 00	289 36	207 73	
100 00	97 80	8 10	
327 00	318 89	114 53	
100 00	104 85	.....	4 85
112 50	102 50	26 10	
112 50	260 17	13 50	
120 00	88 26	52 82	
<u>\$40,277 00</u>	<u>\$50,616 94</u>	<u>\$10,333 21</u>	<u>\$2,746 04</u>

B O A R D O F W O R K S .

CONSOLIDATED Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$17,927 11
Round Harbor to Tilt Cove	89 67
Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove	152 08
Round Harbor to Snook's Arm	88 50
Twillingate to Long Point	44 35
Twillingate to Little Harbor	11 24
Jenkin's Cove to French Beach	36 32
Rink Road, Congregational Church to Bluff H.	251 85
Black Island Tickle to Kyer's Cove	7 75
Shoal Bay to Fogo.....	54 00
Hare Bay to Fogo .....	.....
Barr'd Island to Fogo and Seldom-Come-Bye..	17 99
New Bay Head to Fortune	18 10
Little Harbor to Purcell's Harbor	44 90
Jackson's Arm to King's Cove	244 06
N. W. Arm to Rogue's Harbor.....	18 40
Forwarded	<u>\$19,006 32</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT.

Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$40,277 00	\$50,616 94	\$10,333 21	\$2,746 04
75 00	144 27	20 40	
200 00	265 30	86 78	
75 00	74 02	89 48	
50 00	50 00	44 35	
200 00	189 20	22 04	
50 00	51 50	34 82	
250 00	362 80	139 05	
57 00	64 75		
75 00	81 75	47 25	
75 00	65 13	9 87	
177 43	157 79	37 63	
100 00	119 01	.....	00 91
50 00	44 60	50 30	
200 00	268 25	175 81	
66 66	91 10	.....	6 04
<u>\$41,978 09</u>	<u>\$52,626 41</u>	<u>\$11,090 99</u>	<u>\$2,752 99</u>

B O A R D O F W O R K S .

CONSOLIDATED
Of Expenditure by Board of Works on account of

ROADS.	BALANCES AND SPECIAL VOTES.
Brought forward	\$19,006 32
Rogue's Harbor to Bett's Cove.. ..	39 60
Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm.....	15 33
Lushe's Bight to Ward's Harbor.....	31 75
Southern Harbor to Sulian Cove.. ..	9 60
Colchester, Jackson's Arm and Birchy Cove ..	131 89
Fortune Harbor to Cottle's Cove.....	.....
Cat Harbor to Musgrave Harbor.....	117 62
N. S. Ragged Harbor to N. S. Apsey Cove ...	82 85
Tilton to Spaniard's Bay	144 45
Upper Island Cove to Tilton .....	.....
Brazil's Hill to Tilton .....	.....
Rocky Bay to Gander Bay	74 00
Roads, St. Barbe.....	2,157 01
Roads, Bay St. George	2,876 72
	\$24,687 14

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
31st December, 1887.

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT
Main Roads, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

GRANTS.	EXPENDED.	UNEXPENDED.	OVEREXPENDED.
\$41,978 09	\$52,626 41	\$11,090 99	\$2,752 99
87 50	110 92	16 18	
50 00	50 00	15 33	
100 00	69 75	62 00	
50 00	55 20	4 40	
66 66	69 68	128 87	
40 00	34 05	5 95	
200 00	192 68	124 98	
100 75	128 70	54 90	
150 00	253 75	40 70	
300 00	247 35	52 65	
50 00	110 84	.....	60 84
74 00	108 05	39 95	
.....	1,058 75	1,098 26	
2,584 45	5,245 48	215 69	
<u>\$45,831 45</u>	<u>\$60,381 61</u>	<u>\$12,950 81</u>	<u>\$2,813 03</u>

SMITH McKAY, C. B. W.

W. R. STIRLING, *pro Secy.*

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on acct. of Light
 Houses, for the year ended Dec 31st, 1887.

General Light Houses	\$766 20
Long Point, Twillingate	1,407 84
Cann Island.....	731 24
Wadham Island	1,523 47
Cabot Island	1,436 42
Puffin Island	807 87
Cape Bonavista.....	1,645 01
Green Island	1,924 78
Fort Point, Trinity.....	231 03
Hants Harbor	229 73
Baccalieu Island	1,530 54
Carbonear Island.....	715 23
Harbor Grace Island	1,571 81
Harbor Grace Beacon.....	430 03
Bay Roberts	226 84
Brigus, Conception Bay.....	625 08
Cape St. Francis	4,080 37
Fort Amherst, St. John's	1,889 10

 B O A R D O F W O R K S .

 Consolidated Statement. (Continued.)

St. John's Leading Lights	\$650 47
Cape Spear.....	2,548 09
Ferryland Head.....	1,643 04
Cape Pine.....	1,735 34
Cape St. Mary's.....	1,658 54
Point Verde	913 92
Dodding Head	1,303 07
Point La Haye.....	232 68
Lamaline Island.....	208 91
Brunette Island.....	1,342 19
Garnish Beacon	214 42
Belloram.....	211 76
Rocky Point.....	233 07
Pass Island.....	682 54
Gaultois.....	235 69
Boar Island.....	620 11
Rose Blanche	720 45
Channel Head	605 37
Sandy Point, Bay St. George.....	228 87

BOARD OF WORKS.

Consolidated Statement, (Continued.)

Ireland's Island	\$772 50
Gull Island, Cape John.....	1,584 60
Twillingate Wharf Beacon.....	184 86
Trepassey Buoy.....	296 20
Little Denier	655 29
	<hr/>
	\$41,244 63
	<hr/>

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
31st, December, 1887.

SMITH McKAY, C. B. W.
W. R. STIRLING, *pro. Secy.*

 BOARD OF WORKS.

 Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of
 Public Works, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

St. John's, East	\$2,001 55
St. John's, West.....	2,002 60
Harbor Main.....	3,566 70
Port-de-Grave.....	2,163 49
Harbor Grace.....	3,691 13
Carbonear	2,210 78
Bay de Verde.....	2,019 82
Trinity Bay	4,117 34
Bonavista Bay	3,378 02
Fogo	2,667 56
Twillingate.....	2,581 17
Ferryland.....	1,939 81
Placentia and St. Mary's	4,818 06
Burin.....	3,567 35
Fortune Bay.....	4,197 80
Burgeo and La Poile.....	6,868 83
Bay St. George	2,795 97
St. Barbe	4,176 10

BOARD OF WORKS' OFFICE,
 31st December, 1887.

SMITH McKAY, C. B. W.
 W. R. STIRLING, *pro Secy.*

B O A R D O F W O R K S .

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account
of Sundry Institutions, for the year ended Dec. 31st. 1887.

Lunatic Asylum.....	\$18,958 38
Poor Asylum	9,308 61
Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	6,895 34
Fever Hospital.....	938 46
Court Houses and Gaols	11,920 47
Block House.....	732 68
Government House	1,710 22
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	1,378 21
Fuel and Light, Custom House	354 50
Constabulary	2,341 83
Sanitary under Municipal Act.....	14,613 81
Repairs to Government House.....	5,281 61
do Colonial Building.....	1,401 81
do Lunatic Asylum.. ..	592 55
do Poor Asylum	426 58
do Hospital	826 45
do Imperial Buildings.....	630 04
do St. John's Court House and Gaols.....	1,264 45
do Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,559 25

BOARD OF WORKS.

Consolidated Statement. (Continued.)

Repairs to St. John's Custom House.....	\$398 43
do Block House.....	15 43
do Kerosene Oil Store.....	20 45
do Harbor Grace Custom House.....	102 00
do Drill Shed.....	48 08
Fog and Noon Day Gun.....	974 01
General Post Office.....	1,523 18
Insurances, Public Buildings.....	2,081 10
Contingencies of Board of Works.....	287 89
Printing and Stationery.....	1,419 74
Examining Warehouse.....	<u>1,360 30</u>

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
31st, December, 1887.

SMITH McKAY, *C. B. W.*
W. R. STIRLING, *pro. Secy.*

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Bay-de-Verds.	
No. 1 DIVISION	\$581 70
No. 2 "	670 60
No. 3 "	577 50
No. 4 "	243 60
No. 5 "	588 00
No. 6 "	279 65
No. 7 "	252 70
No. 8 "	340 90
	<u>\$3,534 65</u>
Bonavista.	
Pinchard's Island.....	334 95
Bonavista Proper.....	1,212 05
Newman's Cove	215 60
King's Cove	385 70
Keels ,.....	162 75
Indian Arm.....	266 35
Forwarded.....	<u>\$2,577 40</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$550 99	\$30 71	
644 32	26 28	
287 10	290 40	
243 60		
708 17	.....	\$120 17
277 05	2 60	
252 00	70	
316 80	24 10	
<u>\$3,280 03</u>	<u>\$374 79</u>	<u>\$120 17</u>
235 76	99 19	
893 43	318 62	
200 60	15 00	
338 00	47 70	
145 70	17 05	
95 00	171 35	
<u>\$1,908 49</u>	<u>\$668 91</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$2,577 40
Bonavista, (Con.)	
Tickle Cove	95 20
Open Hall, Plate Cove	233 10
James Cove.....	49 00
Brooklyn.....	129 50
Musgrave Town.....	232 05
Salvage	367 85
Alexandra Bay.....	52 50
Cottell's Island.....	186 90
Gooseberry Island	183 40
Fair Island	139 30
Swain's Island	304 50
Greenspond.....	762 65
Pool's Island.....	331 45
Flat Islands.....	125 30
	\$5,770 10

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$1,908 49	\$668 91	
96 00	.....	80
74 49	158 61	
8 40	40 60	
145 65	.....	16 15
84 00	148 05	
146 90	220 95	
60 60	.....	8 10
40 00	146 90	
183 40	.....
140 01	.....	71
255 11	49 39	
755 08	07 57	
276 20	55 25	
33 70	91 60	
<u>\$4,208 03</u>	<u>\$1,587 83</u>	<u>\$25 76</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

to Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Burgeo and LaPoile.	
Burgeo.....	\$600 00
Rose Blanche	300 00
Petites	150 00
Channel.....	451 00
LaPoile	150 00
Burnt Island	249 00
To be hereafter appropriated	390 40
	<u>\$2,290 40</u>
Burin.	
Flat Island	202 00
Mortier Bay	305 00
Burin, Proper.....	794 15
Spoon Cove.....	285 60
St. Lawrence	228 55
Lawn.	120 65
Forwarded.....	<u>\$1,935 95</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$600 00		
300 00		
150 00		
451 00		
150 00		
249 00		
390 40		
<u>\$2,290 40</u>		
157 10	\$44 90	
.....	305 00	
735 14	59 01	
171 27	114 33	
95 20	133 35	
93 50	27 15	
<u>\$1,252 30</u>	<u>\$693 74</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$1,935 95
Burin, (Con.)	
Lamaline	338 65
Fortune	275 00
Grand Bank	426 00
	<u>\$2,975 60</u>
Carbonear.	
Carbonear	\$2,172 10
	<u>\$2,172 10</u>
Ferryland.	
Bay Bulls	283 40
Witless Bay	349 60
Mobile and Toad's Cove	297 40
Cape Broyle	268 00
Caplin Bay	427 00
Fermeuse and Renews	641 40
	<u>\$2,266 80</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$1,252 30	\$693 74	
338 65		
29 00	246 00	
326 20	99 80	
<u>\$1,946 06</u>	<u>\$1,029 54</u>	
2,106 61	65 49	
<u>\$2,106 61</u>	<u>\$65 49</u>	
280 18	3 22	
349 60		
210 28	87 12	
268 00		
427 00		
629 90	11 50	
<u>\$2,164 96</u>	<u>\$101 84</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Fortune Bay.	
Harbor Briton.....	665 25
Gaultois	670 00
English Harbor, West.....	200 00
Belleoram	225 00
Outharbor Roads	360 00
Roads in Fortune Bay	170 75
Garnish	80 00
	<u>\$2,371 00</u>
Harbor Grace.	
Harbor Grace Proper	2,138 15
South Side Bryant's Cove.....	457 10
Upper Island Cove.....	404 25
Bishop's Cove	101 15
Spaniard's Bay.....	619 85
Bay Roberts.....	967 05
Coley's Point	466 90
	<u>\$5,154 45</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
142 83	522 42	
151 30	518 70	
26 35	173 65	
128 75	96 25	
102 39	257 62	
.....	170 75	
1 42	78 58	
<u>\$553 03</u>	<u>\$1,817 97</u>	
1,518 32	619 83	
457 10		
404 25		
101 11		
448 30	171 55	
528 21	438 84	
134 57	332 33	
<u>\$3,591 90</u>	<u>\$1,562 55</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Harbor Main.	
Topsail.....	941 50
Harbor Main.....	873 95
Holyrood.....	505 75
Conception Harbor.....	806 05
	<u>\$3,127 25</u>
Placentia and St. Mary's.	
Trepassey	327 60
Peter's River, Holyrood	94 85
St. Mary's, Riverhead.....	386 05
Salmonier, N. S. Side.....	381 85
Branch and Cape Shore.....	107 00
St. Brides	133 45
Great Placentia	472 75
Little Placentia	599 90
Harbor Buffett.....	259 00
Eastern Shore.....	98 00
	<u>\$2,880 45</u>
Forwarded.....	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
950 50	(.....)	9 00
873 95		
425 75	80 00	
716 97	89 08	
<u>\$2,967 17</u>	<u>\$169 08</u>	<u>\$9 00</u>
310 56	17 04	
94 85		
13 80	372 25	
381 85		
44 39	62 61	
78 95	54 50	
471 19	1 56	
<u>220 46</u>	<u>379 44</u>	
231 50	125 50	
<u>\$1,847 55</u>	<u>\$1,012 90</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$2,880 45
Placentia and St. Mary's. (Con.)	
Sound Island	116 65
Woody Island.....	100 00
Baine Harbor.....	54 60
Oderin	240 45
Paradise	192 15
"General Board," called Presque Board.....	564 55
	<u>\$4,128 85</u>
Port-de-Grave.	
Brigus	1,470 70
Cupids	512 75
Bareneed.....	597 80
Port-de-Grave.....	463 05
	<u>\$3,044 30</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31st DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31st
\$763 34	\$1,012 90	
46 40	70 25	
92 50	7 50	
4 00	50 60	
185 84	54 61	
32 60	159 55	
402 00	162 55	
<u>\$2,610 89</u>	<u>\$1,517 96</u>	
1,464 80	5 90	
479 54	33 21	
537 00	60 80	
413 47	49 58	
<u>\$2,894 81</u>	<u>\$149 49</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Trinity.	
Russel Cove	158 15
Hant's Harbor	300 00
Scilly Cove.....	200 00
New Perlican	180 00
Heart's Content	300 00
Heart's Desire.....	80 00
Heart's Delight	180 00
Green's Harbor.....	160 00
New Harbor, Dildo	325 00
Newman's Cove and Chapel Arm.....	100 00
Tickle Cove, Colliers	140 00
Heart's Ease.....	200 00
N. W. Arm, Random, Coney Is. to Crow Head	80 00
N. W. Arm, Random, Crow Head to the Bar..	140 00
Shoal Harbor	140 00
Forwarded.....	\$2,683 15

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
65 00	93 15	
300 00		
200 00		
157 80	22 20	
269 35	30 65	
80 00		
180 00		
160 00		
325 00		
80 75	19 25	
140 00		
170 62	29 38	
80 00		
140 00		
140 00		
<u>\$2,488 52</u>	<u>\$194 63</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$2,683 15
Trinity. (Con.)	
Smith Sound, S. Side.....	140 00
Ireland's Eye	120 00
Bonaventure	150 00
British Harbor	180 00
Ragged Harbor	90 00
Trinity, East	262 50
Trinity, West.....	337 50
English Harbor, Salmon C.	400 00
Catalina	500 00
Little Catalina	130 00
Bird Island Cove	355 00
Hodges' Cove	100 00
S. W. Arm, Random	160 00
Smith Sound, N. S.....	160 00
Sundry Roads in District	290 00
	\$6,058 15

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$2,488 52	\$194 63	
140 00	.....
140 50	.....	20 50
150 00	.....
180 00	.....
81 40	8 60	
252 05	10 45	
315 38	22 12	
384 70	15 30	
481 74	18 26	
130 00	.....
280 14	74 86	
100 00	.....
130 00	30 00	
155 22	4 78	
205 40	84 60	
<u>\$5,615 05</u>	<u>\$463 60</u>	<u>\$20 50</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Fogo.	
Cat Harbor	80 00
Musgrave Harbor	200 00
Ladle Cove.....	80 00
Gander Bay.....	40 00
Rocky Bay	40 00
Tilton Harbor.....	194 00
Indian Islands	100 00
Seldom-Come-By	240 40
Joe Batt's Arm	200 00
Change Islands	350 00
Barr'd Islands.....	120 00
Fogo	548 00
	<u>\$2,192 40</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
18 45 .	61 55	
155 35	44 65	
26 80	53 20	
34 00	6 00	
34 60	5 40	
163 86	30 14	
75 90	24 10	
148 07	92 33	
71 51	128 49	
204 25	145 75	
47 45	72 55	
497 42	50 58	
<u>\$1,477 66</u>	<u>\$714 74</u>	

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Twillingate.	
Plate Cove	68 60
Leading Tickles.....	135 80
Herring Neck.....	400 40
Twillingate Islands :	1,385 30
Ward's Harbor	179 55
Loo Bay	38 85
Exploits	239 05
Moreton's Harbor	224 35
Tizzard's Harbor.....	105 35
Fortune Harbor	174 30
New Bay.....	113 40
Burying Place.....	55 65
Round Harbor, Snook's Arm.....	100 45
Little Bay Islands.....	143 50
Three Arms	55 65
Forwarded.....	\$3,420 20

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
28 07	40 53	
108 63	27 17	
289 30	111 10	
1,643 63	.....	258 33
119 96	59 59	
33 60	5 25	
20 00	219 05	
220 75	3 60	
102 60	2 75	
174 30		
.....	113 40	
45 85	9 60	
41 25	59 20	
136 50	7 00	
49 65	6 00	
<u>\$3,014 09</u>	<u>\$664 24</u>	<u>\$258 33</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
Brought forward.....	\$3,420 20
Twillingate. (Con.)	
Northern Arm, Philips Hr.	45 85
Nipper's Hr.	185 85
North-West Arm	139 30
Triton	82 25
Jackson's Cove	113 40
Burnt Bay	57 05
Shoe Cove	115 50
Hall's Bay	70 70
Dominion Point	39 55
Black Island	86 80
Little Bay Islands.....	563 85
	\$4,920 30

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

EXPENDITURE.	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
\$3,014 09	\$664 24	\$258 33
.....	45 85	
113 17	72 68	
139 25	05	
74 15	8 10	
81 40	32 00	
48 55	8 50	
104 23	11 27	
3 00	67 70	
.....	39 55	
65 30	20 50	
611 69	.....	47 84
<u>\$4,254 83</u>	<u>\$970 40</u>	<u>\$306 17</u>

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Financial Secretary's
of Expenditure, on account Local Roads,

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.
St. George's Bay.	
St. George's Bay	1,915 55
	<u>1,915 55</u>
St. Barbe.	
St. Barbe.....	2,275 00
	<u>2,275 00</u>

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

31st December, 1887.

LOCAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Statement
for the Year ended 31st December, 1887

EXPENDITURE,	CREDIT BALANCES, 31ST DEC.	OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS, 31ST DEC.
1,915 55		
<u>\$1,915 55</u>		
2,275 00		
<u>\$2,275 00</u>		

M. T. KNIGHT,
Financial Secretary.

P O O R R E T U R N S.

Expenditure for Relief of the Poor during

DISTRICTS.	January.	February.	March.
St. John's Permanent Poor	\$470 60	\$469 10	\$478 10
St. John's Casual Poor.....	954 20	1,357 20	1,487 10
Orphanages .....	.....	.....	1,799 43
Incidentals	42 84	4 33	4 33
Brigus	590 80	790 48	150 50
Burin	432 10	699 40	114 80
Bay-de-Verds	786 20	523 90	379 85
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	284 50	609 70	250 00
Bonavista	600 20	106 80	30 60
Carbonear	383 83	366 35	359 00
Fortune Bay.....	356 43	633 48	155 62
Ferryland	353 30	895 30	345 60
Harbor Grace	2,479 04	640 27	492 74
Harbor Main.....	1,125 84	516 75	364 90
Placentia and St. Mary's..	212 10	122 80	200 53
Trinity Bay	1,172 16	763 77	147 01
Twillingate	751 30	457 10	574 18
Fogo	92 00	12 00	72 00
St. Barbes.....	69 50	53 10	35 00
St. George's	175 00	130 38	55 00
Labrador	2 00	3 40	5 00

P O O R R E T U R N S .

the year ending 31st December, 1887.

April.	May.	June.	July.
\$473 10	\$471 10	\$467 10	\$466 60
1,489 20	1,403 00	1,384 60	1,452 40
.....	.....	1,700 00	.....
11 94	21 28	23 73	11 97
1,767 10	860 55	249 30	1,695 35
826 55	667 30	339 75	569 30
790 30	2,319 30	1,205 95	933 10
1,048 60	373 50	309 50	1,099 90
457 50	2,217 80	572 65	630 25
542 30	444 05	488 15	436 37
589 83	464 30	280 70	510 00
628 10	1,398 00	414 85	791 80
2,353 89	794 70	542 10	2,278 50
1,483 84	552 72	301 35	1,793 82
1,267 10	3,135 02	588 03	267 45
1,790 75	2,365 13	1,140 42	1,776 85
102 70	1,371 05	709 50	1,265 30
205 00	457 50	80 70	184 70
114 30	85 20	218 00	222 50
158 50	171 00	231 00	383 50
4 40	1 20	2 40	2 40

P O O R R E T U R N S .

Expenditure for Relief of the Poor during

DISTRICTS.	August.	September.	October.
St. John's Permanent Poor	\$466 60	\$466 60	\$462 10
St. John's Casual Poor.....	1,499 00	1,370 60	1,465 60
Orphanages .....	.....	1,835 00	.....
Incidentals	3 33	6 08	61 35
Brigus	386 90	205 00	1,916 40
Burin.....	317 35	254 50	761 30
Bay-de-Verds	607 15	674 20	1,166 60
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	332 00	416 10	800 20
Bonavista	239 34	187 20	575 15
Carbonear	362 40	424 70	301 52
Fortune Bay.....	273 40	427 35	580 40
Ferryland	449 05	239 20	769 40
Harbor Grace	589 95	809 71	2,200 19
Harbor Main.....	282 64	267 70	1,539 35
Placentia and St. Mary's..	341 20	186 40	1,328 00
Trinity Bay	353 45	566 15	2,322 75
Twillingate	172 90	235 70	1,231 00
Fogo	92 30	63 70	355 25
St. Barbes.....	93 45	90 70	335 30
St. George's	34 50	58 50	383 75
Labrador	115 20	38 91	70 16

POOR RETURNS.

the year ending 31st December, 1887.

November.	December.	Amount.	Totals.
\$451 00	\$439 40	\$5,581 40	
1,404 05	1,972 29	17,239 24	
.....	1,937 50	7,271 93	
4 48	76 60	272 26	\$30,364 83
737 15	301 10	9,650 63	
741 58	829 90	6,553 83	
1,555 40	695 60	11,637 55	
582 89	337 70	6,444 59	
1,282 55	923 60	7,823 64	
332 27	506 85	4,947 79	
885 71	550 85	5,708 07	
391 00	862 95	7,538 55	
461 30	634 59	14,276 98	
372 32	326 35	8,927 58	
2,319 44	1,315 27	11,283 34	
1,084 59	864 40	14,347 43	
388 63	804 90	8,064 26	
167 70	176 20	1,959 05	
153 00	256 45	1,726 50	
151 50	153 00	2,085 63	
372 45	42 20	659 75	123,635 17
			<u>\$154,000 00</u>

JOHN CASEY,

Commissioner of the Poor.

 S H I P W R E C K E D C R E W S .

 Statement of Expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
 for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.

January 11—Schooner Elizabeth, Halfyard, master.....	\$1 10
Schooner Louisa Grace, paid W. Russell.....	24 30
Schooner Arthur, Ezekiel, master.....	14 40
14—Wm. Christian, of Old Perli- can, cab-hire	3 00
17—John Dunphy, semi-annual al- lowance	45 00
Schooner Mary Jane, Stock- wood, master.....	5 10
Schooner River Branch, Hud- son, master.....	5 10
24—Schooner Louisa, Howell, mas- ter.....	8 00
Owners S. S. Plover, paid pas- sage for Shipwrecked crews	13 00
Schooner William, Carroll, master.....	2 80
Schooner Elizabeth, Halfyard, master.....	8 40

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.		
January	25—Schooner Volunteer, Howell, master.....	\$16 91
	27—Schooner Ranger, Noel, mas- ter	13 60
	31—Schooner Emily, Greenway, master.....	8 40
	Paid owners S. S. Portia, pas- sage shipwrecked crews..	11 52
Feb'ry	8—Barque Olinda, paid Board of Trade, London	13 08
	12—Schooner Notre Dame, Hamil- ton, master.....	32 00
March	1—Paid George Knowling.....	2 00
	15—Schooner Alma, Whiteway, master.....	1 48
	22—Schooner Prince, Murphy, master, paid French Vice Consul.. ..	200 14
April	4—S. S. Panther, paid owners..	740 00
	5—Barquentine Susan, Ryan, master.....	20 00

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

April 7—S. S. Vanguard, paid owners on account shipwrecked crews	\$1,323 45
Schooner Mary M., paid owners	149 50
9—Schooner Frank Irwin, paid owners S. S. Newfound- land on account ship- wrecked crews	7 20
15—Schooner Alexander, Herlin, master.....	6 40
19—Schooner Bellerophen, Hel- lier, master.....	51 00
29—Schooner Bellerophen, Hel- lier, master, paid Sailors' Home, on account ship- wrecked crews	110 50
31—Paid owners S. S. Curlew, on account shipwrecked crews	6 50
May 4—Schooner Elizabeth Jane, Halfyard, master	2 10
9—Schooner Elizabeth Jane, Halfyard, master	2 20

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of Expenditure, (Con).

1887.

May 10—S. S. Resolute, Jackman, master	\$17 50
12—Schooner Mary Joyce, Curtin, master.....	28 80
20—Schooner Water Lily, Ball, master.....	53 65
21—Brigantine Zeal, paid Board Trade	52 50
Schooner Bessie, Power, master	18 33
23—Schooner Bellerophen, Hel- lier, master.....	12 60
27—Schooner Trixie H., Percy, master, paid Sailors' Home, on account ship- wrecked crews	26 50
Paid Railway Company, pas- sage on account ship- wrecked crews	15 30
28—Schooner Bessie, Power, mas- ter	8 75

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con.)

1887.

June 1—Schooner Mary Brown, Hennessy, master.....	\$6 40
Schooner Active, paid owners on account shipwrecked crews.....	14 40
4—Schooner Trixie H., Percy, master.....	4 80
John Dunphy, semi-annual allowance	45 00
6—Schooner Meteor, O'Reily, master.....	40 80
17—Schooner Dial, Harriker, master	3 15
20—Schooner Victory, Saunders, master.....	10 80
July 11—Schooner Eugene, Clouter, master.....	19 20
Schooner Eugene, Clouter, master.....	5 60
28—Banking schooner Dial, Harriker, master	2 60

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

August 12—Schooner Frank, Hiscock, master	\$4 80
Sept. 7—Schooner Mary Joyce, paid owners on account shipwrecked crews	28 80
8—Schooner Willie, Sweetland, master.....	5 25
Schooner Water Lily, Bale, master.....	12 10
20—Schooner First Trial, March, master.....	5 00
Schooner Doul, Blunden, master	3 00
Banking Schooner Dial, Harrigan, master	2 50
Paid owners S. S. Plover....	8 40
Schooner First Trial, March, master.....	10 50
Schooner Jean Ann, lost Straits Belle Isle	12 60
Schooner Primrose, paid owners S. S. Plover.....	5 60

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

Sept. 20—Paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crews.....	\$12 60
Schooner Debete, J. Barbour, paid owners S. S. Plover.	16 80
22—Schooner Highflyer, Coish, master	5 00
Paid John Rodgers, on acct. of shipwrecked crews ...	4 00
28—Schooner Dial, of Placentia, on account shipwrecked crew.....	1 00
Oct. 3—Schooner First Trial, Dove, master.....	5 29
Paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crews	5 25
Schooner Ostrich, of Trinity, paid owners S. S. Plover.	8 75
10—Schooner Ostrich, of Trinity.	2 00
11—Capt R. White, of Catalina ..	1 60
Schooner of Bird Island Cove.	1 94

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con).

1887.

Oct. 15—Schooner of Bonavista, Powell, master.....	\$1 60
Schooner of Port-de-Grave, Wm. Mosen, master	1 48
Paid Newman & Co., of Twil- lingate, on account ship- wrecked crew.....	4 67
Fishing-boat lost 16th Sep- tember	3 20
Schooner Try Again, Taylor, master, paid owners	63 00
Schooner Susan, paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shlpwrecked crews.....	17 50
Schooner Betsy, paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crews	12 25
Schooner Mary Ann, paid owners S. S. Plover, on a c c o u n t shipwrecked crews	18 90
Schooner Anastatia, paid own- ers S. S. Plover, on acct. shipwrecked crews.....	10 50

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con.)

1887.

Oct. 15—Schooner Can't Help It, paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crews	\$16 80
18—Brigantine Isabella, John P. Dunn, master.....	21 00
25—Fishing-boat Mary, Neville, master.....	3 40
27—Schooner Betsy, Donahue, master.....	28 00
28—Schooner Willie, Sweetland, master.....	18 00
31—Boat Mary, Neville, master..	1 20
Schooner Ostrich, paid owners	1 50
Schooner Chase, paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crew.....	10 50
Schooner Mary, paid owners S. S. Plover, on account shipwrecked crews.....	2 80
Nov. 4—Schooner Mary Young, Brown, master.....	16 00

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

Nov. 4—Schooner True Love, Mercer, master.....	\$5 10
Paid Sergeant P. Netten, of Twillingate	00 98
5—Schooners Dove, Jane Ann, First Trial	8 00
16—Brigantine W. H. Latimer, Davis, master, of St. John's	2 52
Schooner Sunbeam, Hiscock, master.....	17 63
17—Schooner Excel, of Goose Bay	39 60
21—Paid Telegraph Office	00 70
23—Schooner Minnie, of St. John's, Carew, master	80 78
Schooner Frank Irwin, Kent, master, paid Board of Trade, London	94 66
Paid Telegraph Office, for mes- sage	1 22
Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	12 00

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

Nov. 23—Schooner Ripple, of Concep- tion Bay.....	\$2 40
Schooner British Pride, of Conception Bay.....	48 00
25—Schooner True Love, Mercer, master.....	00 90
Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	46 00
Paid Railway Company, pas- sage on account ship- wrecked crew.....	13 40
29—Schooner Julia Ann, Bragg, master.....	10 80
30—Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	6 00
Schooner Annie Louisa, Cole, master.....	1 16
Schooner Ripple, Mahoney, master.....	24 00
Schooner Annie Leahey, paid R. Lewis.....	4 80

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SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of Expenditure, (Con).

1887.

Dec. 6—Schooner Annie Leahey, paid R. Lewis, of Bonne Bay.	\$4 80
Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	38 40
7—Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	15 20
8—Schooner Firefly, Ryan, mas- ter	27 60
9—Schooner Jane Ann, Avery, master.....	8 40
Schooner Dove, Cooper, mas- ter	3 60
Schooner Eagle, Doucey, mas- ter	7 20
Schooner First Trial, March, master.....	6 00
12—Schooner Princess, paid own- ers	32 00
Schooner Zepho, Mahoney, master.....	10 62
15—Paid Salors' Home, on account shipwrecked crew	9 50

 SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

 Statement of Expenditure, (Con.)

1887.

Dec. 13—Paid Dominion Government	
Bill of Exchange on account shipwrecked crews.	65 95
Schooner Dove, Cooper, master	4 20
16—Schooner Anastatia, Rorke, master.....	21 60
17—Barque Dahila, Cole, master, paid passage of crew from New York.....	33 60
24—Schooner Water Lily, Bale, master, paid Rd. Cook, of Bay Islands	56 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure..	<u>\$4,385 16</u>

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887.

CR.

March 31—By Warrant	\$419 23
July 1— “	2,758 13
Oct. 1— “	165 35
Dec. 30— “	1,042 45

\$4,385 16

E. & O. E.

JOHN DUNPHY,
Accountant.

JOHN CASEY;
Commissioner of Poor.

St. John's, Nfld.,
Dec. 31st, 1887.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS

Statement of Expenditure, (Con)

1887	1881	
Dec 30—	By	1,018 48
Oct 1—	Do	188 88
July 1—	Do	2,758 33
March 31—	By	2419 28
Total		
		4,824 97

E. & O. E.

JOHN DUPONT

Accountant

JOHN GARRY

Commissioner of Fish.

St. John's, Nfld.
Dec 31st, 1887.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED	QUANTITIES	VALUES
Alc. Porter, Cipher and Terry, at 15 cents per gallon		
ditto		
at 20 cents per gallon		
Animals, viz:—Oxen, Cows and Bulls, 7½ per cent, and elsewhere		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Horses, Mares, etc., \$2.00 each		
ditto		
Pigs and Calves, 20 cents		
Sheep, 30 cents		
Apples, 35 cents per barrel		
do		
do		
(dried) 1 cent per lb		
do		
(dried) 2 cents per lb		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Sausages, etc., \$2.50 per cwt		
Beef, Pig's Heads, Feet and Hocks, 75 cents per barrel		
ditto		
ditto		
81 per barrel		
Biscuit and Bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits), 1800 cwt		
ditto		
ditto		
ditto		

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
 A Consolidated account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
 Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, at 15 cents per gallon	
ditto	at 20 cents per gallon
Animals, viz. :—Oxen, Cows and Bulls, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Horses, Mares, etc., \$2.65 each	
ditto	3.00 each
Pigs and Calves, 30 cents.....	
Sheep, 30 cents	
Apples, 35 cents per barrel	
do 40	ditto
do (dried) 1 cent per lb	
do (dried) 2 cents per lb	
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Sausages, etc., \$2.50 per cwt	
Beef, Pigs' Heads, Feet and Hocks, 75 cents per barrel	
ditto	ditto \$1 per barrel.....
Biscuit and Bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits), 18cts. cwt	
ditto	ditto ditto 20cts. cwt

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.

in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1,606 gallons.	\$240 90
20,803 "	4,160 60
3,406 No.	\$66,317 00	4,973 76
2 "	5 30
128 "	384 00
343 "	102 90
4,993 "	1,497 90
801½ barrels	280 53
3,912¼ "	1,564 90
1,216 lbs	12 16
9,021 "	180 42
2,123½ cwts	5,308 66
1,634¼ barrels	1,225 69
14,790⅞ "	14,790 88
54⅝ cwts	9 85
459½ "	91 91

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
A Consolidated Account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Butter, Oleo, and other compounds representing Butter, \$1.40 per cwt.	
ditto	2.00 do
Casks, empty, second-hand, 45 gallons and under, 45 cents each.....	
ditto	45 gallons and over, \$1.45 each
Cask Staves, second-hand, (manufactured), capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards, per 100 \$5.75	
Cask Staves, second-hand, (manufactured), capable of making casks of 45 gallons and under, per 100 \$1.40	
Cheese, \$1.75 per cwt	
do	2.50 per cwt
Chocolate and Cocoa, 5 cents per lb	
ditto	6 cents per lb
Cigars, \$3 per M. and 7½ per cent. <i>ad val</i>	
do	4 per M. and 10 ditto
Coffee, green, 4 cents per lb.....	
ditto	5 cents per lb.....
ditto	roasted or ground, 6 cents per lb.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.

in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
3,359½ cwts	\$4,702 88
10,598⅞ "	21,197 80
266 No	119 70
10 "	14 50
3,000 "	42 00
106½ cwts	186 31
1,023 "	2,557 78
2,283½ lbs	114 18
25,832 "	1,549 92
111,175 No	\$1,127 00	418 04
309,555 "	6,375 00	1,875 72
28,000 lbs	1,328 68

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS, A Consolidated account Current of Dutiable Goods imported Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Coffee, roasted or ground, 7 cents per lb	
Confectionery, (not including confectioners' ornaments), \$4.50 pr cwt	
ditto ditto ditto	5.50 pr cwt
Feathers and Feather Beds, 6 cents per lb	
ditto 7 cents per lb	
Fish, viz. :—Codfish & haddock, save as hereinafter exempt, \$1.50 qtl.	
Flour, 25 cents per brl.....	
do 30 cents per brl.....	
Fruit, dried, (excepting dried apples, currants, raisans, &c., 2½ cts lb.	
ditto ditto ditto	3 cts lb.
ditto ditto ditto	4 cts lb.
Indian Meal, 20 cents per brl	
do 25 cents per brl	
Jams and Preserves, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 2 cents per lb.....	
Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thick- ness, \$1.75 per M	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.
 in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate
 and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
51,328 lbs	\$3,517 99
61 $\frac{3}{8}$ cwts	276 36
915 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	5,036 12
2,190 lbs	131 40
29,403 "	2,058 21
3 $\frac{1}{3}$ qtls	5 00
53,110 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls	13,277 62
289,280 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	86,784 09
80,742 lbs	2,018 55
431,062 "	12,931 86
1,193 brls	238 60
3,323 "	830 75
45,534 lbs	\$1,427 00	1,196 08
328,866 M	575 19

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
A Consolidated Account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness, \$2.50 per M	
Lumber, grooved or tongued, \$3 per M.....	
do do 4 per M.....	
Molasses, 6 cents per gal	
do 7 cents per gal	
Oatmeal, 25 cents per brl.....	
do 30 cents per brl.....	
Oats, 5 cents per bushel	
Oil, Kerosene, 5 cents per gal.....	
ditto 6 cents per gal.....	
Peas, 20 cents per brl	
do 30 cents per brl	
Pork, \$1.30 per brl	
do 1.75 per brl	
Salt, in bulk, 20 cents per ton.....	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.

in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1,723,688 M.	\$4,309 23
8,900 "	26 70
530,728 "	2,122 91
136,157 galls	8,169 42
775,824½ "	54,307 72
146¾ brls	36 68
1,485⅛ "	445 54
56,405 bus	2,820 25
47,229½ gals	2,361 48
336,722⅓ "	20,203 34
350½ brls	70 10
3,701 "	1,110 30
4,186¼ "	5,442 12
18,489½ "	32,356 62
44,976¾ tons	8,995 35

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
A Consolidated account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Shingles and Laths, 50 cents per M	
ditto 60 cents per M	
Spirits, viz:—Brandy, \$2.00 per gallon.....	
“ 2.40 per gallon.....	
Undefined Spirits, \$2.00 per gallon.....	
do 2.40 per gallon.....	
Rum, \$1.35 per gallon.....	
do 1.65 per gallon.....	
Gin, \$1.50 per gallon.....	
do 1.80 per gallon.....	
Whisky, \$1.80 per gallon.....	
do 2.15 per gallon.....	
Cordials, 95 cents per gallon	
do \$1.15 per gallon	
Sugars, viz.:—Bastard, \$2.50 per cwt.....	
do 3.50 per cwt.....	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.
 in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate
 and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
235 $\frac{3}{4}$ M	117 87
1,379 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	827 92
4,262 gals	8,524 00
1,773 $\frac{5}{6}$ "	4,257 20
151 "	302 00
4 "	9 60
35,261 "	47,602 35
20,255 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	33,421 99
4,848 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7,272 37
968 "	1,742 40
5,855 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10,539 90
3,927 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	8,443 40
509 "	483 55
83 "	95 45
10 $\frac{3}{8}$ cwts	25 80
673 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2,358 32

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
 A Consolidated Account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
 Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Sugars, viz.:—Loaf and Refined, \$3.50 per cwt	
ditto 4.50 per cwt	
Unrefined, \$2.00 per cwt	
do 3.00 per cwt	
Tea, 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6 cents per lb.	
do 20 ditto ditto	
Timber, including Lignum Vitæ, 50 cents per ton	
do do 60 cents per ton	
Tobacco, (manufactured), 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . and 16 cents per lb.	
do do ditto 20 cents per lb.	
Tobacco, (Leaf and Stems), 15 cents per lb	
do do 20 cents per lb	
do (Stems for Snuff) 60 cents per cwt.....	
Vinegar, 12½ cents per gallon	
do 15 cents per gallon	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.
 in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate
 and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
444 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	\$1,454 70
1,020 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	4,593 22
6,755 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	.....	13,510 67
13,331 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	.....	39,994 99
158,449 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	\$27,188 00	12,226 05
796,275 "	129,256 00	73,627 70
26 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	.....	13 12
707 "	.....	424 20
58,067 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	8,540 00	9,717 75
91,418 "	17,094 00	19,138 30
206,624 "	.....	30,993 60
94,920 "	.....	18,984 00
62 cwts	.....	37 20
281 gals	.....	35 12
2,944 "	.....	441 60

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
A Consolidated account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Vegetables, viz :—Cabbages the 100, \$1.....	
ditto 2.....	
Potatoes, the bushel, 5 cents	
Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, the bushel, 5 cents...	
do do do 10 cents...	
Wines, viz :—Champagne, \$2.50 per gallon	
do 3.00 per gallon	
Claret, 35 cents per gallon :	
do 40 cents per gallon	
Hock, Burgundy, Rhenish, 70 cents per gallon.....	
do do 85 cents per gallon.....	
Malaga, Montilla, 12½ per cent, <i>ad val.</i> and \$1 per gal..	
do do do 35 cents per gal.	
Port and Madeira, \$1.38 per gallon.....	
ditto 1.65 per gallon.....	
Perry and Manzanilla, 12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i> \$1.00 pr gal	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.

in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
4,863 No	48 63
21,662 "	433 24
101,711 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus	5,085 56
7,010 "	350 50
4,090 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	409 05
98 gals	245 00
113 "	339 00
217 "	72 95
472 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	188 87
32 "	27 20
135 "	47 25
2,402 "	3,314 76
620 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	1,024 10

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS,
A Consolidated Account Current of Dutiable Goods imported
Quantities and Value of the Various Articles

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Wines, viz :—Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, &c., 35 cts. gall.

All other Wines, 12½ per cent., and 90 cents per gallon

ditto ditto \$1 per gallon.....

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, at 7½ per cent

do do 10 per cent

do do 12½ per cent

do do 15 per cent

do do 17½ per cent

do do 20 per cent

do do 22½ per cent

do do 25 per cent

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

LABRADOR, EAST COAST, BLANC SABLON.
 in the year ended 31st Dec., 1887, shewing the aggregate
 and amount of Duties collected thereon.

QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
3,563 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	1,247 14
955 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	1,729 00	1,171 79
.....	39,534 00	2,965 03
.....	323,014 00	32,301 40
.....	52,527 00	6,565 87
.....	157,345 00	23,601 75
.....	191,686 00	33,545 05
.....	1,279,410 95	255,882 19
.....	3,870 00	870 75
.....	109,395 00	27,348 75
	Total Duties...	\$1,088,998 62

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Return of undermentioned Articles imported in the

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES—1886.
Ale, Porter, &c	32,786 gals
Animals, viz. :—Oxen, Cows, Bulls.....	3,218 No
Horses, Mares	120 “
Pigs and Calves.....	311 “
Sheep	5,485 “
Apples	6,986½ brls
do (dried)	12,405 lbs.
Bacon, hams, &c.....	1,851½ cwts
Beef.....	7,118 brls
Biscuit	1,645⅞ cwts
Butter	16,663¾ “
Casks, (empty).....	59 No
Cheese	1,015½ cwt
Chocolate and Cocoa	31,272 lbs
Cigars	397,850 No
Coffee, (green).....	52,710 lbs
do (ground)	52,621 “

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1836-'87, shewing Increase and Decrease.

QUANTITIES—1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
22,409 gals	.....	10,377 gals
3,406 No	188 No	
130 "	10 "	
343 "	32 "	
4,993 "	.....	492 No
4,713 $\frac{3}{4}$ bls	.....	2,272 $\frac{3}{4}$ bls
10,327 lbs	.....	2,078 lbs
2,123 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts	272 cwts	
16,435 brls	9,317 brls	
515 $\frac{1}{8}$ cwts	.....	1,130 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts
13,958 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	.....	2,705 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
276 No	217 No	
1,129 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts	114 cwts	
28,115 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.....	3,156 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
420,730 No	22,880 No	
28,000 lbs	.....	24,710 lbs
51,328 "	.....	1,293 "

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of undermentioned Articles imported in the

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES—1886.
Confectionery.....	946 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt
Feathers.....	20,428 lbs
Flour.....	373,994 brls
Fruit.....	378,426 lbs
Indian Meal.....	5,699 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls
Lumber (rough).....	3,911,679 feet
do (dressed).....	1,713,427 "
Molasses.....	992,748 gals
Oil, Kerosene.....	469,348 "
Oatmeal.....	1,926 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls
Pork.....	25,645 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peas.....	3,911 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt.....	43,752 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Shingles and Laths.....	1,912 $\frac{1}{4}$ M
Spirits, viz :—Brandy.....	6,070 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals
do Cordials.....	418 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
do Gin.....	4,791 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886-'87, shewing Increase and Decrease

QUANTITIES—1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
977 cwts	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts	
31,593 lbs	11,165 lbs	
342,391 $\frac{3}{4}$ bls	.....	31,602 $\frac{1}{4}$ brls
511,804 lbs	133,478 lbs	
4,516 brls	.....	1,183 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls
2,052,554 feet	.....	1,859,125 feet
539,628 “	.....	1,273,799 “
911,981 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals	.....	80,766 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals
383,951 $\frac{5}{6}$ “	.....	85,396 $\frac{1}{6}$ “
1,631 $\frac{7}{8}$ bls	.....	294 $\frac{5}{8}$ brls
22,675 $\frac{3}{4}$ “	.....	2,969 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
4,051 $\frac{1}{2}$ “	140 brls	
44,976 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	1,224 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	
1,615 $\frac{5}{8}$ M	.....	296 $\frac{7}{8}$ M
6,035 $\frac{5}{6}$ gals	.....	34 $\frac{2}{3}$ gals
592 “	174 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals	
5,816 $\frac{1}{4}$ “	1,025 “	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of undermentioned Articles imported in the

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES—1886.
Spirits, viz:—Whiskey	7,792 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals
Rum	59,823 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Undefined	156 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
Sugars, viz.:—Bastard	287 cwts
Refined	1,558 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Unrefined	20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Tea	773,030 lbs
Tobacco, (manufactured)	158,161 “
do Leaf and Stems	251,464 “
Timber	533 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons
Vinegar	4,123 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals
Vegetables, viz:—Cabbage	78,670 No
Potatoes	108,254 bush
Turnips	10,746 “
Wines, viz.:—Champagne	274 gals
Claret	1,078 “
Hock	95 “

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886-'87, shewing Increase and Decrease.

QUANTITIES—1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
9,782 $\frac{5}{8}$ gals	1,990 $\frac{1}{8}$ gals	
55,516 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	4,306 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals
155	.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
684 $\frac{1}{8}$ cwts	397 $\frac{1}{8}$ cwts	
1,465 "	.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts
20,087 "	.....	370 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
954,724 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	181,694 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	
149,485 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	8,675 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
301,544 "	50,080 lbs	
733 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	199 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons	
3,225 gals	.....	898 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals
26,525 No	.....	52,145 No
101,711 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus	.....	6,542 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush
11,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	354 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus	
211 gals	.....	63 gals
689 $\frac{1}{6}$ "	.....	388 $\frac{5}{6}$ "
32 "	.....	63 "

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of undermentioned Articles imported in the

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES—1886.
Wines, viz. :—Montilla	516½ gals
Port and Madeira.....	2,768 "
Sherry	846 "
Spanish Red.....	1,868 "
All other	20 "
	VALUE.
Goods, Wares, &c., unenumerated	13 p ct } 17½ p ct } 1,361,084 09
ditto ditto	20 p ct } 22½ p ct } 25 p ct } 88,033 51
ditto ditto	5 p ct } 7½ p ct } 45,801 60
ditto ditto	8 p ct } 10 p ct } 12½ p ct } 381,080 85
ditto ditto	15 p ct } 87,411 50

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886-'87, shewing Increase and Decrease.

QUANTITIES—1887.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
135 gals	.....	381½ gals
3,022 ¹ / ₆ “	254 ¹ / ₆ gals	
.....	.....	846 “
3,563 ¹ / ₄ gals	1,695 ¹ / ₄ gals	
955 ² / ₃ “	935 ² / ₃ “	
17½ p ct } 20 p ct }	1,471,096 95	\$110,012 86
22½ p ct } 25 p ct }	113,265 00	25,231 49
7½ p ct	38,534 00	.....
10 p ct } 12½ p ct }	375,541 00	.....
15 p ct	157,345 00	69,933 50

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

1887.	DR.
Jan. 1—To Balances, viz., Outports—	
Fogo	\$1,188 60
Trinity	284 70
Carbonear	851 28
Harbor Grace	558 24
Bay Roberts.....	4 46
Brigus	262 14
Portugal Cove	108 89
Flower's Cove	2 87
Ferryland	152 63
St. Mary's	21 50
Fortune	24 82
Grand Bank	38 02
St. Jacques	21 99
Harbor Briton	426 49
Gaultois.....	345 80
Forwarded.....	\$4,292 43

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.	CR.	
Jan. 1.—By Balances, viz :		
	Wrecked Property.....	\$125 01
	Harbor Grace Water Co.....	1,450 50
	Carbonear Water Co.....	270 56
	Outports, viz :	
	Little Bay.....	677 48
	Twillingate.....	92
	Greenspond.....	25 54
	Codroy.....	4 48
	Nipper's Harbor.....	9 35
	Renews.....	152 85
	Pushthrough.....	03
	Rose Blanche.....	3 70
	King's Cove.....	57 93
	Heart's Content.....	30 62
		\$2,808 97
	Forwarded.....	\$2,808 97
	41	

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

 A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

1887.	DR.	
	Brought forward....	\$4,292 43
Jan. 1—To Balances, viz., Outports—		
Labrador, E. C.....	836 07	
Burgeo	379 98	
LaPoile	144 00	
Channel, E.....	385 73	
Channel, M	1 82	
Bay St. George	569 95	
Bay of Islands	1,556 38	
Bonne Bay.....	115 96	
	<hr/>	\$8,282 32
Dec. 31—To Duties, viz :—		
St. John's	944,366 40	
Outports	144,632 22	
Surcharges.....	103 96	
Fines and Forfeitures	212 06	
Local Distillation	277 90	
	<hr/>	1,089,592 54
	Forwarded.....	\$1,097,874 86

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.	CR.	
	Brought forward.....	\$2,808 97
Dec. 31—	By Drawbacks, St. John's.....	\$1,784 73
	“ Return Duties, St. John's....	1,964 78
	“ ditto Outports.....	43 11
	“ Over Entries, St. John's.....	2,083 06
	“ ditto Outports.....	4 35
	“ Lumber Certificates.....	20 00
		5,900 03
	“ Incidentals, viz :	
	St. John's.....	4,668 43
	Outports	1,981 73
		6,650 16
	“ Salaries, St. John's, viz :	
	Officers.....	16,163 62
	Tidewaiters.....	10,926 50
	Boatmen	4,499 00
	Excise	120 00
	Superannuation	920 00
		32,629 12
	Forwarded.....	\$47,988 28

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

1887.	DR.	
	Brought forward.....	\$1,097,874 86
Dec. 31.—	To Harbor Master's Dues.....	1,386 00
	“ Quarantine	1 60
	“ Surveyor of Shipping Fees...	84 10
	“ Warehouse Rent	5 10
	“ Light Dues, viz :	
	St. John's.....	\$12,665 16
	Outports	15,121 11
		27,786 27
	“ Balances, viz :	
	Wrecked Property.....	89 21
	Hull & Cargo of schooner	
	“Elizabeth,”.....	106 23
	Outports, viz :	
	Hants Harbor.....	12 00
	Renews.....	3 99
	St. Mary's.....	34 51
	Great Placentia	31 74
		\$277 68
	Forwarded.....	\$1,127,137 93

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.	CR.	1887.
		\$47,988 28
Brought forward.....		
Dec. 31.—By Salaries, Outports, viz :		
	23,042 53	
	Officers.....	
	1,912 79	
	Tidewaiters.....	
	1,812 08	
	Boatmen	
	26,767 40	
	" Surveying Labrador Vessels..	
	886 50	
	" Surveying Ships for Bounty..	
	49 50	
	" S. W. Coast Revenue Service	
	3,762 42	
	" Labrador Revenue Cruizer...	
	2,158 40	
	" Treasury, viz :	
	583,118 16	
	Bonds Transferred... ..	
	450,968 72	
	Cash — do	
	1,034,086 88	
	" Balances, viz :	
	687 04	
	Little Bay	
	135 75	
	Twillingate.....	
	412 67	
	Fogo	
	\$1,235 46	\$1,115,699 38
	Forwarded.....	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

1887.	DR.	
	Brought forward....	\$277 68 \$1,127,137 93
Dec. 31.—	To Balances, viz:	
	Outports, viz:	
	Little Placentia	02
	Oderin	28 38
	St. Lawrence	64 38
	Nipper's Harbor	4 00
	Heart's Content	251 60
	St. Jacques	281 84
	Bonne Bay	34 77
	Greenspond	5 67
	Trepassey	81
		949 15
	Forwarded.....	\$1,128,087 08

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.	CR.		1887
		Brought forward....	\$1,235 46 \$1,115,699 38
Dec. 31.—By Balances, viz :			
		Catalina	525 72
		Carbonear	3,012 74
		Harbor Grace.....	1,778 48
		Bay Roberts.....	14 92
		Brigus.....	240 14
		Portugal Cove	130 76
		Ferryland	243 95
		Burin.....	4 81
		Lamaline.....	04
		Fortune.....	26 08
		Grand Bank	211 51
		Harbor Briton	332 06
		Burgeo	1,079 60
		LaPoile	423 13
		Channel, E	385 73
		Forwarded.....	\$,9645 13 \$1,115,699 38

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

1887.	Dr.	Cr.
		Brought forward.....
		\$1,128,087 08
		<i>(The following items are crossed out with a diagonal line)</i>
		Grand Total.....
		\$1,128,087 08

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's,
31st December, 1887.

		Forwarded.....
		\$1,128,087 08

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
 Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

1887.	CR.	
		Brought forward.....\$9,645 13 \$1,115,699 38
Dec. 31.—By Balances, viz :		
		Channel, M 34 75
		Codroy..... 76 30
		Bay St. George..... 188 24
		Bay of Islands 1,624 50
		Flower's Cove 305 29
		Blanc Sablon 403 20
		Western Bay 5 04
		King's Cove 80 25
		Holyrood..... 25 00
		<u>12,387 70</u>
		<u>\$1,128,087 08</u>

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Light Dues collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
Bay Bulls.....	\$122 70
Bay of Islands	101 38
Bay Roberts.....	311 42
Bay St. George.....	18 34
Bonne Bay	45 06
Brigus	406 54
Burgeo.....	218 26
Burin.....	273 91
Carbonear	1,006 78
Catalina.....	432 76
Channel.....	273 08
Codroy.....	22 62
Ferryland .....	.....
Fogo	368 83
Fortune.....	136 56
Gaultois.....	201 20
Grand Bank	211 28

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease.

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$151 04	\$28 34	
38 02	.....	\$63 36
373 40	61 98	
78 76	60 42	
71 48	26 42	
1 399 48	.....	7 06
261 26	43 00	
506 96	233 05	
750 40	.....	256 38
429 70	.....	3 06
327 28	54 20	
37 94	15 32	
1,390 78	1,390 78	
409 99	41 16	
209 84	73 28	
225 08	23 88	
254 34	43 06	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Light Dues collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
Great Placentia	\$175 08
Greenspond	822 72
Hant's Harbor	244 62
Harbor Breton	1,026 62
Harbor Grace	2,575 12
Harbor Buffett	11 72
Heart's Content	63 64
Holyrood	233 80
King's Cove	175 36
Lamaline	53 04
LaPoile	177 38
Little Bay	777 14
Little Placentia	13 20
Nipper's Harbor	61 06
Oderin	33 26
Portugal Cove	106 08
Pushthrough	46 82

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease.

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$216 84	\$41 76	
793 80	.....	\$28 92
117 04	.....	127 58
1,131 12	104 50	
2,158 84	.....	416 28
96 40	84 68	
93 76	30 12	
149 20	.....	84 60
208 16	32 80	
63 64	10 60	
181 98	4 60	
697 32	.....	79 82
23 59	10 39	
71 48	10 42	
54 48	21 22	
45 56	.....	60 52
82 06	35 24	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Light Dues collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
Renews .....	.....
Rose Blanche.....	\$65 06
Salmonier	24 14
St. Jacques	2,280 98
St. Mary's.....	111 40
Trepassey	107 24
Trinity	443 50
Twillingate.....	983 48
St. Lawrence	127 26
Western Bay	59 68
Presque .....	.....
	\$14,950 12

Recapitulation.

Light Dues collected in the year 1887	\$16,029 29
ditto ditto ditto 1886	14,950 12
	\$1,079 17

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$43 74	\$43 74	
99 14	34 08	
30 05	5 91	
1,739 24	.....	\$541 74
48 78	.....	62 62
229 06	121 82	
447 90	4 40	
954 52	.....	28 96
252 12	124 86	
76 80	17 12	
6 92	6 92	
<u>\$16,029 29</u>	<u>\$2,840 07</u>	<u>\$1,760 90</u>

Increase in 1887 \$2,840 07

Decrease in 1887..... 1,760 90

Nett Increase..... \$1,079 17

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Duties collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
Bay Bulls.....	.....
Bay of Islands	\$1,198 91
Bay Roberts.....	340 78
Bay St. George.....	2,517 05
Blanc Sablon	886 53
Bonne Bay	1,262 68
St. Lawrence	107 70
Taepassey	308 97
Lamaline.....	190 30
Pushthrough.....	434 40
Codroy.....	370 55
Greenspond.....	77 59
LaPoile	3,554 00
Twillingate.....	5,003 19
Fogo	4,295 78
Burin.....	143 82
Little Bay.....	5,526 58

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease.

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$4 68	\$4 68	
4,336 08	3,137 17	
418 43	77 65	
3,332 93	815 88	
1,449 22	562 69	
2,300 53	1,037 85	
932 08	824 38	
297 25	.....	\$11 72
176 33	.....	13 97
433 53	.....	87
421 32	50 77	
136 22	58 63	
5,378 35	1,824 35	
4,850 85	.....	152 34
1,684 19	.....	2,827 59
1,934 79	1,790 97	
12,479 67	6,953 09	

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Return of Light Dues collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
Gaultois.....	\$7,772 53
Burgeo.....	2,209 38
Renews.....	247 08
Labrador E.C.....	3,950 11
Catalina.....	1,080 30
Fortune.....	657 88
Grand Bank.....	1,417 45
Nipper's Harbor.....	524 26
Rose Blanche.....	107 41
Brigus.....	1,822 03
St. Jacques.....	366 58
Harbor Grace.....	45,151 72
Carbonear.....	12,558 66
Harbor Breton.....	4,819 27
Channel.....	922 36
Trinity.....	2,567 01
Flower's Cove.....	1,190 86

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$8,851 81	\$1,079 28	
3,536 46	1,327 08	
.....	.....	247 08
5,112 01	1,161 90	
2,425 50	1,345 20	
1,339 56	681 68	
1,622 01	204 56	
46 27	.....	477 99
362 96	255 55	
1,002 46	.....	819 57
540 01	173 43	
49,557 67	4,405 95	
12,402 05	.....	156 61
5,959 56	1,140 29	
1,630 40	708 04	
2,581 93	14 92	
2,038 34	847 48	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Duties collected in each Outport, in the

NAME OF PLACE.	COLLECTED—1886.
King's Cove	\$2,542 48
Holyrood.....	230 65
Ferryland.....	2 40
Heart's Content	619 75
Oderin.....	7 82
St. Mary's.....	67 79
Little Placentia	4 33
Great Placentia	435 38
La Scie	16 00
Harbor Buffett.....	4 42
Portugal Cove.....	.....
Presque .....	.....
	\$117,514 74

Recapitulation.

Duties collected in the year 1887	\$145,693 02
ditto ditto 1886	117,514 74
Increase in 1887.....	\$28,178 28

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

years 1886 and 1887, shewing Increase and Decrease.

COLLECTED—1887.	INCREASE—1887.	DECREASE—1887.
\$4,079 35	\$1,536 87	
133 06	.....	\$97 59
12 00	9 60	
1,048 18	428 43	
33 38	25 56	
1 14	.....	66 65
20 65	16 32	
846 18	410 80	
.....	.....	16 00
151 05	146 63	
2 40	2 40	
6 18	6 18	
<u>\$145,693 02</u>	<u>\$33,066 26</u>	<u>\$4,887 98</u>

Increase in 1887	\$33,066 26
Decrease in 1887.....	4,887 98
Nett Increase.....	<u>\$28,178 28</u>

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IMPORTS THEREFROM.
United Kingdom	\$1,590,914
British Colonies, viz. :	
Canada.....	\$1,986,229
B. W. Indies	240,946
Gibraltar.....	.....
Jersey	10,663
Turk's Island	1,720
Total.....	\$2,239,558

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Colony of Newfoundland, from each Country, in the year 1887.

EXPORTS THERETO.		
PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE COLONY.	BRITISH, FOREIGN AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.	TOTAL.
\$1,081,962	\$10,112	\$1,092,074
\$311,064	\$1,020	\$312,084
276,020	2,973	278,993
112,035	.....	112,035
10,553	.....	10,553
<u>\$709,672</u>	<u>\$3,993</u>	<u>\$713,665</u>

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IMPORTS THEREFROM.
Foreign Countries, viz. :	
Brazil .....	.....
Portugal	\$34,760
Spain	112,276
United States.....	1,337,322
Italy .....	.....
Sp. W. Indes	36,535
Greece.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....
Sicily.....	.....
St. Pierre	22,838
Russia	22,628
Grand Banks	356
France.....	221
Total.....	\$1,566,936
United Kingdom	\$1,590,914
British Colonies.....	2,239,558
Foreign Countries	1,566,936
Grand Total.....	\$5,397,408

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Colony of Newfoundland, from each Country, in the year 1887.

EXPORTS THERETO.		
PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE COLONY.	BRITISH, FOREIGN AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.	TOTAL.
\$1,449,691	.....	\$1,449,691
926,768	.....	926,768
571,100	\$1,008	572,108
251,027	7,030	258,057
102,310	.....	102,310
21,047	700	21,747
18,865	.....	18,865
10,880	.....	10,880
8,664	.....	8,664
1,901	.....	1,901
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$3,362,253	\$8,738	\$3,370,991
\$1,081,962	\$10,112	\$1,092,074
709,672	3,993	713,665
3,362,253	8,738	3,370,991
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$5,153,887	\$22,843	\$5,176,730

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Ale, Beer, etc.....	United Kingdom	Galls. 1,606
Ale, Beer, etc.....	United Kingdom..... Canada..... United States..... Jersey..... Spain	Galls. 18,450 436 454 158 20
		19,518
Animals, viz.:		No.
Horses.....	Canada.....	2
Horses.....	Canada..... Spain	No. 127 1
		128

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 1,606	\$643	40 cts per gal.	\$240 90	15cts per gal
Galls. 19,730	\$7,892	40 cts per gal.	.....	20cts per gal
436	174	"	.....	"
454	181	"	.....	"
158	64	"	.....	"
20	8	"	.....	"
20,798	\$8,319	.....	\$4,159 60	.....
No. 2	\$140	\$70 each	\$5 30	\$2.65 each
No. 127	\$8,890	\$70 each	\$381 00	\$3 each
1	30	\$30 each	3 00	"
128	\$8,920	.....	\$384 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Animals, viz.:		
Oxen and Cows ..	Canada.....	3,371
	United States.....	1
	St. Pierre	4
		3,406
Sheep	Canada.....	No. 4,987
	United Kingdom.....	6
		4,993
Pigs and Calves ..	Canada.....	No. 343
Apples.....	Canada.....	Brls. 715½
	United States.....	70
	St. Pierre	16
		801½

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
No 3,371 1 34	\$65,869 40 408	Declared. " "	\$4,940 16 3 00 30 60	7½ per cent. " "
3,406	66,317	.....	4,973 76	.....
No 4,987 6	14,979 18	\$3 each "	1,496 10 1 80	30 cts. each "
4,993	14,997	.....	1,497 90	.....
No 343	1,715	\$5 each	102 90	30 cts. each
brls 715½ 70 16	2,146 210 48	\$3 each " "	250 43 24 50 5 60	35cts per brl " "
801½	2,404	.....	280 53	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Apples.....	Canada.....	Brls. 3,343 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United States.....	569
		3,912 $\frac{1}{4}$
Apples, dried.....	Canada.....	lbs. 695
	United Kingdom.....	50
	United States.....	471
		1,216
Apples, dried.....	Canada.....	lbs. 3,373
	United States.....	5,648
		9,021

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
brls 3,343 $\frac{1}{4}$ 569	\$10,029 1,717	\$3 each "	\$1,337 30 227 60	40cts per brl "
3,912 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,746	.....	\$1,564 90	.....
lbs 695 50 471	70 5 47	10cts per lb " "	\$6 95 50 4 71	1ct per lb " "
1,216	122	.....	\$12 16	.....
lbs 3,373 5,648	337 565	10cts per lb "	\$67 46 112 96	2cts per lb "
9,021	902	.....	\$180 42	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Apothecaries' Wares..	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Apothecaries' Wares ..	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Articles for Religious Purposes	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	Spain .. .. .	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$16	Declared.	\$2 80	17½ per cent
.....	67	"	11 72	"
.....	83	.....	14 52	.....
.....	3,126	Declared.	625 20	20 per cent.
.....	287	"	57 40	"
.....	743	"	148 60	"
.....	4,156	.....	831 20	.....
.....	2,961	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	902	"	.....	"
.....	157	"	.....	"
.....	18	"	.....	"
.....	4,038	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		cwts qrs lbs
Bacon and Hams	United Kingdom	279 2 2
	Canada	560 3 1
	United States	1,282 0 26
	St. Pierre	3 24
		2,123 1 25
		Brls.
Beef, Pigs' Heads, Jowls, etc	Canada	444 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United States	1,182 $\frac{1}{2}$
	United Kingdom	6
	St. Pierre	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1,634 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Brls.
Beef, Pigs' Heads, Jowls, etc	Canada	4,194
	United States	10,581 $\frac{3}{8}$
	United Kingdom	3
	St. Pierre	14
		14,792 $\frac{3}{8}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
cwts qrs lbs 279 2 2 560 3 1 1,282 0 26 3 24	\$3,633 7,920 17,669 13	\$13 per cwt " " " "	\$698 80 1,401 90 3,205 58 2 38	\$2.50 pr cwt " " " "
2,123 1 25	29,235	.....	\$5,308 66	.....
brls 444 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1,182 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,331 14,190 72 18	\$12 per brl " " " "	333 19 886 38 4 50 1 13	75cts per brl " " " "
1,634 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,611	.....	1,225 20	.....
brls 4,194 10,581 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3 14	50,328 126,976 36 168	\$12 per brl " " " "	4,194 00 10,581 37 3 00 14 00	\$1 per brl " " " "
14,792 $\frac{3}{8}$	177,508	.....	14,792 37	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Blocks	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
Bagging and Brin	United Kingdom.....	.....
	
Barley	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
Block Tin	Canada.....	.....
	United Kingdom .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$13	Declared.	\$2 92	22½ per cent
.....	323	"	72 68	"
.....	336	.....	75 60	.....
.....	10,292	Declared.	1,029 20	10 per cent.
.....	77	Declared.	9 60	12½ per cent
.....	5,919	"	739 87	"
.....	3	"	00 37	"
.....	5,999	.....	749 84	.....
.....	4,294	Declared.	429 40	10 per cent
.....	32,064	"	3,206 40	"
.....	476	"	47 60	"
.....	70	"	7 00	"
.....	36,904	.....	3,690 40	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
Bran	Canada .....	.....	
Bricks	United Kingdom .....	.....	
	Canada .....	.....	
	United States .....	.....	
	Jersey .....	.....	
			
Biscuit	Canada	cwt	qrs	lbs
	United States	46	0	24
		8	1	17
		54	2	13
Biscuit	Canada	cwt	qrs	lbs
	United States	445	0	4
	United Kingdom	40	0	24
	St. Pierre	6	0	0
		14	2	0
		505	3	0

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1,204	Declared.	\$150 50	12½ per cent
.....	2,189	Declared.	437 80	20 per cent
.....	119	"	23 80	"
.....	135	"	27 00	"
.....	22	"	4 40	"
.....	2,465	.....	493 00	.....
cwt qrs lbs 46 0 24 8 1 17	185 33	\$4 per cwt "	8 32 1 51	18cts per cwt "
54 2 13	218	.....	9 83	.....
cwt qrs lbs 445 0 4 40 0 24 6 0 0 14 2 0	1,780 160 24 58	\$4 per cwt " " "	89 01 8 04 1 20 2 90	20cts per cwt " " "
505 3 0	2,022	.....	101 15	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
Books, (printed)	United Kingdom . . . . .	.....	
	Canada . . . . .	.....	
	United States . . . . .	.....	
			
Bullion and Specie	Canada . . . . .	.....	
Blubber	Grand Banks . . . . .	.....	
Butter		cwt	qrs	lbs
	Canada	1,593	0	1
	United States	1,738	0	0
	United Kingdom	16	0	0
	St. Pierre	12	0	22
		3,359	0	23

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$10,624	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	4,137	"	.....	"
.....	422	"	.....	"
.....	15,18 3	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,500	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	230	Declared.	\$46 00	20 per cent.
cwt qrs lbs				
1,593 0 1	26,762	15cts per cwt	2,230 22	\$1.40 pr. cwt
1,738 0 0	29,198	"	2,433 20	"
16 0 0	269	"	22 40	"
12 0 22	204	"	17 07	"
3,359 0 23	56,433	.....	4,702 89	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
		ewt	qrs	lbs
Butter	Canada	7,084	0	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United States	3,313	3	24
	United Kingdom	139	3	3
	St. Pierre	60	3	23
			10,598	3	14$\frac{1}{4}$
Cod-Oil	Grand Banks			
Candles	United Kingdom			
	United States			
	Canada			
Candles	United Kingdom			
	United States			
	Canada			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
7,084 cwt 0 qrs 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	\$190,014	15cts per cwt	\$14,168 36	\$2 per cwt
3,313 cwt 3 qrs 24 lbs	55,704	"	6,627 92	"
139 cwt 3 qrs 3 lbs	2,348	"	279 55	"
60 cwt 3 qrs 23 lbs	1,024	"	121 90	"
10,598 cwt 3 qrs 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	178,090	.....	21,197 73	.....
.....	68	Declared.	13 60	20 per cent
.....	58	Declared.	23 05	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
.....	283	"	63 67	"
.....	33	"	7 43	"
.....	374	.....	94 15	.....
.....	543	Declared.	155 50	25 per cent
.....	1,172	"	293 00	"
.....	170	"	42 50	"
.....	1,884	.....	491 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Clocks and Watches ..	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Clocks and Watches ..	United States.....	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Carriages and Waggon's	Canada.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Carriages and Waggon's	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$194 57	Declared. "	\$33 95 10 08	17½ per cent "
.....	251	.....	44 03	.....
.....	638 633 588	Declared. " "	127 60 126 60 117 60	20 per cent. " "
.....	1,859	.....	371 80	.....
.....	20 20	Declared. "	4 50 4 50	22½ per cent "
.....	40	.....	9 00	.....
.....	94 86	Declared. "	23 50 21 50	25 per cent. "
.....	180	.....	45 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Canned Fruit	Canada..... B. W. Indies .....	..........
	
Canned Fruit	United Kingdom..... United States.....	..... .....
	
Canned Meats.....	United Kingdom..... Canada..... United States.....	..... ..... .....
	
Canned Meats.....	United Kingdom..... Canada..... United States.....	..... ..... .....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$15	Declared.	\$2 62	17½ per cent
.....	2	"	35	"
.....	17	.....	2 97	.....
.....	34	Declared.	6 80	20 per cent
.....	267	"	53 40	"
.....	301	.....	60 20	.....
.....	938	Declared.	164 15	17½ per cent
.....	160	"	27 00	"
.....	174	"	30 45	"
.....	1,272	.....	221 60	.....
.....	956	Declared.	191 20	20 per cent
.....	2,938	"	587 60	"
.....	1,596	"	319 20	"
.....	5,490	.....	1,098 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Cabinet-wares.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	
Cabinet-wares.....	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	Portugal .....	.....
	
Casks, (empty), over 45 gals. each		No.
	Canada.....	1
	United Kingdom.....	1
	Jersey	5
	St. Pierre	3
		10

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$284	Declared.	\$63 90	22½ per cent
.....	101	"	22 72	"
.....	385	.....	86 62	.....
.....	2,527	Declared.	631 75	25 per cent.
.....	740	"	185 00	"
.....	185	"	46 25	"
.....	2	"	50	"
.....	3,454	.....	863 50	.....
No				
1	2	\$2 each	1 45	\$1.45 each
1	2	"	1 45	"
5	10	"	7 25	"
3	6	"	4 35	"
10	20	.....	14 50	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
Cask-staves, (undress'd)	United States.....	.....	
	Canada.....	.....	
			
Casks, (empty) under 45 gals. each		No.		
	United Kingdom	28		
	United States.....	103		
	Canada.....	82		
	St. Pierre	53		
		266		
Cask-staves, manufac'td	Canada.....	No. 3,000		
Cheese		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
	Canada.....	46	0	3
	United States.....	33	0	5
	United Kingdom.....	27	1	16
		106	1	24

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$547	Declared.	\$68 37	12½ per cent
.....	7,479	"	934 87	"
.....	8,026	.....	1,003 24	.....
No.				
28	16	60cts each	12 60	45cts each
103	62	"	46 35	"
82	49	"	36 90	"
53	31	"	23 85	"
266	158	.....	119 70	.....
No.				
3,000	.....	.....	42 00	\$1.40 pr 100
cwt qrs lbs				
46 0 3	644	\$14 per cwt	80 58	\$1.75 pr cwt
33 0 5	462	"	57 88	"
27 1 16	380	"	47 94	"
106 1 24	1,486	.....	186 40	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cheese	Canada.....	910	0	15
	United States.....	35	2	1
	United Kingdom.....	76	1	26
	St. Pierre	0	3	8
	Jersey	0	0	14
		1,023	0	8
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	United Kingdom		lbs.	2,174½
	Jersey			109
				2,283½
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	United Kingdom.....		lbs.	25,249
	United States.....			284
	Canada.....			143
	Jersey			59
	St. Pierre			85
				25,820

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
cwt qrs lbs				
910 0 15	\$12,741	\$14 per cwt	\$2,275 33	\$2.50 per cwt
35 2 1	497	"	88 78	"
76 1 26	1,071	"	191 20	"
0 3 8	11	"	2 05	"
0 0 14	1	"	31	"
1,023 0 8	14,321	.....	2,557 67	.....
lbs.				
2,174½	261	12 cts per lb	108 73	5cts per lb
109	13	"	5 45	"
2,283½	274	.....	114 18	.....
lbs.				
25,249	3,030	12 cts per lb.	1,514 94	6cts per lb
284	34	"	17 04	"
143	17	"	8 58	"
59	7	"	3 54	"
85	9	"	5 10	"
25,820	3,097	.....	1,549 20	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Confectionery	United Kingdom	40	3	24
	Canada	7	3	27
	United States	9	2	14
	Jersey	2	3	0
		61	1	9
			qtls.	
Cod-fish, (dry)	Canada		5,350	
Confectionery	United Kingdom	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
	Canada	859	2	14
	United States	12	1	1
	Jersey	40	0	23½
	St. Pierre	3	0	0
			2	7
		915	2	17½

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
cwt qrs lbs				
40 3 24	\$820	\$20 per cwt	\$184 34	\$4.50 pr cwt
7 3 27	160	"	35 96	"
9 2 14	192	"	43 31	"
2 3 0	55	"	12 37	"
61 1 9	1,227	.....	275 98	.....
qtls				
5,350	21,400	\$4 per qtl	.....	Free
cwt qrs lbs				
859 2 14	17,192	\$20 per cwt	4,728 62	\$5.50 pr cwt
12 1 1	245	"	67 41	"
40 0 23½	804	"	221 15	"
3 0 0	60	"	16 50	"
0 2 7	11	"	3 09	"
915 2 17½	18,312	.....	5,036 77	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Corks and Corkwood..	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Portugal .....	.....
	Spain .....	.....
Coffee, (green).....		lbs.
	United Kingdom.....	26,354
	United States.....	1,444
	Canada.....	170
	St. Pierre	32
		28,000
Coffee, (roasted)		lbs.
	United Kingdom.....	47,511
	United States.....	2,682
	Canada.....	498
	Jersey	637
		51,328

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1,636	Declared.	\$163 60	10 per cent.
.....	297	"	29 70	"
.....	26	"	2 60	"
.....	118	"	11 80	"
.....	174	"	17 40	"
.....	2,251	.....	225 10	.....
lbs 26,354	5,270	20 cts per lb.	1,253 89	4&5 cts per lb
1,444	289	"	46 96	"
170	34	"	7 29	"
32	6	"	1 54	"
28,000	5,599	.....	1,309 68	.....
lbs 47,511	11,877	25 cts per lb.	3,275 36	6&7 cts per lb
2,682	671	"	168 35	"
498	124	"	33 69	"
637	159	"	40 59	"
51,328	12,831	.....	3,517 99	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Cabbages	Canada	No. 4,863
Cabbages	Canada	No. 13,626
	United States	6,036
		19,662
Coal	Canada	Tons. 70,795
	United Kingdom	8,992 $\frac{3}{4}$
	United States	2,529
	Spain	20
	St. Pierre	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		82,342 $\frac{1}{4}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
No. 4,863	\$194	4cts ea h	\$48 63	1ct each
No. 13,626	545	4cts each	272 52	2cts each
6,036	241	"	120 72	"
19,662	786	.....	393 24	.....
Tons 70,795	176,987	\$2.50 per ton	.....	Free
8,992 ³ / ₄	22,482	"	.....	"
2,529	6,322	"	.....	"
20	50	"	.....	"
5 ¹ / ₂	13	"	.....	"
82,342 ¹ / ₄	205,854	.....	.....	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Canvas.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
Cordage	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	Jersey.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
	
Cigars	United Kingdom	No. 106,775
	Canada.....	1,000
	Spain	3,000
	Jersey	400
		111,175

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$21,728	Declared.	\$2,172 80	10 per cent.
.....	28,191	"	2,819 10	"
.....	563	"	56 30	"
.....	244	"	24 40	"
.....	50,726	.....	5,072 60	.....
.....	26,677	Declared.	2,667 70	10 per cent.
.....	6,977	"	697 70	"
.....	2,890	"	289 00	"
.....	559	"	55 90	"
.....	1,369	"	136 90	"
.....	38,472	.....	3,847 20	.....
No.		Declared.		\$3 per M.
106,775	998	"	394 43	&
1,000	44	"	6 30	7½ per cent.
3,000	90	"	15 75	
400	5	"	157 00	
111,175	1,137	.....	418 05	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		No.
Cigars	United Kingdom	197,130
	United States	5,500
	Canada	133,325
	B. W. Indies	2,800
	St. Pierre	1,400
		343,755
Dories and Dory Oars.	United States	270
	Canada	440
		710
Dories and Dory Oars.	United States . . . . .	.....
	Canada . . . . .	.....
	St. Pierre . . . . .	.....
	Grand Banks . . . . .	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
No.				
167,130	\$2,735	Declared.	\$942 00	\$4 per M
5,500	257	"	47 70	&
132,725	3,235	"	854 40	10 per cent
2,800	135	"	24 70	"
1,400	13	"	6 90	"
309,555	6,375	.....	1,875 70	.....
270	270	Declared.	27 00	10 per cent
440	440	"	44 40	"
710	710	.....	71 40	.....
.....	3,333	Declared.	499 95	15 per cent
.....	2,149	"	322 32	"
.....	1,598	"	239 70	"
.....	22	"	3 30	"
.....	7,102	.....	1,065 27	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Eggs	Canada..... United States.....	..... .....
Earthenware	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada..... Jersey .....	....................
Earthenware	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada.....	..... ..... .....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1,313	Declared.	\$98 47	7½ per cent
.....	150	"	11 25	"
.....	1,463	.....	109 72	.....
.....	1,324	Declared.	231 70	17½ per cent
.....	11	"	1 93	"
.....	46	"	8 05	"
.....	81	"	14 17	"
.....	1,462	.....	255 85	.....
.....	14,900	Declared.	2,980 00	20 per cent.
.....	89	"	17 40	"
.....	129	"	25 80	"
.....	15,118	.....	3,023 20	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Electric Light Co	United States Canada United States United States Canada . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Fancy Biscuits	Canada United States United Kingdom . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Fancy Biscuits	Canada United States United Kingdom Jersey Spain . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$222	Declared.	\$38 85	17½ per cent
.....	83	"	16 60	20 per cent
.....	519	"	103 80	"
.....	479	"	47 90	10 per cent
.....	635	"	63 50	"
.....	1,938	.....	270 65	.....
.....	639	Declared.	111 82	17½ per cent
.....	8	"	1 40	"
.....	16	"	2 80	"
.....	663	.....	116 02	.....
.....	2,244	Declared.	448 80	20 per cent
.....	1,500	"	300 00	"
.....	475	"	95 00	"
.....	26	"	5 20	"
.....	5	"	1 00	"
.....	4,250	.....	850 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Feathers .....	.....	lbs. 2,190
Feathers	United States..... United Kingdom..... Canada.....	lbs. 29,311 60 32
		29,403
Fishing-Tackle	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada.....	..... ..... .....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
lbs. 2,190	\$219	10 cts per lb	\$131 40	6cts per lb
lbs. 2,931 60 32	2,931 6 3	10 cts per lb " "	2,051 77 4 20 2 24	7cts per lb " "
29,403	2,940	.....	2,058 21	.....
.....	4,673 277 141	Declared. " "	..... ..... .....	Free " "
.....	5,091	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Fishing-Tackle	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada..... St. Pierre Jersey .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
Flour	United States..... Canada..... United Kingdom St. Pierre	Brls. 28,104 24,599½ 407 53,110½
Flour	United States..... Canada..... United Kingdom St. Pierre.....	Brls. 103,723¼ 184,452½ 251½ 853 289,280¼

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$56,381	Declared.	\$5,638 10	10 per cent
.....	21,418	"	2,141 80	"
.....	4,624	"	462 40	"
.....	791	"	79 10	"
.....	671	"	67 10	"
.....	83,885	.....	8,388 50	.....
brls 28,104	112,416	\$4 per brl	7,026 00	25cts per brl
24,599½	93,398	"	6,149 87	"
.....	"	"
407	1,628	"	101 75	"
53,110½	212,442	.....	13,277 62	.....
brls 103,723¼	414,893	\$4 per brl	31,116 98	30cts per brl
184,452½	737,810	"	55,335 75	"
251½	1,006	"	75 45	"
853	3,412	"	255 90	"
289,280¼	1,157,121	.....	86,784 08	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		lbs.
Fruit	United Kingdom.....	73,273
	Canada.....	3,364
	United States.....	2,100
	Jersey	1,630
	St. Pierre	355
	Spain	20
		80,742
		lbs.
Fruit	United Kingdom.....	357,758
	Canada.....	54,858
	United States.....	14,851
	Jersey	1,088
	St. Pierre	382
	Spain ..	2,125
		431,062
Grindstones.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
lbs 73,273	\$7,327	10 cts per lb	.....	2½ cts per lb.
3,364	336	"	.....	"
2,100	210	"	.....	"
1,630	163	"	.....	"
355	36	"	.....	"
20	2	"	.....	"
80,742	8,074	.....	2,018 55	.....
lbs 357,758	35,776	10 cts per lb	.....	3 cts per lb
54,858	5,485	"	.....	"
14,851	1,485	"	.....	"
1,088	108	"	.....	"
382	38	"	.....	"
2,125	212	"	.....	"
431,062	43,104	.....	12,931 86	.....
.....	338	Declared.	67 60	20 per cent.
.....	28	"	5 60	"
.....	4	"	80	"
.....	370	.....	74 00	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Dry Dock	United States.....	.....
Guns	United Kingdom.....	.....
Guns	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	
Grease	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Glassware	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$8	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	67	Declared.	\$11 73	17½ per cent.
.....	181	Declared.	36 20	20 per cent
.....	128	"	25 60	"
.....	309	.....	61 80	.....
.....	42	Declared.	3 15	7½ per cent
.....	61	"	4 57	"
.....	25	"	1 88	"
.....	128	.....	9 60	.....
.....	313	Declared.	54 77	17½ per cent.
.....	384	"	67 20	"
.....	11	"	1 93	"
.....	708	.....	123 90	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Glassware	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Hoop Iron	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Hay and Straw	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Harness	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$3,922	Declared.	\$784 40	20 per cent.
.....	4,090	"	818 00	"
.....	152	"	30 40	"
.....	8,164	.....	1,632 80	.....
.....	1,587	Declared.	158 70	10 per cent
.....	110	"	11 00	"
.....	1,697	.....	169 70	.....
.....	71	Declared.	7 10	10 per cent
.....	15,316	"	1,531 60	"
.....	15,387	.....	1,538 70	.....
.....	24	Declared.	5 40	22½ per cent

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Harness	United Kingdom..... United States..... St. Pierre .....	...............
Herring, (smoked)....	Canada.....	.....
Limestone	United Kingdom .....	.....
Hardware	United Kingdom .....	....................

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$150	Declared.	\$37 50	25 per cent
.....	30	"	7 50	"
.....	6	"	1 50	"
.....	186	.....	46 50	.....
.....	160	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	164	Declared.	32 80	20 per cent
.....	5,587	Declared.	977 72	17½ per cent
.....	1,087	"	190 23	"
.....	510	"	89 25	"
.....	2	"	35	"
.....	7,186	.....	1,257 55	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Hardware	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Indian Meal	United States.....	Brls. 711
	Canada.....	482
		1,193
Indian Meal	United States.....	Brls. 1,400
	Canada.....	1,917
	St. Pierre	6
		3,323

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$43,158	Declared.	\$8,631 60	20 per cent.
.....	10,581	"	2,116 20	"
.....	1,566	"	313 20	"
.....	137	"	27 40	"
.....	6	"	1 20	"
.....	55,448	.....	11,089 60	.....
brls 711 482	2,133 1,446	\$3 per brl "	142 20 96 40	20cts per brl "
1,193	3,579	.....	238 60	.....
brls 1,400 1,917 6	4,200 5,751 18	\$3 per brl " "	350 00 479 25 1 50	25cts per brl " "
3,323	9,969	.....	830 75	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
India-Rubberware	United Kingdom . . . . .	.....
	United States . . . . .	.....
	Canada . . . . .	.....
	St. Pierre . . . . .	.....
India-Rubberware	United Kingdom . . . . .	.....
	United States . . . . .	.....
	Canada . . . . .	.....
	St. Pierre . . . . .	.....
Iron, Bar, etc.	United Kingdom . . . . .	.....
	Canada . . . . .	.....
	Jersey . . . . .	.....
	St. Pierre . . . . .	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$443	Declared.	\$77 52	17½ per cent
.....	111	"	19 42	"
.....	174	"	30 45	"
.....	24	"	4 20	"
.....	752	.....	131 59	.....
.....	1,796	Declared.	359 20	20 per cent
.....	2,819	"	563 80	
.....	1,999	"	399 80	
.....	87	"	17 40	
.....	6,701	.....	1,340 20	.....
.....	24,658	Declared.	2,465 80	10 per cent
.....	2,009	"	200 90	"
.....	70	"	7 00	"
.....	130	"	13 00	"
.....	26,867	.....	2,686 70	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Indian Corn.....	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	
Jams and Preserves...	United Kingdom.....	lbs. 45,351
	United States.....	96
	Canada.....	87
		45,534
Leather.....	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Jersey.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
	France.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$243	Declared.	30 37	12½ per cent
.....	686	"	85 75	"
.....	929	.....	116 12	.....
lbs 45,351	1,383	Declared.	.....	2cts per lb.
96	31	"	.....	&
87	13	"	.....	20 pr ct. <i>a.v.</i>
45,534	1,427	.....	1,196 08	.....
.....	74,836	Declared.	11,225 40	15 per cent
.....	52,380	"	7,857 00	"
.....	1,213	"	181 95	"
.....	110	"	16 50	"
.....	18	"	2 70	"
.....	188	"	28 20	"
.....	128,745	.....	19,311 75	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Lard.....	United States..... United Kingdom.....	..... .....
Lard.....	United Kingdom..... Canada.....	..... .....
Lead.....	United Kingdom..... Canada.....	..... .....
Lead.....	United Kingdom.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$506	Declared.	\$88 55	17½ per cent
.....	276	"	48 30	"
.....	782	.....	136 85	.....
.....	1,877	Declared.	375 40	20 per cent
.....	3,632	"	726 40	"
.....	5,509	.....	1,101 80	.....
.....	1,830	Declared.	366 00	20 per cent
.....	577	"	115 40	"
.....	2,407	.....	481 40	.....
.....	276	Declared.	48 30	17½ per cent

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Leatherware	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Leatherware	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	Spain .....	.....
	
Lumber	Canada.....	Feet 258,416
	United States.....	50,188
	St. Pierre	19,250
	United Kingdom.....	1,012
		328,866

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$3,157	Declared.	552 48	17½ per cent
.....	7,490	"	1,310 75	"
.....	572	"	100 10	"
.....	302	"	52 85	"
.....	11,521	.....	2,016 18	.....
.....	39,925	Declared.	7,985 00	20 per cent
.....	33,571	"	6,714 20	"
.....	3,503	"	700 60	"
.....	618	"	123 60	"
.....	224	"	44 80	"
.....	7	"	1 40	"
.....	77,848	.....	15,569 60	.....
Feet				
258,416	2,585	\$10 per M.	.....	\$1.75 per M
50,188	500	"	.....	"
19,250	192	"	.....	"
1,012	10	"	.....	"
328,866	3,287	.....	575 19	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		Feet
Lumber	Canada.....	1,675,028
	United States.....	15,725
	St. Pierre.....	15,663
	United Kingdom.....	11,847
	Jersey	1,800
	Grand Banks	3,625
		1,723,688
		Feet
Lumber, (dressed)....	Canada.....	8,900
		Feet
Lumber, (dressed)....	Canada.....	528,477
	St. Pierre	2,250
		530,727

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Feet 1,675,028	\$16,750	\$10 per M	.....	\$2.50 per M
15,725	164	"	.....	"
15,663	164	"	.....	"
11,847	118	"	.....	"
1,800	18	"	.....	"
3,625	36	"	.....	"
1,723,688	17,250	.....	\$4,309 23	.....
Feet 8,900	133	\$15 per M	26 70	\$3 per M
Feet 528,477	7,927	\$15 per M	.....	\$4 per M
2,250	34	"	.....	"
530,727	7,961	.....	2,122 91	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Machinery	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....

Medicine	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
.....	
Masts and Spars.....	Canada.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
.....	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$7,331	Declared.	733 10	10 per cent
.....	2,139	"	213 90	"
.....	3,139	"	313 90	"
.....	12,609	.....	1,260 90	.....
.....	12,334	Declared.	1,541 75	12½ per cent
.....	7,805	"	975 62	"
.....	3,637	"	454 62	"
.....	90	"	11 25	"
.....	23,866	.....	2,983 24	.....
.....	2,960	Declared.	370 00	12½ per cent
.....	657	"	82 12	"
.....	3,617	.....	452 12	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Matches, (Outports) ..	United States..... Canada..... St. Pierre.....	..... ..... .....
Matches	United States..... United Kingdom..... Jersey..... St. Pierre.....	..... ..... ..... .....
Meat and Poultry	Canada..... United Kingdom..... United States..... St. Pierre.....	..... ..... ..... .....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$104	Declared.	\$18 20	17½ per cent
.....	2	"	35	"
.....	25	"	4 38	"
.....	131	.....	22 93	.....
.....	1,208	Declared.	241 60	20 per cent
.....	179	"	35 80	"
.....	11	"	2 20	"
.....	23	"	4 60	"
.....	1,421	.....	284 20	.....
.....	34,231	Declared.	.....	7½ per cent
.....	28	"	.....	"
.....	116	"	.....	"
.....	27	"	.....	"
.....	34,402	.....	2,480 15	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		Galls.
Molasses	B. W. Indies	42,493
	S. W. Indies	7,086
	Canada.....	11,460
	St. Pierre	751
		61,790
		Galls.
Molasses	B. W. Indies.....	593,861
	S. W. Indies	114,646
	Canada.....	23,143
	United States.....	3,140
	St. Pierre	487½
	735,277½	
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 116,860	\$35,058	30 cts per gal	.....	6cts per gal.
7,086	2,125	"	.....	"
11,460	3,438	"	.....	"
751	225	"	.....	"
136,157	40,846	.....	\$8,169 42	.....
Galls. 634,408	190,322	30 cts per gal	.....	7cts per gal
114,646	34,393	"	.....	"
23,143	6,943	"	.....	"
3,140	942	"	.....	"
487½	146	"	.....	"
775,824½	232,746	.....	54,307 72	.....
.....	11,166	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	7,116	"	.....	"
.....	5,090	"	.....	"
.....	23,372	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Oils, (Cod)	Grand Banks .....	.....
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$17,017	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	3,894	"	.....	"
.....	2,503	"	.....	"
.....	513	"	.....	"
.....	1,687	"	.....	"
.....	25,614	.....	\$4,482 45	.....
.....	68	Declared.	13 60	20 per cent
.....	48,798	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	23,995	"	.....	"
.....	4,846	"	.....	"
.....	483	"	.....	"
.....	1,567	"	.....	"
.....	6	"	.....	"
.....	79,695	.....	15,939 00	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Nails, (cut).....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
Nails, (wrought).....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	
Oleine Oil	United States.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$5,059	Declared.	.....	15 per cent
.....	753	"	.....	"
.....	259	"	.....	"
.....	40	"	.....	"
.....	6,111	.....	\$916 65	.....
.....	9,804	Declared.	.....	10 per cent.
.....	718	"	.....	"
.....	525	"	.....	"
.....	55	"	.....	"
.....	3	"	.....	"
.....	11,105	.....	1,110 50	.....
.....	983	Declared.	98 30	10 per cent

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

[ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Oil—Olive	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....
Oil—Linseed	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
Oil—Linseed	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	248	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	105	“	.....	“
.....	327	“	.....	“
.....	536	“	.....	“
.....	1,216	.....	212 80	.....
.....	790	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	24	“	.....	“
.....	40	“	.....	“
.....	854	.....	149 45	.....
.....	12,079	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	129	“	.....	“
.....	122	“	.....	“
.....	13	“	.....	“
.....	12,343	.....	\$2,468 60	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Oil—Olive	United Kingdom..... Portugal .....	..... ..... .....
Oatmeal	Canada..... United Kingdom..... United States.....	Brls. 137 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 146 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oatmeal	Canada..... United Kingdom..... United States..... St. Pierre	Brls. 1,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ 162 250 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 1,485 $\frac{1}{8}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1,208	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	439	"	.....	"
.....	1,647	.....	\$329 40	.....
brls 137	616	\$4.50 per brl	.....	25cts per brl
7 ³ / ₄	35	"	.....	"
2	9	"	.....	"
146 ³ / ₄	660	.....	36 38	.....
brls 1,072 ¹ / ₂	.....	\$4.50 per brl	.....	30cts per brl
162	.....	"	.....	"
250 ¹ / ₂	.....	"	.....	"
1 ¹ / ₈	.....	"	.....	"
1,485 ¹ / ₈	6,683	.....	445 50	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

[ARTICLES.]	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Oats	Canada .....	.....
Oats	Canada	Bush. 56,398
	St. Pierre	7
		56,405
Oakum	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States .....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	Canada .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
Oysters	Canada .....	.....
	United States .....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$7,786	Declared.	\$778 60	10 per cent
bush 56,398 7	16,919 2	30cts per bus. "	2,819 90 35	5cts per bus. "
56,405	16,921	.....	2,820 25	.....
.....	4,571	Declared.	.....	10 per cent
.....	63	"	.....	"
.....	41	"	.....	"
.....	71	"	.....	"
.....	13	"	.....	"
.....	4,759	.....	475 90	.....
.....	288	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	16	"	.....	"
.....	304	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		Galls.
Oil—Kerosene	United States.....	35,815½
	Canada.....	9,152
	Jersey	2,107
	St. Pierre	155
		47,229½
		Galls.
Oil—Kerosene	United States.....	331,956⅝
	Canada.....	2,732¼
	Jersey	1,748
	St. Pierre	285
		336,722⅓
Onions.....	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Portugal .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 35,815½	\$3,581	10 cts per gal	.....	5cts per gal.
9,152	915	"	.....	"
2,107	211	"	.....	"
155	16	"	.....	"
47,229½	4,723	.....	\$2,361 48	.....
Galls. 331,656 ⁵ / ₆	.....	10 cts per gal	.....	6cts per gal.
2,732¼	.....	"	.....	"
1,748	.....	"	.....	"
285	.....	"	.....	"
336,722⅓	33,672	.....	20,203 34	.....
.....	1,100	Declared.	.....	10 per cent
.....	1,114	"	.....	"
.....	895	"	.....	"
.....	338	"	.....	"
.....	4	"	.....	"
.....	3,451	.....	345 10	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Paint	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Paint	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
Powder and Shot.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Powder and Shot.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$654	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	2,410	"	.....	"
.....	51	"	.....	"
.....	3,115	.....	\$545 12	.....
.....	14,988	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	3,373	"	.....	"
.....	171	"	.....	"
.....	77	"	.....	"
.....	18,609	.....	3,721 80	.....
.....	1,246	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	882	"	.....	"
.....	2,128	.....	372 40	.....
.....	7,335	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	2,603	"	.....	"
.....	9,938	.....	1,987 60	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Paper—Wrapping, etc.	United Kingdom .....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Paper—Wrapping, etc.	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	
Paper—Hangings, etc.	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$14	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	325	"	.....	"
.....	144	"	.....	"
.....	483	.....	\$84 52	.....
.....	715	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	622	"	.....	"
.....	34	"	.....	"
.....	1,371	.....	274 20	.....
.....	171	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
.....	823	"	.....	"
.....	994	.....	198 80	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		Brls.
Peas	Canada.....	323½
	United States.....	5
	United Kingdom	22
		350½
		Brls.
Peas	Canada.....	3,586
	United States.....	50
	United Kingdom.....	65
		3,701
		Brls.
Pork	Canada.....	962
	United States.....	3,198½
	United Kingdom.....	6
	St. Pierre.....	19¾
		4,186¼

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
brls 323½ 5 22	\$1,294 20 88	\$4 per brl " "	..... ..... .....	20cts per brl " "
350½	1,402	.....	\$70 10	.....
brls 3,586 50 65	14,344 200 260	\$4 per brl " "	..... ..... .....	30cts per brl " "
3,701	14,804	.....	1,110 30	.....
brls 962 3,198½ 6 19¾	..... ..... ..... .....	\$13 per brl " " "	..... ..... ..... .....	\$1.30 per brl " " "
4,186¼	54,418	.....	5,442 12	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Pork	Canada.....	Bls. 9,450
	United States.....	9,007
	United Kingdom	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Pierre	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	Canada.....	Bush. 99,080 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United Kingdom.....	2,589
	United States.....	42
		<hr/> 101,711 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paper—Printing.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
brls 9,450 9,007 1 ³ / ₄ 30 ³ / ₄	.....	\$13 per brl " " "	.....	\$1.75 per brl " " "
18,489 ¹ / ₂	\$240,363	.....	\$32,355 75	.....
bus 99,080 ¹ / ₄ 2,589 42	.....	12cts per bus " "	.....	5cts per bus " "
101,711 ¹ / ₄	12,205	.....	5,085 55	.....
.....	1,212	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	1,171	"	.....	"
.....	6,048	"	.....	"
.....	8,431	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Plate and Jewelry.....	Canada..... United Kingdom..... United States.....	..... ..... .....
Plate and Jewelry.....	Canada..... United Kingdom.....	..... ..... .....
Pitch and Tar.....	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada..... Russia..... Jersey..... St. Pierre.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$407	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	3,457	"	.....	"
.....	908	"	.....	"
.....	4,772	.....	\$954 40	.....
.....	33	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	4	"	.....	"
.....	37	.....	6 48	.....
.....	3,241	Declared.	.....	10 per cent
.....	4,207	"	.....	"
.....	522	"	.....	"
.....	3,029	"	.....	"
.....	130	"	.....	"
.....	54	"	.....	"
.....	11,183	.....	1,118 30	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Post Office—		
Ready-Mades?.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
Miscellaneous	do .....	.....
do	do .....	.....
Medicine	do .....	.....
Wools	do .....	.....
Miscellaneous	do .....	.....
do	do .....	.....
	
Rice	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1.073	Declared.	\$268 25	25 per cent
.....	960	"	168 00	17½ per cent
.....	3,218	"	613 60	20 per cent
.....	59	"	7 37	12½ per cent
.....	41	"	4 10	10 per cent
.....	1,456	"	.....	Free
.....	3,876	"	.....	"
.....	10.683	.....	1,091 32	.....
.....	7,916	Declared.	.....	12½ per cent
.....	212	"	.....	"
.....	95	"	.....	"
.....	24	"	.....	"
.....	2	"	.....	"
.....	8,249	.....	1,031 12	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Ready-made Clothing .	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
	
Stoneware	United Kingdom .....	.....
Soap.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$74,508	Declared.	.....	25 per cent
.....	3,572	"	.....	"
.....	13,801	"	.....	"
.....	740	"	.....	"
.....	451	"	.....	"
.....	93,072	.....	\$23,268 00	.....
.....	83	Declared.	16 00	20 per cent
.....	452	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	526	"	.....	"
.....	872	"	.....	"
.....	129	"	.....	"
.....	12	"	.....	"
.....	1,991	.....	348 42	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Soap.....	United Kingdom .....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....

Salt.....	United Kingdom.....	Tons. 2,531 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Canada.....	2,813 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Spain	27,534
	Italy	2,424
	Portugal	6,881
	Turk's Island	430
	St. Pierre	556 $\frac{1}{2}$
	B. W. Indes	1,577
	Jersey.....	198
	United States.....	31
		44,976 $\frac{3}{4}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$6,652	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	5,888	"	.....	"
.....	9,281	"	.....	"
.....	154	"	.....	"
.....	16	"	.....	"
.....	21,991	.....	\$4,398 20	.....
Tons	.....	\$4 per ton	.....	20cts per ton
2,531 ³ / ₄	.....	"	.....	"
2,813 ¹ / ₂	.....	"	.....	"
27,534	.....	"	.....	"
2,424	.....	"	.....	"
6,881	.....	"	.....	"
430	.....	"	.....	"
556 ¹ / ₂	.....	"	.....	"
1,577	.....	"	.....	"
198	.....	"	.....	"
31	.....	"	.....	"
44,976 ³ / ₄	179,907	.....	8,995, 35	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Shingles and Laths ...	Canada.....	M 187 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Pierre.....	48
		235 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shingles and Laths ...	Canada.....	M 1,325 $\frac{1}{4}$
	St. Pierre	54 $\frac{5}{8}$
		1,379 $\frac{7}{8}$
Spirits, viz :—		Gals.
Brandy	United Kingdom.....	3,802
	Canada.....	.....
	Jersey	6
		3,808

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
M 187 ³ / ₄ 48	\$375 96	\$2 per M “	..... .....	50 cts per M “
235 ³ / ₄	471	.....	\$117 87	.....
M 1,325 ¹ / ₄ 54 ³ / ₈	2,651 109	\$2 per M “	..... .....	60 cts per M “
1,379 ⁷ / ₈	2,760	.....	827 94	.....
Galls. 3,914 342 6	..... ..... .....	\$2.50 per gal “ “	..... ..... .....	\$2 per gal. “ “
4,262	10,655	.....	8,524 00	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Spirits, viz: Brandy	United Kingdom Canada..... Jersey..... St. Pierre	Galls. 360 $\frac{1}{3}$ 65 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/> 431 $\frac{5}{6}$ <hr/>
Cordials	United Kingdom..... Canada.....	Galls. 60 <hr/> 60 <hr/>
Cordials	United Kingdom..... France..... Jersey.....	Galls. 6 42 18 <hr/> 66 <hr/>
		7

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 1,682 $\frac{1}{3}$ 85 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	\$2.50 per gal. " " "	.....	\$2.40 per gal " " "
1,773 $\frac{5}{8}$	\$4,434	.....	\$4,257 29	.....
Galls. 459 50	.....	80cts per gal "	.....	95cts per gal "
609	487	.....	578 55	.....
Galls. 23 42 18	.....	80cts per gal " "	.....	\$1.15 per gal " "
83	66	.....	95 45	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
<hr/>		
Spirits, viz :—		Galls.
Geneva	United Kingdom.....	3,705
	Canada.....	9
	St. Pierre.....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Jersey	54
		<hr/> 3,782 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>
		Galls.
Geneva	United Kingdom	341
	Canada.....	60
	St. Pierre	55
	Jersey	34
		<hr/> 490 <hr/>
		Galls.
Rum.....	United Kingdom.....	3,847
	United States.....	5,487
	Canada.....	23,968
	B. W. Indies.....	6,130
		<hr/> 39,382 <hr/>

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
galls 4,633	.....	\$1 per gal	.....	\$1.50 per gal
146 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	"	.....	"
14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	"	.....	"
54	.....	"	.....	"
4,848 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$4,848	.....	\$7,272 37	.....
galls 819	.....	\$1 per gal	.....	\$1.80 per gal
60	.....	"	.....	"
55	.....	"	.....	"
34	.....	"	.....	"
968	968	.....	1,742 40	.....
galls 7,233	7,233	\$1 per gal	.....	\$1.35 per gal
14,099	14,099	"	.....	"
5,909	5,909	"	.....	"
8,020	8,020	"	.....	"
35,261	35,261	.....	47,602 35	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Spirits, viz—		Galls.
Rum.....	United Kingdom.....	3,583
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	4,254
	B. W. Indes.....	34
	Channel.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	St. Pierre.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		7,885 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whiskey.....	United Kingdom.....	8,621 $\frac{1}{2}$
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
		8,621 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whiskey.....	United Kingdom.....	808 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canada.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Pierre.....	6
	Jersey.....	4
		831 $\frac{1}{4}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 7,333	\$1 per gal.	.....	\$1.65 per gal
738	"	"
12,136	"	"
34	"	"
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
20,255 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$20,255	.....	\$33,421 99	.....
Galls. 5,550 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.50 per gal.	.....	\$1.80 per gal
30	"	"
375	"	"
5,855 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,783	.....	10,459 90	.....
Galls. 3,463 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.50 per gal	.....	\$2.15 per gal
453 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
6	"	"
4	"	"
3,927 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,890	.....	8,443 58	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
Spirits, viz :— Undefined	United Kingdom.....	Gals. 214		
Tallow.....	United States..... Canada..... United Kingdom.....	..... ..... .....	
Sugar, viz—Bastard ..	St. Pierre.....	cwt. 10	qrs. 1	lbs. 8
Sugar, viz—Bastard ..	United Kingdom..... United States..... Canada..... B. W. Indies..... St. Pierre	cwt. 500 52 8 24 9	qrs. 1 2 1 0 1	lbs. 26 9 7 0 18
		594	3	4

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 151	\$303	\$2 per gal	\$303 00	\$2.00 per gal
.....	8,936	Declared.	.....	7½ per cent
.....	131	"	.....	"
.....	13	"	.....	"
.....	9,080	.....	681 00	.....
cwt qrs lbs 10 1 8	41	\$4 pr cwt	25 80	\$2.50 pr cwt
cwt qrs lbs 579 2 0	.....	\$4 pr cwt	.....	\$3.50 pr cwt
52 2 9	.....	"	.....	"
8 1 7	.....	"	.....	"
24 0 0	.....	"	.....	"
9 1 18	.....	"	.....	"
673 3 6	2,695	.....	2,358 30	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.		
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Sugar, viz—Refined ..	United Kingdom.....	113	2	0
	United States.....	595	1	3
	Canada.....	35	1	12
	Jersey.....	6	3	14
	St. Pierre.....	10	2	5
			761	2	6
Sugar, viz—Refined ..	United Kingdom.....	12	2	0
	United States.....	356	2	17
	Jersey.....	3	0	0
	St. Pierre.....	6	1	25
			378	2	14
Sugar, viz—Unrefined.	United Kingdom.....	1,270	3	8
	United States.....	3,022	0	25
	Canada.....	512	1	14
	B. W. Indes.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	13	2	0
			4,818	3	19

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
cwt qrs lbs				
113 2 0	.....	\$4 per cwt	.....	\$4.50 pr cwt
854 1 21	.....	"	.....	"
35 1 12	.....	"	.....	"
6 3 14	.....	"	.....	"
10 2 5	.....	"	.....	"
1,020 2 24	\$4,083	.....	\$4,593 21	.....
cwt qrs lbs				
12 2 0	.....	\$4 per cwt	.....	\$3.50 pr cwt
422 0 26	.....	"	.....	"
3 0 0	.....	"	.....	"
6 1 25	.....	"	.....	"
444 0 23	1,776	.....	1,554 72	.....
cwt qrs lbs				
3,427 3 5	.....	\$3 per cwt	.....	\$2.00 pr cwt
2,801 2 20	.....	"	.....	"
512 1 14	.....	"	.....	"
.....	"	"
13 2 0	.....	"	.....	"
6,755 1 11	20,266	.....	13,510 70	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		Tons
Timber	Canada.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	St. Pierre.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		26 $\frac{1}{4}$
		cwt. qrs. lbs.
Sugar, viz—U ₁ .refined.	United Kingdom.....	12,882 0 23
	United States.....	1,535 3 25
	Canada.....	61 2 25
	B. W. Indies.....	321 3 19
	S. W. Indies	5 2 14
	St. Pierre	19 0 10
		14,826 2 4
		Tons
Timber	Canada.....	659 $\frac{6}{40}$
	United States.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United Kingdom.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Pierre	18
		707 $\frac{6}{40}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
tons 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$112 20	\$5 per ton "	..... .....	50cts per ton "
26 $\frac{1}{4}$	132	.....	\$13 12	.....
cwt qrs lbs 10,517 3 23 2,405 1 16 61 2 25 321 3 19 5 2 14 19 0 10	.....	\$3 per cwt " " " "	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	\$3.00 pr cwt " " " "
13,331 2 23	39,994	.....	39,995 11	.....
tons 659 $\frac{6}{40}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ 18	.....	\$5 pr ton " " "	..... ..... ..... .....	60cts per ton " " "
707 $\frac{6}{49}$	3,535	.....	424 20	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Turnips, Parsnips and Carrots	Canada.....	Bush. 7,010
Turnips, Parsnips and Carrots	Canada.....	Bush. 4,090 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 166,387
	Canada.....	4,356 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Jersey	3,420
	St. Pierre	676
		174,839 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tea	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 762,134
	Canada.....	16,084
	United States.....	704
	St. Pierre	1,405
	Jersey	2,820
		783,147

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
bush 7,010	\$1,402	20cts per bus	\$350 50	5cts per bus.
bush 4,090½	818	20cts per bus	409 10	10cts per bus
lbs 139,277 15,076¼ 3,420 676	24,650 1,655 732 151	Declared. " " "	..... ..... ..... .....	6cts per lb. & 10 pr ct. <i>a.v.</i> "
158,449¼	27,188	.....	12,226 05	.....
lbs 774,337 17,009 704 1,405 2,820	124,928 3,406 141 327 454	Declared. " " " "	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	6cts per lb. & 20 pr ct. <i>a.v.</i> " "
796,275	129,256	.....	73,627 70	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.			
Tobacco—Manufactur'd	Canada.....	lbs.	11,649	19,758	
	United States.....		2,500	416	
	United Kingdom.....				34,323
	St. Pierre.....				
Tobacco—Stems.....	Canada.....	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
62	0	0			
Tobacco—Manufactur'd	Canada.....	lbs.	35,489	40,312	
	United States.....		797½	19	
	St. Pierre.....				76,617½
	Portugal.....				

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
lbs 37,293	\$4,604	Declared.	.....	16cts per lb
17,858½	3,405	"	.....	& 5 per cent
2,500	468	"	.....	"
416	63	"	.....	"
58,067½	8,540	.....	\$9,717 80	.....
cwt qrs lbs 62 0 0	496	\$8 per cwt	37 20	60cts per cwt
lbs 42,511	7,657	Declared.	.....	20cts per lb
48,090½	9,294	"	.....	& 5 per cent
797	139	"	.....	"
19	4	"	.....	"
91,418	17,094	.....	19,138 30	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
		lbs.
Tobacco—Leaf	Canada . . . . .	. . . . .
	United States	197,604
	United Kingdom . . . . .	. . . . .
		197,604
		lbs.
Tobacco—Leaf	Canada . . . . .	. . . . .
	United Kingdom	61,430
		61,430
Turpentine & Varnish.	United Kingdom . . . . .	. . . . .
	United States . . . . .	. . . . .
	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
lbs 90,694 107,415 8,515	..... ..... .....	7cts per lb " "	..... ..... .....	15cts per lb. " "
206,624	\$14,463	.....	\$30,993 60	.....
lbs 33,490 61,430	..... .....	7cts per lb "	..... .....	20cts per lb. "
94,920	6,644	.....	18,984 00	.....
.....	102 182	Declared. "	..... .....	17½ per cent "
.....	284	.....	49 70	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Turpentine & Varnish.	United Kingdom.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....

		Galls.
Vinegar.....	United Kingdom.....	237
	Canada.....	4
	Jersey.....	40
		281
		Galls.
Vinegar.....	United Kingdom.....	1,832 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Canada.....	56
	United States.....	942 $\frac{1}{3}$
	Jersey.....	110
	St. Pierre.....	3
		2,944

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$521	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	2,096	"	.....	"
.....	311	"	.....	"
.....	2,928	.....	\$585 60	.....
Galls. 237	.....	20cts per gal	.....	12½cts pr gal
4	.....	"	.....	"
40	.....	"	.....	"
281	56	.....	35 12	.....
Galls. 1,832¾	.....	20cts per gal	.....	15cts per gal
56	.....	"	.....	"
942⅓	.....	"	.....	"
110	.....	"	.....	"
3	.....	"	.....	"
2,944	588	.....	441 60	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Wheat and Malt.....	United Kingdom .....	.....
Woodware	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
Woodware	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....
Woolens and Cottons..	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Jersey .....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$530	Declared.	\$66 25	12½ per cent
.....	2,558	Declared.	.....	22½ per cent
.....	320	"	.....	"
.....	143	"	.....	"
.....	10	"	.....	"
.....	3,031	.....	681 97	.....
.....	5,495	Declared.	.....	25 per cent
.....	3,345	"	.....	"
.....	625	"	.....	"
.....	35	"	.....	"
.....	86	"	.....	"
.....	9,586	.....	2,396 50	.....
.....	104,897	Declared.	.....	17½ per cent
.....	3,392	"	.....	"
.....	1,278	"	.....	"
.....	1,099	"	.....	"
.....	110,626	.....	19,359 55	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Woolens and Cottons..	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....
Wines, viz—		Galls.
Champagne.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
		Galls.
Champagne.....	United Kingdom.....	186
		Galls.
Claret.....	United Kingdom.....	414
	Canada.....	7
	Jersey.....	104
		525

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$479,770	Declared.	.....	20 per cent
.....	12,357	"	.....	"
.....	18,980	"	.....	"
.....	163	"	.....	"
.....	511,270	.....	\$102,254 00	.....
Galls. 98	490	\$5 per gal	245 00	\$2.50 per gal
Galls. 113	565	\$5 per gal	339 00	\$3 per gal
Galls. 106	106	\$1 per gal	37 10	35cts per gal
7	7	"	2 45	"
104	104	"	36 40	"
217	217	.....	75 95	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Wines, viz—		Galls.
Claret	United Kingdom	106
	United States.....	20
	Canada.....	78
	St. Pierre	72 ¹ / ₆
	Jersey .....	.....
		276 ¹ / ₆
Hock	United Kingdom.....	Galls. 30
Malaga	United Kingdom.....	Galls. 400
	Spain .....	.....
		400

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 302	\$302	\$1 per gal	\$120 80	40cts per gal
20	20	"	8 00	"
78	78	"	31 20	"
72 ¹ / ₆	72	"	28 80	"
.....
472 ¹ / ₆	472	.....	188 80	.....
Galls. 32	32	\$1 per gal	27 20	85cts per gal
Galls. 135	..... 135	\$1 per gal "	..... .....	35cts per gal "
135	135	.....	47 25	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Galls.		
Wines, viz— Port and Madeira ..	United Kingdom.....	19
	Canada.....	104
	St. Pierre.....	1
	Portugal	1,841
Galls.		
Port and Madeira ..	United Kingdom.....	98 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Canada.....	.....
	Portugal	299
		397 $\frac{2}{3}$
Galls.		
Spanish Red, etc....	Spain	144
	Portugal	5
	United Kingdom	1,281
	Canada.....	.....
	St. Peirre	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		1,431 $\frac{1}{4}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (it calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 22	\$44	\$2 per gal	.....	\$1.38 per gal
70	140	"	.....	"
1	2	"	.....	"
2,309	4,618	"	.....	"
2,402	4,804	.....	\$6,629 52	.....
Galls. 117 ² / ₃	235	\$2 per gal	.....	\$1.65 per gal
12	24	"	.....	"
491	982	"	.....	"
620 ² / ₃	1,241	.....	2,047 65	.....
Galls. 728	728	\$1 per gal	.....	35cts per gal
61	61	"	.....	"
2,425	2,425	"	.....	"
348	348	"	.....	"
1 ¹ / ₄	1	"	.....	"
3,563 ¹ / ₄	3,563	.....	1,247 14	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Wines, viz— Sherry & Manzanilla	Spain	Galls.
	United Kingdom.....	810 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Portugal .. . . . . .	.....
	Jersey	4
Vegetables	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Portugal .. . . . . .	.....
Yarns	United Kingdom .. . . . . .	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
Dry Dock.....	United States.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Galls. 544	\$873	Declared.	.....	\$1 per gal.
277 $\frac{2}{3}$	326	"	.....	&
130	520	"	.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent <i>a.v.</i>
4	10	"	.....	"
955 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,729	.....	\$1,171 78	.....
.....	45	Declared.	.....	10 per cent
.....	38	"	.....	"
.....	154	"	.....	"
.....	237	.....	23 70	.....
.....	16,020	Declared.	.....	10 per cent
.....	36	"	.....	"
.....	2	"	.....	"
.....	16,058	.....	1,605 80	.....
.....	8	Declared.	.....	Free

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.
Railway Co.....	United States.....	.....
Col. Cordage Co.....	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....
	United States.....	.....
	Russia.....	.....
Matches, (St. John's) .	United States.....	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....
	Jersey.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
	Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value, (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Currency.	Rate and when imposed.
.....	\$1,389	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	38,508	Declared.	.....	Free
.....	6,728	"	.....	"
.....	14,402	"	.....	"
.....	19,599	"	.....	"
.....	79,237	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,208	Declared.	\$241 60	20 per cent
.....	179	"	35 80	"
.....	11	"	2 20	"
.....	23	"	4 60	"
.....	1,421	.....	284 20	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nuf'cture.
Apples	United Kingdom .....	.....	brls 1
Berries	United Kingdom	\$69	.....
	Canada.....	2	.....
		71	.....
Beef	United States.....	.....	brls 1
Bread.....	B. W. Indies.....	cwt 200	.....
	St. Pierre	36½	.....
	United Kingdom.....	12	.....
		248½	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
brls 1	.....	\$3	\$3	Declared.
\$69 2	\$69 2	..... .....	69 2	Declared. "
.....	71	.....	71	.....
brls 1	.....	12	12	Declared.
ewt 200 36½ 12	800 146 48	..... ..... .....	800 146 48	\$4 per cwt " "
248½	994	.....	994	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Butter	United Kingdom.....	.....	lbs 48,346
	United States.....	.....	1,216
	St. Pierre .....	.....	100
	.....	.....	49,662
Cod Fish	Brazil	315,150 ³ / ₇	.....
	Spain	139,516 ¹ / ₂	.....
	Italy	28,400	.....
	Portugal	215,518 ¹ / ₄	.....
	Gibraltar.....	32,010	.....
	Greece.....	5,390	.....
	B. W. Indes	82,033 ⁵ / ₇	.....
	S. W. Indies	6,910	.....
	*United Kingdom....	31,791	.....
	United States.....	31,526 ⁴ / ₇	.....
	Canada.....	18,163 ³ / ₇	.....
	Sicily	2,280	.....
	Jersey	1,235	.....
*Ireland	3,200	.....
		913,145	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
lbs				
48,346	.....	\$7,251	\$7,251	15cts pr lb
1,216	.....	182	182	"
100	.....	15	15	"
49,662	.....	7,448	7,448	.....
315,150 ³ / ₇	\$1,449,691	.....	1,449,691	\$4.60 pr qtl
139,536 ¹ / ₂	572,100	.....	572,100	4.10 "
28,400	99,400	.....	99,400	3.50 "
215,518 ¹ / ₄	926,728	.....	926,728	4.30 "
32,010	112,035	.....	112,035	3.50 "
5,390	18,865	.....	18,865	3.50 "
82,033 ⁵ / ₇	246,100	.....	246,100	3.00 "
6,910	20,730	.....	20,730	3.00 "
31,791	101,731	.....	101,731	3.20 "
31,526 ⁴ / ₇	126,106	.....	126,106	4.00 "
18,163 ³ / ₇	65,389	.....	65,389	3.60 "
2,280	8,664	.....	8,664	4.80 "
1,235	3,795	.....	3,795	3.80 "
3,200	10,240	.....	10,240	3.20 "
913,145	3,761,574	.....	3,761,574	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nufcture.
Fish, viz— Haddock.	B. W. Indies.....	qtls 1,551 ¹ ₇	.....
Green Cod.....	United States.....	qtls 3,972	.....
Caplin	Canada.....	\$27	.....
	United Kingdom	68	.....
	Portugal	40	.....
	Spain	8	.....
	B. W. Indies	76	.....
	United States.....	2	.....
		221	.....
Core	Jersey	qtls 114	.....
Halibut	Canada.....	\$150	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
qtls 1,551½	\$4,033	.....	\$4,033	\$2.60 pr qtl
qtls 3,072	6,144	.....	6,144	\$2 per qtl
\$27	27	.....	27	Declared.
68	68	.....	68	"
40	40	.....	40	"
8	8	.....	8	"
76	76	.....	76	"
2	2	.....	2	"
221	221	.....	221	.....
qtls 114	171	.....	171	\$1.50 pr qtl
\$150	150	.....	150	Declared.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nuf'cture.
Fish, viz— Codroes	United States.....	brls 67	.....
	Canada.....	25	.....
	Jersey.....	50	.....
		142	.....
Tongues & Sounds.	Canada.....	\$181	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	46	.....
	United States.....	26	.....
	Jersey.....	50	.....
		303	.....
Mackerel	B. W. Indies.....	brls 6½	.....
	United States.....	2	.....
	Canada.....	6½	.....
		15	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
brls				
67	\$201	.....	\$201	\$3 per brl
25	75	.....	75	"
50	150	.....	150	"
142	426	.....	426	.....
\$181	181	.....	181	Declared.
46	46	.....	46	"
26	26	.....	26	"
50	50	.....	50	"
303	303	.....	303	.....
brls				
6½	19	.....	19	\$3 per brl
2	6	.....	6	"
6½	19	.....	19	"
15	44	.....	44	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Fish, viz— Salmon—pickled ..	Jersey	t'ces 4 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
	United Kingdom	1,329 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....
	S. W. Indies	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
	Canada.....	1,170	.....
	United States.....	1,424 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....
	B. W. Indies	295 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....
	Italy	161 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
			4,401
Salmon—smoked ..	United Kingdom.....	\$266	.....
	B. W. Indies	42	.....
		308	.....
Trout.....	B. W. Indies.....	brls 9	.....
	United States.....	645	.....
	Canada.....	549 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
		1,203 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
t'ces				
4	\$84	.....	84	\$18 pr t'cee
1,329	23,928	.....	23,928	"
15	282	.....	282	"
1,170	21,060	.....	21,060	"
1,424	25,638	.....	25,638	"
295	5,316	.....	5,316	"
161	2,910	.....	2,910	"
4,401	79,218	.....	79,218	.....
\$266	266	.....	\$266	Declared.
42	42	.....	42	"
308	308	.....	308	.....
brls				
9	54	.....	54	\$6 per blr.
645	3,870	.....	3,870	"
549½	3,297	.....	3,297	"
1,203½	7,221	.....	7,221	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Fish, viz— Salmon—preserved in tins..	United Kingdom.....	cases 2½	.....
Lobsters—preserv'd in tins..	United Kingdom.....	cases 26,331	.....
	United States.....	6,193½	.....
	Canada.....	11,136	.....
	Jersey.....	29	.....
			43,689½
Lobsters—"live"..	United States.....	No. 4,000	.....
Herring—frozen ..	United States.....	brls 23,840	.....
Herring—in bulk..	Canada.....	brls 225	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
cases 2½	\$12	.....	\$12	10cts pr lb
cases 26,331	\$126,388	.....	\$126,388	\$4.80 per case, or 10 cents pr lb.
6,193½	29,729	.....	29,729	
11,136	53,452	.....	53,452	
29	139	.....	139	
43,689½	209,708	.....	209,708	.....
No 4,000	400	.....	400	10cts each
brls 23,840	23,840	.....	23,840	\$1 per brl.
brls 225	225	.....	225	\$1 per brl

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nufcture.
Fish, viz— Herring—pickled..	B. W. Indies	brls 3,882 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	United States.....	8,684	.....
	United Kingdom	2,243	.....
	S. W. Indies	237	.....
	Canada.....	47,331	.....
	Jersey	150	.....
			62,527 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour	United Kingdom.....	.....	brls 2,565
	St. Pierre .....	.....	8
		.....	2,573
Furs	United Kingdom.....	\$20,085	.....
	Jersey	89	.....
	United States.....	200	.....
	Canada.....	234	.....
			20,608

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
brls 3,882½	\$7,765	.....	\$7,765	\$2 per brl.
8,684	17,368	.....	17,368	"
2,243	4,486	.....	4,486	"
237	474	.....	474	"
47,331	94,662	.....	94,662	"
150	300	.....	300	"
62,527½	125,055	.....	125,055	.....
brls 2,565	.....	\$10,260	10,260	\$4 per brl.
8	.....	32	32	"
2,573	.....	10,292	10,292	.....
\$20,085	20,085	.....	20,085	Declared.
89	89	.....	89	"
200	200	.....	200	"
234	234	.....	234	"
20,608	20,608	.....	20,608	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nuf'cture.
Copper Ore	United Kingdom.....	tons 7,491 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Ingots Copper	Canada.....	tons 120 $\frac{1}{10}$	.....
Iron Pyrites.....	United States.....	tons 410	.....
Guano	B. W. Indies.....	tons 10	.....
	United Kingdom.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....
		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Hoops—wood	B. W. Indies	bdls 17,064	.....
	S. W. Indies	70	.....
	United Kingdom	516	.....
		17,650	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
tons 7,491½	\$119,864	.....	\$119,864	\$16 per ton
tons 120 ¹ / ₁₀	49,000	.....	49,000	\$408 pr ton
tons 410	8,200	.....	8,200	\$20 per ton
tons 10 47½ 463	320 1,520 463	..... ..... .....	320 1,520 463	\$32 per ton " Declared.
57½	2,303	.....	2,303	.....
bdls 17,064 70 516	8,532 35 258	..... ..... .....	8,532 35 258	50cts pr bdl " "
17,650	8,825	.....	8,825	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nu'cture.
Hoops—iron	B. W. Indies .....	.....	bdls 69
Horses	Canada.....	.....	No 2
Potatoes	Canada.....	.....	bush 2,090
Turnips	Canada.....	.....	bush 144
Whiskey	Canada.....	.....	galls 300
Oil—Cod	United Kingdom	tuns 2,928 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	United States.....	3	.....
	Canada.....	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
	Jersey	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
		3,041 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
bdls 69	\$69	\$69	\$69	Declared.
No 2	.....	200	200	\$100 each
bush 2,090	.....	418	418	20cts pr bus
bush 144	.....	28	28	20cts pr bus
galls 300	.....	645	645	\$2.15 pr gal
tuns 2,928 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$210,852	.....	210,852	\$72 per ton
3	216	.....	216	"
88 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,354	.....	6,354	"
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,530	.....	1,530	"
3,041 $\frac{1}{4}$	218,952	.....	218,952	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nuf'cture.
Oil—Refined Cod.....	United Kingdom.....	galls 3,468	.....
	Canada.....	3,273	.....
	United States.....	1,052	.....
		7,793	.....
Oil—Seal	United Kingdom	tuns 3,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Hamburg.....	160	.....
	Canada.....	116	.....
	Jersey	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
		3,360 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
Oil—Whale	United Kingdom	tuns 48 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	Jersey	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	Canada.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
		55	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

VALUE IN CURRENCY.				
Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	Average Price.
galls				
3,468	\$2,080	.....	2,080	60cts pr gal
3,273	1,964	.....	1,964	"
1,052	631	.....	631	"
7,793	4,675	.....	4,675	.....
tuns				
3,056 $\frac{1}{2}$	207,842	.....	207,842	\$68 pr tun
160	10,880	.....	10,880	"
116	7,888	.....	7,888	"
27 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,887	.....	1,887	"
3,360 $\frac{1}{4}$	228,497	.....	228,497	.....
tuns				
48 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,315	.....	3,315	\$68 pr tun
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	255	.....	255	"
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	.....	160	"
55	3,730	.....	3,730	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nufcture.
Oil—Herring	United Kingdom	tuns 4 ³ / ₄	.....
	Canada.....	6 ³ / ₈	.....
		1 ¹ / ₈	.....
Cod Dregs.....	United Kingdom.....	tuns 3	.....
	Canada.....	¹ / ₄	.....
		3 ¹ / ₄	.....
Cod Blubber	United Kingdom.....	tuns 17	.....
Whale Pitchings	United Kingdom.....	tuns 1	.....
Seal Pitchings	United Kingdom.....	tuns 3	.....
Oats	B. W. Indies.....	.....	bush 9,985

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
tuns 3 4 3 8	\$42 21	..... .....	\$42 21	\$56 per tun "
1 8	63	.....	63	.....
tuns 3 1 4	96 8	..... .....	96 8	\$32 per tun "
3 1 4	104	.....	104	.....
tuns 17	170	.....	170	\$10 per tun
tuns 1	10	.....	10	\$10 per tun
tuns 3	30	.....	30	\$10 per tun
bush 9,985	3	\$3,994	3,994	40cts pr bus

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nfcture.
Mica	United States.....	brls 12	.....
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom.....	\$1,555	.....
	United States.....	759	.....
	St. Pierre	547	.....
	Canada.....	540	.....
		3,401	.....
Molasses	United Kingdom .....	.....	galls 5
Pork	United States.....	.....	brls 20
	St. Pierre .....	.....	1
		.....	21

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
brls 12	\$240	.....	\$240	\$20 per brl
\$1,555	1,555	.....	1,555	Declared.
759	759	.....	759	"
547	547	.....	547	"
540	540	.....	540	"
3,401	3,401	.....	3,401	.....
galls 5	.....	\$2	2	40cts pr gal
brls 20	.....	260	260	\$13 per brl
1	.....	13	13	"
21	.....	273	273	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Lumber—Bay of Islds	United States.....	feet 109,300	.....
	Canada.....	60,000	.....
		169,300	.....
Lumber.....	Spain	feet 30,000	feet
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	32,300
	S. W. Indies.....	.....	70,000
		30,000	102,300
Iron—old.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	tons $7\frac{1}{8}$
	Canada.....	.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
		.....	$7\frac{5}{8}$

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
feet 109,300	\$1,093	.....	\$1,093	\$10 per M.
60,000	600	.....	600	"
169,300	1,693	.....	1,693	.....
feet 30,000	300	.....	300	\$10 per M.
32,300	.....	323	323	"
70,000	.....	700	700	"
132,300	300	1,023	1,323	.....
tons 7 ¹ / ₂	.....	2	2	\$20 per ton
	.....	150	150	"
7 ⁵ / ₈	.....	152	152	.....

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Junk—old.....	Canada.....	.....	tons $\frac{3}{4}$
	United Kingdom.....	.....	9
	United States.....	.....	149
	.....	.....	158 $\frac{3}{4}$
Metal, Brass, etc.—old	United States.....	.....	tons 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
	United Kingdom.....	.....	22 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Canada.....	.....	2
	.....	.....	55 $\frac{5}{8}$
Hides—Ox and Cow..	United Kingdom.....	M 112	.....

Calf-Skins.....	United Kingdom.....	No 139	.....
	Canada.....	2	.....
	.....	141	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	Average Price.
tons				
$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	\$15	\$15	\$8 per cwt
9	.....	180	180	"
149	.....	2,980	2,980	"
158 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	3,175	3,175	.....
tons				
31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	5,048	5,048	\$8 per cw t
22 $\frac{1}{8}$	.....	3,536	3,536	"
2	.....	320	320	"
55 $\frac{5}{8}$	.....	8,904	8,904	.....
No				
112	\$392	.....	392	\$3.50 each
No				
139	139	.....	139	\$1 each
2	2	.....	2	"
141	141	.....	141	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nuf'cture.
Specie	United Kingdom.....	.....	\$2,880
Salt	Canada.....	.....	tons 22
Squid.....	St. Pierre	M 50,000	.....
Tobacco	St. Pierre .....	.....	lbs 1,200
Skins—Seal	United Kingdom.....	No. 227,546	.....
	Jersey	2,103	.....
	Canada.....	706	.....
		230,355	.....
Skins—Whale	United Kingdom.....	No. 751	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

VALUE IN CURRENCY.				
Total.	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	Average Price.
\$2,880	.....	\$2,880	\$2,880	Declared
tons 22	.....	88	88	\$4 per ton.
M 50,000	500	.....	500	10cts pr cwt
lbs 1,200	.....	300	300	25cts per lb
No 227,546 2,103 706	\$227,546 2,103 706	..... ..... .....	227,546 2,103 706	\$1 each " "
230,355	230,355	.....	230,355	.....
No 751	2,628	.....	2,628	\$3.50 each

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce & M'nf'cture.
Skins—Walrus	United Kingdom	No 85	.....
Tea	St. Pierre .....	.....	lbs 840
Tallow	United Kingdom.....	.....	\$25
Stoves	St. Pierre.....	No 18	.....
Pine Shooks	B. W. Indes.....	.....	bdls 1,404
Pine Heads	B. W. Indes .....	.....	bdls 100

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
No 85	\$170	.....	\$170	\$2 each
lbs 840	.....	\$168	168	20cts per lb
\$25	.....	25	25	Declared.
No 18	180	.....	180	\$10 each
bdls 1,404	.....	1,404	1,404	\$1 each
bdls 100	.....	100	100	\$1 each

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.	
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Co- lonial Produce & M'nufcture.
Whalebone	United Kingdom.....	\$68	.....
	United' States.....	40	.....
		108	.....
Wine—Port	United States.....	.....	galls 433
Wine—Sherry	United Kingdom.....	.....	galls 787
	Canada.....	.....	494
		.....	1,281

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Newfoundland, for the year 1887.

Total.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.			Average Price.
	Produce and Manu- facture of the Col- ony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Pro- duce & Man'fac're.	Total.	
\$68 40	\$68 40	..... .....	\$68 40	Declared. "
108	108	.....	108	.....
galls 433	.....	\$866	866	\$2 per gal
galls 787 494	..... .....	1,574 988	1,574 988	\$2 per gal "
1,281	.....	2,562	2,562	.....

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887, on which

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.
MARCH QUARTER.	
Crown	30
Terra Nova.....	27
Beatrice.....	15
Maggie	20
Lillie Belle.....	25
5 Vessels.....	117
JUNE QUARTER.	
Star of the West	36
Mary Ellen.....	24
Amazon.....	18
Kate	27
Mary Kate	29
Flora	26
Jessie.....	19
Jessie.....	51

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Bounty has been paid, the Amount, and to whom paid.

WHERE BUILT.	AM'T - PAID. -	TO WHOM PAID.
St. Mary's, Placentia Bay.....	\$90	A. Goodridge & Sons.
Fermuse	81	P. & L. Tessier.
Indian Island, Fogo.....	45	W. Waterman & Co.
Tilton Harbor, Fogo.....	60	Robert Scott.
Bonne Bay, St. Barbes	75	Halfyard Bros.
	<u>\$351</u>	
Harbor Buffett, Placentia Bay....	108	W. Wiffin, pr M. J. O'Mara
Tickles, St. Mary's Bay	72	H. Kelligrew.
Glover Town, Bonavista Bay	54	J. & W. Stewart.
Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay	81	ditto
Salvage, Bonavista Bay	87	ditto
Flat Island, Placentia Bay	78	Bowring Bros.
do do	57	W. Parnell.
Carbonear	153	J. Udle.

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887, on which

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.
JUNE QUARTRR, (Con).	
Poppy	91
Electric Light.....	50
Flying Air	16
Hesperus.....	70
Daisy Maud	52
Jubilee	73
Viola	26
Mitchie	61
Avalanche.....	16
Mikado	64
Jubilee	17
Polyanthus	56
Gloxinia	30
Wave.....	19
22 Vessels.....	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 871

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Bounty has been paid, the Amount, and to whom paid.

WHERE BUILT.	AM'T PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
Random, Trinity Bay	\$273	John Steer.
Fortune Harbor, Notre Dame Bay.	150	H. LeMessurier.
New Harbor, Trinity Bay	48	C. Higdon.
Moreton's Harbor, Notre Dame B.	210	M. Osmond.
Humber Sound, Bay of Islands ...	156	P. Condon.
Exploits, Notre Dame Bay.....	219	C. F. Bennett & Co.
Oderin. Placentia Bay.....	78	A Goodridge & Sons.
Exploits, Notre Dame Bay.....	183	Josiah Manuel.
Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay.....	48	J. Perry.
Smith Sound, Trinity Bay.....	192	P. & L. Tessier.
Northern Bay, Conception Bay ...	51	H. K. Dickinson.
Southern Bay, Bonavista Bay....	168	Nicholas Walsh.
Random Sound, Trinity Bay.....	90	P. & L. Tessier.
Northern Bay, Conception Bay ...	57	Stephen Johnson.
	\$2,613	

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887, on which

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	
Madora	33
Mabel	36
Hecla.....	55
Mary F. Harris	70
Willie P. Lake.....	22
Winnie Pierce	68
Lizzie R. Belle.....	50
George Tibbo	68
Ethel May.....	48
Hannah Wilson.....	15
10 Vessels.....	465

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Bounty has been paid, the Amount, and to whom paid.

WHERE BUILT.	AM'T - PAID. -	TO WHOM PAID.
Salmonier, Placentia Bay.....	\$99	R. R. & C. Callahan.
Western Head, Notre Dame Bay..	108	R. D. Hodge.
Thwart Island, Exploits, N. D. B.	165	Josiah Manuel.
Grand Bank, Fortune Bay	210	S. Harris.
Fortune, Fortune Bay.....	66	Goodfellow & Co.
Grand Bank, Fortune Bay	204	S. Tibbo.
Grand Bank, Fortune Bay	150	Charles Rose.
Grand Bank, Fortune Bay	204	S. Tibbo.
Fortune, Fortune Bay.....	144	J. E. Lake.
Doting Cove, Notre Dame Bay ...	45	Waterman & Co.
	<u>\$1,395</u>	

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887, on which

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.
DECEMBER QUARTER.	
Jubilee	53
Mary Ita.....	62
Magnolia.....	65
Helena.....	66
Peruvian.....	21
Constance	30
Star	19
Michael Joe	69
St. Patrick	27
Mystical Rose.....	25
Rolling Wave.....	28
Fleetwing.....	24
Swallow, S. S.	20
Bright Water.....	42
May.....	18

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Bounty has been paid, the Amount, and to whom paid.

WHERE BUILT.	AM'T - PAID. -	TO WHOM PAID.
Exploits, Notre Dame Bay.....	\$159	T. French.
Humber Sound, Bay of Islands ...	186	J. J. & L. Furlong.
Little Bay Islands, Notre Dame B.	195	J. Strang.
Robert's Arm, Notre Dame Bay ..	198	E. Pill.
Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay	63	E. Pill.
Mussel Harbor, Placentia Bay.....	90	John Miller.
Hant's Harbor, Trinity Bay.....	57	J. H. Watson.
St. Mary's.....	207	M. Tobin.
Fox Harbor, Placentia Bay	81	P. Davis.
Red Island, Placentia Bay.....	75	Geo. A. Hutchings
Branch, St. Mary's Bay	84	John T. Power.
Branch, St. Mary's Bay	72	H. Roach.
Brigus, Conception Bay.....	60	George C. Jerrett.
Bonaventure, Trinity Bay	126	W. Grieve & Co.
Caplin Bay, Ferryland	54	E. Duder.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887, on which

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.
DECEMBER QUARTER. (Con.)	
General Booth	21
No Surrender.....	18
17 Vessels.....	608

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Bounty has been paid, the Amount, and to whom paid.

WHERE BUILT.	AM'T PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
Robert's Arm, Notre Dame Bay...	\$63	George Warr.
Noggin's Cove, Gander Bay.....	54	James Collins.
	<u>\$1,824</u>	

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

 Return of Ships built in Nfld., for year 1887.

 * * * R E C A P I T U L A T I O N . * * *

QUARTERS.	NO. OF VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	BOUNTY PAID.
March	5	117	\$351
June	22	871	2,613
September.....	10	465	1,395
December	17	608	1,824
	—	—	—
	54	2,061	\$6,183

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's,
31st December, 1887.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

Yearly Abstract for the year

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
------	------	------	------	------	------

Abstract of the returns for the year 1900. The total value of the goods imported was \$1,000,000. The total value of the goods exported was \$500,000. The total value of the goods re-exported was \$250,000. The total value of the goods consumed in the country was \$250,000. The total value of the goods destroyed was \$100,000. The total value of the goods lost was \$50,000. The total value of the goods stolen was \$25,000. The total value of the goods damaged was \$12,500. The total value of the goods missing was \$6,250. The total value of the goods unaccounted for was \$3,125. The total value of the goods not reported was \$1,562.50. The total value of the goods not accounted for is \$1,562.50.

Abstract of the returns for the year 1901. The total value of the goods imported was \$1,100,000. The total value of the goods exported was \$550,000. The total value of the goods re-exported was \$275,000. The total value of the goods consumed in the country was \$275,000. The total value of the goods destroyed was \$110,000. The total value of the goods lost was \$55,000. The total value of the goods stolen was \$27,500. The total value of the goods damaged was \$13,750. The total value of the goods missing was \$6,875. The total value of the goods unaccounted for was \$3,437.50. The total value of the goods not reported was \$1,718.75. The total value of the goods not accounted for is \$1,718.75.

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Abstract for the year

ADDED :

New vessels	
Vessels registered de novo in consequence of—	
(a) Change of ownership.....	
(b) Alteration in tonnage.....	
(c) Any other cause, rebuilt and enlarged	
“ transferred from other ports	
“ purchased from foreigners	
Other Vessels.....	
*Tonnage added in consequence of remeasurements or alterations, (without re-registry)	

STRUCK OFF :

Vessels wrecked, foundered, abandoned at sea, destroyed by fire, or missing	
“ broken up, converted into hulks, or condemned as un- seaworthy	
“ sold to foreigners	
“ registered de novo in consequence of—	
(a) Change of ownership.....	
(b) Alteration in tonnage.....	
(c) Any other cause.....	
“ transferred to other ports	
“ used as lightships, for inland navigation, or for other pur- poses	
Other vessels, error in tonnage “ Industry,” ³ / ₁₈₈₁ since 1881.....	
*Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurements or alter- ations (without re-registry).....	

*The alterations in the tonnage of vessels when registered de novo or when transferred from other Ports are NOT to be included.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ended 31st December, 1887.

SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
62	2,390	1	12	63	2,402
1	56	.....	.....	1	56
3	151	.....	.....	3	151
16	1,390	1	69	17	1,459
5	356	.....	.....	5	356
66	3,318	1	293	67	3,611
11	472	.....	.....	11	472
3	139	.....	.....	3	139
1	55	.....	.....	1	55
3	137	.....	.....	3	137
3	187	.....	.....	3	187
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.



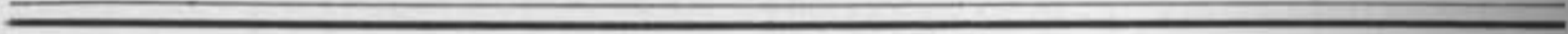
1887 Abstract for the year

Total amount of last year's account

Total amount added

Total amount struck off

Total remaining on the Register 31st December, 1887



 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

ended 31st December, 1887

SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
2,019	85,588	25	5,291	2,044	90,879
95	4,921	2	81	97	3,002
<hr/> 2,114	<hr/> 90,509	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 5,372	<hr/> 2,141	<hr/> 95,881
87	4,309	1	293	88	4,602
<hr/> 2,027	<hr/> 86,200	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 5,079	<hr/> 2,053	<hr/> 91,289

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

United Kingdom .....	.....
British Possessions .....	.....
Jersey .....	.....
Dominion of Canada .....	.....
United States .....	.....
Portugal .....	.....
Spain .....	.....
Sicily .....	.....
Spanish West Indies .....	.....
French Colonies .....	.....
Brazil .....	.....
Norway .....	.....
Russia .....	.....
Austria .....	.....
France .....	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

all Ports in Nfld., from each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * B R I T I S H . * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
67	10,815	468	.....	.....	.....	67	10,815	468
44	6,895	329	.....	.....	.....	44	6,895	329
3	477	23	.....	.....	.....	3	477	23
672	66,825	3,723	9	489	51	681	67,314	3,774
57	10,032	405	1	412	10	58	10,444	415
55	7,200	364	7	918	47	62	8,118	413
137	18,529	833	.....	.....	.....	137	18,529	833
11	1,555	70	.....	.....	.....	11	1,555	70
1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8
210	5,603	773	22	609	74	232	6,212	847
.....	.....	.....	6	1,207	57	6	1,207	57
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1257	128,084	6,996	45	3,635	241	1302	131,719	7,237

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

	TOTAL	BRITISH	FOREIGN
	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom.....			
British Possessions			
Jersey			
Dominion of Canada			
United States.....			
Portugal			
Spain			
Sicily.....			
Spanish West Indies.....			
French Colonies.....			
Brazil			
Norway.....			
Russia			
Austria			
France.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

all Ports in Nfld., from each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * * * F O R E I G N . * * * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	492	15	.....	.....	.....	2	492	15
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	54	6	1	54	6
49	4,225	476	5	429	53	54	4,654	529
1	282	28	.....	.....	.....	1	282	28
.....
.....
4	640	46	11	1,162	201	15	1,802	247
.....
1	115	6	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6
2	298	11	.....	.....	.....	2	298	11
1	451	9	.....	.....	.....	1	451	9
3	605	67	.....	.....	.....	3	605	67
.....
.....
63	7,108	658	17	1,645	260	80	8,753	918

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

Country	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom			
British Possessions			
Jersey			
Dominion of Canada			
United States			
Portugal			
Spain			
Sicily			
Spanish West Indies			
French Colonies.....			
Brazil			
Norway			
Russia			
Austria			
France.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

all Ports in Nfld., from each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
69	11,307	483	.....	.....	.....	69	11,307	483
44	6,895	329	.....	.....	.....	44	6,895	329
3	477	23	.....	.....	.....	3	477	23
672	66,825	3,723	10	543	57	682	67,368	3,780
106	14,257	881	6	841	63	112	15,098	944
56	7,482	392	7	918	49	63	8,400	441
137	18,529	833	.....	.....	.....	137	18,529	833
11	1,555	70	.....	.....	.....	11	1,555	70
1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8
214	6,243	819	33	1,771	275	247	8,014	1,094
.....	.....	.....	6	1,207	57	6	1,207	57
1	115	6	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6
2	298	11	.....	.....	.....	2	298	11
1	451	9	.....	.....	.....	1	451	9
3	605	67	.....	.....	.....	3	605	67
1320	135,192	7,654	62	5,280	501	1382	140,472	8,155

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom.....			
British Possessions			
Dominion of Canada			
United States.....			
Spain			
Portugal			
Brazil			
Sicily.....			
French Colonies.....			
Spanish West Indies.....			
Hamburg.....			
Italy			
France.....			
Denmark.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1887

* * * BRITISH * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
64	10,641	469	1	183	9	65	10,824	478
58	7,788	386	11	747	51	69	8,535	437
210	13,702	1,122	387	46,209	2,242	597	59,911	3,364
14	1,565	84	11	1,173	69	25	2,738	153
44	5,574	295	.....	.....	.....	44	5,574	295
66	8,492	449	.....	.....	.....	66	8,492	449
89	17,926	785	.....	.....	.....	89	17,926	785
5	451	27	.....	.....	.....	5	451	27
3	38	10	5	146	26	8	184	36
3	554	22	.....	.....	.....	3	554	22
1	167	8	.....	.....	.....	1	167	8
5	534	31	.....	.....	.....	5	534	31
.....
.....
562	67,432	3,688	415	48,458	2,397	977	115,890	6,085

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom			
British Possessions			
Dominion of Canada			
United States			
Spain			
Portugal			
Brazil			
Sicily			
French Colonies.....			
Spanish West Indies			
Hamburg.....			
Italy			
France.....			
Denmark.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1887.

* * * * * FOREIGN * * * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	150	7				1	150	7
1	115	5				1	115	5
47	4,354	477	1	91	18	48	4,445	495
1	278	12				1	278	12
1	282	27				1	282	27
2	144	14	1	263	10	3	407	24
4	836	89				4	836	89
1	141	5				1	141	5
58	6,300	636	2	354	28	60	6,654	664

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

FOREIGN							
TOTAL		BALLAST		CARGO		TOTAL	
No.	Tonn.	No.	Crew	No.	Crew	No.	Tonn.
United Kingdom.....							
British Possessions							
Dominion of Canada							
United States.....							
Spain							
Portugal							
Brazil							
Sicily.....							
French Colonies.....							
Spanish West Indies.....							
Hamburg.....							
Italy							
France.....							
Denmark.....							

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1887

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
64	10,641	469	1	183	9	65	10,824	478
59	7,938	393	11	747	51	70	8,685	444
211	13,817	1,127	387	46,209	2,242	598	60,026	3,369
61	5,919	561	12	1,264	87	73	7,183	648
45	5,852	307	.....	.....	.....	45	5,852	307
67	8,774	476	.....	.....	.....	67	8,774	476
89	17,926	785	.....	.....	.....	89	17,926	785
5	451	27	.....	.....	.....	5	451	27
5	182	24	6	409	36	11	591	60
3	554	22	.....	.....	.....	3	554	22
1	167	8	.....	.....	.....	1	167	8
5	534	31	.....	.....	.....	5	534	31
4	836	89	.....	.....	.....	4	836	89
1	141	5	.....	.....	.....	1	141	5
620	73,732	4,324	417	48,812	2,425	1037	122,544	6,749

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered at

T O T A L							
TOTAL		BALLAST.		CREW.		TONNAGE.	
No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.
United Kingdom	10,011	1	182	1	182	10,011	182
Dominion of Canada	7,022	11	717	11	717	7,022	717
United States	1,217	1	100	1	100	1,217	100
French Colonies	5,010	12	1,284	12	1,284	5,010	1,284
Greenland	272					272	
Germany	2,774					2,774	
Spain	1,220					1,220	
Belgium	101					101	
	182	11	717	11	717	182	717
	272					272	
	107					107	
	284					284	
	230					230	
	141					141	
	18,732	417	48,812	417	48,812	18,732	48,812

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports of Nfld., from each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * B R I T I S H . * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
37	58,174	2,348	1	1,013	93	38	59,187	2,441
93	82,488	3,038	.....	.....	.....	93	82,488	3,038
20	15,391	548	.....	.....	.....	20	15,391	548
20	5,860	459	5	1,363	113	25	7,223	572
1	343	62	.....	.....	.....	1	343	62
.....
2	2,017	42	.....	.....	.....	2	2,017	42
.....
173	164,273	6,497	6	2,376	206	179	166,649	6,703

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered at

	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom			
Dominion of Canada			
United States			
French Colonies.....			
Greenland.....			
Germany			
Spain			
Belgium			
	87	120,0	100,0

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports of Nfld., from each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
37	58,174	2,348	1	1,013	93	38	59,187	2,441
93	82,488	3,038	.....	.....	.....	93	82,488	3,038
20	15,391	548	.....	.....	.....	20	15,391	548
20	5,860	459	5	1,363	113	25	7,223	572
1	343	62	.....	.....	.....	1	343	62
1	1,676	50	.....	.....	.....	1	1,676	50
2	2,017	42	.....	.....	.....	2	2,017	42
1	1,355	28	.....	.....	.....	1	1,355	28
175	167,304	6,575	6	2,376	206	181	169,680	6,781

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at

	Total No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom.....			
Dominion of Canada.....			
British Possessions.....			
United States.....			
Greenland.....			
French Colonies.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1887

* * * BRITISH * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
27	47,226	1,807	5	3,230	100	32	50,456	1,907
53	64,027	2,332	31	18,799	676	84	82,826	3,008
1	608	18	.....	.....	.....	1	608	18
18	16,496	559	1	833	25	19	17,329	584
1	358	38	5	2,171	268	6	2,529	306
13	3,706	296	13	3,602	298	26	7,312	594
113	132,421	5,050	55	28,639	1,367	168	161,060	6,417

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at

BRITISH							
No.	Tonn.	Crew.	No.	Tonn.	Crew.	No.	Tonn.
United Kingdom							
Dominion of Canada							
British Possessions							
United States							
Greenland							
French Colonies							
<hr/>							
<hr/>							

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the Year 1887.

* * * FOREIGN * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
.....
1	1,356	27	.....	.....	.....	1	1,356	27
1	1,676	50	.....	.....	.....	1	1,676	50
.....
.....
2	3,032	77	.....	.....	.....	2	3,032	77

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at

N O R T H W E S T T E R N							
M A S S A C H U S E T T S				C A N A D A			
No.	Tonnage	Crews	Total	No.	Tonnage	Crews	Total
United Kingdom.....							
Dominion of Canada.....							
British Possessions.....							
United States.....							
Greenland.....							
French Colonies.....							
Total				Total			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1887

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
27	47,226	1,807	5	3,230	100	32	50,456	1,907
53	64,027	2,332	31	18,799	676	84	82,826	3,008
2	1,964	45	.....	.....	.....	2	1,964	45
19	18,172	609	1	833	25	20	19,005	634
1	358	38	5	2,171	268	6	2,529	306
13	3,706	296	13	3,606	298	26	7,312	594
<hr/>								
115	135,453	5,127	55	28,639	1,367	170	164,092	6,494

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each

	Total No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom			
British Possessions			
United States			
France.....			
Norway			
Denmark.....			
Portugal			
Germany.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Nation, entered at Ports in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
390	50,944	2,378	9	1,139	60	399	52,083	2,438
867	77,140	4,618	36	2,496	181	903	79,636	4,799
49	4,225	476	5	429	53	54	4,654	529
7	1,245	113	12	1,216	207	19	2,461	320
2	809	19	.....	.....	.....	2	809	19
3	432	16	.....	.....	.....	3	432	16
1	282	28	.....	.....	.....	1	282	28
1	115	6	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6
1320	135,192	7,654	62	5,280	501	1382	140,472	8,155

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each

	Total No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom.....			
British Possessions			
Spain			
France.....			
United States.....			
Portugal			
Denmark.....			
Norway.....			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Nation, cleared at Ports in Nfld., in the year 1887

CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
201	31,225	1,494	105	12,840	616	306	44,065	2,110
361	36,207	2,194	310	35,618	1,781	671	71,825	3,975
1	278	12	.....	.....	.....	1	278	12
6	982	103	1	263	10	7	1,245	113
46	3,901	466	1	91	18	47	3,992	484
1	282	27	.....	.....	.....	1	282	27
2	291	12	.....	.....	.....	2	291	12
2	566	16	.....	.....	.....	2	566	16
620	73,732	4,324	417	48,812	2,425	1037	122,544	6,749

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.



Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers of each

	No.	Tonnage	Crews
United Kingdom	101	100,000	100
British Possessions	100	100,000	100
Germany	100	100,000	100

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Nation, entered at Ports in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
63	70,813	2,668	1	1,013	93	64	71,826	2,761
110	93,460	3,829	5	1,363	113	115	94,823	3,942
2	3,031	78	.....	.....	.....	2	3,031	78
175	167,304	6,575	6	2,376	206	181	169,680	6,781

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers of each

Country	No.	Tonnage	Crews	No.	Tonnage	Crews	No.
United Kingdom.....							
British Possessions							
Germany							

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Nation, cleared at Ports in Nfld., in the year 1887

CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
44	54,127	1,940	13	8,377	383	57	62,504	2,323
69	78,294	3,110	42	20,262	984	111	98,556	4,094
2	3,032	77	.....	.....	.....	2	3,032	77
115	135,453	5,127	55	28,639	1,367	170	164,092	6,494

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

	Total No.	Tonnage	Crews
Saint John's			
Harbor Grace			
Burin			
Bay of Islands			
Flower's Cove			
Carbonear			
Little Bay			
Gaultois			
Trinity			
Bay Roberts			
Lamaline			
Hr. Briton			
Twillingate			
Fortune			
St. Jacques			
Burgeo			
Bay St. George			
Channel			
Rose Blanche			
Codroy			
Brigus			
Grand Bank			
LaPoile			
Catalina			
Bonne Bay			
Trepassey			
Pushthrough			
Fogo			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * BRITISH * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
596	84,974	3,861	15	2,310	116	611	87,284	3,977
90	12,091	568	.....	.....	.....	90	12,091	568
19	814	77	.....	.....	.....	19	814	77
34	2,147	140	.....	.....	.....	34	2,147	140
14	1,011	73	.....	.....	.....	14	1,011	73
22	2,368	131	.....	.....	.....	22	2,368	131
10	1,034	54	1	412	10	11	1,446	64
10	1,421	84	.....	.....	.....	10	1,421	84
5	603	32	.....	.....	.....	5	603	32
1	170	8	.....	.....	.....	1	170	8
26	631	102	3	96	12	29	727	114
27	2,467	175	.....	.....	.....	27	2,467	175
11	1,179	67	.....	.....	.....	11	1,179	67
112	3,013	374	19	423	60	131	3,436	434
37	1,530	166	1	90	7	38	1,620	173
30	1,697	138	1	61	8	31	1,758	146
54	2,642	220	4	194	19	58	2,836	239
41	1,750	179	1	49	9	42	1,799	188
27	1,131	122	.....	.....	.....	27	1,131	122
14	564	57	.....	.....	.....	14	564	57
1	99	4	.....	.....	.....	1	99	4
11	611	60	.....	.....	.....	11	611	60
23	1,948	110	.....	.....	.....	23	1,948	110
5	487	25	.....	.....	.....	5	487	25
12	837	59	.....	.....	.....	12	837	59
1	107	19	.....	.....	.....	1	107	19
21	399	72	.....	.....	.....	21	399	72
3	359	19	.....	.....	.....	3	359	19
1257	128,084	6,996	45	3,635	241	1302	131,719	7,237

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

TOTAL		BRITISH		FOREIGN	
No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Saint John's					
Harbor Grace					
Burin.....					
Bay of Islands.....					
Flower's Cove.....					
Carbonear					
Little Bay					
Gaultois					
Trinity					
Bay Roberts					
Lamaline					
Hr. Briton					
Twillingate.....					
Fortune.....					
St. Jacques					
Burgeo.....					
Bay St. George					
Channel					
Rose Blanche					
Codroy.....					
Brigus					
Grand Bank					
LaPoile					
Catalina					
Bonne Bay					
Trepassey					
Pushthrough					
Fogo.....					

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the year 1887

* * * * * FOREIGN * * * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Ton.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
37	4,757	483				37	4,757	483
1	53	3				1	53	3
1	95	6				1	95	6
			1	73	14	1	73	14
1	89	6				1	89	6
22	2,015	154	14	1,427	222	36	3,442	376
			1	54	6	1	54	6
1	99	6				1	99	6
			1	91	18	1	91	18
63	7,108	658	17	1,645	260	80	8,753	918

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

	TOTAL	REGULAR	IRREGULAR
	No.	Tons	Crews
Saint John's			
Harbor Grace			
Burin			
Bay of Islands			
Flower's Cove			
Carbonear			
Little Bay			
Gaultois			
Trinity			
Bay Roberts			
Lamaline			
Hr. Briton			
Twillingate			
Fortune			
St. Jacques			
Burgeo			
Bay St. George			
Channel			
Rose Blanche			
Codroy			
Brigus			
Grand Bank			
LaPoile			
Catalina			
Bonne Bay			
Trepassey			
Pushthrough			
Fogo			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
633	89,731	4,344	15	2,310	116	648	92,041	4,460
91	12,144	571	.....	.....	.....	91	12,144	571
20	909	83	.....	.....	.....	20	909	83
34	2,147	140	.....	.....	.....	34	2,147	140
14	1,011	73	.....	.....	.....	14	1,011	73
22	2,368	131	.....	.....	.....	22	2,368	131
10	1,034	54	1	412	10	11	1,446	64
10	1,421	84	.....	.....	.....	10	1,421	84
5	603	32	.....	.....	.....	5	603	32
1	170	8	.....	.....	.....	1	170	8
26	631	102	4	169	26	30	800	128
28	2,556	181	.....	.....	.....	28	2,556	181
11	1,179	67	.....	.....	.....	11	1,179	67
112	3,013	374	19	423	60	131	3,436	434
59	3,545	320	15	1,517	229	74	5,062	549
30	1,697	138	1	61	8	31	1,758	146
54	2,642	220	5	248	25	59	2,890	245
41	1,750	179	1	49	9	42	1,799	188
27	1,131	122	.....	.....	.....	27	1,131	122
14	564	57	.....	.....	.....	14	564	57
1	99	4	.....	.....	.....	1	99	4
11	611	60	.....	.....	.....	11	611	60
23	1,948	110	.....	.....	.....	23	1,948	110
5	487	25	.....	.....	.....	5	487	25
13	936	65	.....	.....	.....	13	936	65
1	107	19	1	91	18	2	198	37
21	399	72	.....	.....	.....	21	399	72
3	359	19	.....	.....	.....	3	359	19
1320	135,192	7,654	62	5,280	501	1382	140,472	8,155

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Place	No.	Tonnage	Crew
Saint John's			
Harbor Grace			
Burin			
Catalina			
Bay of Islands			
Flower's Cove			
Bay Roberts			
Trinity			
Hr. Briton ..			
Lamaline			
Gaultois			
Little Bay			
Fortune			
Twillingate			
Carbonear			
Rose Blanche			
Codroy			
St. Jacques			
Channel			
Burgeo			
Bay St. George			
Grand Bank			
Brigus			
Trepassey			
Pushthrough			
Greenspond			
Bonne Bay			
Fogo			
LaPoile			

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the year 1887

* * * BRITISH * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Ton.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
299	45,437	2,338	240	33,702	1,427	539	79,139	3,765
24	3,960	197	33	4,134	210	57	8,094	407
.....	.....	.....	27	1,442	127	27	1,442	127
5	516	25	1	155	6	6	671	31
41	2,829	179	1	51	3	42	2,880	182
16	1,426	94	.....	.....	.....	16	1,426	94
.....	.....	.....	1	170	8	1	170	8
4	378	22	3	450	19	7	828	41
7	1,100	64	10	1,276	77	17	2,376	141
5	185	25	2	81	10	7	265	35
6	1,066	61	1	119	6	7	1,185	67
3	1,221	29	5	146	31	8	2,167	60
1	18	3	15	746	67	16	764	70
11	1,102	63	3	325	17	14	1,427	80
2	194	13	12	1,314	76	14	1,508	89
14	332	59	8	341	36	22	673	95
3	88	11	.....	.....	.....	3	88	11
6	629	42	.....	.....	.....	6	629	42
23	1,186	104	6	318	26	29	1,504	130
15	1,099	81	14	562	60	29	1,661	141
44	2,154	110	.....	.....	.....	44	2,154	110
.....	.....	.....	11	611	60	11	611	60
.....	.....	.....	2	242	12	2	242	12
.....	.....	.....	1	107	19	1	107	19
7	206	27	2	66	14	9	272	41
1	110	7	.....	.....	.....	1	110	7
9	655	42	1	77	5	10	732	47
4	339	22	5	435	28	9	774	50
12	1,202	70	11	789	53	23	1,991	123
562	67,432	3,688	415	48,458	2,397	977	115,890	6,085

C U S T O M S ' R E T U R N S .

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Saint John's		
Harbor Grace		
Burin		
Bay of Islands		
Flower's Cove		
Carbonear		
Little Bay		
Gaultois		
Trinity		
Bay Roberts		
Lamaline		
Hr. Briton		
Twillingate		
Fortune		
St. Jacques		
Burgeo		
Bay St. George		
Channel		
Rose Blanche		
Codroy		
Brigus		
Grand Bank		
LaPoile		
Catalina		
Bonne Bay		
Trepassey		
Pushthrough		
Fogo		

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

TOTAL		SAILING		ARRIVING	
No.	Tonnage	No.	Crews	No.	Crews
Saint John's					
Harbor Grace					
Burin.....					
Catalina					
Bay of Islands.....					
Flower's Cove.....					
Bay Roberts					
Trinity					
Hr. Briton ..					
Lamaline					
Gaultois					
Little Bay					
Fortune.....					
Twillingate.....					
Carbonear					
Rose Blanche					
Codroy.....					
St. Jacques					
Channel					
Burgeo.....					
Bay St. George					
Grand Bank					
Brigus					
Trepassey					
Pushthrough					
Greenspond.....					
Bonne Bay					
Fogo.....					
LaPoile					

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the year 1887

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
330	49,321	2,785	241	33,965	1,437	571	83,286	4,222
24	3,960	197	33	4,134	210	57	8,094	407
.....	.....	.....	27	1,442	127	27	1,442	127
5	516	25	1	155	6	6	671	31
42	2,927	186	1	51	3	43	2,978	189
16	1,426	94	.....	.....	.....	16	1,426	94
.....	.....	.....	1	170	8	1	170	8
4	378	22	3	450	19	7	828	41
7	1,100	64	10	1,276	77	17	2,376	141
5	185	25	2	80	10	7	265	35
6	1,066	61	1	119	6	7	1,185	67
3	1,221	29	5	946	31	8	2,167	60
1	18	3	15	746	67	16	764	70
11	1,102	63	3	325	17	14	1,427	80
2	194	13	12	1,314	76	14	1,508	89
14	332	59	8	341	36	22	673	95
3	88	11	.....	.....	.....	3	88	11
32	2,947	224	.....	.....	.....	32	2,947	224
23	1,186	104	6	318	26	29	1,504	130
15	1,099	81	14	562	60	29	1,661	141
44	2,154	110	.....	.....	.....	44	2,154	110
.....	.....	.....	11	611	60	11	611	60
.....	.....	.....	2	242	12	2	242	12
.....	.....	.....	2	198	37	2	198	37
7	206	27	2	66	14	9	272	41
1	110	7	.....	.....	.....	1	110	7
9	655	42	1	77	5	10	732	47
4	339	22	5	435	28	9	774	50
12	1,202	70	11	789	53	23	1,991	123
620	73,732	4,324	417	48,812	2,425	1037	122,544	6,749

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered at

Port	No.	Tonnage	Crews
Saint John's	1	100	10
Harbor Grace	2	200	20
Little Bay	3	300	30
.....	4	400	40
.....	5	500	50
.....	6	600	60
.....	7	700	70
.....	8	800	80
.....	9	900	90
.....	10	1000	100
.....	11	1100	110
.....	12	1200	120
.....	13	1300	130
.....	14	1400	140
.....	15	1500	150
.....	16	1600	160
.....	17	1700	170
.....	18	1800	180
.....	19	1900	190
.....	20	2000	200
.....	21	2100	210
.....	22	2200	220
.....	23	2300	230
.....	24	2400	240
.....	25	2500	250
.....	26	2600	260
.....	27	2700	270
.....	28	2800	280
.....	29	2900	290
.....	30	3000	300
.....	31	3100	310
.....	32	3200	320
.....	33	3300	330
.....	34	3400	340
.....	35	3500	350
.....	36	3600	360
.....	37	3700	370
.....	38	3800	380
.....	39	3900	390
.....	40	4000	400
.....	41	4100	410
.....	42	4200	420
.....	43	4300	430
.....	44	4400	440
.....	45	4500	450
.....	46	4600	460
.....	47	4700	470
.....	48	4800	480
.....	49	4900	490
.....	50	5000	500
.....	51	5100	510
.....	52	5200	520
.....	53	5300	530
.....	54	5400	540
.....	55	5500	550
.....	56	5600	560
.....	57	5700	570
.....	58	5800	580
.....	59	5900	590
.....	60	6000	600
.....	61	6100	610
.....	62	6200	620
.....	63	6300	630
.....	64	6400	640
.....	65	6500	650
.....	66	6600	660
.....	67	6700	670
.....	68	6800	680
.....	69	6900	690
.....	70	7000	700
.....	71	7100	710
.....	72	7200	720
.....	73	7300	730
.....	74	7400	740
.....	75	7500	750
.....	76	7600	760
.....	77	7700	770
.....	78	7800	780
.....	79	7900	790
.....	80	8000	800
.....	81	8100	810
.....	82	8200	820
.....	83	8300	830
.....	84	8400	840
.....	85	8500	850
.....	86	8600	860
.....	87	8700	870
.....	88	8800	880
.....	89	8900	890
.....	90	9000	900
.....	91	9100	910
.....	92	9200	920
.....	93	9300	930
.....	94	9400	940
.....	95	9500	950
.....	96	9600	960
.....	97	9700	970
.....	98	9800	980
.....	99	9900	990
.....	100	10000	1000

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * BRITISH * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
157	153,696	6,169	6	2,376	206	163	156,072	6,371
8	4,110	163	.....	.....	.....	8	4,110	163
7	6,467	169	.....	.....	.....	8	6,467	169
173	164,273	6,497	6	2,376	206	179	166,649	6,703

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

TOTAL			BRITISH			FOREIGN		
No.	Tonnage	Crew	No.	Tonnage	Crew	No.	Tonnage	Crew
Saint John's								
Harbor Grace								
Little Bay								

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the year 1887

* * * FOREIGN * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	3,031	78	.....	.....	.....	2	3,031	78
.....
.....
2	3,031	78	.....	.....	.....	2	3,031	78

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
159	156,727	6,243	6	2,376	206	165	159,103	6,449
8	4,110	163	.....	.....	.....	8	4,110	163
8	6,467	169	.....	.....	.....	8	6,467	169
<hr/>								
175	167,304	6,575	6	2,376	206	181	169,680	6,781

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at

TOTAL				TOTAL			
No.	Tonnage	Crew	No.	Tonnage	Crew	No.	Tonnage
Saint John's							
Harbor Grace							
Little Bay							
<hr/>							

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * BRITISH * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
107	126,988	4,905	49	25,122	1,251	156	152,110	6,156
3	2,196	76	1	287	16	4	2,483	92
3	3,237	69	5	3,230	100	8	6,467	169
113	132,421	5,050	55	28,639	1,367	168	161,060	6,417

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the year 1887

* * * * * F O R E I G N . * * * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Ton.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	3,032	77	.....	.....	.....	2	3,032	77
.....
.....
2	3,032	77	.....	.....	.....	2	3,032	77

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Total No., Tonnage and Crews of Steamers cleared at

		FOREIGN			LOCAL		
		No.	Tonnage	Crews	No.	Tonnage	Crews
Saint John's						
Harbor Grace						
Little Bay						

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

each Port in Nfld., in the Year 1887.

* * * T O T A L . * * *								
CARGO.			BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
109	130,020	4,982	49	25,122	1,251	158	155,142	6,233
3	2,196	76	1	287	16	4	2,483	92
3	3,237	69	5	3,230	100	8	6,467	169
115	135,453	5,127	55	28,639	1,367	170	164,092	6,494

REGISTRATION PAPERS

CUSTOMS RETURNS

Total No. Tonnage in the Year 1887

TOTAL		Ballast		Cargo	
No. Tons	Value	No. Tons	Value	No. Tons	Value
100	120,000	100	120,000	100	120,000
200	240,000	200	240,000	200	240,000
300	360,000	300	360,000	300	360,000
400	480,000	400	480,000	400	480,000
500	600,000	500	600,000	500	600,000
600	720,000	600	720,000	600	720,000
700	840,000	700	840,000	700	840,000
800	960,000	800	960,000	800	960,000
900	1,080,000	900	1,080,000	900	1,080,000
1,000	1,200,000	1,000	1,200,000	1,000	1,200,000

D E S P A T C H E S .

From Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing
Fishery Treaty with the United States.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
9th March, 1888.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for communication to your Ministers the documents specified in the annexed Schedule.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Newfoundland.

D E S P A T C H E S .

Further Correspondence respecting North American Fisheries, 1887-88: with Despatch inclosing Treaty signed at Washington, February 15, 1888.

[In continuation of "United States No. 2 (1887)": C.—4995.]

No. I.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Conference.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
October 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to consider and adjust all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland, which are in dispute between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, and any other questions which may arise which the respective Plenipotentiaries may be authorized by their Governments to consider and adjust.

I transmit to you herewith Her Majesty's full powers to that effect, and I have to give the following instructions for your guidance:—

The main question which you will be called upon to discuss arises in connection with the fisheries prosecuted by citizens of the United States on the Atlantic shores of British North America and Newfoundland. The correspondence which has already been placed at your dis-

D E S P A T C H E S .

posal will have made you familiar with the historical features of the case up to the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, and it appears, therefore, needless at the present moment to recapitulate the various negotiations which have taken place on the subject of these fisheries previously to the year 1871.

I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th May, 1871,* from which you will perceive that by the Fishery Articles thereof (Articles XVIII to XXV, XXX, XXXII, and XXXIII), the Canadian and Newfoundland inshore fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and those of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, were thrown reciprocally open, and fish and fish-oil were reciprocally admitted duty free.

In accordance with the terms of these Articles, the difference in value between the concessions therein made by Great Britain to the United States, was assessed by the Halifax Commission at the sum of 5,500,000 dollars for a period of twelve years, the obligatory term for the duration of these Articles.

At the expiration of the stipulated period, the United States' Government gave notice of termination of the Fishery Articles, which, consequently, ceased to have effect on the 1st July, 1885; but the Canadian Government, being loath to subject the American fishermen to the hardship of a change in the midst of a fishing season, consented to allow them gratuitously to continue to fish inshore, and to obtain supplies without reference to any restrictions contained in the Convention of 1818† till the end of the year 1885, on the understanding that a Mixed Commission should be appointed to settle the Fisheries' question, and to negotiate for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.

*See Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, vol. xiii, p 970. †Ibid, vol. ii, p 392.

D E S P A T C H E S .

The proposed Commission, not having been constituted, and no settlement having consequently been arrived at, the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, came into force again at the commencement of the year 1886.

Article I of that Convention is as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

“Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks of His Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also, on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His

D E S P A T C H E S .

Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

Under these circumstances numerous seizures of American fishing vessels have subsequently been effected by the Canadian authorities for infraction of the terms of the Convention and of their Municipal Law and Customs' Regulation.

The enclosed correspondence will place you in full possession of the various points which have consequently arisen in diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, and I do not desire to enter upon them in detail in the present instructions, nor to prescribe any particular mode of treating them, it being the wish of Her Majesty's Government that a full and frank discussion of the issues involved may lead to an amicable settlement in such manner as may seem most expedient, and having due regard to the interests and wishes of the British Colonies concerned.

Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the discussions in this behalf will be conducted in the most friendly and conciliatory spirit, in the earnest endeavor to effect a mutually satisfactory arrangement and to remove any causes of complaint which may exist on either side.

Whilst I have judged it advisable thus, in the first place, to refer to the question of the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, it is not the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the discussions of the Plenipotentiaries should necessarily be confined to that point alone, but full liberty

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is given to you to enter upon the consideration of any questions which may bear upon the issues involved, and to discuss and treat for any equivalents, whether by means of Tariff, concessions or otherwise, which the United States' Plenipotentiaries may be authorized to consider as a means of settlement.

The question of the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea, the nature of which will be explained in a separate despatch, has not been specifically included in the terms of reference, but you will understand that if the United States' Plenipotentiaries should be authorized to discuss that subject, it would come within the terms of the reference, and that you have full power and authority to treat for a settlement of the points involved, in any manner which may seem advisable, whether by a direct discussion at the present Conference, or by a reference to a subsequent Conference to adjust that particular question.

If the Government of Newfoundland depute an Agent to attend at Washington during the Conference, you will avail yourselves of his advice and assistance in any matters concerning Newfoundland which may arise in the course of the discussions.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

D E S P A T C H E S .

Inclosure in No I.

Full powers to Mr. Chamberlain, Sir L. West and Sir C. Tupper to negotiate with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States on the North American Fisheries Conference, October 24, 1887.

Victoria R. and I.,

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a friendly spirit with Plenipotentiaries to be appointed on the part of our good friends the United States of America, all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland which are in dispute between our Government and that of our said good friends, and any other questions which may arise which the respective Plenipotentiaries may be authorized by their Governments to consider and adjust, we have judged it expedient to invest fit persons with full power to conduct on our part the discussions in this behalf:

Know ye, therefore, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection of our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Joseph Chamberlain, a member of our most Honourable Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament, &c., &c.; of our trusty and well-beloved, the Honourable Sir Lionel Sackville S. West, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to our said good friends the United States of America, &c., &c.; and of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Tupper, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.

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Have named, made, constituted and appointed, as we do by these presents, name, make, constitute and appoint them our undoubted Plenipotentiaries, giving to them or to any two of them all manner of power and authority to treat, adjust and conclude with such Plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of our good friends the United States of America, any Treaties, Conventions or Agreements that may tend to the attainment of the above-mentioned end, and to sign for us and in our name everything so agreed upon, and concluded, and to do and transact all such other matters as may appertain to the finishing of the aforesaid work in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and efficiency as we ourselves could do if personally present :

Engaging and promising upon our Royal word that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by our said Plenipotentiaries shall be agreed to, acknowledged, and accepted by us in the fullest manner, and that we will never suffer, either in the whole, or in part, any person whatsoever, to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as it lies in our power.

In witness whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our Royal hand,

Given at our Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of October, 1887, and in the fifty-first year of our reign.

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No. 2.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries' Conference, to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 27.)

WASHINGTON,

February 15, 1888.

MY LORD,—

We have the honour to transmit herewith a Treaty signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of the United States for the settlement of the Fishery question on the Atlantic coast of North America, together with two Protocols establishing a *modus vivendi* of a temporary character to prevent the occurrence of disputes pending the ratification of the Treaty.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. CHAMBERLAIN,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,

CHARLES TUPPER.

D E S P A T C H E S .

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the Settlement of the Fishery Question on the Atlantic coast of North America. Signed at Washington, February 15, 1888.

WHEREAS differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighbourhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a Treaty to that end, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; the Honourable Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada :

And the President of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; William L. Putnam, of Maine; and James B. Angell, of Michigan :

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree to appoint a Mixed Commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this Treaty, the British

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waters, bays, creeks and harbours of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article I of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, renounced for ever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

ARTICLE II.

The Commission shall consist of two Commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two Commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay, after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty.

The Commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as Commissioner, instead of the Commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III.

The delimitation referred to in Article I of this Treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the Commission, be signed by the Commissioners in quadruplicate, three copies whereof shall be delivered to Her Majesty's Government, and one copy to the Secretary of State of the United States. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the High Contracting Parties as applicable for all purposes under Article I of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States.

The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water

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mark; but at every bay, creek, or harbour, not otherwise specially provided for in this Treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek, or harbour, in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 marine miles.

ARTICLE IV.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion under Article I of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely:—

At the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the light at Birch Point on Miscou Island to Macquereau Point light; at the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabisintac Gully; at Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point; and off St. Ann's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi.

At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the south-easterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound, the line from the south-east point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island, and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbour.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely:—

At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Batcaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light,

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thence to Point Rogue; at Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island to the north-easterly point of Cape Morien; and at Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point, on the eastern mainland shore, to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bay.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks, or harbours as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the Convention of 20th October, 1818.

ARTICLE VI.

The Commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the High Contracting Parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described, and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof; which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the High Contracting Parties, and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

ARTICLE VII.

Any disagreement of the Commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire selected by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States; and his decision shall be final.

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ARTICLE VIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred, in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing in this Treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing-vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

United States' fishing-vessels entering the bays or harbours referred to in Article I of this Treaty shall conform to harbour regulations common to them and to fishing-vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland.

They need not report, enter, or clear, when putting into such bays or harbours for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water; except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port, or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear; and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers.

They shall not be liable in such bays or harbours for compulsory pilotage; nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, shall they be liable for harbour dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues; but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of 20th October, 1818.

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ARTICLE XI.

United States' fishing-vessels entering the ports, bays, and harbours of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada or of the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather or other casualty may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment, or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster ; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to United States' fishing-vessels in such ports, promptly upon application and without charge ; and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels ; but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter, nor purchased for resale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII.

Fishing-vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coasts of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this Treaty to United States' fishing-vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States' fishing-vessel of its official number on each bow ; and any such

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vessel, required by law to have an official number, and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this Treaty.

Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbours, referred to in Article I of this Treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed; and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein, penalties shall be fixed by the Court not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks or harbours, penalties shall be fixed by the Court, not exceeding in all three dollars for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures.

The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the Judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal.

Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, or the Governor in Council of Newfoundland, before the same are executed.

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ARTICLE XV.

Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish-oil, whale-oil, seal-oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and of Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products, being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being re-imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbours of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States' fishing-vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, viz:—

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits;
2. Transshipment of catch, for transport by any means of conveyance;
3. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained.

The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing-vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

DESPATCHES.

ARTICLE XVI.

This Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1888.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Protocol, dated February 15, 1888.

The Treaty having been signed, the British Plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the Treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Newfoundland.

In the absence of such ratification, the old conditions, which have given rise to so much friction and irritation, might be revived, and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the Treaty by the legislative bodies concerned.

Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British Plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the Treaty:—

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date, the privilege of entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland shall be granted to United States' fishing-vessels by annual licenses at a fee of 1½ dollars per ton—for the following purposes:

The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits.

Transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2. If, during the continuance of this arrangement, the United

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States should remove the duties on fish, fish-oil, whale and seal oil and their coverings, packages, &c., the said licenses shall be issued free of charge.

3. United States' fishing-vessels entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned in Article I of the Convention of the 20th of Oct., 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom-house, providing that they do not communicate with the shore.

4. Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5. This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the Colonial authorities.

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,
CHARLES TUPPER.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1888.

D E S P A T C H E S .

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Protocol, dated February 15, 1888.

The American Plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British Plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their plan for the administration to be observed by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the Treaty this day signed, and the enactment of the legislation by the respective Governments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British Plenipotentiaries, by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighbourhood between the British Possessions in North America and the United States; and they will convey the communication of the British Plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States, with a recommendation that the same may be by him made known to the Senate, for its information, together with the Treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

(Signed) T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1888.

D E S P A T C H E S .

No. 3.

*Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., to the Marquis of Salisbury.**(Received February 27.)*

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1888.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to inform you that the lengthened deliberations of the Conference have at last terminated in an Agreement accepted by all the Plenipotentiaries as a just and honourable settlement of the difficult questions which have arisen in connection with the North Atlantic fisheries.

This satisfactory result is largely due to the conciliatory spirit manifested on both sides, and to the strong sense entertained by all the conferrees of the importance of removing all cause of irritation and of promoting good neighbourhood and friendly intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

The main issues involved in the discussion are familiar to your Lordship.

The successive abrogation by the United States of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and recently of the fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, had subjected the relations between the two countries to the stipulations of the anterior Convention of 1818, by one of the clauses of which United States fishermen were expressly precluded from entering the bays and harbours of Canada and Newfoundland, except on certain specified portions of the coast, for any other purposes whatever besides wood, water, shelter and repairs. The Canadian Government have construed strictly this right of exclusion, with the express object of preventing United States' fishermen from fishing in Canadian waters, and also from making Canada a base of supplies for their operations in connection with the deep-sea fisheries.

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They have, however, always been willing to share either or both these advantages with the fishermen of the United States, provided that a fair equivalent were conceded in the shape of a modification of the American Tariff in favour of Canadian products.

The United States Government have contended that while the Canadian Government were justified in preventing fishing in their territorial waters, the refusal of ordinary commercial facilities to American fishermen was contrary to the comity of nations, and tended to pervert a Treaty of Amity, relating solely to the fisheries, into an instrument of injury to commercial intercourse.

The United States' Government have on the present occasion repudiated any desire to share the inshore fisheries of Canada, and the point in dispute has therefore been limited to the question of commercial facilities.

In the course of the discussion, it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that while on the one hand the United States were ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fishermen in competition with those of the United States, and to withhold any special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbours to the common fishery grounds, and not expressly secured to the United States by Treaty, the Canadian Government, on the other hand, were ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations would justify, provided that these concessions were not abused or construed into the surrender of privileges essential, or, at the least, important, to the successful prosecution of the fishing industry.

The Treaty now submitted gives expression to these views. It provides for the full concession of all commercial facilities to fishing-vessels of the United States, whenever and so long as the products of Canadian fisheries are admitted free into the United States.

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In the absence of such an arrangement, the Treaty establishes the future position of the respective parties and defines their rights. It provides for the delimitation of the exclusive fishing waters of the British Colonies, substantially on the basis of the North Sea Fishery Convention. It establishes a prompt and economical procedure for dealing with breaches of the Treaty or any laws and regulations affecting the fisheries; and while expressly excluding American fishermen from obtaining fishing supplies, it pledges the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland to afford them every assistance and convenience that can be fairly asked for on grounds of humanity or international courtesy.

It also enlarges the conditions under which American fishermen have hitherto enjoyed the rights secured to them by the Convention of 1818.

Your Lordship will observe that the Plenipotentiaries have exchanged Protocols on the subject of a *modus vivendi* for a period of two years, in order to allow ample time for the consideration by the Senate of the United States and by the Legislatures of Canada and Newfoundland of the principal instrument.

By this arrangement, United States' fishermen will enjoy temporarily the advantages and commercial facilities contemplated by the Treaty in consideration of a license issued at a moderate fee by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland.

It may be hoped that in this way all possibility of the recurrence of the irritating incidents which marked the fishery season of 1886, and in a less degree that of 1887, may be obviated. I venture to hope that these arrangements will be approved by Her Majesty's Government, and that they may assist in confirming and extending the friendly and cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain.

DESPATCHES.

I have great pleasure in saying that the relations between the British Plenipotentiaries have been of the most cordial and harmonious character throughout the whole of this protracted discussion. The desire felt by Sir Lionel West and myself to remove all just cause of irritation has been fully shared by Sir Charles Tupper, whose intimate knowledge of the subject of controversy has materially contributed to the successful issue of the negotiations. I have also to acknowledge the great advantage I have derived from the tact and large experience of Sir Lionel West.

Mr. Winter, Attorney-General of Newfoundland, was in Washington during the greater part of the proceedings, and was able to keep the British Plenipotentiaries fully informed of the views of his Government. At the request of the British Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Winter was invited to lay before the Conference the special case of Newfoundland, and presented a Memorandum dealing with the subject, which has already been forwarded to your Lordship.

I desire to call your Lordship's attention to the services rendered to me by my Secretaries, Mr. Bergne and Mr. Maycock.

The staff of the Commission was, at my own desire, on a much smaller scale than has been usual in Missions of this character. This has necessarily thrown on the two gentlemen who accompanied me a great amount of labour and responsibility which have been cheerfully borne by them, and I cannot over-estimate the value of the assistance they have given to me, and of the experience and knowledge of the subject which they have placed at my disposal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

D E S P A T C H E S .

Governor-General of Canada to Governor of Newfoundland.

[Telegram received 6th March, 1888.]

It is considered by my Government that if your Government approves, the time would be convenient for the discussion of the question of the admission of Newfoundland to the Federal Union, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging the terms. Under these circumstances, could you send a Deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate? In our opinion, the Deputation should represent the Opposition as well as the Ministerial Party; and, as the Canadian Session has begun, and may be short, I would suggest the expediency of the Deputation sailing by the steamer of the fifteenth instant.

Governor of Newfoundland to Governor-General of Canada.

[March 7th, 1888.]

I have received your telegram, and laid it before my Ministers.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

To His Excellency HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE,
ESQUIRE, *Companion of the Most
Distinguished Order of St. Michael
and St. George, Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's information, the Report of the Crown Lands' Department, for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

MINERAL LANDS.

From the accompanying returns, it will appear that our Mineral Lands continue to attract attention, the following applications having been made and acceded to during the year, the particulars of which are given in returns marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3, viz : five mineral licenses, twenty-two notices of staking " mining locations," eleven gold licenses, and one fee-simple mining grant.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

The demand for grants of Crown Lands for agricultural purposes, I am pleased to report, continues to increase, and a larger number has been issued during the past year than in any year previous. The returns marked Nos. 4, 5 and 6 show that there have been issued two hundred and twenty grants, (nine being free grants), two licenses of occupation and two locations' tickets, containing an area of 35,565 acres, 2 roods and 26 perches—the fees thereon amounting to \$869.73.

During the year, a considerable number of our people have taken advantage of the encouragement offered by the Act for the Promotion

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of Agriculture, passed in 1886. One thousand and twelve applications have been made for the bonus payable under the 16th section of the Act, nine hundred and eighty-six of which have been agreed to and payments made thereon amounting to \$8,084.41 for clearing 1,347 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches, as per return marked No.7. The applicants for the bonus in every case declaring that the land has been cleared since the passing of the Act, and that they were induced to clear it by the *bona fide* expectation of receiving the bonus, the statements of the applicants being confirmed by other creditable persons. In addition to the above, there were about 400 applications for licenses to clear land, upon which about 250 licenses have been issued. The remaining applications await report of inspection.

The Government being desirous of encouraging the settlement of the land along the Dildo Agricultural Road, and of giving employment to those needing relief-work in adjacent districts, I was instructed, in the month of October, to have blocked off about 100 lots, of 10 acres each, upon which employment was to be given in the clearing and fencing of 2 acres, in each lot, under the supervision of Mr. George Makinson, of Harbor Grace, the work to be done by the men by contract, at an allowance of twenty dollars per acre for clearing the land. In compliance with these instructions, two parties, under the direction of Messrs. Harvey and White, were at once despatched to the locality, and 75 lots were blocked off, each having a frontage on the road varying from 4 to 11 chains. A large number of men, recommended by representatives of the districts of Conception and Trinity Bays reported to Mr. Makinson for employment; but it was found that, with few exceptions, they were unwilling to accept 'contract work' for clearing land upon the terms offered, or upon any terms, and most of them immediately returned to their homes. About 80, however, were induced to remain, and were put to work on 20 different lots. After they had worked a few weeks, Mr. Makinson reported that the progress in clearing the land was unsatisfactory, and recom-

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mended the discontinuance of the work and the immediate paying off of the men, which was accordingly done. The Government then decided to make the locality an agricultural district, under the provision of Act 49 Vic., Cap. 3, and public notice to that effect was given, defining the area included within the district, and the terms and conditions upon which the land therein was open for settlement. The sum expended by Mr. Makinson, including the railway fares of eight families since located in the district, amounts to \$423.00. He estimates that 10 or 12 acres of land have been cleared.

TIMBER LANDS.

Under the 53rd Section of the Crown Lands' Act, 1884 and 1885, eight timber licenses, covering an area of 427 square miles, have been issued during the year. The bonus payable thereon being \$322, the annual rental being \$854.00, as per return marked No. 8.

SURVEYS.

The Township Survey upon the plans previously adopted by the Department was continued during the past season, under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Harvey, C.E., who, assisted by Mr. A. White, conducted a survey between Trinity and Bonavista Bay, where considerable quantities of good agricultural lands were supposed to exist. The result of actual survey does not, however, seem to confirm this supposition, the quantity of good land discovered inland being very limited in extent, and of no very great value. The total number of Township boundaries and sub-divisional lines run by both parties being 162 miles, traversing an area of 360 square miles. Messrs. Harvey and White's Reports, herewith submitted, furnish full particulars of the survey.

A geological survey of a stretch of country lying between the heads of Fortune and Bonavista Bay, hitherto unexplored, was made

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during the summer by Mr. Howley, F.G.S.; his Report is submitted herewith.

In the peninsula of Avalon sub-divisional township lines were run by Messrs. Long, Haddon and Turner, to the extent of 10 miles.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

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Report of Progress, 1887.

BY JAMES P. HOWLEY, F.G.S.

GEOLOGICAL OFFICE,

(Post Office Building),

March 12, 1888.

HON. SURVEYOR GENERAL,—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report for the past season upon the operation of the Museum and Geological Survey during that period.

THE MUSEUM.

The furnishing and fitting up the rooms provided for the collection of specimens, in the New Post Office Building, was commenced in the early part of last winter, during the interval between the completion of the previous season's field-work and the setting out upon last summer's survey. Much of my time also, since my return home last fall, has been devoted to the same purpose. I am now happy to inform you that the arrangement of the collection in regular scientific order, though far from being completed, is in a much more advanced stage than hitherto could be attempted. The room is spacious and well lighted, and affords an opportunity for displaying to advantage the various mineral, fossil, natural history, and other specimens contained therein. The furniture, which was manufactured by the Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Company, is light and handsome, and reflects much credit upon their workmanship.

Mr. Henry Earle had the contract for the shelving, &c., around the sides of the room, which, being now completed, adds greatly to its appearance. Altogether, the Museum compares favourably with

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others of its size, and has been spoken of in flattering terms by visitors from the United States and Dominion of Canada. Up to the present time, such furniture only as was absolutely necessary has been ordered; but, as the collection increases, more will be required. The time necessarily occupied in the season's field operations and subsequent plotting of the same in the office, did not admit, as yet, of giving that close attention and study to the scientific classification of the various specimens that such a subject demands. I hope, however, to be enabled now to devote the remaining months of the winter exclusively to this end, when it shall be my endeavour to complete the arrangement as far as possible.

Although the Museum was not in such an advanced stage as I should have wished; nevertheless, it was deemed advisable last November to announce the opening of it three days in each week, viz.: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The public now seem to thoroughly appreciate it, and to recognize the importance of such an institution in their midst, as a means of affording both pleasure and enlightenment, especially to the youthful portion. In fact, it has come to be regarded as a great boon, judging by the eagerness displayed for admission on these open days. Thousands of persons have visited it since November, the average daily number being fully two hundred; while, on several occasions, the room has been quite crowded. I have not seen anything like the number of visitors, at any time, in any of the Museums either in the United States or Canada. As yet, however, the institution may be said to be merely in its infancy, and it is still very deficient in the Ichthyological, Omithological and Zoological sections of our natural history. The interest attached to these most instructive and attractive objects of living nature make it very desirable that these sections should be completed as speedily as possible. We, however, labour under great disadvantages here, owing to the absence of a regular staff of collectors and naturalists, such as are attached to most museums elsewhere, and on account of the difficulty

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and expense of properly preparing and preserving specimens when procured. This drawback will, I trust, to a great extent be obviated in the course of a short time. Already several young people have been actuated with a desire to collect and contribute specimens, being influenced thereto from visiting the Museum; while others, again, are practicing the Art of Taxidermy, which is one that any young man with means and leisure at his disposal would do well to cultivate a taste for. With the aid of such assistance as may be rendered in this way, and a small annual grant for the purchase of specimens, I am in hope of gradually acquiring, if not a complete, at least a creditable, exhibition of all our natural history, and other products.

The amount voted for the Museum last session of the Legislature was chiefly expended in the furniture and fittings, leaving but a small sum for such purpose apart from the maintenance of the institution. Several important additions were, nevertheless, made to the collection, chiefly gratuitous contributions of persons who felt interested therein. Foremost amongst these are their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, who, upon their arrival here last fall, presented a beautiful suite of West Indian shells, corals and sea fans, (gorgonias), which is one of the chief attractions to all classes of visitors. The good example set by their Excellencies will, I have no doubt, induce many of our citizens to follow it.

The public are likewise indebted to the following gentlemen who have, from time to time, contributed towards the Museum. To the Hon. Dr. Winter, for a well-preserved skull and leg-bones of a Bœothuc, or Red Indian, of Newfoundland; Rev. M. Harvey, Very Rev. Dr. Howley, Rev. E. Botwood, Hon. P. Cleary, Mr. R. L. Mare, Mr. R. Bond, M.H.A., Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. R. McCoubrey, Mr. Muir, Mr. C. S. Fowler, and many other contributors. To Captains Arthur Jackman, Samuel Blandford and James Power we are indebted for several good specimens of seals and a fine Polar Bear, brought home from the Greenland Seas by the former. Captain Jackman is also the contri-

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butor of a full-sized Esquimaux Kayack from Greenland. Professor Alpheus Kyatt, of the Boston Natural History Museum, is the donor of a fine set of photographic views of the West Coast and Labrador, and Mr. G. F. Matthews, M.A., of New Brunswick, several interesting fossils from the St. John's group of the Cambro Silurian series. A number of interesting and valuable minerals were obtained, by way of exchange, from Prof. Carlos F. de Qandero, of Guadalajara, Mexico. A valuable set of reports, bulletins, pamphlets, maps, &c., have been received, from time to time, from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys, the Californian State Mining Bureau, Geological Surveys of New Hampshire, Indiana and Iowa, New York National Museum, Geological Survey and Royal Society of Canada, and many other scientific bodies. There has been acquired, by purchase or otherwise, during the past year, forty-two specimens of our native birds, two small cases of foreign birds, three native deer, (caribou), two beavers, two young black bears, two foxes, an otter and a marmot; also, a number of Boeothuc ornaments.

Now that the meaning and object of the institution is beginning to be understood, especially by the people from the Outports, it is probable that during the ensuing season a great number of specimens will be forthcoming from all quarters, when I hope to be placed in a position to purchase such as are worthy of a place in the Museum.

The importance, in an educational point of view, of a well arranged and complete collection of natural history, and other interesting objects, is now well recognized in every civilized community so thoroughly are our enlightened neighbors of the United States imbued with the belief, that almost every town of any importance in the Great Republic possesses one or more establishments of the kind. The restraining and elevating influences thereby exercised, especially over the minds of the youth, is all important, as tending greatly to turn

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their thoughts into those higher and nobler channels which go towards building up a true and permanent civilization. Sir William Dawson, than whom no higher authority could be quoted, speaks forcibly upon this point, and expresses the greatest possible faith in the educational influence exercised through these means.

It has ever been my aim to make our Museum as complete and perfect an institution of the kind as our limited means and isolated position will admit of, and with the encouragement now given, I hope to succeed in time.

THE SEASON'S FIELD-WORK.

The Government having expressed the desire that an exploration and survey of the hitherto little known tract of country lying between the heads of Fortune and Bonavista Bays should be made last season, preparations were begun early in June to carry out this intention. Provided with two canoes and a supply of provisions, &c., our party, consisting of Mr. A. J. Bayly, as assistant, a cook, poleman and myself left St. John's in the *S. S. Kite* for Fortune Bay, and were landed at St. Jacques on the 25th of that month. Here we were joined by four Indians, canoemen, from Bay D'Espair. We immediately proceeded to the head of Bay de North, and embarked at the mouth of the river of the same name. It had previously been decided to penetrate into the interior by this route. A few days were here spent in the necessary preparations for our long and arduous journey across the country. The interim was availed of to examine the shores of the Bay-de-North and Bay-de-East, and other parts of the adjacent coast-line. Observations were also taken to establish a true meridan, and ascertain the variations of the compass, preliminary to a regular trigonometrical survey of the river.

The ascent was commenced on the 1st of July, and proved an easy enough undertaking for the first six miles, but after reaching this

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point the river began to assume a very different aspect. It became more and more broken, narrow and tortuous, walled in by jagged cliffs, interrupted by innumerable small falls, chutes and dangerous rapids, and choked with huge granitic boulders. This desperate character, increasing in ruggedness as we proceeded, finally culminated in one gigantic plunge, a little over nine miles from the coast. Here the body of water is jammed in between precipitous cliffs of a coarse, reddish granite, which, stretching obliquely across the channel, causes the water to fall with terrific impetuosity into an abyss below. Another spur of granite, reaching half-way across stream, opposes a nearly vertical wall to the force of the current before it has room to assume a more even flow, and, casting it sideways, causes it again to dash with fury against an opposite but more inclined wall. As if maddened in the attempt to escape, the raging waters rush up the incline and break into spray, which the disturbed atmosphere whirls high above the surrounding hills and tree-tops. Seen from a distance, it presents the appearance of smoke; hence the name of Smoky Fall has been given it by the settlers. A little above the fall, the first pond is met with, of small dimensions, and for a few miles the river is tolerably smooth and regular; but beyond this again, another stretch of some two miles in extent, is nearly as rugged as that part below the fall, though the hills on either side are less precipitous. Small points succeed this with but short intervals of river, and at about three and a half miles, the point at which the telegraph line crosses, is reached. One mile and a half further, or about eighteen miles from the sea-coast, the first of a series of large lakes is met with. This is called Meddonegonnix by the Indians, which means the end of the portage. The distance from here to the head of Bay D'Espair is about thirteen miles, and when entering or departing from this district of country on their hunting excursions, they make a portage by means of Little River and some other waters, to and from this lake. Up to this stage, the delay in getting our canoes and provisions along, and the immense amount of labor it entailed, greatly retarded our progress. Trails had to be cut

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through the wood over all the most rugged places, and everything, including the canoes, carried on our backs, frequently a distance of a mile or more, while the extreme heat of the weather rendered the labor of portaging all the more trying. Were it not that the river was at its lowest summer level, progression by its means would have been an utter impossibility. In view of this delay and excessive labor attending it, with the almost inevitable certainty of the river being flooded later on, I deemed it useless to attempt getting our remaining stock of provisions into the interior by this route. It was, therefore, decided to have them conveyed to the Telegraph Station at Long Harbor, there to be stored till a more favorable one presented itself. A messenger was accordingly despatched to Mr. Ryan at the latter place, requesting him to have them brought around, which he kindly undertook to see performed. Finding also our two small canoes, not only in a delapidated condition, but entirely inadequate for our work, I purchased another small one from an Indian at Bay D'Espair, and had her portaged across to Meddonegonnix. The survey of this lake and several other smaller ones being completed, we arrived at another large lake called Koskæcoddee. It is the Micmac name for a species of sea-swallow, the Royal Tern, (*sterna maxima*), which seeks this lake every summer during the season of incubation. A long, sandy spot, projecting from the point of an island in the middle of the lake serving as a resting-place for the bird.

This lake is V-shaped, each arm being over four miles long. It contains several islands, and has a surface area of five and a half square miles. Two and a half miles further, a still larger lake, studded with numerous islands, and having a surface area of twelve and a half miles, is known to the Indians as Olamageech, or Sandy Cove Pond. I have named this Jubilee Lake, being engaged in the survey of it on the day Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee was being celebrated with so much *eclat* in London. From the south-eastern angle of this lake a valley extends southward toward the coast. A large tributary,

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with several ponds closely succeeding each other, flows through it and debouches into the lake. This stream leads southward to within ten miles of the head of Long Harbor, and presenting, as it did, the most favourable opportunity for obtaining our supplies from the latter place, it was availed of for that purpose before proceeding further North. We followed its course southward, as far as practicable for canoes, and thence proceeded over the barrens to Long Harbor.

The work of transportation over these ten miles of rough country was a very laborious undertaking; but in the course of a few days it was not only accomplished, but a connected survey was also made with the coast, and thence down the stream again to Jubilee Lake. Here, again, we were met with another trying portage of three miles, to the next great lake above, Kaegudeck, or the Upper Lake. The river between the two lakes was nearly, if not quite as bad, as anything yet encountered. It was hemmed in between slatey cliffs, rising into high bluffs on either side, forming a perfect gorge, through which the water tumbled and foamed in a series of falls, chutes and rapids, nearly the entire distance. Over these, with the greatest difficulty, we managed to get our empty canoes only; all the baggage and provisions had to be transported on our backs.

Kaegudeck is not really the uppermost lake on the Bay-de-Nord River, but is the last of any considerable size. It is a beautiful sheet of water, divided into innumerable arms and coves, and studded with pretty wooded islands, numbering nearly one hundred in all. Its shores are, for the most part, low and well-wooded, and in every respect it presents a very much more picturesque and pleasing appearance than those already surveyed. At the eastern end of the lake the land rises into a mountain range, with bare-peaked summits, and behind this, again, in the distance, towards the north-east, Mount Sylvester is seen to rear its cone-shaped summit high above all the surrounding country. The view looking down the lake on a calm after-

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noon, with its picturesque woods and islands reflecting in the placid waters for a foreground, and the high mountain-ridge on the east, with Sylvester's blue outline filling in the rear, was one of the most striking landscape scenes I have ever witnessed. The survey of Kae-gudeck, owing to its many intricacies, occupied us an entire week. Its total surface area is ten square miles. Three considerable streams flow into this lake on the north side, besides several smaller ones. It is difficult to decide which of these is the main river, as they are of about equal dimensions. We decided upon following that which enters at its extreme north-east angle, as leading more directly in the course we wished to pursue towards the head of the Terra Nova. The brook was small and very shallow, but a timely downfall of rain enabled us to get up, without any great difficulty, to the next pond, some four miles above. This section of the river passes on the north side of Mount Sylvester, and only a mile distant from it at one point. The circumstance was availed of to make the ascent of the mountain, which, however, had been previously accomplished before going out to Long Harbor, where a cairn and flag-staff were erected on its summit for the purpose of triangulation.

Mount Sylvester was so named by the intrepid traveller Mr. W. E. Cormack, in 1822, while journeying across the island in search of the Red Indian. It was the name of his indian guide and sole companion, Joe Sylvester. In writing of the circumstance, Cormack says, "In the whole of the savanna country, which forms the eastern central portion of the interior, there rises but one mountain, which is a solitary peak or pap of granite, standing very conspicuous about forty-five miles north from the mouth of the West Salmon River, (Bay-de-Nord River) of Fortune Bay, on the south coast. It served as an object by which to check our course and distance for about two weeks. I named it Sylvester, the name of my Indian."

From the summit of Sylvester a good view is obtained. All the

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country south and east of the mountain is one vast rolling barrens, sparsely relieved here and there with small clumps of stunted timber and interspersed with innumerable lakes and ponds of all sizes and shapes. Much of the timber which did exist at one time has been completely demolished long ago by fires, west and north, however, the country is tolerably well wooded, but is frequently interrupted by extensive marshes and barren ridges, while lakes and ponds are equally abundant in these latter directions also. In fact the quantity of fresh water visible on every side, leads to the conclusion that nearly a third of the area bounded by the horizon, is thus occupied. About two miles east of the mountain one very large lake, having the appearance of a number of small ones, so cut up is it by peninsulas, islands, etc., is well known to the Indians as Meelpeg. This lake, lying so exactly as it does upon the water-shed of the country, presents the unusual phenomenon of flowing over, as it were, on either side; one stream running southward joins the Long Harbor river of Fortune Bay; while an opposite branch pours its waters into the Terra Nova river, flowing northward into Bonavista Bay. The elevation of Sylvester, found by aneroid and corrected by the levels brought up from the sea coast by the Railway Survey in 1875, is about 1300 feet above sea level. The fact that it rises so abruptly above the surrounding country, which averages only about 700 feet, gives to the mountain its conspicuous appearance.

Beyond Sylvester the river continues quite small and shallow, but expands a few miles above into two small lakes, a little over a square mile each in area. The latter of these is the extreme head water of this branch of the Bay-de-Nord river. I have named it Rainy Lake, owing to the continuance of wet stormy weather, which prevailed all the time we were in its vicinity. A short portage of thirty chains only forms the height of land here, between it and the first small lake on the Terra Nova. It was the first of October before we were fairly launched on our downward journey towards Bonavista

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Bay. At the foot of the first pond we crossed the R. R. survey line of Division C., eastern interior, of 1875. A short distance below this line, two long narrow ponds, with but a short stream connecting them, were named respectively, Stag Pond and Bayly's Pond. The first of these receives the branch stream from Meelpeg. A mile below Bayly's Pond, another long narrow lake, nearly five miles in length, with an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile, is known to the Indians as Kep-N-Keck or Eel Pond. Nearly twelve miles of running water now intervene between Kep-N-Keck and the next large lake, Sou Batiste or Lake St. John. This is a fine open sheet of water, three and a half miles long by two wide, with a long narrow arm on its eastern side, its entire surface area being nearly six and a half square miles. This lake receives another large tributary in its western corner, said to be the main branch of the Terra Nova. The Indians call it Cumwigewagodde. It trends upward in a westerly direction, crosses the R. R. survey line, and finally, nearly meets another tributary, which flows into the Lake Meddmegonnix.

Six miles below Lake St. John, and after passing through several small ponds and steadies, the river again expands into a considerable sized lake called Mollyguajeck. This lake has an area of about two square miles. The river below it, now quite a large one, runs through a gorge for a mile and a half. This section is a succession of dangerous rapids and chutes, terminating in several picturesque falls. A portage had again to be made over the hills from Mollyguajeck to a point below the falls. Our measurements terminated here, a connection having been established with the survey of the Terra Nova river to this point, made in 1869, by the late Director of the Geological Survey, Alexander Murray, C.M.G.F.G.S.

The season being now far advanced, and the weather latterly being exceedingly wet and boisterous, we were constrained to make all haste to get out to the sea coast again. Finding our three small,

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and now very much dilapidated canoes, unequal to the task of conveying our entire party with all their luggage, down the river in one trip, we concluded to construct a small deer-skin canoe, capable of taking two men and a fair quantity of baggage. Its construction occupied part of two days, but when completed, it proved of great assistance to us. Our journey down the river as far as Terra Nova Lake was accomplished with comparative ease, here, however, we were storm-stayed two days, and in passing down the lake we were overtaken by such a furious storm, as to compel us to beach our canoes, at the risk of being all swamped. The canoe I myself was in being completely filled with water, would have sunk in a few moments more.

From Terra Nova Lake to the sea, the river, for the most part, being now swollen by the recent rain, presented a fearful aspect, and even in ordinary times is one of the roughest rivers I have ever traversed. Four days of incessant labor were consumed in making the descent of about eighteen miles. We reached the mouth of the river, at Middle Arm, Bloody Bay, on the last day of October. From here we got a passage by Schooner to Catalina, and thence home by the *S. S. Plover*.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.

The whole of the eastern interior of the island, through which our survey passed, is characterized by low rolling ridges and plains, "the savannas" of Cormack, composed chiefly of bare ridges and marshes, with innumerable lakes and ponds dotted over the surface. The proportions of timbered lands is small, especially on the southern slope, from the height of land to the head of Fortune Bay, where it is confined chiefly to the narrow valleys of the south-flowing streams. By far the major portions of this district is of an extremely barren character, and in the vicinity of the coast it is rugged and broken. There are a few small patches only of land in the river valleys, or on the margins of some of the lakes, worthy of consideration in an agri-

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cultural point of view. On the northern slope the country improves very much, wooded land becoming the predominant feature. This forest consists principally of spruce, fir and birch; pine does not make its appearance in any appreciable quantity, till the vicinity of St. John's Lake is reached. It becomes more and more prevalent as we proceed northward, and around the Terra Nova Lake, it is quite abundant; on the south side of the lake, however, and along the valley of the river, between it and the sea, fire has swept the whole country, leaving nothing but the bleached skeletons of a former valuable pine forest to attest its existence.

Many tracts of fairly good agricultural land occur along this river valley, especially in the neighborhood of Lake St. John and Terra Nova Lake. Some light but excellent soil was seen on the south side of the latter lake, stretching away towards Clode Sound, and near the mouth of the river, around the head of Middle Arm, a considerable area partakes of the same character. Its good quality has recently attracted many settlers from the outside Bay and even from St. John's, who speak in high terms of its productiveness. My attention was particularly directed, by one of the settlers, to the soil on the neck of land between Middle Arm and Troytown, and though it was not what might be termed a rich soil, it was by no means an inferior one, judging from the color, depth and freedom from stones. For root crops particularly it is well adapted, and the fine yield of potatoes last year from newly broken ground, bore ample testimony to its productive qualities.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.

The deeply indented and extremely rugged peninsula, forming the head lands between Cinque Isle and Hermitage Bay, on the north side of Fortune Bay, is, for the most part, occupied by rocks of a gneissoid or granitoid character, intermixed with trap. They present a variety of color or shade, corresponding with their predominant

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mineral constituents. Light grey and pale reddish shades, however, seem to preponderate, the former produced from the excess of dark hornblende a blackish mica, disseminated in fine particles all through the rock, red or flesh color orthoclase feldspar, produces the latter variety, both these are again often much modified by the greater or less amount of vitrious quartz present. One very striking color of a bright brick-red, forms a conspicuous feature of the coast scenery in several places. It is a porphyritic variety whose ground mass consists of a bright red homogeneous feldspar, holding patches of decomposed yellowish feldspar or Iraolus embedded. True granites are not abundant in the area, granulites, leptynites, porphyrites, syenites, diorites, etc., are the most prevalent, while protogene, a rather rare variety, in which talc takes the place of mica, is sometimes met with. The porphyritic and granulitic varieties are, however, decidedly the prevailing rocks of the country. At St. Jacques and Belloram the granulites occupy the country, and from the headland between these two harbors. Specimens of this rock were brought from Belloram in 1870. A block, now in the museum is a fine grained compact stone, which appears to be composed principally of flesh colored feldspar and finely disseminated little green hornblende, with very little quartz. Towards the head of Bay-de-Nord and Bay-de-East, especially at the mouth of Bay-de-North river, it assumes a somewhat more crystalline appearance, though the constituents are much the same. However, vitrious quartz is much more prevalent in the mass, and the hornblende more sparsely distributed but in larger crystals. It is here also frequently penetrated by dark colored bands of a greyish hornblende greenstone trap. These then are the prevailing characteristics of the rocks which occupy the entire country up the Bay-de-North river, as far as Jubilee Lake, and eastward and southward towards the heads of Placentia and Fortune Bays. In fact, the entire barren area, forming the southern slope of the country, is underlaid by the granitoid or greissoin formation. At Jubilee Lake and again at the head of Long Harbor, the more granular varieties prevail, while those

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of a coarse and more crystalline nature seem to occupy the intermediate area. Many of these rocks are exceedingly handsome, they would furnish an infinite variety of beautiful and durable building-stones. A few examples of which are already displayed dressed into blocks in the museum. There is not, as yet, sufficient data to classify them as belonging to any particular geological horizon, but their mineral constituents and general aspect, would seem to point to the Lower Laurentian of Canadian Geologists.

Resting upon these gneissoid and granitoid rocks, and in some cases penetrated by them, are seen on the points and headlands, towards the head of Fortune Bay, greenish and dark reddish sandstones and conglomerates are highly altered, no doubt by their contact with the granitoids. A small patch of these latter rocks forms the headlands of Corbin Bay, and the small islands lying off the same, also Dog Island and Bell Island. They occupy the entire peninsula between S. E. Bight of Bay-de-East and Bell Bay, but are here intersected by a broad belt of the brick-red porphory. They come in again on the east side of this belt, holding the shore to Rencontre, and thence strike up into Mall Bay, in a series of narrow synclinals and anticlinals. At the entrance of Long Harbor, they are underlaid by a light greenish and drab felsitic slate. Although so very much altered in places as to almost lose their true character, nevertheless, there is such an unmistakable resemblance, not only in the mineral constituents, but in the general arrangement of the strata, as they succeed each others in ascending order, to Mr. Murray's Huronian or intermediate system, that I have no hesitation in classifying them as identical with divisions c. d. e. f. g., of that formation.

Quartz veins are of frequent occurrence, and a set of these, near the head of S. E. Bight of Bay-de-East, were thickly impregnated with a bronze-colored mineral. Magnetic pyrites or pyrrhotine, galena and zinc blende occur in a quartz vein intersecting the strata on

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the east side of Mall Bay, where an attempt at mining the ore was made some years ago.

Molybdenite, in a mixture of quartz and reddish porphyry, occurs near Rencontre, but the locality was not visited. These rocks do not again make their appearance until reaching Terra Nova Lake, far down the northern side of the watershed. Their further extension and distribution northward is fully described in Mr. Murray's report for 1869, and need not be dealt with here. A few small outlying patches of a more recent and uncomformable formation, were recognized in 1870, on some of the extreme points of the peninsula, at the head of Fortune Bay, referred to above.

The principal localities where they were seen, are the small headlands separating Great Bay-de-Leau from St. John's Bay; St. John's Bay from Boxey Harbor; Boxey from Mon Jambe; English Harbor from Blue Pinion, and also on St. John's Island. They chiefly consist of very coarse firable conglomerate passing into coarse grained sandstone, with a few bands of bright-red and greenish slate. At the head of Bay-de-Nord a much more considerable patch occurs, occupying the entire headland between Bay-de-Nord and Bay-de-East and running into the country on the east side of the latter bay, between S. E. Bight and the N. E. corner of the bay. Again, in its western extension, it strikes across Bay-de-Nord, occupies the whole northern side of Cinque Isle Bay, and the head of the latter bay, probably reaching across the narrow neck which separates the latter from the head of Great Bay-de-Leau. The conglomerates and slates are here supplemented with several bands of impure reddish and flesh-colored limestones. The whole are arranged in a long narrow trough, the axis of which lays almost exactly N. East and S. West true. On the northern edge of this trough, between the head of Bay-de-Nord and Bay-de-East, a well-marked fault occurs, and here the conglomerates and limestone are let down almost vertically against a

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wall of the reddish granitoid rock. The fault runs across the neck, bearing S. 80° E. magnetic. No fossil organisms could be detected in these limestones, whereby to establish their time geological horizon, but lithologically and otherwise, they bear such a marked resemblance to the Primordial Silurian Zone, or more properly, the Cambro Silurian, as displayed so largely elsewhere in Fortune Bay, that provisionally I have classed them under this head.

On the west side of Lake Meddonegonnix, near the head, a few bands of distinctly stratified, fine-grained, grey gneiss, were seen dipping N. Westerly. This strike would carry them N. Eastward, towards Sandy Cove Pond or Jubilee Lake, on the north side of which and between it and Kaegudeck Gospen, a very micaceous finely laminated and much corrugated, pearly grey slate, intersected by innumerable small quartz veins, form a succession of low ridges. These are seen again in the cliffs, on the shores, and on many of the islands of Kaegudeck Lake. On the south side of the lake and river below, the general dip is about north true at a high angle. Towards the N. and E. sides, the slates assume a more silky lustre, and even cleavage, frequently splitting into fine even laminae. They are interrupted by great masses of compact dark grey diorite or teap, sometimes weathering slightly brownish, and often emitting a sonorous noise when struck with a hammer. It is that variety of igneous rock, termed clinkstone or phonolite. Brown weathering dolomitic veins are also of frequent occurrence, and judging from many large blocks of the same material strewn around the shores, large bands probably occur somewhere in the vicinity. A piece of one of these brought home, is of a dark reddish color, intersected with numerous white veins, and would make a very pretty marble, closely resembling the beautiful Rosso-de-Levant of Italy. Small irregular quartz veins are numerous throughout this region, some of them contained cubes of galena, iron-pyrites and copper-pyrites. A grey sulphuret of copper was also met with in some loose bolders on the north side of the lake. The decidedly magnesian

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character of these rocks, together with the presence of a few boulders of impure steatite, found on the shores of the lake, leads to the supposition that they are an easterly extension of the Quebec Group, so largely displayed in the Bay East river further west, (see Mr. Murray's report for 1870). This lithological character bears a striking resemblance in many respects to the metalliferous chloritic and diaritic deposits surrounding the great bay of Notre Dame, but this isolated position here, and the absence of any reliable data whereby to determine their exact horizon, must for the present leave the question unsettled. They form an elongated narrow trough, which points to the north-eastward, and on the northern slope of Mount Sylvester, they are seen to rest with a high northerly inclination.

Here a large belt of the brownish weathering compact phonolite intervenes between the slates and the coarse firable granite, which forms the summit of the mountain. Very little rock is exposed anywhere beyond this, except a few small outcrops of similar slate, until reaching the second last pond in Bay-de-Nord river. A pale reddish weathering finely micaceous slate, in a nearly vertical position, occurs on the west side of the pond. Again, on the upper pond of all, along the south and west sides, a few exposures of pale grey micaceous and very much corrugated slate occurs, striking generally S. to W., N. to E., and inclined N. W. Interstratified with these latter slates, are occasional small bands of very hard finely micaceous gray sandstone, approaching quartzites in hardness. Between the first and second ponds on the head of the Terra Nova river, the coarse reddish syenite again protrudes itself, and forms a low ridge running nearly E. and W. magnetic. It is seen again at intervals further down the stream, but the prevailing country rock is the steel grey pearly-looking slate, sometimes fibrous, which is largely displayed towards the foot of Kep-N-Keck Lake, and on the river below, between Kep-N-Keck and St. John's Lake. Some of these slates would make good hone-stones. The porphyritic syenite is seen at the foot of Lake St. John, and on the river below towards the head of Mollygujeck. The slates, how-

 MISCELLANEOUS.

ever, occupy the greater portion of the country, interstratified occasionally with a fine grained greyish hornblendic gneiss, which latter rock shows itself more frequently on the shores and island of Mollygujeck. At the foot of this lake a very schistose micaceous slate crops out in frequent low cliffs, and holds the banks of the river below to the falls, where a considerable outcrop of the gneiss strikes obliquely across the stream in a vertical altitude. Whether these micaceous and hornblendic schiste etc., are part and parcel of the same formation seen at Kægudeck, or are attributable to another or older period, there is as yet not sufficient data to determine with any degree of certainty, but the inference deducible from what has been ascertained, seem to point to that conclusion. Further explorations in other parts of the same region will, however, be necessary to fully establish this true relation.

By your request, I provided myself before leaving St. John's, with a self-registering thermometer and aneroid Barometer for the purpose of keeping a registry of the temperature during the seasons' explorations.

I append a tabular statement, which will show the result, and I hope help to dispel, in some degree, the erroneous theories with regard to the climate of the interior during summer time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETTR.
	MAX.	MIN.	
June 25.....	68°	52°	
26.....	79	48	deg—29.72—min
27.....	74	43	29.70
28.....	59	34	29.83
29.....	68	48	29.83
30.....	76	47	29.83
July 1.....	71	50	29.75
2.....	69	52	29.56
3.....	77	52	29.48
4.....	78	52	29.77
5.....	56	38	29.57
6.....	66	52	29.89
7.....	63	53	29.20
8.....	75	48	29.16
9.....	78	40	
10.....	68	44	29.44

MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

REMARKS.		
Dull, close and foggy ; rain-showers.		
Bright, warm day.		
Dull ; wind N.E.,—but warm.		
Wind N.E. ; cool.		
Fine, warm day.		
Very bright, hot day.		
Calm, hot day again.		
Dull in morning ; cleared up fine.		
Dull in morning ; turned out very hot day.		
Very warm day again.		
Rained hard all night and this morning ; a single clap of thunder ;		[cleared off.
Last night cool ; day fine.		
Dull, cool day, but fine.		
Very fine and hot day.		
Very fine, hot day again.		
Fine day ; not so hot.		

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
July 11.....	69°	50°	deg—29.34—min
12.....	68	46	29.22
13.....	74	52	29.14
14.....	69	46	28.71
15.....	60	39	29.77
16.....	54	44	
17.....	62	48	29.28
18.....	64	56	29.26
19.....	68	48	29.27
20.....	71	42	29.34
21.....	68	45	29.40
22.....	82	52	29.23
23.....	72	58	29.26
24.....	75	56	29.18
25.....	74	62	29.16
26.....	80	56	29.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

	REMARKS.		DATE
Very fine, hot day.	915	910	.....72 Jul
Very fine day ; not so hot.	88	88	.....82
Cool in morning ; turned out very hot.	85	85	.....09
Dull and raining hard all forenoon ; cleared off fine afternoon.	82	82	.....02
Fine day ; not too warm.	80	80	.....10
Dull drizzling rain all day.	83	83	.....14
Dull, but fine day.	83	83	.....14
Dull, misty ; turned to rain.	83	83	.....15
Fine, but cool ; wind northerly.	83	83	.....15
Very calm ; intensely hot.	83	83	.....16
Fine, warm day ; not so hot.	86	86	.....17
Calm and intensely hot all day.	86	86	.....18
Very fine and hot.	86	86	.....18
Rained during night ; dull and very close all day.	87	87	.....19
Dull and very sultry all day ; rained hard evening ; heavy thunder.	87	87	.....19
Rained hard all night and morning ; very sultry. Excessively hot in [evening.	87	87	.....20

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETTR.
	MAX.	MIN.	
July 27.....	61°	51°	deg—29.07—min
28.....	66	55	29.03
29.....	62	58	29.08
30.....	70	53	29.02
31.....	70	60	28.95
Aug. 1.....	78	56	28.91
2.....	77	50	29.10
3.....	62	42	29.25
4.....	70	50	29.35
5.....	68	56	29.18
6.....	69	60	29.14
7.....	69	58	28.96
8.....	63	44	28.75
9.....	64	51	29.01
10.....	86	52	28.92
11.....	74	54	29.10

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

during Season.

	REMARKS.
	Dull, cool day.
	Dull and foggy in morning; cleared off a very fine and hot afternoon.
	Dull and foggy nearly all day.
	Fine, warm day; wind N.W.,—good breeze.
	Close, warm day; strong S.W. wind.
	Very calm, warm day.
	Calm and desperately hot day.
	Strong breeze from N.E.,; quite cool.
	Very calm, warm day.
	Dull and cool; blowing hard West.
	Fine day; blowing strong from West.
	Dull, close and foggy; rained in even.
	Dull, cool; rained from N.W.
	Blew very hard; quite cool. Calmed down in morning.
	Calm and boiling-hot all day.
	Fine day; calm S.E. wind. Not so hot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
Aug. 12.....	75°	54°	deg—29.14—min
13.....	66	55	28.68
14.....	65	53	28.52
15.....	70	50	28.60
16.....	69	59	28.76
17.....	68	48	28.75
18.....	69	50	28.93
19.....	70	58	28.74
20.....	70	49	28.74
21.....	67	49	28.70
22.....	68	53	28.77
23.....	72	43	28.70
24.....	67	45	29.59
25.....	65	49	28.64
26.....	62	52	27.90
27.....	66	44	28.40

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

during Season.

DATE	REMARKS.	TEMP.
	Calm, desperately hot day.	
	Blowing hard all day from West.	
	Still blowing moderate gale.	
	Still blowing gale, but much warmer.	
	Still blowing hard from W., but not so hard as yesterday.	
	Calm day ; very fine.	
	Fine, calm day.	
	Dull and blowing ; rained a little.	
	Fine, warm day ; blowing hard from Westward.	
	Cool day, but fine.	
	Calm and fine all day.	
	Rained a little during night ; day very fine and calm.	
	Fine, cool day ; wind N.E.	
	Dull, foggy. Drizzling all day at Long Harbor.	
	Still dull, cool and foggy ; rained hard all night. [W.N.W., cold.	
	Blew a gale from S.W., with heavy rain all night ; clear to-day ; wind	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
Aug. 28.....	63°	44°	deg—28.40—min
29.....	62	44	29.03
30.....	54	35	28.97
31.....	68	46	29.28
Sept. 1.....	68	54	29.24
2.....	68	50	28.70
3.....	65	50	28.73
4.....	60	52	28.94
5.....	60	52	29.06
6.....	65	46	28.87
7.....	68	56	28.75
8.....	68	58	28.80
9.....	66	57	28.96
10.....	68	54	28.97
11.....	64	40	28.84
12.....	62	42	29.09

MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

	REMARKS.	DATE
Dull, cold day ; blowing fresh from Westward.		.....81
Dull and cold ; wind N.E.,—fresh.		..... [very cold.
Dull, raining ; blowing a gale ; cleared up in evening.	Wind N.E.,	
Fine, calm day, again.		
Fine, warm day.		
Raining and foggy.		
Fine, warm day.		
Calm, warm day.		
Fine day, blowing fresh ; wind West.		
Very fine ; calm and warm.		
Very fine and warm, again.		
Foggy in morning ; cleared up fine.		
Dull, foggy and sultry. Cleared off, but rained and blew hard in even.		
Dull, foggy, wet morning. Cleared off fine ; blew strong in evening.		
Very fine, warm and calm.		
Fine day, again ; wind N.W.,—cool.		

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
Sept. 13.....	64°	44°	deg—29.05—min
14.....	63	52	29.06
15.....	61	54	28.79
16.....	66	44	28.80
17.....	48	34	28.68
18.....	46	38	28.63
19.....	66	52	28.93
20.....	63	39	28.80
21.....	49	34	28.65
22.....	56	50	28.52
23.....	59	46	28.41
24.....	56	46	28.78
25.....	66	55	29.08
26.....	60	52	28.90
27.....	58	34	28.72
28.....	55	41	28.73

MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

	REMARKS.	DATE.
Fine day ; wind West.	Blew hard.	.....
Fine day ; wind West.	Blew hard.	.....
Dull and misty ; W.S.W.,	blowing hard.	.....
Dull and raining in morning.	Light N.E. wind ;	cleared up fine.
Wet, cold and stormy.	Blew a gale from N.E. ;	very cold last night.
Still blowing a gale from N.E.,	with cold rain ;	slight snow in morn.
Fine day, again ;	gale over.	.....
Dull and raining.		.....
Fine, cool day ;	wind S.W.	.....
Dull and cool ;	came to blow and	rain hard in afternoon.
Dull, foggy, but	sultry day.	.....
Dull, stormy and	foggy with rain.	.....
Densely foggy, wet	and stormy ;	thickest yet seen.
Still wet and foggy ;	stormy.	[Cleared up in afternoon.
Rained hard all	night. Cleared off,	but rained again in torrents.
Fine day.	Very cold all night ;	slight frost at side of river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
Sept. 29.....	57°	37°	deg—28.69—min
30.....	43	34	28.75
Oct. 1.....	56	40	28.72
2.....	63	36	28.82
3.....	44	32	28.84
4.....	44	33	28.76
5.....	50	43	28.87
6.....	52	49	28.74
7.....	59	46	28.40
8.....	54	42	28.37
9.....	54	44	28.57
10.....	56	46	28.60
11.....	52	44	28.48
12.....	56	34	28.48
13.....	50	40	28.68
14.....	50	43	29.03

 MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

DATE	REMARKS.	TEMP.
	Fine day, again. Cold last night.	
	Fine day; wind N.E.,—cool.	
	Very cold last night; turned out a beautiful fine day. Wind W.N.W.	
	Fine, bright, warm day, again. Wind changed E.N.E.	
	Wind E.N.E., very cold and raw; light squalls of snow.	
	Very cold; thermo. down to freezing for 1st time last night; cleared	
	Mild day; wind S.E.; a few showers of rain. [off a fine, bright day.	
	Dull, foggy and wet all day.	
	Rained all night and morning; cleared off in afternoon.	
	Still dull and showery.	
	Dull, cold day. Wind N.E.	
	Blowing a gale from N.E., with fog and rain; cold and raw.	
	Dull and wet, but calm.	
	Dull, foggy and wet all day.	
	Fine, cool bright; fresh breeze from N.W.	
	Dull and foggy forenoon; cleared off in evening.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperature

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.
	MAX.	MIN.	
Oct. 15.....	52°	32°	deg—28.55—min
16.....	46	36	29.03
17.....	58	35	29.10
18.....	52	49	29.17
19.....	54	43	29.03
20.....	42	40	28.96
21.....	51	44	29.07
22.....	57	38	28.65
23.....	51	30	28.94
24.....	50	40	29.23
25.....	45	32	28.78
26.....	48	28	29.21
27.....	38	30	29.64
28.....	42	20	29.74
29.....	49	40	29.63
30.....			29.46
31.....			

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

during Season.

		REMARKS.	
		Still wet, foggy and stormy ; rained hard all night.	
		Fine, cool day ; wind N.W., blowing fresh ; cold last night.	
		Very fine, bright day.	
		Fine and warm again to-day.	
		Dull, wet again to-day ; wind S.S.W.	[day.
		Very wet and sultry all night ; cool, N.E. wind.	Foggy and wet all
		Dull, foggy and raining ; wind N.E.	
		Still the same : Dull, foggy and misty all day.	
		Pretty fine day ; occasionally light showers.	
		Fine, bright, warm day.	
		Fine and bright ; blowing a gale all day from Westward.	[afternoon.
		Cold last night ; calm morn ; blew from N.W., and increased to gale in	
		Fine and calm, but very cold ; froze hard last night.	
		Very fine day. but cold.	
		Very cold last night ; hardest frost yet ; 12° frost ; fine, bright day.	
		Fine morning, but cold ; showers of snow in evening.	
		Winterish-looking ; ground covered with snow ; very calm all day.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Temperature

DATE.	MEAN.		HIGH'ST	LOW'ST	MEAN OF BOTH.
	MAX.	MIN.			
June.....	deg70.6min	deg45.3min	79°	34°	56°
July.....	69.0	50.2	82	38	60
August.....	68.9	50.9	86	35	60
September.....	60.6	46.5	68	34	51
October.....	50.8	38.2	63	20	41

MISCELLANEOUS.

during Season.

REMARKS.

These readings were registered while crossing the interior, during the season, and were all above sea-level, average height about five hundred feet.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY, F.G.S.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Township Survey—Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

BY A. M. WHITE.

Hon. A. PENNEY, Surveyor General,—

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following Report of my summer's work, in connection with the Township Survey, between Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

In accordance with instructions received, I started from St. John's in company with C. J. Harvey, Esq., per S. S. *Lady Glover*, for St. Jones' Harbor, Trinity Bay.

The first work I was engaged in was running meridian lines North, towards the shore of South-west Arm, Trinity Bay; from Mr. Harvey's base line, which starts from Seal Island, near St. Jones' Harbor, running thence West.

Lines were run from the 4th, 6th, 9th and 11th mile-posts on the said base to the shore of said Arm, a distance varying from three-and-a-half to four-and-a-quarter miles in length.

The only good land passed through on any of these lines was in Section 20 and 28, Township 12, South Range, Range XVIII and Sections 3, 4, 5, 19 and 20, Township 12, south, Range XVII. But the good land was of a very limited extent, and would not, as far as I could judge, contain more than one thousand three hundred acres, including a narrow strip along the coast.

The remaining portion is very uneven, with rocky ridges, and is entirely unfit for agricultural purposes.

The next line run was the Northern boundary line of Township 12, Range XVI, which was continued west for a distance of two miles, and as the country beyond this was rough and hilly, it was not considered advisable to proceed further in that direction.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Most of the land along this line was fairly good, particularly near Black Brook, which was crossed at seventy chains from starting point, and is thickly covered with fir, birch and spruce.

The projected Railway line was reached at sixty-six chains from starting point.

We then turned North from the 2nd mile-post on the above-mentioned line, and cut six miles of sub-division line in Township 11, Range XVI.

This line also crossed the Black Brook at sixty chains, and the projected Railway line at one mile and ten chains, and at the fifth mile-post.

The next line started between Sections 3 and 4, Township 10, Range XVI.

Some good land was passed over on a few of the ridges, and the sides of Upper and Lower Shoal Harbor Rivers, but would not contain more than one thousand acres in the whole six miles of this line, being of a very limited extent.

The projected Railway line was again met in several places; this survey ends near Upper Shoal Harbor River.

The line was then continued on through Township 9, South Range XVI.

The best land on this line was passed in Sections 9 and 10, and on the banks of George's Brook, which was reached thirty chains from the 2nd mile-post; several ponds were also crossed between the ridges. Some of said ridges had small patches of good land on them.

From the 3rd mile-post on the last-mentioned line, sub division lines were run East and West.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The line running West crosses George's Brook, about a quarter of a mile from starting point, after which it ran along the side of a ridge with good soil and large woods, for a distance of a mile-and-a-quarter, to the foot of a high ridge, locally known as George's Look-Out; the remainder of this line was rocky and covered with small stunted spruce trees.

The line running East from the same starting-point at the last line described was run next. For the first two miles this line passes over good ridges of land, with small grassy marshes interspersed, all of which is suitable for agriculture; this good land extends to the sea-shore, near George's Brook, a distance of one-and-a-half miles. The last mile of this line was at one time partly covered with small spruce, but is now burnt; and large boulders are to be seen in all directions.

The Eastern boundary line of Township 9, Range XVI, was next run; this line extends inland from near the mouth of Ryder's Brook, Smith Sound, to Raft Pond.

Some good land was passed over by the sea-shore, which extends about half-a-mile from said shore; after this, the line passes through burnt woods, with poor soil, for two miles, and then crosses wooded ridges of good land, with marshy vallies between, to the end of this Township line, near Raft Pond.

The Goose Bay Track was met two miles-and-a-quarter from the sea-shore; in connection with this Track, which is used as a mail-route, and extends from George's Brook to Goose Bay, I may state that it is almost impassable in the Spring and Fall of the year, owing to its being laid out through wet, swampy marshes. Great improvement might be made by keeping more westerly along the sides of the ridges.

The Eastern boundary line of Township 8, Range XVI, was next run six miles north.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

This line crosses Raft Pond and the south-west Brook of Goose Bay in two places.

Good soil was passed over, on ridges, in Sections 7, 18 and 30; the rest of the land passed was uneven, with large boulders and barrens.

The Northern boundary line of Township 9, Range XVI, was then run out westerly.

In the first mile-and-a-half, crosses Raft Pond in three places with narrow necks of good land intervening. Some fine pine grows around this pond; also large birch and fir. The soil is of a fair quality, but is confined to a narrow fringe round pond. After leaving side of pond, the ground rises gradually for about a mile, with good soil and timber; after this the country is very uneven, with high ridges and deep gulches or ponds, between, and terminates on the top of a ridge of mountains, known as Blandford's Ridge.

The next line run was the Northern boundary line of Township 7, Range XVII, running East. The Goose Bay line was met fifty chains from starting point; before reaching it we crossed two small gulleys, with slight ridges between; after which, barrens and swampy marshes extended to the end of line, varied, in a few places, with small ridges covered with spruce trees.

The country ahead looked even of a worse description than what we had passed through.

The middle meridian line was next run of Township 7 and 8, Range XVII. This line extends from near the mouth of Burnt Brook, Smith Sound, Trinity Bay, to South-east Arm, Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay.

The best land on this line was seen from Burnt Brook, inland, three miles. The soil is of a superior quality; and of a greater extent

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

than any before seen during the season. Some very fine birch, fir and spruce also grow on these ridges.

Another patch of good land was met a mile from Goose Bay, which extends to a quarter-of-a-mile of the point where our line reaches the sea-shore.

The remaining portion of the country through which this line passed was covered with large marshes and barrens, with small wooded ridges intervening.

The next, and last line run, was from between Sections 16 and 21, Township 16, Range XVII.

This line was run three miles, following the course of Ryder's Brook, which it crosses in several places. All the land by the line is wet and swampy ; but, if drained, would be available for pasturage.

This concluded my part of the work for the season, in connection with Township Survey, between Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

At every six miles, observations were taken for the true meridian, so as to ensure the correctness of the work.

The total number of miles run during the season, under my supervision, was eighty, viz. :

Township boundary lines	29	miles
Sub-division lines.....	51	"
	—	
Total.....	80	"
	—	

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. WHITE.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Township Surveys—Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

CHARLES JAMES HARVEY.

ST. JOHN'S, February 1st, 1888.

HON. SURVEYOR GENERAL,—

SIR,—I beg to submit to your notice the following brief Report on the Township Survey, made by me during the season of 1887:—According to your instructions, two parties were formed, (one under Mr. White, and the other under my charge), numbering, collectively, twenty-five men; though, at times, others were added, as necessity occasioned, in carrying out the work. It was further arranged that both parties should take their orders from me in carrying on the survey. With these two parties, Mr. White and I, in pursuance of your instructions, left St. John's, on the 9th of June last, in the S. S. *Lady Glover*, and proceeded to Shoal Harbor, Random Sound, where we stored a lot of provisions for further use. We then steamed down the Sound, again, and on to St. Jones' Harbor, which lies about 7 miles to the south of West Random Head, arriving there about 3 p.m., on the 10th of June. Here we encamped and began operations. The starting-point was Seal Island, (about a mile north of St. Jones), which was fixed on as being the place where the third base-line of the township system met the coast-line of Trinity Bay. Accordingly, I established a meridian there, and began to run the aforesaid base-line westward towards the interior, while Mr. White cut out meridians northward towards the South-west Arm of Random Sound from several of the mile-posts on this base.

The first six miles of this base-line, (which was twelve miles long), traversed a very broken, mountainous country, full of high, bare, rocky hills, with deep, thickly-wooded gulches between; the whole of it being totally unfit for cultivation. The next six miles passed through a more level country; but a large proportion of it con-

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

sisted of open "barrens" and marshes. The valley of Deer Harbor River was crossed between the 8th and 9th mile-posts, from Seal Island. Here there was a long strip of good land on each side of the river; but, as it is situated in a rather inaccessible place, and is narrow and limited in area, its practical value is very small. After crossing this river, a large stretch of open barrens was met: the resort of large numbers of deer in the summer and fall months. This kind of country prevailed till the twelve mile-post on the base-line was reached.

Having run twelve miles of the base-line, I next began a meridian, (township survey), northwards from the twelve mile-post. This meridian traversed some level, barren country for two miles and a half, and then descended somewhat abruptly to South-west Arm of Random Sound, which was reached at nearly four and one half miles from the base at a place called Queen's Cove. The meridian was then continued across the Arm, passing a little to the westward of Northern Bight. A narrow area of good land fringes South-west Arm near Northern Bight, Black Brook and Queen's Cove, a fair proportion of which is already occupied. The meridian was then carried on till it met Deep Bight in the North-west Arm of Random Sound, about 9 miles from the base. Here, again, a belt of good land borders on the Arm, but does not reach more than half a mile inland, on the average, and in many places less. Crossing Deep Bight, the meridian was continued till the twelve mile-post was reached in the neighborhood of Naked Man Point. From the north edge of Deep Bight to this Point there is a fringe of good land near the shore; but this does not reach more than half a mile inland, and consequently the area does not exceed two square miles.

From the twelve mile-post on this line, a township boundary was run westwards for six miles. This line crossed the valley of Lower Shoal Harbor river, between the fourth and fifth mile, and then as-

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

cended the high range known as the Syenite Mountains, a chain of lofty hills, which extend from near the mouth of Black River, Placentia Bay, northwards to within a few miles of Clode Sound, Bonavista Bay. These mountains were here about two miles wide, and immediately west of them lies an immense stretch of undulating open barrens, called "savannahs" by Cormack, which are the home of the caribou. The soil on this line was poor and rocky, and only small, inferior spruce grew on it. Some large marshes were seen, which, if properly drained, would probably prove valuable as meadow and pasture land.

The next line which was cut was a meridian northward from the second mile-post on the last-mentioned line; and was, consequently, a sub-dividing line. This was done instead of running the township boundary from the sixth mile-post, which would have passed over such a mountainous and almost inaccessible part of the country that I deemed it better not to attempt it. This meridian ran nearly parallel with the shore of North-west Arm, Random Sound, and met its coastline at Upper Shoal Harbor, four miles from the starting point, and was then continued up to the sixth mile-post. This line passed over a broken country with two deep, narrow valleys, with streams flowing out to Lower Shoal Harbor, while the soil was of a poor character. Some areas of good land, however, were seen lying between this meridian and the coast; but they are limited in size, and a considerable portion is already claimed and settled on of that part bordering on the coast.

From the six mile-post on the last line, a township boundary was run west for a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the waters of Random Sound, and terminating at Clode Sound River. Upper Shoal Harbor River was crossed about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Random Sound, and a narrow strip of good land was found extending along the northern side of the valley of this river for nearly four miles. On the first half mile of this line, near Random Sound, some very good land was also seen.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Immediately after crossing Upper Shoal Harbor River, the Syenite Mountains were reached. Here they were very steep and precipitous, which made the labor of packing very arduous. The Shoal Harbor River bends like an elbow round these mountains, and was again crossed nearly eight miles from Random Sound, and about half a mile north of the pond, from whence its main branch issues. After crossing it the second time, the country became more level, there being an easy-rising slope to the west, the summit dividing it from Clode Sound River being reached at $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Random Sound. A gradual descent then stretched from the summit to Clode Sound river, which was met $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Random Sound. This river, which was found to vary from two to six chains in width, is of a considerable depth at times, and during floods in the Spring, must be twelve to fifteen feet deep. Its southern branch, (which was the one here met with), rises about ten or twelve miles to the south of this line; and it is, consequently, about twenty miles in length. The valley is covered with dense woods on the east side, principally spruce, but with considerable pine scattered through it in places, whilst the west side is a succession of woods and marshes. I regret to say that, in my opinion, the soil is of a poor quality throughout, the only exception being the valley of a tributary, which came in from the eastward to Clode Sound River, about a mile or so south of this line.

A meridian, (township boundary), was next run north from the six mile-post on this last line, which meridian passed immediately west of the Syenite Mountains, and crossed the elbow of the Upper Shoal Harbor River about 12 miles from the starting point. This part of the river valley contains a fair quantity of good pine; but the soil is poor and rocky. George's Pond, a sheet of water 3 miles long, and varying up to a mile in width, was met at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Then a very high hill, called Blandford's Ridge, was ascended—the six mile-post coming on its summit. A township boundary was then run west from this six mile-post for a distance of six miles. This line

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

traversed a thickly-wooded country, with marshes scattered here and there: the soil and timber both being of an inferior quality. Clode Sound River was crossed near the 5 mile-post. The valley here was still, as previously mentioned, poor and rocky in soil, with small timber—though some pine and fir of good quality were found in places. As it appeared probable that the township, (of which the last-mentioned lines were the boundaries), might contain some good land, I ran the sub-dividing lines in it. First, the middle, east and west line, was cut, starting from the middle post of the eastern boundary. This line passed through a level country with small spruce timber, while the soil was generally poor and rocky. I next ran the middle meridian south from the middle post of this last line. Here the country was still fairly level, with some good soil and a considerable quantity of good pine were found in both sides of the valley of Andrew's Pond. Andrew's Pond flows directly into Upper Shoal Harbor River by a short outlet at its eastern extremity. I estimate that in the south-east corner of this township, which is Township 7, South, Range 15, East, there are 8 or 9 square miles in area, containing more or less good pine, and some 3 square miles or so of good land fit for agriculture near Andrew's Pond.

I then ran a meridian north for three miles from the 4 mile-post on the middle east and west line of this township; but here no good land was seen, and only some scattered pine was found at intervals.

I then continued this last line two miles and a half north, in order to connect the coast-line of Clode Sound with the Township Survey. This line reached Clode Sound at the mouth of Clode Sound River. A narrow fringe of good land borders Clode Sound at the mouth of this river, (called, also, the South-west Brook), and extends for about 4 miles, or so, along the shore till the North-west Brook is reached. Another fringe extends along the shore of Clode Sound from near the mouth of North-west Brook to Platter Cove, which also contains some good agricultural land; but the area is limited.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

I may here mention that the Northern Mail Route is laid out from Upper Shoal Harbor to Clode Sound, our lines crossing it in several places, as will be seen on the map. The telegraph line to Fogo and Twillingate is also built along this route, though in many places it deviates from the Mail Route for a short distance. This route has not been well laid out, as it has been led through a lot of wet marshes, which could have been avoided, as there are dry ridges on either side of them. I refer here particularly to the portion between Upper Shoal Harbor and Clode Sound. In wet seasons, such as last Fall, these marshes are almost impassable, and I found it necessary to cut tracks around them, in order to pack our provisions along. From Clode Sound River, where the mail-men take a boat when not prevented by ice, the telegraph line and mail-route follow the shore-line to North-west Brook. There are three rivers between, which are not bridged, but where bridges are badly needed, viz: Middle Brook, Muddy Brook and Salmon Brook; the latter, particularly, being difficult to cross, as it is both deep and swift. The mail-men and telegraph-line repairers find it very troublesome and even dangerous crossing such rivers in the Spring. North-west Brook has a fine bridge built on suspension-chains, under the supervision of Mr. Peach, last Fall. A meridian line was also run north parallel with the shore of Clode Sound, which proved that the country was of a broken, rocky nature; and, as the timber has been all burnt years ago, it presents a desolate appearance. This meridian crossed the three brooks mentioned above, but at some distance inland.

The following is a summary of the different kinds of line run:

Township boundaries, or main lines.....	59 miles
Sub-dividing lines	23 miles
	—
Making a total of.....	82 miles

These lines would affect an area of about 188 square miles.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The following is an approximate estimate of the lands suitable for agriculture in the different townships surveyed this season, though such estimate can only be very approximate, and cannot be regarded as strictly accurate. In Township 11, south, Range 16, east, good land was seen in sections 13, 24, 25 and 36. Estimated as a total of 640 acres. In Township 10, south, Range 16, east, good land was seen in sections 1, 12, 14, 23, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 33. Estimated as a total of 2,000 acres.

In Township 9, south, Range 15, east, good land was seen in sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17. Estimated as a total of 1,800 acres. In Township 8, south, Range 15, east, good land was seen in sections 17, 20, 29 and 31. Estimated as a total of about 500 acres. The map shows the lines run this summer, being colored as full red lines, while the dotted lines are those which are yet unfinished. The result of the survey is to prove that no large tract of agricultural land is to be found in this portion of the country between Trinity and Bonavista Bays; but only isolated patches scattered here and there—some of which are already occupied, as in the case of the settlements along Random Sound. Respectfully submitting this Report for your information and favorable consideration, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES JAMES HARVEY.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Dr. Consolidated Statement of Surveyor

To 5 Mineral Leases.....	\$250 00	
22 Notices of staking "Mining Locations" ..	1,100 00	
11 Gold Licenses	275 00	
1 Fee-Simple Mining Grant.....	25 00	
		1,650
Fees on 211 Agricultural Grants.....	838 73	
" 9 Free Grants.....	9 00	
" 2 Licenses Occupation.....	2 00	
" 2 Homestead Locations.....	20 00	
		869 73
" 9 Timber Licenses		362 00
Deposit on Land sold at Public Auction		24 00
		<u>\$2,905 73</u>

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

General's Cash Account for 1887. Cr.

By Stationery	\$33 00	
Office furniture, repairs and incidentals ...	157 30	
Return fees.....	50 00	
Cab-hire	22 40	
Repairs instruments	4 77	
Post-office box and postage.....	8 55	
Survey expenses	85 80	
R. Whitten, rent of room.....	20 00	
W. Bright, bonus.....	8 00	
Constable's fee, delivering notice.....	1 00	
Auction fee.....	4 20	
	395 02	
Paid Treasury		2,510 71
		\$2,905 73

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Mining Applications and

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
Jan. 18	9	7	John H. Freeman	St. John's....
Mar. 12	8	22	Edward Sinnott, J. Barter and D. J. Henderson	Pl. & St. John's
14	6	151	R. L. Sleater, D. Smallwood and C. Smith	do
16	8	23	J. Barter, E. Sinnott, H. Fitzpat- rick, T. O'Reilly and E. Bonia	St. John's & Pla
26	7	118	D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's
May 11	8	24	W. & A. Bradshaw and T. Smith..	Placentia
19	9	9	Charles S. Fowler	do
"	7	119	D. J. Henderson and G. Robinson.	St. John's
"	7	120	ditto ditto	do
23	1	17	Cliff Silver Mines Company, (limi- ted)	London
"	8	25	D. Smallwood, C. Smith and Chas. Hutchings	St. John's
June 28	8	26	D. J. Henderson, E. Sinnott, J. Barter and W. Ellis	St. John's & Pla
"	8	27	ditto ditto	do

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Notices of Staking, during the year 1887.

FEES.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
.....	Placentia Sound.....	Lease after notice of stak'g
\$50	South of Placentia Sound	Notice of staking.
50	Duck Islands, Baie Verte	Lease after lic'se, (43 Vic).
50	Prevecœur, Placentia.....	Notice of staking.
25	Ming's Bight	Gold License.
50	N. E. Arm, Placentia	Notice of staking.
.....	Gallows Hill, Placentia.....	Lease after notice of st'k'g
25	East side Colinet Island.....	Gold License.
25	West side Colinet Island	do
25	Little Placentia	Fee-simple Mining Grant.
50	South E. Arm, Placentia	Notice of staking.
50	Inland south of Placentia Sound ..	do
50	East of above	do

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

1881 Return of Mining Applications and

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
July 1	7	121	D. J. Henderson and G. Robinson.	St. John's
15	8	32	Chas. O'B. Reddin	Little Bay
"	8	29	J. H. Freeman	St. John's
16	8	30	D J Henderson, J Barter, E Sinnott	St. John's & Pla
"	7	122	do do	do
"	7	123	do do	do
"	7	124	do do	do
"	7	125	do do	do
"	7	126	D. J. Henderson and G. Robinson.	St. John's
"	7	127	do do	do
25	8	31	D. J. Henderson, R. K. Bishop and John Bartlett	St. J'n's & Brig.
27	9	15	John J. McDonald	Port-au-Port . .
29	8	33	G. Osmond, G. Taylor, J. Osmond, T. Osmond, J. R. Stewart	Little Bay
"	9	11	David Baird, D. J. Henderson, J. Barter and E. Sinnott	St. John's & Pla
Aug 2	8	34	E. O. Rielly and H. W. Lemessurier	do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notices of Staking, during the year 1887.

FEES.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
\$25	Inland, N. E. Arm, Placentia.....	Gold License.
50	Davy's Pond, Little Bay	Notice of staking.
50	Rear of Black Point, Placentia....	do
50	Placentia Sound.....	do
25	East of Placentia Sound	Gold License.
25	ditto	do
25	S. E. of N. E. Arm, Placentia	do
25	Adjoining above.....	do
25	West of Granite land, N. E. Arm..	do
25	ditto ..	do
50	} N. E. Arm, Placentia, and East of { Croucher & Carson's claim.....	Notice of staking.
.....	East Bay Port-au-Port	Lease after notice of stak'g
50	L. Bay, bet. Beaver & Woodfords C'e	Notice of staking.
.....	S. E. Arm, Placentia.....	Lease after notice of stak'g
50	ditto	Notice of staking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Mining Applications and

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
Aug. 2	9	10	D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's....
4	8	35	E. Sinnott, T. H. Baily, A. F. Y. Long and J. O'Reilly	St. John's & Pla
6	6	152	Charles S. Fowler	Placentia.....
"	6	153	do	do
"	6	154	do	do
"	6	155	do	do
24	8	36	H. H. Haliburton.....	St. George's B.
29	9	14	G. Osmond, T. Osmond, J. R. Stew- art, G. Taylor, J. Osmond ...	Little Bay....
Sept. 6	8	37	A. O'Reilly, W. O'Reilly, G. Fla- vin and A. March	St. George's B.
13	8	38	Charles R. Bishop	S. Po'nt, S.G. B
"	9	13	Charles O'B. Reddin.....	Little Bay....
Oct. 1	8	39	Patrick Burke.....	Twillingate...
"	7	128	D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's
5	9	16	Chas. Hutchings & W. Cooke.....	do
14	9	17	Thos. W. Spry.....	do

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Notices of Staking, during the year 1887.

FEES.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
.....	Inland Ming's Bight	Lease after notice of stak'g
\$50	Rear Black Point, Placentia	{ Notice of st'g withdrawn —fee refunded....
50	Black Point, Placentia	Lease out of License.
50	North side Ship Harbor	do
50	South do	do
50	South of Placentia Sound	do
50	The Gravels, St. George's Bay....	Notice of staking.
.....	South side Little Bay	Lease after notice of stak'g
50	{ Saucepan Hill and land at head- waters Robinson's Brook.....	Notice of staking.
50	East of Cairn Mountain.....	do
.....	Davy's Pond, Little Bay	Lease after notice of stak'g
50	Seal Bay, N. D. Bay	Notice of staking.
25	Ming's Bight	Gold License.
.....	Strong's Island	Lease after notice of stak'g
.....	Long Pond, Conception Bay	do

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Mining Applications and

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
Oct. 29	8	44	Charles R. Bishop	S Point, St G B
Nov. 30	8	40	Stephen H. Knight	St. John's
24	9	18	Charles R. Bishop	Sandy Point..
Dec. 3	8	41	A. O'Reilly, F. Voltz, S. Sickel and W. O'Reilly	St George's B'y

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Notices of Staking, during the year 1887.

FEES.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
\$50	E. S. E. of Notice of 5th Sept	Notice of staking.
50	Nipper's Harbor Islands	do
.	East of Cairn Mountains	Lease after notice of stak'g
150	{ Robinson's Brook, { E. N. E. of Notice of 6th Sept. . .	Three notices of staking.
<u>\$1,650</u>		

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Mineral Leases and Grants,

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
Feb. 5	5	1	Avalon Gold Mining Co.....	St. John's
"	5	3	do	do
"	5	5	J. Bartlett, T. D. Scanlan.....	Brigus
			D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's
26	3	5	J. Barter and D. J. Henderson....	do
			E. Sinnott.....	Placentia
Mar. 25	1	48	Geo. A. Gaden, A. J. W. McNeily and I. R. McNeily.....	St. John's
"	1	50	do do	do
"	1	52	do do	do
"	1	54	C. B. Freeman, M. G. Lash, R. E. Holloway and A. Brotherton.	do
Apr. 21	2	12	J. Templeton, G. Hodder.....	Twillingate ..
			C. Pittman	St. John's
"	2	14	Nwwfoundland Consolidated Cop- per Mining Co.....	Little Bay....
"	2	16	ditto ditto	do
"	3	7	J. H. Freeman	St. John's
"	2	18	H. M. Matheson and C. Magniac ..	London

MISCELLANEOUS.

issued during the year 1887.

LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
Frogmarsh, Brigus	Gold Lease, 48th Vic.
Fox-hill, Brigus.....	do
Near Port-de-Grave	do
Placentia Sound.....	Mineral Lease, 47th Vic.
S. W. of Brigus	do Con. Statutes.
Fox-hill, Brigus.....	do do
West of Salmon Cove.....	do do
S. W. from Fox-hill, Brigus	do do
Moreton's Harbor	do 43rd Vic.
Mouth Indian Brook, Hall's Bay..	do do
Lady Pond, inland Little Bay	do do
South side Placentia Reach	do 47th Vic.
Whale's Back, Little Bay	do 43rd Vic.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Mineral Leases and Grants,

DATE.	REGISTRY.		NAME.	RESIDENCE.
	VL.	FOLIO		
Apr. 21	2	20	New Glasgow and Newfoundland Mining Co.....	Pictou, N. S ..
"	2	22	do do	do ..
"	2	24	Robert Bond	St. John's
May 21	3	9	Charles S. Fowler.....	Placentia
"	3	11	John H. Freeman	St. John's
25	2	15	D. J. Henderson and Jabez Tilley.	do
27	1	17	Cliff Silver Mines Co., (limited) ..	London
June 6	2	27	A. Pittman, J. B. Butt, A. Martin, T. F. Butt, S. Soper, P. Soper, and C. B. Rankin.....	St. John's
Nov. 14	2	29	Charles S. Fowler	Placentia
"	2	31	do	do
"	2	33	do	do
"	2	35	do	do

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

issued during the year 1887.

LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
North side Hall's Bay	Mineral Lease, 43rd Vic.....
Adjoining above.....	do do
N. W. St. George's Pond	do do
Block-house, Placentia	do 47th Vic.....
Dixon Hill, do	do do
Duck Island, N. D. Bay.....	do 43rd Vic.....
Little Placentia	Fee-simple Grant, do
Bull Arm, Trinity Bay.....	Mineral Lease, 43rd Vic
North side Ship Harbor.....	do
Black Point, Placentia	do
South side Ship Harbor.....	do
South side Placentia Sound	do

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Crown Lands' Rents, in account with Surveyor General.

1887.

Jan. 17—Estate late John Thompson, per G. T. Rendell	\$186 92
20 do do per W. B. Grieve	280 37
Thomas Hayse.....	20 00
St. John's Gas Co.....	9 60
Clift, Wood & Co.....	80 00
Union Bank	240 00
W. H. Crowdy	120 00
M. C. Dunphy.....	12 00
Hon. E. D. Shea.....	180 00
John Harris	24 00
Samuel Austin.....	45
John Neagle.....	12 00
Callahan, Glass & Co.....	140 40
John Neville	20 00
Estate George Winter.....	16 15
do	10 37
Savings' Bank	138 46
Andrew Fitzgerald	23 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands' Rents, in account with Surveyor General.

1887.	
Jan. 20—Francis Trelegan.....	\$41 54
Thomas Coady	12 00
Michael Bambrick.....	4 50
John Fogarty.....	20 00
Milles & Co.....	40 00
Diocesan Synod	200 00
St. John's Gas Co.....	9 23
William Gooby.....	2 00
M. B. Kearney.....	40 00
P. & L. Tessier—(Thompson's Estate).....	186 92
John Power	59 54
Estate of Richard Matthews.....	100 00
Geo. J. Smith.....	17 00
William Hammond	16 00
Bishop Power.....	60 00
Ellen Bowlan.....	46 15
Estate Judge DesBanes.....	297 69
Estate John Delaney.....	2 00

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Crown Lands' Rents, in account

1887.		
Jan. 20—Adam Crossman.....		\$30 50
Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.....		60 00
William Cullen		160 00
Edward Bennett		28 00
Bannerman Park account—balance.....		78 25
J. H. Martin.....		116 30
James Gleeson.....		40 00
Hon. Dr. Crowdy.....		12 00
William Coady.....		110 76
		<u>\$3,304 10</u>

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 with Surveyor General.

1887.

Jan. 31.—By M. T. Knight, paid him 1 year's rent.....	\$72 00
“ Attesting P. Brennan's Bill, rent in Court House.....	30
“ Repairs to house leased to W. H. Crowdy	141 70
“ Discount on Canadian & American money	60
July 31. “ Received General, paid cheque on Union Bank.....	886 94
Dec. 31. “ Received General, paid cheque on Union Bank.....	2,202 56
	<hr/>
	\$3,304 10
	<hr/>

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Bannerman Park and Fort William

1887.

June 18—	To paid	<i>Evening Telegram</i> , advertising.....	\$4 50
Sept. 30—	“	J. H. Martin, nails.....	1 50
	“	Goodfellow & Co., posts, &c.....	3 40
	“	Goodfellow & Co., pickets.....	2 00
Dec. 31—	“	J. O. Fraser, rent of field at Fort William, paid by him in advance in 1887....	8 00
	“	M. Monroe, nails.....	1 55
	“	P. LeStrange, repairing fence.....	8 00
		Balance paid over to Crown Rents acct	78 25
			<hr/>
			\$107 20
			<hr/>

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

in account with Surveyor General.

1887.			
June 18—	By	$\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent, Mrs. Kent.....	\$53 60
Dec. 31—	do	do	53 60
			\$107 20

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Return of "Location Tickets," issued under Sec. 24,

No.	Date of Ticket	Name.	Quantity.		
1	April 1, 1887.	Frederick J. Kenney.....	A 152	R 0	P 0
2	July 1, 1887.	George Miller.....	94	0	0
			246	0	0

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

“Crown Lands’ Act, 1884,” for the year 1887.

Locality.	Amount.
South side of Grand River, Codroy.....	\$10 00
Little Bay	10 00
	<u>\$20 00</u>

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.
1	Jan. 7	Garrett Coady.....	5339	Aug. 9, 1886.	A 29 R 1 P 32
2		“Shenstone Parsons....	5357	do	12 0 0
3	12	Charles Hustins.....	5437	Jan. 10, 1887	4 2 33
4		“Thomas Cross.....	5300	July 9, 1886.	2 2 14
5	13	John Davis.....	5350	Aug. do	0 3 21
6	15	James G Grieve,—Estate of J Thom- son	5447	Jan. 14, 1887	0 0 8
7	19	John Hearn.....	5444	10, 1887	48 0 0
8	27	N Y, Nfld & Lon Tel Co	5448	25, 1887	2040 0 0
9	“	do	5449	do	2524 0 0
10	”	do	5450	do	1920 0 0
11	“	do	5451	do	1920 0 0
12	“	do	5452	do	2100 0 0
13	“	do	5453	do	2040 0 0
14	Feb. 4	The Diocesan Synod..	5341	Aug. 9, 1886	8 1 30
15	“	do	5323	July 9, do	15 3 36
16	7	The N'wfld Conference	5314	do	0 0 17

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
32	172	North Pond Rd, Torbay	\$8 85	.....	\$8 85	
"	173	Sal C've V'lley, Carbo'r	3 60	.....	3 60	
"	174	Little Bay Island	1 35	.....	1 35	
"	175	Coal Hr., Bonavista B.	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	170	Fox Harbor.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	181	St. John's	25			
"	182	Thorburn Road	14 40	.....	14 40	
38	9	West side Gander Lake				
"	11	do do				
"	13	S. W. end do				
"	15	South side do				
"	17	North side do				
"	19	do do				
33	1	Herm. C've, Fortune B	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	12	Lamaline.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	20	Deer Hr., Random....	1 00	.....	1 00	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
17	Feb. 7	The N'wff'd Conference	5254	Apr 15, 1886	0	1	8
18	"	do	5315	July 9, do	0	0	32
19	"	do	5253	Apr 15, do	0	0	16
20	"	do	4954	Aug 15, do	11	1	30
21		8 James E. Burgess	5454	Feb 7, 1887	4	2	4
22		17 The Nfld. Railway Co.	5316	July 9, 1886	2	1	23
23		19 Constantine Gurnier ..	5415	Nov 13, do	9	1	17
24	Mar. 2	G. Day & F. Sheppard.	5374	Aug 9, do	12	2	16
25		3 Alice Morris.....	5443	Jan 10, 1887.	20	0	0
26		" E. P. Morris.....	5441	do	20	0	0
27		9 Rev. G. St. John.....	5400	Oct 11, 1886.	320	0	0
28		18 Edward Sinnott	5456	Nov 16, 1887	0	0	6
29		24 Edward Bennett.....	5456	do	13	2	30
30	Apr. 2	G Peach, in trust for son	5457	23, do	20	0	0
31		" Albert Hillier.....	5319	July 9, 1886.	37	2	31
32		5 W. J. Hollohan, jr....	5467	Apr 1, 1887.	20	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	9	Deep Bight, Random..	\$1 00	\$1 00	Free. in consideration of giving up land for road.
"	10	Caplin Cove, do ..	1 00	.....	1 00
"	11	Thor'ughfare, do ..	1 00	.....	1 00
30	101	Burnt Bay, N. D. Bay.	1 00	.....	1 00
33	24	Baine Harbor.....	1 35	.....	1 35
34	8	Broad Cove, Trinity B.				
29	8	Sandy Point	2 85	.....	2 85
33	38	Western Arm, Rocky B	3 75	.....	3 75
32	179	Thorburn Road	6 00	.....	6 00
"	178	do	6 00	.....	6 00
33	4	Salmonier Arm	96 00	.....	96 00
"	40	Placentia	4 00	.....	4 00
"	39	Lance Cove, Belle Isle	1 00	.....	.....
31	51	Sal C've V'lley, Carbo'r	6 00	.....	6 00
32	140	Taylor's Bay, Burin ..	5 00	.....	5 00
29	12	Bonne Bay	6 00	.....	6 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
33	Apr. 5	W. J. Hollohan , Jr ..	5468	Apr. 1, 1887	4	0	0
34	"	Philip Wheeler	5264	15, 1886	15	3	7
35	9	N Y, Nfld & Lon Tel Co	5478	1, 1887	1920	0	0
36	"	do	5479	do	1920	0	0
37	"	do	5480	do	1920	0	0
38	"	do	5481	do	2944	0	0
39	11	William Guzzell.....	5240	Feb. 19, 1886	21	2	0
40	"	do	5239	do	19	0	0
41	"	C. E. Crossman.....	5469	Apr. 1, 1887	11	1	11
42	"	J. Jeans G. Mil'r B Pars'ns	5426	Nov. 26, 1886	38	0	0
43	12	Isaac Mercer.....	5483	Apr. 1, 1887	15	0	8
44	13	N.W. Taylor, for childrn	5473	do	8	0	0
45	"	Martin Ryan	3772	May 26, 1876	2	1	15
46	18	John & Thos. Murphy.	5475	Apr. 1, 1887	16	3	8
47	22	Isaac & Wm. Belbin...	5484	do	24	0	0
48	23	Michael Dea	5489	do	1	6	

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'd Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
29	11	Bonne Bay	\$1 20	.....	\$1 20	
32	82	Torbay Road	4 80	.....	4 80	
38	21	Main Brook, Grand P'd.				
"	23	Coal Brook " ..				
"	25	N. side, Deer Lake ...				
"	27	Cairn Mount'in, Flat B				
31	182	Bay Bulls Road	22 00	5 00	17 00	
"	181	do	9 50	.....	9 50	
33	57	Mossean's P'nt, Gr'nd B	3 45	.....	3 45	
32	163	N. W. Bottom Little B	11 40	.....	11 40	
33	59	Bay Roberts	4 50	.....	4 50	
"	58	Hope-All, Trinity Bay	2 40	.....	2 40	
21	80	Caplin Bay	1 50	.....	1 50	
33	63	Beachy C've, Broad C'e	5 10	.....	5 10	
"	66	Riverhead, B. Roberts.	7 20	.....	7 20	
"	65	Freshwater Road	10 00	.....	10 00	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	N. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.		
49	Apr. 23	Henry Dawe	5466	Apr. 1, 1887.	A	R	P
					21	2	35
50	"	Samuel LeDrew	5482	"	23	2	16
51	25	G. & J. Davis.....	5367	Aug. 9, 1886.	5	0	0
52	"	Francis Norris	5296	July "	3	3	5
53	"	W. & C. Tiller	5208	Feb 3, "	0	3	24
54	27	George Packwood	5146	Dec 9, 1885..	2	0	7
55	29	The Diocesan Synod ..	5491	April 1, 1887	21	3	18
56	May 4	Stephen Hynes	5476	"	8	1	17
57	5	J Fletcher & SG Knight	5490	"	0	0	16
58	6	Abraham J. Tulk	5459	"	3	2	32
59	9	Robert Moss	5379	Aug 9, 1886.	1	2	17
60	"	Henry Granville.....	5269	Apr 15 "	2	3	30
61	"	Esau Murray	5195	Jan 8, "	1	2	13
62	"	E. & J. Goff.....	5353	Aug 9, "	10	0	0
63	13	John Wellon	5376	"	4	2	12
64	"	William Clarke .....	.....	Nov 26, "	1	3	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	68	Cupids	\$6 45	.....	\$6 45	
"	69	do	7 05	.....	7 05	
32	121	Little Pound C'e, B'a B	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	122	Pinchard's Isld., "	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	17	Burnt Island, "	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	74	King's C'e, Green Bay.	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	74	New Harbor	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	72	Wytych-Hazel Hill	2 55	.....	2 55	
"	77	Monday Pond.....	5 00	.....	5 00	
"	71	Ladle Cove.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	37	Twillingate.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	5	Wild Cove, Twillingate	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	30	Gallow's Cove, "	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	171	Near Carbonear	3 00	.....	3 00	
33	55	Western Arm, Rocky B	1 35	.....	1 35	
"	7	Baine Hr.....	1 00	.....	1 00	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
65	May 14	Hy. Haskell, jr	5327	July 9, 1886	A	R	P
					5	3	39
66	18	Charlotte J. Milligan..	5492	Apr. 1, 1887	102	0	0
67	"	James Morrissey	5436	Jan. 10, 1887	6	2	2
68	"	Richard Morrissey	5421	Nov. 26, 1886	9	2	0
69	20	Cornelius Driscoll	5221	Feb 3, "	4	2	30
70	23	John C. Duder	5412	Nov 30 "	50	0	0
71	"	Patrick McGrath	5126	July 31, 1885	28	3	8
72	"	J. Spurrell & Sons	5520	May 17, 1887	4	2	33
73	"	William Manuel	5392	Aug 9, 1886	10	2	16
74	25	S. & N. Dyke	5501	May 17, 1887	2	3	20
75	26	J. H. Tavener	5465	Apr. 1, "	41	1	10
76	"	C. & A. Campbell	5493	May 17, "	0	1	34
77	"	Samuel Mitchim	5394	Sept 27, 1886	4	3	17
78	"	Alfred Vey	5313	July 9, "	14	0	0
79	27	Mary Fowlow & Sons..	5148	Dec 9, 1885.	3	3	30
80	29	Richard Gosse, (of Nat)	5498	May 17, 1887	1	3	29

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
32	79	Lamaline.....	\$1 80	.....	\$1 80	
"	64	Mount Ken.....	30 60	.....	30 60	
"	3	Northern Gut.....	1 95	.....	1 95	
"	32	do	2 85	1 15	1 70	
31	177	Toad's Cove.....	1 50	.....	1 50	
33	26	S. W. Arm, Green Bay	15 00	.....	15 00	
"	82	North Pond, Torbay ..	8 70	.....	8 70	
"	83	Pig Isl'd, Bonavista B.	1 35	.....	1 35	
"	84	Exploits, Burnt Island	3 15	.....	3 15	
"	85	Near Pool's Island....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	67	Little Bay Tro	12 45	.....	12 45	
"	87	Trouty.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	106	Green's Harbor	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	169	Random	4 20	.....	4 20	
31	133	Trinity	1 20	.....	1 20	
33	93	Spaniard's Bay	1 00	.....	1 00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.
81	May 29	Thomas Power	5422	Nov 26, 1886	A 3 R 3 P 0
82	30	C. P. Forsey	5411	13	0 1 36
83	June 1	James Hiscock	5503	May 17, 1887	26 0 21
84		"Geo. Hiscock, sr. and jr	5510	"	38 3 13
85		"Percival Manuel.....	5243	Feb. 19, 1886	6 2 39
86		"John Haines	5496	May 17, 1887	10 2 0
87		"John Organ, sr	5330	July 9, 1886	33 0 0
88		2 W. B. Reed & P. Roche	5502	May 17, 1887	10 0 0
89		"William Rees, sr.	5471	April 1, 1887	13 1 17
90		"William Rees, jr.	5472	"	13 1 4
91		7 Samson Struckless....	5309	July 9, 1886	6 3 0
92		"John Burt	5308	"	11 0 32
93		"C. & A. Campbell.....	5525	June 3, 1887.	3 3 32
94		8 Philip Matthew.....	5371	Aug 9, 1886.	1 1 15
95		" do	5391	"	0 0 17
96		13 Abraham Mundy	5509	May 17, 1887	1 2 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	28	N. E. Arm, Placentia..	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00	
"	16	Grand Bank	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	88	Lance Cove, Bell Isle..	7 80	.....	7 80	
"	86	do	11 70	.....	11 70	
32	32	N. Arm, Exploits	2 10	.....	2 10	
33	92	Middle Bight	3 15	.....	3 15	
"	8	Bay D'Espair	5 00	.....	5 00	
"	97	Inland from Topsail ..	3 00	.....	3 00	
"	61	Lance Cove, Bell Isle..	4 00	.....	4 00	
"	62	do	4 00	.....	4 00	
"	22	Exploits Bay	2 10	.....	2 10	
32	157	do	3 30	.....	3 30	
33	100	Trouty.....	1 20	.....	1 20	
"	23	Broad C'e, Bonavista B	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	171	do	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	95	Pouche Cove.....	1 00	.....	1 00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
97	June 20	Richard Keough.....	5427	Nov. 26, 1886	6	2	0
98	23	J. D. Martin	5446	Jan. 10, 1887	160	0	0
99	"	do	5518	Feb 21, 1886	43	2	0
100	"	C. E. Cossman... ..	5526	June 3, 1887	1	1	14
101	30	John Stoodby.....	5528	20, "	4	3	9
102	"	E. J. Duder.....	5458	Apr. 1, "	0	3	12
103	"	Eli Vatcher.....	5385	Aug 9, 1886	1	3	14
104	July 1	Thomas Kean.....	5569	June 20, 1887	44	3	12
105	9	G. F. Perry.....	5584	29 "	16	0	30
106	"	Robert Roberts	2286	July 6, 1886	6	2	0
107	12	David Currie	5438	Jan 10, 1887	4	1	0
108	13	Robert Brown, sr	5337	July 20, 1886	2	1	21
109	18	Richard Rangden	5535	June 20, 1887	1	3	38
110	20	Michael Joy	3565	May 9, 1874	6	1	38
111	26	G. & N. Smith.....	5125	July 31, 1885	35	3	35
112	28	Sarah Bobbett.....	5342	Aug 9, 1886	32	3	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	27	Little Bay	\$1 95	.....	\$1 95	
"	17	Random	5 00	.....	5 00	
27	40	Major's Path.....	15 23	8 75	6 48	
33	19	Channel	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	101	Deadman'sC, FortuneB	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	70	Twillingate.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	21	do	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	102	Little Bay.....	13 50	.....	13 50	
"	104	Bareneed.....	5 10	.....	5 10	
"	105	S. W. of Brigus.....	3 30	.....	3 30	
32	183	Britannia Cove.....	1 30	.....	1 30	
"	159	Amherst Cove.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	108	Nipper's Harbor.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
20	44	Harbor Main	3 00	.....	3 00	
31	72	Topsail	18 00	8 00	10 00	Sold at auction
33	6	Bay D'Espair	5 00	.....	5 00	1865

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
113	July 29	John Walsh	5464	April 1, 1887	24	2	0
114	Aug 2	James Burgess	5585	Aug 1, 1887.	0	1	24
115	12	Archibald Roberts.	5515	May 17, 1887	8	1	15
116	13	J. M. Nurse	4231	July 28, 1880	1	1	10
117	22	James Wyse.	5577	June 20, 1887	33	1	1
118	23	John Grace.	5605	Aug. 18,	30	0	0
119	"	The Diocesan Synod	5499	May 17,	2	0	9
120	"	Richard Grace.	5606	Aug. 18,	20	0	0
121	"	James Grace.	5607	"	9	2	35
122	31	Job Baker.	5304	July 9, 1886	7	1	34
123	"	Archibald James	5571	June 20, 1887	10	0	0
124	Sep. 10	H. J. Rowsell.	5539	"	5	1	20
125	13	Richard Taylor		May 17, 1887	160	0	0
126	14	Henry Pickford	5228	Feb. 19, 1886	2	1	30
127	16	Thomas Hillier	5128	Sep. 9, 1885	6	1	6
128	"	do	5343	Aug. 9, 1886	0	3	23

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	76	Little Bay	\$7 35	.....	\$7 35	
"	109	Greenspond.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	110	Bluff Head Cove.....	2 55	.....	2 55	
25	73	Twillingate.....	1 20	.....	1 20	
33	111	N. E. Arm, Placentia..	10 00	.....	10 00	
"	113	Pouche Cove.....	9 00	.....	9 00	
"	112	Change Island.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	114	Pouche Cove	6 00	.....	6 00	
"	115	do	3 00	.....	3 00	
"	15	Western Arm.....	2 25	.....	2 25	
"	18	North Bight, Random.	3 00	.....	3 00	
"	120	Rabbitt's Arm.....	1 65	.....	1 65	
"	91	Inland from Manuels..	5 00	.....	5 00	
32	22	Little Loo Cove	1 00	.....	1 00	
31	185	Brunet Island.....	1 90	.....	1 90	
33	132	do	1 00	.....	1 00	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
129	Sept 17	F. J. Kenney.....	5609	Sept 2, 1887	0	2	16
130	20	Richard Buzann.....	5463	Apr. 1, "	5	3	0
131	22	James Higgins	5610	Sept 2, "	0	0	14
132	23	John Hillier	5320	July 9, 1886	37	0	0
133	26	James White, jr.....	5529	June 20, 1887	15	0	0
134	"	John Roberts	5716	Sept 8, "	9	2	22
135	27	Thomas Brooks	5280	Apr 15, 1886	5	2	22
136	"	William Caravian	5250	Feb 19, "	4	3	36
137	28	Rev. J. Embree	5120	July 31, 1885	2	3	5
138	29	John Roberts	5267	Apr 15, 1886	0	3	2
139	30	Thomas Mooney.....	5445	Jan 10, 1887	1	2	34
140	Oct 3	William Hynes	5629	Oct 3, "	1	2	10
141	7	Metford Waterman....	5470	Apr 1, "	4	2	0
142	"	L. Orange Association.	5628	Sept 13, "	0	0	16
143	10	Thomas Drake, sr	5623	30, "	4	2	14
144	"	John Anthony	5616	8, "	4	0	29

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	121	Placentia.....	\$8 00	.....	\$8 00	
"	75	Little Bay	1 80	.....	1 80	
"	123	Military R'd, St John's	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	143	Taylor's Bay, Burin ..	5 00	.....	5 00	
33	119	Otter Isl'd, Little Bay.	4 50	.....	4 50	
"	124	Rabbitt's Arm.....	2 90	.....	2 90	
"	36	Lushe's Bight.....	1 80	.....	1 80	
31	179	do	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	120	Twillingate.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	29	do	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	2	P't LaHayse, St Mary's	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	126	Catalina	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	120	Paul's Isl'd, Bonav. B.	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	127	New Harbor.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	128	Catalina	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	125	Rabbitt's Arm.....	1 20	.....	1 20	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
145	Oct. 11	R. Bremner, for Agr. S	5624	Sep. 30, 1887	100	0	3
146		William Dawe	5612	Sep. 7,	7	3	14
147		Levi Stanley	4890	April 23, 1884	40	0	0
148		" James Avery	5022	" 1885	1	0	0
149		" John Warren	5485	" 1, 1887	7	2	20
150		William LeDrew	5630	Oct. 17,	640	0	0
151		W. B. & J. King	3911	Nov. ,22	2	1	9
152		Laurence Hollohan	5523	May 17, 1887	11	2	0
153		" Thomas Young	5583	June 20, 1887	18	1	20
154		" Donald Browne	5598	Aug 8, 1887.	12	3	8
155		" N. W. Trading Co.	5603	"	10	0	0
156		William Wyatt	5633	Oct. 19, 1887	460	0	0
157		A. O. Hayward	5643	28,	120	0	0
158	Nov. 3	George Abbott	5380	Aug. 9, 1886	2	3	31
159		Joseph Follett	5345	"	14	0	35
160		" Georgina Tucker	5508	May 17, 1887	12	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	130	King's Cove Road	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00	
"	132	South of Cupids	2 40	.....	2 40	
30	140	Red Beach Head	12 00	.....	12 00	
32	40	Fox Harbor	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	78	Big Pond	1 00	.....	.....	Free
"	133	Alexander Bay	20 00	.....	20 00	
23	46	Newman's Sound	1 20	.....	1 20	
29	15	Bonne Bay	3 35	.....	3 35	
"	16	do	5 50	.....	5 50	
"	17	do	3 90	.....	3 90	
"	18	do	3 00	.....	3 00	
33	135	Alexander Bay	15 00	.....	15 00	
"	136	do	36 00	.....	36 00	
"	56	Western Arm, Rocky B	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	146	Grand Beach	4 20	.....	4 20	
33	138	Salmon Cove Valley ..	3 60	.....	3 60	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
161	Nov 4	John Tucker.....	5554	June 20, 1887	A	R	P
					21	0	0
162	"	R. Alcock & Sons.....	5215	Feb 3, 1886	9	3	7
163	5	Solomon Dawe.....	3882	Oct 14, 1877	10	1	0
164	7	George Spencer.....	5581	June 2, 1887	0	0	19
165	"	R. H. Taylor.....	5626	Sept 13, "	5	0	25
166	8	William Gillard.....	5635	Oct 24, "	0	0	15
167	10	H. Dowden & Sons.....	5560	June 20, "	3	3	0
168	11	T. W. T. Evans.....	5586	Aug 4, "	160	0	0
169	12	Thomas Hanlon.....	5639	Oct 24, "	7	3	9
170	14	N. Y'k, Nfld & Lon. Tel. Co.	5645	Sept 7, "	5252	0	0
171	"	do	5646	do	2916	0	0
172	15	John Sutton.....	5632	Oct 19, "	12	0	0
173	"	C. & J. Winsor.....	5495	May 17, "	1	0	31
174	18	Jacob Petton.....	5547	June 2, "	1	1	35
175	19	Malcolm Bethune.....	5611	Sept 2, "	960	0	0
176	"	Morgan Grandy.....	5317	July 9, 1886	2	1	32

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount p'id Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	134	Skinner's Tolt	\$6 30	.....	\$6 30	
32	156	Leading Tickles.....	3 00	.....	3 00	
23	14	Lance Cove.....	5 00	.....	5 00	
33	139	Fortune	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	144	Cupids	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	141	Fortune	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	142	Worm Cove.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
29	13	Bay St. George	5 00	.....	5 00	
33	143	Bet. Birchy C & Broad C	2 40	.....	2 40	
38	32	Bet. W Bay & Gulf St L				
"	29	N. side Bay St. George				
33	144	Bergoyne Cove	3 60	.....	3 60	
"	89	Bennett's C'e, Bonav. B	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	145	Fox Trap.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	137	Inland Penin. of Avalon	30 00	.....	30 00	
"	18	Frenchman's C'e, Burin	1 00	.....	1 00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.
177	Nov. 21	Samuel Moors.....	5533	June 20, 1887	A 1 R 1 P 2
178	"	James Tiller.....	5564	"	2 2 23
179	23	J. & J. Wheeler.....	5230	Feb. 19, 1886	0 1 24
180	"	William Sheppard....	5382	Aug. 9, 1886	5 1 30
181	25	A. A. Fitzpatrick.....	5634	Oct. 24, 1887	4 3 8
182	26	E. & A. Fitzgerald....	5647	Nov. 19,	19 0 19
183	28	R. J. Rees.....	5590	Aug 8, 1887.	13 3 25
184	"	Wid. O'Rielly&Childr'n	5349	" 9, 1886.	14 1 24
185	30	John Dredge.....	5664	Nov. 24, 1887	10 0 0
186	"	Robert Lush.....	5662	"	3 0 32
187	Dec. 2	A. C. Hynes.....	5621	Sep. 30, 1887	0 1 19
188	3	James Adams.....	5534	June 20,	0 1 6
189	5	Isaac King.....	5575	"	12 2 33
190	"	J. W. Owen.....	5656	Nov. 24,	7 0 30
191	"	HPike,RH'w'rd JPike	5655	"	9 0 0
192	"	R. & S. Cull.....	5541	June 24,	8 2 32

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	107	Bluff Head Cove.....	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00	
"	146	Bennett's Cove	1 00	.....	1 00	
32	26	Greenspond.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	147	Western Arm, Rocky B	1 65	.....	1 65	
"	150	Near St. Lawrence....	1 50	.....	1 50	
"	152	Black Marsh	5 80	.....	5 80	
"	151	Lance Cove, Belle Isle.	4 20	.....	4 20	
"	33	N. E. Arm, Placentia..	7 25	3 60	3 65	
"	153	Northern Bight	3 00	.....	3 00	
"	154	Greenspond.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
29	19	Horse Island	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	157	Nipper's Harbor.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	159	North Harbor.....	3 75	.....	3 75	
"	158	Lobster Harbor	2 10	.....	2 10	
"	160	Twillingate.....	2 70	.....	2 70	
"	106	Comfort Head.....	2 70	.....	2 70	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant	Quantity.		
					A	R	P
193	Dec 5	Elijah Maidment	5622	Sept 30, 1887	1	2	6
194	7	J. J. Benson	5519	May 17, "	2	1	0
195	"	G. & A. Houndsell	5650	Nov 24, "	3	2	18
196	"	William Budden	5648	19, "	9	3	0
197	8	James Vincent	5566	June 20, "	3	1	8
198	"	G. W. B. Carter	5613	Sept 8, "	11	2	35
199	"	Frederick Allen	5614	do	14	3	0
100	9	George Dowden	1060	May 21, 1885	2	2	0
101	10	James Burton	5578	June 20, 1887	3	2	0
102	17	J. E. Romain	5601	Aug 8, "	160	0	0
103	"	W. C. Romain	5602	do	160	0	0
104	"	E. L. Romain	5599	do	160	0	0
195	19	George Ford	5644	Nov 7, 1887	3	0	12
106	"	W. & J. Sheppard	5561	June 20, "	1	2	30
107	21	George Bussey	4029	Dec 2, 1878	12	1	5
108	"	George Kelly	5511	May 17, 1877	5	2	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
33	161	Twillingate.....	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00	
"	163	Little Ward's Harbor .	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	162	Paul's Isl'd, Bonav. B'y	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	164	Salmon C'e, Carbonear.	3 00	.....	3 00	
"	166	Sloop's Run, B'sta Bay	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	167	South of Topsail.....	8 86	8 86	} B'g't at auction 1865	
"	168	do	3 74	3 74		
31	173	Three Island Harbor..	1 00	.....	1 00	
33	170	Mussel Harbor Arm ..	1 00	.....	1 00	
29	20	Romain's Brook, St G B	5 00	.....	5 00	
"	21	do	5 00	.....	5 00	
"	22	do	5 00	.....	5 00	
35	2	Cupids	1 00	.....	1 00	
"	3	Badger's Quay.....	1 00	.....	1 00	
24	38	North River	6 25	.....	6 25	
35	4	Lance Cove.....	1 65	.....	1 65	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands—Grants issued from Surveyor

No. issued.	Date of issue.	Name of Grantee.	No. of Grant.	Date of Grant.	Quantity.
209	Dec. 27	James Pardy.....	5246	Feb. 19, 1886	A 3 R 2 P 17
210	"	John Hynes	5671	May 24, 1887	9 2 0
211	" 30	Eli Dawe.....	5596	Aug 8, 1887.	20 0 0
					34,942 0 17

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General's Office, during the year 1887.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid Deposit	Amt paid Office.	Remarks.
Vol.	Fol.					
32	67	Little Hr., Twillingate	\$1 20	.....	\$1 20	
35	8	Let. Beachy C & Broad C	2 85	.....	2 85	
"	10	Near Bay Roberts	6 00	.....	6 00	
					\$838 73	

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of applic'tin	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1886— Oct 25	1	Valentine Merchant.	Heart's Content	1	0	0
Nov 20	2	John Boyle	} Beaver Ho'se Rd ne'r Bay Bulls & Gould's R			
"	3	William Power		Outer Cove Road . . .	2	0	0
"	4	James Saint	S.W. Brook, Goose B	2	0	0
"	5	Henry Williams	Bay Bulls	3	0	32
29	6	George Goudie	Goose Bay	1	2	0
"	7	James Doyle	Grand River, Codroy			
"	8	George Mackinson . .	Harbour Grace	5	2	13
"	9	Rev. Anthony Hill .	Green's Harbor	1	0	0
"	10	Moses Parsons	Flat Rock			
"	11	John Hennessey	Harbour Grace	4	0	20
"	12	Michael Byrne	St. John's			
"	13	John Neil	Outer Cove	1	3	0
1887— Jan 26	18	Peter Shannahan . .	Renews	1	0	26

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	G. Charlton and J. Phippard	Paid Feb. 23, 1887
.....	Albert Bayly	} Bonus refused, owing to misrepresent'n of facts and unsuitable loca'n and character of soil for agricultural purposes.
12 00	Louis Rabe and J. Savage . . . . .		Paid Feb. 24, 1887.
12 00	John Oldford	do
19 20	Edward Furlong and M. Williams	Paid March 7, 1887.
9 00	James Saint, A. B. Morine	do
.....	M. F. Howley, D.D.	3a. 1r. 0p. To stand over. Part paym't of Grant.
33 48	J. T. Hearn	Paid Feb. 23, 1887.
6 00	M. Parsons, E. J. Cram	Paid March 7, 1887.
.....	.....	Not in accordance with regulations.
24 75	J. Scully N. Fitzgerald	Paid March 7, 1887.
.....	Thomas Long	1a.2r. Bonus refu'd. State-m't applic't entirely false
10 50	J. Brien, Walter Power	Paid Feb. 23, 1887.
7 00	G. Jackman, M. Jackman	Paid March 15, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Jan 26	17	James Shannahan ..	Renews	1	0	0
Feb 3	19	James Lewis	Holyrood	1	0	20
"	20	Philip Barrett	do	0	1	37
Mar 7	21	G. T. Rendell	St. John's	6	0	0
"	22	Walter Power	Middle Cove	1	2	0
19	23	William Bennett	Cupids	1	0	0
30	24	Edward Snow	Torbay Road	3	1	21
"	25	Bishop McDonald	Harbor Grace	2	3	0
Apr 1	25	Richard Dalton	Petty Harbor			
28	25	do	do	0	2	31
"	26	Henry Haines	Middle Bight	1	1	25
May 5	31	James Walsh	Goulds			
4	30	Henry C. Chafe	Petty Harbor			
7	32	Thomas Quigley	Torbay	1	3	3
6	28	Michael Hearn	Goulds			

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	G. Jackman, M. Jackman	Paid March 15, 1887.
6 75	J. Veitch, M.H.A., A. Sparks	do 16, 1887.
2 81	do J. Lewis	do do
36 00	Allan Long	do 25, 1887.
9 00	Rd. Cuddihy, J. Brien, J. Smart.	do 11, 1887.
6 00	John Hearn, Surveyor	do do
20 28	W. B. Reed, sr., P. Wheeler, J. R. Peach	Paid April 2, 1887.
16 50	Thos. Long	
.....	Jacob Chafe, Wm. Donovan. (Returned to E. P. Morris	Refused. Measure'mts altered in pencil.
4 15	Jacob Chafe	Paid April 28, 1887.
8 45	F. F. Furneaux and A. Butler	do
.....	F. Chafe and David M. Chafe	M's'nts incor'ct. See No 34
.....	do	do See No 35
10 50	W. B. Reed	Paid May 11, 1887.
.....	F. Chafe and David M. Chafe	Measurements incorrect. See No. 33.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
May 4	29	Stephen Donovan..	Goulds.....			
4	27	John Brennan	Major's Path.....	2	0	11
11	33	Michael Hearn	Goulds	0	1	18
"	34	James Walsh	do	0	2	0
"	35	Henry E. Chafe	Petty Harbor.....	1	3	34
"	36	John Brennock.....	Goulds	1	0	12
"	37	Patrick Finn.....	do	0	2	15
"	38	Thomas Howlett ...	do	0	2	11
12	39	Michael Donovan...	do			
"	40	Patrick Hennessey..	Forest Pond	0	2	0
13	41	Daniel Raymond ...	Goulds.....	0	2	0
14	42	Laurence Kennedy..	Torbay road	2	1	24
"	43	Martin Kennedy ...	do	1	2	4
"	44	Michael Malone	Torbay	0	3	35
"	45	Mary Roach	Middle Cove.....	1	0	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
.....	F. Chafe and David M. Chafe.....	M's'ts incorrect. See No 53
\$12 40	D. W. Prowse	Paid April 9, 1887.
2 20	Thomas Long.	
3 00	do	
11 85	do	
6 45	do	
3 55	do	
3 40	do	
.....	.....	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.
3 00	Thomas Long.	
3 00	do	
14 40	John Maher.	
9 15	do	
5 81	do	
6 00	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— May 14	46	Edward Cullen.....	Middle Cove	1	0	20
	47	Patrick Houlahan...	do	1	2	32
	48	Thomas Roach	do	1	2	8
	49	Simon Roach	do	2	1	22
	50	Nicholas Roach	do	0	2	33
	51	James Walsh	Goulds.....	1	1	10
	52	Nathaniel Chafe....	do	0	2	28
	53	Stephen Donovan ..	do	0	2	0
16	54	Jeoffrey Power.....	Goulds.....	0	2	0
17	55	Thos. Kelly.....	Middle Cove.....	0	2	2
	56	John Griffin.....	Outer Cove.....	0	2	36
	57	Patrick Ryan	Middle Cove.....	0	2	30
	58	John Ryan	do	0	2	8
	59	John Roach.....	do	0	3	30
	60	Patrick Morey.....	Piper Stock Hill....	0	2	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 75	John Maher.	
10 20	do	
9 30	do	
14 32	do	
4 94	do	
7 90	F. Chafe and David M. Chafe	
4 00	do	
3 00	Thos. Long.	
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 10	do	
4 35	do	
4 15	do	
3 35	do	
5 60	do	
3 85	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— May 18	61	Peter Ellard	Piper Stock Hill.	2	0	1	
	62	Daniel Murrain ⁿ	Pouch Cove.	0	2	30	
	63	John Larkin.	Piper Stock Hill.	1	0	2	
	64	John Kavanagh	Flat Rock	0	2	0	
	20	65	John Fling.	Harbor Main	1	0	38
		66	William Kelly	Piper Stock Hill.	0	2	1
		67	Michael Brien.	Logy Bay.	0	3	16
	68	William Doyle	Goulds	0	2	27	
	21	69	Michael Vicars.	Logy Bay.	0	1	25
		70	Luke Ryan	do	0	2	0
		71	Michael Martin	Torbay	0	3	19
		72	James Kelly.	do	0	3	34
		73	John Bolger	do	0	3	11
		74	Brian Quigley.	Piper Stock Hill.	0	3	25
		75	Thomas Dowden.	Logy Bay road	1	3	28

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 05	W. B. Reid.	
4 15	do	
6 10	do	
3 00	do	
7 45	Denis Doyle, Daniel Sullivan....	} Countersigned by W. Holden
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
5 10	do	
3 75	do	
2 45	do	
3 00	do	
5 25	do	
5 77	do	
4 88	do	
5 45	do	
11 50	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap. paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
May 21	76	Martin Rogers	Torbay	0	2	1
	77	John Lambert	Logy Bay	0	2	34
23	78	Samuel Sanchez	Harbor Main	0	3	13
	79	Patrick Droughan	Torbay road	0	2	23
	80	Joseph Penney	Harbor Main	1	2	33
	81	John Welsh	Outer Cove	0	1	17
	82	William Rielly	Goulds	0	2	21
25	83	Daniel Tucker	Broad Cove	1	3	0
	84	Michael Murphy	Logy Bay road	0	1	24
	85	John Cantwell	Torbay	0	2	0
	86	Patrick Roach	Middle Cove	0	1	34
	87	John Coady	Outer Cove	0	1	23
	88	John Cramp	do	0	1	10
	89	Walter Walsh	do	0	1	10
27	90	John Williams	Forest Pond	0	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 00	W. B. Reid.	
4 30	do	
4 98	Daniel Sullivan and S. Doyle.....	} Countersigned, Wm. Holden.
3 85	W. B. Reid.	
10 20	Daniel Sullivan and S. Doyle.....	Exam., Wm. Holden.
2 15	W. B. Reid.	
3 80	Frederick Chafe.	
10 50	C. R. Belbin and Richard Tucker.	
2 40	W. B. Reid.	
3 00	do	
2 75	do	
2 40	do	
1 87	do	
1 87	do	
3 00	Frederick Chafe.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— May 27	91	William Hay	Heavitier road.	1	1	9
April 29	92	William Field.	Torbay Road	1	1	1
May 31	93	Walter Power.	Middle Cove	0	3	0
	94	John Brine.	Rocky Hill road.	0	2	25
	95	Michael Malone	Middle Cove.	0	2	15
	96	Joseph Shea	Pouch Cove.	0	1	20
	97	John Furlong.	do	0	2	17
	98	John Butler	do	0	3	20
	99	John Smart.	Outer Cove.	0	3	0
	100	James Power	do	0	1	32
	101	Patrick Coady.	Rocky Hill road.	0	1	16
	102	William Allan.	Flat Rock	1	1	20
	103	Michael Parsons.	do	2	3	9
	104	Thomas Malone	Logy Bay.	1	1	5
	105	Michael Shine.	do	0	1	36

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 85	Samuel Ruby, George Ruby.	
7 50	A. White.	
4 50	W. B. Reid.	
3 95	do	
3 55	do	
2 25	do	
3 60	do	
5 25	do	
4 50	do	
2 70	do	
2 10	do	
8 25	do	
16 85	do	
7 87	do	
2 85	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap. paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— May 31	106	Michael Connors....	Logy Bay	0	1	35
	107	Michael Flannigan..	do	0	2	0
	108	Philip Malone.....	do	0	2	24
	109	Philip Ryan	Goulds	0	2	14
June 3	110	Patrick Brien.....	Holyrood.....	1	0	16
	111	Mortimer Tardy....	Chapel's Cove.....	2	2	0
	112	Jacob Hall	Bareneed.....	0	2	2
	113	Garrett Beesan....	Holyrood.....	0	3	12
	114	Dan Sullivan of John	Harbor Main	2	0	33
	115	Dan Sullivan of J'rry	do	2	0	17
	116	Jas. Cantwell,SPd Rd	N. Pond Rd., Torbay	0	2	37
	117	Bobert Thorburn...	Deer's Marsh Road..	0	1	32
	118	John Cantwell	Torbay	1	1	8
	119	Edward Kerivan ...	do	0	2	9
	120	Ed. Cantwell of Jas..	do	1	0	35

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$2 80	W. B. Reid.	
3 00	do	
3 90	do	
3 55	Frederick Chafe and John Power.	
6 50	John Veitch and Rd. Woodford.	
15 00	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
3 10	John M. Keats and P. Maher.	
4 90	John Veitch, James Lewis.	
13 25	Denis Doyle, Timothy Sullivan.	
12 65	Denis Doyle, Wm. Sullivan.	
4 40	John Maher.	
2 70	John Studdy.	
7 80	John Maher.	
3 35	do	
7 30	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 3	121	John Malone	Torbay	0	2	0
	122	Ed. Cantwell of John	do	0	1	35
	123	James Kinsella	do	1	0	15
	124	Patrick Cullen	do	0	2	8
	125	Garrett Coady	do	1	1	8
	126	Matthew Cullen	do	0	2	11
	127	William Coady	Torbay Road	0	2	20
	128	Patrick Downs	Torbay	0	3	0
	129	James Fleming	do	0	2	16
	130	Peter Fleming	do	0	2	20
	131	William Brine	Torbay road	0	3	6
	132	Patrick Malone	do	1	1	3
	133	Nicholas Roach	Torbay	1	2	0
	134	Thomas Whelan	do	1	0	8
	135	Geoffrey Kerivan	do	0	2	16

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 00	John Maher.	
2 80	do	
6 60	do	
3 30	do	
7 80	do	
3 40	do	
3 75	do	
4 50	do	
3 60	do	
3 75	do	
4 70	do	
7 65	do	
9 00	do	
6 30	do	
3 60	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 3	136	Jacob Bradbury	Torbay	0	2	24
	137	Patrick Ready	do	1	3	9
	138	William White	do	0	2	27
4	139	Richard Tucker	Broad Cove	0	2	0
6	140	Richard Reddy	Flat Rock	0	2	32
	141	Thomas Carew	do	0	1	22
	142	Michael Martin	do	0	1	10
	143	Michael Hefferman	do	0	1	16
	144	Patrick Wade	do	0	2	10
	145	John Brindon	do	0	3	2
	146	Martin Bolger	Portugal Cove	0	2	10
	147	Richard Stamp	Flat Rock	0	3	12
	148	Henry Maynard	do	0	2	10
	149	Samuel Martin	do	0	3	2
	150	Edward Eversen	do	0	3	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 90	John Maher.	
10 85	do	
4 00	do	
3 00	C. R. Belbin and Daniel Tucker.	
4 20	W. B. Reid.	
2 35	do	
1 87	do	
2 30	do	
3 78	do	
4 55	do	
3 37	do	
4 95	do	
3 37	do	
4 57	do	
4 60	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
June 6	151	John Wade.....	Flat Rock	1	1	0
	152	Thomas Fling.....	Heavytree road	1	0	18
	153	John Healey.....	Hrlyrood.....	1	0	1
	154	Patrick Healey.....	do	1	0	22
7	155	Nicholas Power	Outer Cove.....	1	0	0
8	156	James Burke	Flat Rock	1	2	14
	157	John Maher	do	0	2	16
	158	James Maher	do	0	2	0
	159	Nicholas Doyle.....	Middle C. Rd Torbay	0	2	25
	160	Edward Martin	Elat Rock	0	2	1
	161	Philip Grace.....	do	0	1	22
	162	Richard Cunningham	Holyrood.....	1	0	30
	163	Edmund Cantwell ..	Terry's Hill road ...	1	2	0
	164	James Lynch	Torbay	0	1	32
	165	Peter Rodgers.....	LeMarchanR.Torb'y	0	2	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 50	W. B. Reid.	
6 70	Samuel Ruby and Henry Boyle.	
6 05	John Healy and Rd. Woodford.	
6 80	do	
6 00	W. B. Reid.	
9 52	do	
3 60	do	
3 00	do	
3 25	do	
3 05	do	
2 35	do	
7 15	G. Badcock and J. Veitch.	
9 00	John Maher.	
2 70	do	
3 45	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap. paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
June 8	166	Philip Kinsella.....	Freshwater, Torbay.	2	0	0
	167	Patrick McGrath ...	North Pond, Torbay.	1	2	30
	168	Edward Cantwell...	do	1	0	32
	169	Martin Walsh.....	do	1	0	0
	170	Michael Shea	Bauline Road.....	0	2	33
	171	Thomas Murphy....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	2
	9 172	Mary Hickey	Outer Cove	0	2	27
	173	Daniel Houstan	Rocky Hill Cove ...	0	2	0
	174	Coleman Caddigan..	Logy Bay	0	2	0
	175	James Hanlan.....	Middle Cove.....	0	2	10
	176	William O'Donnell..	Logy Bay.....	0	2	0
	177	Edward Coady	Outer Cove.....	0	2	11
	178	Patrick Fox.....	do	0	3	14
	179	Patrick Kinsella....	do	0	2	0
	180	William Croke.....	do	0	3	18

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	John Maher.	
10 10	do	
7 40	do	
6 00	do	
4 25	do	
7 60	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
4 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 00	do	
3 00	do	
3 40	do	
3 00	do	
3 40	do	
5 00	do	
3 00	do	
5 20	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
June 9	181	James Brien.....	Outer Cove.....	0	3	21
10	182	Richard Field.....	LeMarchantR.Torb'y	1	0	16
	184	Martin Kennedy ...	Gallows Cove.....	0	2	0
	185	William Codner	LeMarchantR.Torb'y	0	2	16
	186	Ellen Kavanagh....	Pouch Cove road....	0	2	5
	187	Richard Parsons....	Flat Rock	1	3	35
	188	Patrick Sullivan....	Chapel's Cove.....	0	3	9
	189	John Manning	Bauline Road	1	3	8
	190	James Ryan	Torbay	0	3	10
	191	Samuel Fleming....	Bauline road.....	1	2	16
	192	James Bolger	Elat Rock	1	1	13
	193	Peter Power.....	do	0	2	0
	194	James Cochrane....	do	0	2	0
	195	William Dawe	do	0	2	10
	196	Edward Whelan....	Outer Cove.....	0	2	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 95	W. B. Reid.	
6 60	John Maher.	
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 60	John Maher.	
3 20	W. B. Reid.	
11 80	do	
4 95	do	
10 80	John Maher.	
4 85	W. B. Reid.	
9 60	John Maher.	
8 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 00	do	
3 00	do	
3 35	do	
3 35	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 10	197	Richard Clement....	LeMarchant R., T'by	1	1	25
	198	Michael Stack.....	Outer Cove.....	0	2	0
	199	John Codner.....	LeMarchant R., T'by	0	2	16
	200	John Donovan	do	0	2	3
	201	Nic. Roach of Simon	North Pond, Torbay.	0	2	3
	202	Walter Power.....	Flat Rock	0	2	2
	203	Thomas Power	do	0	2	0
	204	James Rogers.....	LeMarchant R., T'by	1	0	12
	205	John Doran.....	Outer Cove	0	3	0
	206	Philip Nowlan	Old Placentia Road .	1	2	15
11	207	Martin Walsh.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	1
	208	David Roach.....	Outer Cove	0	2	0
	209	Martin Roach.....	do	0	3	28
	210	Widow Waterman..	Torbay	0	3	1
13	211	John Rourke	Outer Cove	1	0	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$8 45	John Maher.	
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 60	John Maher.	
3 15	do	
3 10	do	
3 05	W. B. Reid.	
3 00	do	
6 45	John Maher.	
4 50	W. B. Reid.	
9 55	John Studdy.	
6 05	John Healey and Philip Healey.	
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
5 55	do	
4 55	John Maher.	
6 10	W. B. Reid.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 13	212	Matthew Penderjast	Logy Bay.....	0	2	0
14	213	William Doran.....	Outer Cove.....	0	2	15
	214	Patrick Hickey.....	do	0	2	16
	215	John Stack.....	do	0	2	0
	216	John Whiteway....	Kilbride.....	1	1	11
18	217	Michael Caddigan...	Logy Bay.....	0	2	0
	218	James Fennessey...	Middle Cove.....	0	2	27
	219	Michael Butler.....	Middle Bight.....	0	2	20
20	220	John Hickey.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	23
	221	Thomas Hanes.....	do	1	1	32
	222	John Kelly.....	Middle Cove.....	0	3	19
	223	John Kennedy....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	12
	224	John Warren.....	Bay Bull's Big Pond	0	1	19
	225	Michael Dunn.....	Torbay.....	0	2	22
	226	Garrett Bassett....	do	0	2	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 00	W. B. Reid.	
3 55	do	
3 60	do	
3 00	do	
7 90	Samuel Ruby.	
3 00	W. B. Reid.	
4 00	do	
3 75	F. F. Furneaux.	
6 85	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
8 70	do	
5 20	John Maher.	
6 45	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
2 20	Samuel Ruby and R. Fitzell.	
3 80	John Maher.	
3 25	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 22	227	Richard Codner	LeMarchant R. Torb'y	0	3	0
	228	Patrick Harding	South S. Holyrood . .	0	2	37
	229	James Moriarity	Portugal Cove Road.	0	3	24
	230	Joseph Burke	Flat Rock	1	0	5
	231	James Kavanagh	Logy Bay road	0	3	6
	232	James Burke	do	0	2	20
	233	Denis Kavanagh	do	0	3	5
	234	Thomas Reddy	Goss Road, Torbay . .	0	3	0
	235	Thomas Crow	do	0	2	3
	236	Peter Dunphy	Torbay	0	3	16
	237	Michael Reddy	do	0	3	24
	238	Richard O'Donnell . .	Outer Cove	1	1	38
	239	Thomas Murphy	North Pd. Rd., Tor'y	0	2	16
	240	Thomas Tucker	Broad Cove	0	3	0
	241	George Engelman . . .	Heavytree road	0	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 50	John Maher.	
4 40	John Murphy and Ed. Murphy.	
5 40	John Maher.	
6 20	W. B. Reid.	
4 75	do	
3 75	do	
4 75	do	
4 50	John Maher.	
3 10	do	
5 10	do	
5 40	do	
8 20	W. B. Reid.	
3 60	John Maher.	
4 50	C. R. Belbin and R. T. Tucker.	
3 00	John Lester and W. Thomson.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— June 22	242	Patrick Maher	Torbay	0	2	0	
	243	Martin Murphy	Bauline Road	0	3	27	
	244	Michael Whitty	Torbay	0	3	28	
	245	Philip Cahill	Outer Cove	1	3	0	
	246	William Field	LeMarchant R. Torb'y	1	1	24	
	247	Michael Rielly	Bauline road	1	3	32	
	248	Isaac Martin	do	2	2	29	
	249	Timothy Quigley	Torbay	0	3	16	
	250	Widow Murphy	North Pond, Torbay.	0	2	16	
	23	251	Peter Dodd	Torbay	0	2	16
		252	John Dodd	do	1	0	29
		253	Thomas Goss	do	0	3	33
		254	Samuel Goss	do	0	3	26
		255	William Fitzpatrick	do	0	3	4
256		Edward Sullivan . .	do	1	3	15	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 00	John Maher.	
5 50	do	
5 55	do	
10 50	do	
8 40	W. B. Reid.	
11 70	do	
16 10	John Maher.	
5 10	do	
3 60	do	
3 60	do	
7 10	do	
5 75	do	
5 50	do	
4 65	do	
10 65	W. B. Reid.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— June 23	257	William Brine	Outer Cove	1	2	35
	258	John Goss	Torbay	1	0	32
	259	Pat. Wall of Garrett	Harbor Main	0		
	260	Isaac Bearns	Chapel's Pond road.	0	2	13
	261	Michael Corbett. . . .	do	0	2	39
	262	James Kennedy. . . .	Chapel's Cove.	2	0	33
	263	Garrett Wall	Harbor Main	0	2	14
	264	Pat. Wall of Patrick	do	1	1	38
	265	David Doyle	do	1	0	30
	266	James Fleming.	Bay Roberts.	0	2	17
	267	John Haines.	Middle Bight	0	2	11
24	268	Michael Mulloy	Torbay	1	0	8
	269	James Tracey.	Major's Path St. Jo's	0	2	20
	270	Michael Flinn.	Harbor Main	1	1	18
	271	Alfred Goss.	Wall's road, Torbay.	1	0	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$10 30	W. B. Reid.	
7 20	John Maher.	
5 20	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
3 50	do	
4 45	do	
13 25	do	
3 50	do	
8 90	do	
7 10	do	
3 60	G. W. R. Hierlihy.	
3 40	F. F. Furneaux. & W. H. Haines	
6 30	John Maher.	
3 75	W. B. Reid.	
8 15	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
6 90	John Maher.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
June 25	272	William Guzzell....	Bay Bulls Road....	0	2	4
	27	273 Daniel Sullivan	Harbor Main	1	0	14
		274 Elias Brown	Musgrave Town....	1	0	32
		275 Thomas Mulloy	Torbay	0	2	1
		276 Philip Doyle	Harbor Main	0	3	12
		277 Denis Doyle	do	1	3	0
		278 Edward Beesan	Holyrood.....	0	2	3
	29	279 Wm. Power, of Walt.	Outer Cove	1	3	35
		280 James Power	do	0	2	10
		281 James Power	do	0	3	5
		282 John Brien.....	do	0	3	0
		283 Joseph Brien	do	0	3	15
		284 Daniel McCarthy ..	do	0	3	15
		285 Patrick Roach.....	Middle Cove	1	2	15
		286 Rev. M. P. Morris ..	Topsail	6	0	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 15	S. Ruby and Peter Cox.	
6 50	Denis Doyle, W. Holden.	
7 20	Sam. Jennings & John E. Oldford.	
3 05	John Maher.	
4 95	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
10 10	do	
3 10	John Veitch and James Lewis.	
11 80	W. B. Reid.	
3 40	do	
4 70	do	
4 50	do	
5 05	do	
5 05	do	
9 75	do	
36 00	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap. paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
June 29	287	Harry Gear.....	Manuels	6	0	0
	288	Michael Hickey	Chapel's Cove.....	0	2	27
	289	Patrick Corbett	do	1	1	5
	290	Edward Corbett....	do	1	0	13
	291	James Hanes	do	1	1	33
July 1	292	James Barron.....	Goulds	4	0	32
	293	Lawrence Byrne....	Kilbride	0	2	5
	2	294 Patrick Penney	Holyrood.....	1	1	20
	295	Thomas Butler	do	0	2	24
	296	Thomas Fitzgibbon .	St. John's	2	2	0
	297	Richard Crow.....	Torbay	1	2	10
	298	Michael Power	Topsail Road	0	3	30
	299	James Benmore	Deer's Marsh	0	2	0
	300	Charles Dawe.....	Upper Gulley.....	1	0	30
	4	301 Bartholomew Brien.	Holyrood.....	0	2	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$36 00	W. B. Reid.	
4 00	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
7 65	do	
6 50	do	
8 75	do	
25 20	Frederick Chafe.	
3 15	Samuel Ruby and Henry Boyles.	
8 25	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
3 90	J. Veitch and J. O'Neil.	
15 00	W. B. Reid.	
9 35	do	
5 60	do	
3 00	S. Ruby and W. Hay.	
7 15	W. B. Reid.	
3 30	John Veitch and John O'Neil.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— July 5	302	Philip Veitch	Holyrood	0	3	8	
	303	Edward Hannon	Harbor Main	1	1	22	
	304	John Wall	do	0	2	32	
	305	Thomas Harris	Holyrood	0	3	35	
	306	Edward Healy	do	0	2	0	
	307	Matthew Penney	Harbor Main	1	0	20	
	308	Simon Clark	Goulds	0	2	18	
	309	Michael Hearn	do	0	2	18	
	9	310	Peter Cox	Bay Bulls Road	0	3	23
	311	Thomas Ezekiel, of T	Harbor Main . . . . .	.....		
	312	Ed. Gorman, of Mich.	do	.....		
	313	Peter Ezekiel	do	1	3	24	
	314	John Gorman, of M'l	do	0	3	37	
	315	Paul Ezekiel	do	1	2	12	
	316	Patrick Gorman, jr.	do	1	2	14	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 80	John Veitch and G. Walsh.	
8 30	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
4 20	John Healey and Philip Healey.	
5 40	Gregory Battock and John Veitch.	
3 00	Jas. E. Joy and Philip Healey.	
6 75	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
3 65	Samuel Ruby and M. Hearn.	
3 65	S. Ruby and M. Joyce.	
5 35	S. Ruby and W. Sinnot.	
.....	D. Doyle & W. Holden.	Stateme't incorrect for 6a. Refused.
.....	do	do do do do
11 40	do	
5 90	do	
9 45	do	
9 75	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
July 9	317	George Enychman..	Heavytree road	1	0	20
13	318	Michael Woodford ..	N.W. Arm, Holyrood	0	2	13
	319	Patrick Williams ..	Holyrood.....	0	2	27
	320	Michael Penney.....	do	0	2	23
	321	Timothy Hanes.....	do	1	1	38
14	322	Joseph Hennebury..	White Hills	1	3	20
	323	Mary Ann Walsh ..	Kelligrews	0	2	0
15	324	William Dunn.....	Upper Long Pond..	1	1	4
	325	Thomas Seward	North River	0	2	26
	326	Martin Cluney	White Hills	1	3	9
18	327	John and J. L. Heale	do	1	3	8
	328	Philip Corbett.....	Indian Pond.....	1	0	14
	329	Patrick Gorman, sr .	Harbor Main	1	0	4
	330	Nicholas Wall.....	do	1	2	21
	331	Mich. Joy, of Walter	do	3	1	3

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 75	John Lester and W. Thompson.	
3 50	G. T. Battcock and J. Veitch.	
4 00	R. Woodford.	
3 85	J. Veitch and J. E. Healy.	
8 90	John Veitch and E. Murphy.	
11 25	John Maher.	
3 00	Thos. Dwyer and Ed. Nugent.	
7 70	John Maher.	
4 00	John M. Keats.	
10 95	do	
10 90	John Maher.	
6 50	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
6 15	do	
9 75	do	
19 60	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— July 18	332	Wm. Joy, of John ..	Harbor Main	1	0	33	
	333	Matthew Penney, jr.	do	2	1	30	
	334	John Hicks.....	do	1	0	22	
	335	John Pull	Goulds	0	2	1	
	336	Edward Dwyer	Holyrood.....	1	3	30	
	337	Thomas Mulloy	Salmon Cove	1	1	35	
	338	John Fewer.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	3	
	339	Patrick Dwyer	Holyrood.....	2	1	25	
	340	Denis Fewer	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	0	
	341	Patrick Conran	do	1	0	8	
	19	342	Lawrence Hartly ..	do	1	0	31
		343	P. Quinlan, of Jerry	Holyrood.....	1	1	29
		344	Timothy Quinlan ..	do north side	1	1	4
		345	James Quinlan	do	1	1	7
		346	John Murphy.....	do south	1	0	29

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 25	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
14 60	do	
6 80	do	
3 05	Fred Chafe and James Seviom.	
11 60	Denis Doyle, W. Holden.	
8 80	do	
6 10	do	
14 45	do	
7 50	do	
6 30	do	
7 15	do	
8 60	do	
7 65	do	
7 75	do	
7 10	John Veitch and Ed. Murphy.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— July 19	347	Michael Joy	Harbor Main	3	0	11
	348	John Dwyer	Holyrood.....	1	2	25
	349	Thomas Hickey	Chapels Cove	1	2	26
	350	John Walsh, of Wm.	do	1	2	15
	351	John Joy.....	Harbor Main	2	1	0
	352	Patrick Myers.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	1
	353	Peter Hickey	do	1	0	11
	354	Stephen Flynn	Harbor Main	1	2	21
	355	James Crawley	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	38
	356	Humphrey Crawley.	do	1	3	24
	357	James Wall, of Wm	Harbor Main	3	2	37
	258	Thomas Wall	do	3	3	39
	359	Walter Wall.....	do	1	2	16
	360	John Wall	do	3	3	20
	361	James Joy	do	2	0	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$18 40	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
9 95	M. Woodford and R. Woodford.	
10 00	Denis Doyle and W. Heldon.	
9 55	do	
16 10	do	
9 05	do	
6 40	do	
9 75	do	
10 40	do	
11 40	do	
22 40	do	
23 95	do	
9 60	do	
21 75	do	
12 15	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— July 19	362	Edward Penney....	Harbor Main	1	0	4
	363	John Penney	do	2	2	13
	364	James Conran.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	21
	365	Thos. Penney, of Mat	Harbor Main	1	2	35
	366	Philip Hanes.....	Chapel's Cove.....	2	0	15
	367	Thomas Hanes	do	1	0	9
	368	Philip Connell.....	Holyrood.....	2	1	13
	369	Thomas Cooke.....	Salmon Cove	1	2	33
	370	Thomas Flynn	Harbor Main	1	1	39
	371	Edward Wall.....	do	1	0	33
	372	William Dwyer....	Holyrood.....	0	3	29
	373	John Healy, of Pat.	do north side	1	2	10
	374	John Quinlan.....	do do	1	0	21
	375	James Hynes	do	1	2	7
	376	Philip Healy	do north	1	3	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 15	Denis Doyle and Wm. Holden.	
15 50	do	
9 75	do	
10 30	do	
12 55	do	
6 30	do	
13 95	do	
10 25	do	
8 95	do	
7 25	do	
5 60	do & R. Woodford.	
9 35	do	
6 75	do	
9 25	do	
11 45	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— July 19	377	Paul Hynes.....	Holyrood north.....	1	0	11
	378	Edward Woodford..	Harbor Main	1	0	4
	379	Thomas Wall	do	1	0	18
	380	William Moore	Salmon Cove	1	1	11
	381	Michael Devereaux .	do	1	2	21
21	382	George Denief	Topſail Road	1	0	11
	383	Sarah Dillon	Freshwater road...	0	2	16
	384	John Crowdell	do	0	2	32
22	385	John Darcy.....	Kilbride	0	2	37
	386	Margaret Duff.....	Holyrood.....	1	1	4
	387	John Whiteway....	Kilbride	2	0	16
23	388	Arthur Duff	Holyrood.....	1	0	31
	389	Thommy Fling	Heavytree road	1	1	28
	390	William Sinnott....	Kilbride	0	3	10
25	361	Andrew Mallowney.	Sweet Bay			

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 75	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
6 15	do	
6 65	do	
7 90	do	
9 75	do	
6 40	J. Walsh and Thos. Byrne.	
3 60	Geo. Turner.	
4 20	do	
4 40	S. Ruby and M. Murphy.	
7 65	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
12 60	S. Ruby and G. Ruby.	
7 15	Denis Doyle and W. Holden.	
8 55	Samuel Ruby and J. Whiteway	
4 85	do and Jas. Ryan.	
.....	C.Nowlan, B. Mallowney	to stand over for further information.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.
1887—				A R P
July 25	392	Thomas Mallowney.	Sweet Bay .....	.....
	393	Edward Nolan	do .....	.....
26	394	Abraham Porter....	Long Pond	0 2 31
	395	John Tubrid	Holyrood.....	.....
	396	William Moore	do .....	.....
	397	John Brine.....	Freshwater	0 3 6
	398	Michael Brine.....	do	0 2 1
27	399	Edward Corbet	Indian Pond 3r.26p.	.....
	400	Richard Corbet	do 2 37	.....
	401	Henry Coveduck ...	do 1a 0 19	.....
	402	Benjamin Chafe....	do 3 0	.....
	403	William Holden....	Harbor Main 3 2	.....
29	404	Timothy Rourke ...	Holyrood.....	1 0 16
	405	William March	Green's Harbor	1 3 17
30	406	Joseph Tucker	Broad Cove.....	0 3 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
.....	C. Nowlan, B. Mallowney 2a1r38p	to stand over for further information.
.....	W. Mallowney, do 2r 20p	do
\$4 10	F. F. Furneaux.	
.....	Alex. McKeajan, R. Woodford....	Refused not in accordance with rules.
.....	R. Woodford, J. Healey	do
4 75	Geo. Turner.	
3 05	do	
.....	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	Refused not in accordance with rules.
.....	John Veitch and E. Murphy.....	do
.....	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	do
.....	do do	do
.....	do do	do
6 60	do do	
11 10	Rev. A. Hill, Ebeneser Crue.	
4 50	Chas. Belbin, Chas. King.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Aug. 1	407	George Porter.....	Long Pond 1r 29p			
	408	William Budden....	Carbodear	1	0	0
	409	William Butler.....	Seal Cove 4a 0r 0p			
5	410	Michael Brennan...	Kilbride	0	3	0
9	411	James Walsh	Goulds	2	0	23
12	412	Mrs. Philip Healey..	Holyrood.....	1	0	4
13	413	John Whiteway....	Kilbride	2	0	33
	414	Michael Murphy....	Old Petty Har. road	1	3	18
	415	James Snow	North River.....			
16	416	George Porter.....	Long Pond	0	2	1
20	417	George Ridout	Goulds	0	1	24
23	418	Walter Walsh.....	Kilbride	0	2	17
27	419	Daniel Clarke.....	Goulds.....	1	1	9
	420	E. Hancock	Pennywell Road....	3	0	10
30	421	Michael Power	Topsail Road	2	0	16

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
.....	F. F. Furneaux.....	Refused, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
\$6 00	Aubrey J. Crocker.	
.....	Ed. Murphy, John Veitch	Refused, not in accordance with rules, signatures, & statements incorrect.
4 50	S. Ruby, M. Aylward.	
12 85	F. Chafe and David M. Chafe	
6 15	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
13 25	S. Ruby and G. Ruby.	
11 15	do and Lance Byrne.	
.....	W. Goodchild.....	Refused.
3 05	F. F. Furneaux.	
2 30	Samuel Ruby and J. Williams.	
3 60	S. Ruby.	
7 80	F. Chafe, D. M. Chafe.	
18 35	G. Turner.	
12 80	Thos. Byrne, Geo. Denief.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Aug. 30	422	Alfred Blundon	Goose Bay	0	2	28
Sept. 1	423	Peter Murphy	Old Petty Harbor Rd	0	3	18
9	424	Geo. Enychman	Heavytree road	2	0	6
10	425	J. Purcell & J. Cloony	Bay Bulls Road	0	2	30
17	426	Thomas Fling	Heavytree road	1	2	5
20	427	Jacob King	Broad Cove	0	2	0
26	428	Geoffrey Guzzell	Bay Bull's road	1	0	11
27	429	Robert Haines	Middle Bight	0	2	25
	430	Benjamin Chafe	Indian Pond	0	2	0
Oct. 1	431	James Murphy	Kilbride	1	0	3
	432	James Tracey	do	1	1	24
8	433	Henry Coveduck	Indian Pond	2	0	24
11	434	Michael Ezekiel	Holyrood	2	3	38
12	435	Samuel Ruby	Goulds	5	0	36
	436	James Mitchell	Broad Cove	0	3	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 05	Elilm Manuel, J. Oldford.	
5 15	Sam. Ruby, E. Walsh.	
12 25	W. Thomson, J. Lester.	
4 10	Sam. Ruby, L Byrne.	
9 15	S. Ruby and G. Ruby.	
3 00	C. R. Belbin, A. Squires.	
6 40	F. Chafe, R. Moggridge.	
3 95	F. F. Furneaux.	
3 00	Denis Doyle.	
6 15	S. Ruby and W. Sinnot.	
8 40	S. Ruby, M. Brennan.	
12 90	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
17 90	do do	
31 35	Geo. Turner.	
4 50	C. R. Belbin, A. Tucker.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Oct. 12	437	Charles Harris	Middle Bight	0	3	7
	13	438 John Tubrid	Holyrood	0	2	36
		439 William Moore	do	0	3	0
	17	440 P. McGrath, of Thos.	Torbay	0	3	14
		441 John McGrath	do	1	0	23
		442 Patrick Power	do	1	0	24
		443 Pat. McGrath, of Jas	do	1	0	19
	18	444 William Butler	Seal Cove, Hr. Main.	1	0	9
		445 Patrick Walsh	Chapel's Cove	2	1	0
	19	446 Nicholas Crawley . .	do	0	2	0
		447 Patrick Crawley	do	1	2	9
		448 Patrick Reddy	Torbay	1	1	30
	20	449 John Darcy	Kilbride			
	21	450 William King	Broad Cove	0	3	2
		451 James King	do	0	3	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 75	F. F. Furneaux.....	
4 35	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
4 50	do do	
5 00	G. McKay.	
6 85	do	
6 90	do	
6 70	do	
6 30	Wm. Doyle.	
13 50	do	
3 00	do	
9 30	do	
8 60	G. McKay.	
.....	G. E. Turner.	Refused, having been previously cultivated.
4 60	C. Belbin, D. Tucker.	cleared bt. 19th May & 5th Oct. 1886.
4 50	do and W. H. Tucker. ..	do

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Oct. 22	452	James Flynn	Harbor Main	1	2	28
	23	453 Patrick Corbett	Chapel's Cove	1	1	38
		454 John Evans	Harry's Harbor	2	0	0
		455 John Seaward	North River	0	3	5
		456 James Snow	do	0	3	6
	27	457 Isaac Barnes	Chapels Cove	0	3	8
		458 James Conran	do	1	3	22
		459 Timothy Sullivan	do	0	2	34
		460 David Slaney	do	1	0	8
		461 Michael Flynn	Harbor Main	1	0	22
		462 Thos. Healey, of Jas.	Holyrood	1	2	14
		463 Daniel Sullivan	Harbor Main	0	2	12
		464 Edward Woodford	do	0	2	33
		465 Patrick Sullivan	Chapel's Cove	0	2	18
		466 John Myers	do	1	0	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
§9 30	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
10 40	do do	
12 00	E. Verge, P. Upward.....	
4 65	J. M. Keats, B. Hussey.	
4 70	do do	
4 80	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
11 90	do do	
4 40	do do	
6 30	do do	
6 80	do do	
9 50	do do	
3 45	do do	
4 25	do do	
3 65	do do	
6 90	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Oct. 27	467	John Healey, of Jas.	Holyrood.....	1	2	8
	468	John Farrell	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	34
28	469	Benjamin Squires ..	Broad Cove.....	1	2	37
	470	Thomas Mullooney.	Sweet Bay	2	1	38
Nov. 2	471	Philip Walsh	Kelligrews	1	1	6
	472	Thos. McGrath	Salmon Cove	2	3	0
3	473	Roger Barrett.....	Holyrood.....	2	2	0
	474	Thomas Pye	Brooklyn.....	1	3	0
4	475	Patrick Tracey	Sweet Bay	3	0	0
	476	James Holley.....	Topsail Hill	2	0	0
5	477	Benjamin Chafe	Indian Pond	1	2	16
	478	Solomon Dawe	Lance Cove.....	4	3	9
	479	T. W. T. Evans	Robinson's Head....	2	1	0
	480	Nathaniel Chafe....	Goulds.....	0	3	3
7	481	Michael Joyce.....	do	3	1	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 30	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
8 75	do do	
10 40	C. Belbin, S. Tucker.	
14 90		
7 75	F. F. Furneaux, J. J. Hennessey.	
16 50	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
15 00	do do	
10 50	Thos. Howe, E. Handcock.	
18 00	do T. Mallowney	
12 00	W. Swansborough.	
9 60	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
28 80	do do	
13 50	W. B. Reid.	
4 60	F. Chafe, D. M. Chafe.	
20 70	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Nov.	7	482 Edward Nolan	Sweet Bay	0	2	20
	8	483 Patrick Wall	Harbor Main	1	0	0
	9	484 William Aspell	Salmon Cove	1	1	20
		485 Donald McDonald . .	Robinson's Head . . .	1	0	0
		486 Edward Henlan	do	1	3	0
		487 Angus D. McLellan .	do	3	2	0
		488 William Henlen	Crabbe's Brook	1	3	20
		489 William Cook	Robinson's Head	1	2	0
		490 Moses Shears	do	1	3	30
		491 William Morris	do	2	1	15
		492 James Shears	do	1	3	30
		493 John Gillis	The Highlands	1	2	0
		494 Duncan McPherson .	Robinson's Head	1	2	30
		495 John Shears	do	1	2	0
		496 Jos. Penney, of John	Salmon Ce, Gastries	1	0	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 75	Thos. Howe, W. Mullooney.	
6 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
8 25	do do	
6 00	W. B. Reid.	
10 50	do	
21 00	do	
11 20	do	
9 00	do	
11 60	do	
14 10	do	
11 75	do	
9 00	do	
10 15	do	
9 00	do	
6 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Nov. 9	497	Michael Dunphy	Gallows Cove	0	3	0
	498	William Wade	Flat Rock	0	3	10
11	499	Nath. Bradbury	Broad Cove	1	1	2
	500	Edward Butler	Cupids	1	0	0
12	501	James Morgan	Seal Cove	1	0	32
	502	John Kelly	Middle Cove	2	2	31
	503	Michael Finn	Torbay	0	2	13
	504	John Roach	do	0	2	5
14	505	H. H. Haliburton . .	The Gravels, Berry H.	1	0	0
	506	Hugh McDonald	Creek N. side B. St. Geo	1	1	30
15	507	William Tobin	Petty Harbor road . .	1	0	29
	508	George E. Marsh . . .	Creek, B. St. George	1	0	0
	509	Daniel Campbell	do	1	0	20
	510	Caddis Lacoste	do	0	2	20
	511	Paul Hall	do	0	3	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 50	G. E. Turner.	
4 85	do	
7 60	C. R. Belbin, Jos. Tucker.	
6 00	John Hearn.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
16 15	Geo. Turner.	
3 50	do	
3 15	do	
6 00	W. B. Reid.	
8 50	do	
7 10	Sam. Ruby, E. Walsh.	
6 00	W. B. Reid.	
6 75	do	
3 75	do	
5 45	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Nov. 15	512	George Shears	Robinson's Head . . .	1	0	0
	513	Philip Hines	The Gravels	0	3	20
	514	John Hines	do	0	2	0
	515	Paul Ancoin	do	0	2	5
16	516	John Grace	St. John's, Pouch Co.	1	2	7
	517	Thomas Ezekiel	Salmon Cove	1	2	36
	518	John McMean	do	0	3	8
19	519	James Ezekiel	do	0	3	29
21	520	G. S. Milligan	St. John's	1	1	7
	521	Solomon Tucker	Broad Cove	0	3	0
	522	Thomas Cooke	Salmon Ce, Gastries	1	1	30
	523	Richard Cunningham	Holyrood	1	1	11
	524	Patrick Penney	do	2	2	16
22	525	John Hickey, of John	Harbor Main	1	0	19
	526	Philip Penney	Holyrood	3	2	12

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	W. B. Reid.	
5 25	do	
3 00	do	
3 20	do	
9 25	G. S. McKay.	
10 35	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
4 80	do do	
5 60	do do	
7 75	G. E. Turner.	
4 50	C. R. Belbin, B. Squires.	
8 60	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
7 90	do do	
15 60	do do	
6 70	do do	
21 45	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Nov. 22	527	Michael Woodford..	Holyrood.....	1	2	14
	528	Michael Woodford..	do	2	0	39
	529	James Walsh	Goulds.....	2	2	0
	530	Thos. Tapper	Torbay	0	2	0
	531	Walter Corbet... ..	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	36
23	532	John Crawley.....	Holyrood.....	0	2	2
	533	Andrew Mallowney.	Sweet Bay	1	0	34
	534	Charles Handcock ..	Brooklyn.....	1	0	0
	535	William Ryan.....	Southward Bay	1	1	24
	536	John Hefferman....	Goulds	0	3	0
24	537	James Moore	Salmon Cove	1	1	18
	538	Eliza Murphy.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	1
25	539	Edward Walsh.....	Old Placentia road..	1	1	32
	540	John Tucker, Jr....	Broad Cove.....	2	2	2
	541	George Engleman ..	Heavytree road	1	0	8

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 50	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
13 45	do do	
15 00	F. Chafe, R. Walsh.	
3 00	John Maher.	
7 35	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
3 10	do do	
7 25	Thos. Howe, E. Nowlan.	
6 00	do A. Stares.	
8 40	do Mark Walker.	
4 50	S. Ruby and J. Reily.	
8 15	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
6 05	do do	
8 70	S. Ruby, R. Thorburn.	
15 10	C. Belbin, A. Tucker.	
6 30	John Lester, W. Thomson.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Nov. 26	542	Benjamin Carter	Wesleyville, Swain's I	1	1	11
28	543	Thomas Kelly	Lance Cove	3	2	12
	544	Henry Coveyduck . .	Indian Pond	1	2	12
	545	Samuel Ruby	Goulds	1	0	0
	546	John Brennock	Forest Pond road . .	1	2	37
29	547	William Morgan	Seal Cove	3	2	12
	548	Humphrey Crawley .	Chapel's Cove	3	2	0
	549	Edward Crawley . . .	do	2	0	29
	550	Pat. Healey of Pat. .	Holyrood	1	1	0
	551	Joseph Penney	Chapel's Cove	3	3	14
	552	Michael Neal	Sweet Bay	2	2	5
	553	Edward Corbett	Chapel's Cove	0	2	29
	554	do	Indian Pond	2	2	9
30	555	Michael Joy	Harbor Main	3	0	24
	556	James Joy	do	1	3	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 90	Thos. Parsons, Ab. Kean.	
21 45	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
9 45	do do	
6 00	F. Chafe and R. Aylward.	
10 30	do and D. Ewart.	
21 45	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
21 00	do do	
13 10	do do	
7 10	do do	
23 00	do do	
15 20	Thos. Howe, Thos. O'Neil.	
4 10	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
15 30	do do	
18 90	do do	
11 40	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— Nov. 30	557	Patrick Brine... ..	Holyrood.....	1	2	20	
	558	Thos. Penney of Mat	do	1	3	24	
	559	John Penney	do	1	0	32	
	560	Paul Kelly	do	2	1	36	
	561	Richard Kelly.....	do	1	1	20	
	562	Peter Quinland.....	do	2	0	24	
	563	Richard Walsh.....	Salmonier road.....	1	0	3	
	564	John Jones.....	Broad Cove.....	1	0	0	
	565	Henry King.....	do	1	1	10	
	Dec. 1	566	William Porter	Lance Cove.....	3	0	4
567		Henry Bishop.....	Goulds	6	0	0	
568		John Williams.....	do	0	3	13	
2		569	William Crawley... ..	Chapel's Cove.....	3	2	12
		570	Walter Walsh.....	Kilbride	0	2	29
	571	Michael Tracey	Bay Bull's road	1	2	0	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 75	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
11 40	do do	
7 20	do do	
14 85	do do	
8 25	do do	
12 90	do do	
6 15	do do	
6 00	C. Belbin, W. H. Tucker.	
7 85	do D. Tucker.	
18 15	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
36 00	S. Ruby and E. Chafe.	
5 00	F. Chafe, Wm. Rielly.	
21 45	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
4 10	S. Ruby, Steph. Breman.	
9 00	Sam. Ruby, L Byrne.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec.	3	572 Henry Dawe	Seal Cove	2	1	18
		573 John Kenny	Petty Harbor	2	0	0
		574 Michael Hearn	Goulds	1	0	13
	5	575 Michael Joyce, 2nd	do	2	2	10
		576 Thomas Saint	Musgrave Town	1	0	32
		577 Israel Holloway	Brooklyn	1	2	0
		578 W. Skiffington, & Sons	Newman's Cove	1	1	4
	6	579 William Duggan	Chapel's Cove	2	1	36
		580 Charles Coveyduck	Indian Pond	1	0	0
		581 James Ryan	Goulds	1	0	0
		582 John Eales	Old Placentia road	1	3	16
		583 Philip Ryan	Goulds	0	2	3
	7	584 John Comerford	Lance Cove	1	1	0
		585 James Lahey	Bell Isle	1	0	0
		586 Thomas Power	Toad's Cove	0	3	18

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$13 75	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
12 00	Sam. Ruby, J. Brennock.	
6 50	S. Ruby, J. Rarren.	
15 35	Frederick Chafe.	
7 20	Thos. Howe, W. Little.	
9 00	do A. Stares.	
7 65	C. E. Thomson, J. Renge.	
14 85	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
6 00	do do	
6 00	F. Chafe, James Barren.	
11 10	Wm. Hay, Wm. Thomson.	
3 25	S. Ruby and J. Reily.	
7 50	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
6 00	W. Swansborough, E. Bennett.	
5 15	T. O'Driscoll.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Dec. 7	587	Mrs. Mary Ryan.....	Kenmount road	1	2	7
	588	James Duff.....	Indian Pond	2	0	0
	9 589	Thomas Doyle	Lance Cove.....	1	0	16
	590	John Lear	Seal Cove	1	0	32
	591	Samuel Woodford ..	Harbor Main	1	1	24
	592	William White	St. John's	0	2	4
	10 593	Henry Pierce	Bay Bull's road	1	0	18
	594	John Ryan.....	Goulds	0	2	8
	595	Patrick Handregan..	Placentia road.....	1	0	10
	596	Patrick Dooley	Petty Harbor road..	0	2	18
	597	Richard Neville	Topsail Road	1	1	2
	12 598	Thomas Murphy.....	Torbay	1	0	0
	13 599	James Fury	Salmonier	2	2	9
	14 600	J. J. Hennessey.....	Kelligrews	0	3	18
	601	M. Pendergast	Salmon Cove.....	1	0	39

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 25	Geo. Turner.	
12 00	Denis Doyle.	
6 60	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
7 20	do do	
8 40	do do	
3 15	G. E. Turner.	
6 65	S. Ruby and Peter Cox.	
3 30	do J. Riely.	
6 40	do W. Hay.	
3 70	do	
7 20	John Waugh, Pat. Walsh.	
6 00	John Maher.	
15 35	F. Curtis, M. Power.	
5 20	F. F. Furneaux.	
7 45	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 14	602	Jos. Penney of John.	Salmon Ce, Gastries	1	0	0
	603	Richard Dawe.....	Lance Cove.....	1	2	0
	604	Charles Andrews ..	Upper Gulley.....	2	1	0
	605	Silvester Fortune ..	Toads Cove.....	0	2	9
15	606	James Lewis	Holyrood.....	2	3	3
	607	Patrick Hickey	Chapel's Cove.....	0	3	26
	608	John Tubrid.....	Holyrood.....	1	0	6
	609	John Healey	do	2	0	12
	610	Edward White	St. John's	1	1	36
	611	Mortimer Lawler ..	Horse Cove.....	1	2	0
17	612	John Williams	Forest Pond road...	0	2	16
	613	Martin Manning ..	Torbay	2	0	0
19	614	George Porter.....	Long Pond	0	2	0
	615	Solomon Mutch	Ragged Harbor.....	6	0	0
	616	Thomas Murphy.....	Torbay	0	2	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
9 00	do	
13 50	do	
3 40	T. O'Driscoll.	
16 65	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
5 50	do do	
6 25	do do	
12 50	do do	
8 85	Geo. Turner.	
9 00	C. R. Belbin, C. Lawler.	
3 60	F. Chafe, J Howlett.	
12 00	John Maher.	
3 00	John Haddon.	
36 00	do	
3 00	John Maher.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	B	P
1887— Dec. 20	617	James Meaney of Ed	Salmon Cove.....	1	0	0
	618	John Meaney of Ed.	do	1	0	0
	619	Edward Meaney....	do	2	0	0
	620	James Murphy	Kilbride	1	0	14
	621	Patrick Harding....	Holyrood.....	3	0	7
	622	Patrick Mulloy	Waterford bridge...	0	2	0
	623	William Walsh	Torbay	1	0	0
	624	Patrick Rorke.....	Holyrood.....	0	3	16
	625	Edwin Turner	Lower Island Cove..	1	2	35
	626	Martin Murphy	Torbay	1	0	8
	627	Richard Crow.....	Bauline Road	1	0	8
	628	Patrick Roach.... ..	Middle Cove	2	0	16
	629	Simon Roach.....	do	1	1	24
	630	James Thorne.....	Torbay	1	3	0
	21	631	Matthew Penney...	Harbor Main	2	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 50	Sam. Ruby, W. Sinnot.	
18 15	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
3 00	J. T. Neville.	
6 00	John Maher.	
5 10	John Veitch and R. Walsh.	
10 30	A. G. Hudson, John Lewis.	
6 30	John Maher.	
6 30	do	
12 60	do	
8 00	do	
10 50	do	
12 00	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 21	632	John Penney	Harbor Main	2	0	0
	633	Matth Penney of Nat	do	0	2	24
	634	Edward Penney	do	2	0	0
	635	Thomas Flynn	do	1	0	36
	636	Nicholas Fling	Chapel's Cove	1	3	28
	637	Patrick Sullivan	do	2	2	20
	638	Peter Fleming	Torbay	0	3	33
	639	Maurice Finn	Goulds	1	0	16
	640	William Rielly	do	1	0	0
	641	Stephen Narry	Protestant Town	1	0	0
	642	John Wade	Flat Rock	1	3	8
	643	Martin Ryan	Torbay	2	0	0
	644	Thomas Eustace	do	2	0	0
	645	Patrick Cullen	do	1	0	0
	646	Lawrence Fleming	do	0	3	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
3 90	do do	
12 00	do do	
7 35	do do	
11 55	do do	
15 75	do do	
5 75	John Maher.	
6 60	F. Chafe, H. W. Chafe.	
6 00	do D. H. Chafe.	
6 00	John Maher.	
10 80	do	
12 00	do	
12 00	do	
6 00	do	
4 50	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap. paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Dec. 21	647	James Doody	Torbay	0	3	0
	22	648 James Bishop	Kelligrews	1	0	8
		649 Isaac LeDrew	do	1	0	8
		650 Apollos Ridout	Foxtrap	1	0	4
		651 Garrett Coady	Torbay	2	3	0
		652 Moses Power	do	1	0	12
		653 Thomas Myers	Chapel's Cove	2	1	36
		654 Wm. Hanes of Philip	do	1	0	30
		655 Thomas Murphy	do	1	0	14
		656 John Neary	Portugal Cove	1	1	10
		657 George Veitch	Holyrood	1	2	16
		658 Edward Lahey	Harbor Main	1	1	24
		659 William Hickey	do	1	0	9
		660 James Ryan	Goulds	0	3	0
		661 Moses Power of Patk	S.S. Torbay	1	2	32

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 50	John Maher.	
6 30	F. F. Furneaux, A. LeDrew.	
6 30	do J. Bishop.	
6 15	do R. Ridout.	
16 50	John Maher.	
6 45	do	
14 85	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
7 20	do do	
6 50	do do	
7 85	John Maher.	
9 60	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
8 40	do do	
6 70	do do	
4 50	F. Chafe, James Barren.	
10 20	John Maher.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 22	662	Michael Roach	Torbay	1	0	0
	663	William Tucker	Broad Cove	1	0	3
	664	Joseph Burke	Flat Rock	2	0	16
	665	Michael Ezekiel	Harbor Main	1	1	9
	666	Edward Kirwan	Torbay	1	3	4
	667	Nicholas Ellard	do	1	2	0
	668	John Lees	do	1	0	8
	669	Simon Roach	do	1	0	12
	670	Thomas Larkin	do	2	1	34
	671	Thomas Ezekiel of P	Harbor Main	3	0	24
	672	John Doody	Torbay	1	1	16
	673	Nicholas Roach	do	2	0	0
	674	Patrick Finn	Goulds	0	3	30
	675	David Dunphy	Torbay	1	1	0
	676	John Cole	do	2	0	32

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	John Maher.	
6 10	C. Belbin, A. Tucker.	
12 60	John Maher.	
7 60	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
10 65	John Maher.	
9 00	do	
6 30	do	
6 45	do	
14 75	do	
18 70	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
8 10	John Maher.	
12 00	do	
5 60	S. Ruby and F. Chafe.	
7 50	John Maher.	
13 20	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 22	677	Mary Power	Torbay	1	2	0
	678	Patrick Ryan	Middle Cove	1	0	32
	679	John Skiffington	Quidi Vidi	0	2	0
	680	William Cullen	Torbay	1	2	0
	681	Edward Walsh	do	0	3	32
	682	Nicholas Doyle	do	1	0	0
	683	James Ryan	do	1	0	0
	684	Jeffrey Kerivan	do	2	1	0
	685	Joseph White	do	1	0	0
	686	Patrick Quigley	do	1	0	12
	687	James Larkin	Piper Stock Hill	1	0	0
	688	John Bolger	Torbay	2	3	0
	689	Peter Cullen	do	1	2	0
	690	Thomas Whelan	do	1	0	0
	691	John Roach	Middle Cove	1	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 00	John Maher.	
7 20	do	
3 00	do	
9 00	do	
5 70	do	
6 00	do	
6 00	do	
13 50	do	
6 00	do	
6 45	do	
6 00	do	
16 50	do	
9 00	do	
6 00	do	
6 00	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 22	692	James Whitty.....	Torbay	1	0	0
	693	John Codner	do	2	0	0
	694	Denis McGrath	North Pond road ...	0	3	32
	695	George Eustace	Torbay	1	2	0
	696	Philip Kinsella	Middle Cove.....	1	0	0
	697	Michael Cullen	Torbay	1	0	0
	698	James Roach.....	do	1	0	16
	699	Thomas Walsh	do	1	3	0
	700	William Kelly	Piper Stock Hill....	1	0	0
	701	Patrick Wade.....	Flat Rock	2	0	0
23	702	Benj. Squires of Jas	Broad Cove road....	2	0	0
	703	Robert Parsons.....	Bauline Road	1	1	0
	704	Uriah Cole	Torbay	0	3	0
	705	Thomas Cole	do	2	0	0
	706	Pat. Myers of Pat ..	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	John Maher.	
12 00	do	
5 70	do	
9 00	do	
6 00	do	
6 00	do	
6 60	do	
10 50	do	
6 00	do	
12 00	do	
12 00	C. Belbin, D. Tucker.	
7 50	John Maher.	
4 50	do	
12 00	do	
9 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 23	707	Dennis Penney	Holyrood	1	2	25
	708	Philip Doyle	Harbor Main	0	3	0
	709	Philip Hanes	Chapel's Cove	2	1	36
	710	Patrick Kennedy . .	do	1	1	20
	711	George Dawe	Lance Cove	3	2	12
	712	Thomas Downs	Torbay	1	1	14
	713	William Doyle	Goulds	1	3	25
	714	James Kinsella	Torbay	1	0	0
	715	Richard Clements . .	LeMarchant R. Torb'y	1	0	0
	716	Lawrence Kennedy .	Torbay road	1	1	0
	717	James McGuire	Torbay	1	2	0
	718	Martin Cullen	do	1	0	32
	719	William Doyle	do	0	3	0
	720	William Wade	Flat Roc'k	1	2	0
	721	Bryan Quigley	Torbay	1	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 95	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
4 50	do do	
14 85	do do	
8 25	do do	
21 45	do do	
8 00	John Maher.	
11 45	F. Chafe, D. M. Chafe.	
6 00	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
7 50	do	
9 00	do	
7 20	do	
4 50	do	
9 00	do	
6 00	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec.. 23	722	Patrick Downs	Torbay	2	0	0
	723	Isaac Martin	do	1	0	0
	724	John Martin	do	2	0	0
	725	Nicholas Roach	Middle Cove	1	2	0
	726	Patrick Larken	Torbay	1	1	32
	727	Geoffrey Morey	do	1	0	0
	728	Edward Kinsella . . .	Torbay road	2	1	0
	729	William Morey	Flat Rock	1	0	0
	730	Richard Taylor	Topsail	3	0	20
	731	Hezekiah Morgan . .	Manuels	1	0	0
	732	John Mallowney . . .	Harbor Main	1	1	24
	733	John Bradbury	Torbay	1	0	32
	734	Michael Bolger	S. S. Torbay	3	0	0
	735	Ellen Burke	Flat Rock	1	0	0
	736	James Burke	do	1	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
12 00	do	
9 00	do	
8 70	do	
6 00	do	
13 50	do	
6 00	do	
18 75	W. Swansborough.	
6 00	do J. Morgan.	
8 40	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
7 20	John Maher.	
18 00	do	
6 00	do	
9 00	do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 23	737	Michael Malone	Torbay	1	0	0
	738	Pat McGrath 2nd pay	do	2	1	30
	739	Patrick Ryan	do	1	0	0
	740	John Murphy	do	1	2	0
	741	Frederick Chafe	Goulds	1	0	32
	742	Edward Cantwell . .	Torbay	1	1	0
	743	Thomas McGrath . .	do	1	0	0
	744	Edward Murphy . . .	Holyrood	2	3	24
	745	William Thorne	Torbay	0	3	0
	746	Patrick Power	do	1	2	33
	747	Martin Walsh	do	1	0	0
	748	Thomas Roach	Middle Cove	1	0	0
	749	James Lynch	Torbay	1	0	16
24	750	John Walsh	Kelligrews	1	3	0
	751	John Meaney	Salmon Cove	1	0	5

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	John Maher.	
14 60	do	
6 00	do	
9 00	do	
7 20	S. Ruby and N. Chafe.	
7 50	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
17 40	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
4 50	John Maher.	
10 25	do	
6 00	do	
6 00	do	
6 60	do	
10 50	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
6 20	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 24	752	Charles Butler	Seal Cove	1	1	24
	753	Wm. Coveyduck	do	2	2	0
	754	Michael Martin	Torbay	1	0	0
	755	Joseph Kelly	Lance Cove	1	0	36
	756	John Whitten	Torbay	2	0	0
	757	James Coady	do	1	0	0
	758	Patrick Mahen	do	2	0	0
	759	Michael Roach	do	1	0	0
	760	Daniel Shea	do	0	3	28
	761	John McGrath	do	1	0	0
	762	Patrick McGrath	do	1	2	0
	763	Richard Ryan	do	0	3	8
	764	John Thorne	do	1	0	8
	765	Michael Malone	Middle Cove	1	2	0
	766	Rev. J. St. John	Salmonier	6	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$8 40	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
15 00	do do	
6 00	John Maher.	
7 35	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
12 00	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
12 00	do	
6 00	do	
5 15	do	
6 00	do	
9 00	do	
4 80	do	
6 30	do	
9 00	do	
36 00	F. R. Curtis, John Goff.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 27	767	Matthew Conran ...	Harbor Main	1	0	0
	768	Philip Penney.....	do	1	0	3
	769	Edward Woodford ..	do	0	2	0
	770	John Fury of Wm..	do	1	2	0
	771	James Walsh	do	2	0	0
	772	John Hanes of Philip	Chapel's Cove.....	2	0	0
	773	Philip Dawe	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	774	Charles Morgan	do	2	0	0
	775	Abraham Land.....	Seal Cove	1	3	28
	776	George Dawe	do	2	0	36
	777	William Anthony ..	do	1	0	32
	778	Samuel Martin	Flat Rock	1	0	12
	779	George Fury.....	Harbor Main	1	1	24
	780	John Fury	do	2	0	0
	781	John Hannon.....	do	2	0	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 15	do do	
3 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
11 55	do do	
13 35	do do	
7 20	do do	
6 45	John Maher.	
8 40	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
12 35	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.			
				A	R	P	
1887— Dec. 27	782	Walter Wall	Harbor Main	1	1	34	
	783	Patrick Kavanagh . .	Pouch Cove road	1	0	0	
	784	Patrick Ryan	Torbay, north side . .	0	3	24	
	785	Michael Cullen	Torbay	0	3	0	
	786	Terence Kelly	do	1	0	0	
	787	Walter Power	Flat Rock	1	0	0	
	788	Patrick Druchan	Torbay	2	0	0	
	789	Patrick Malone	Torbay road	1	2	8	
	790	John Kelly	Salmon Cove	2	0	0	
	791	Philip Butler	Torbay	0	3	28	
	28	792	Patrick Sullivan	Chapel's Cove	0	3	0
		793	Abraham Morgan	Seal Cove	2	0	0
		794	Joseph Conran	Chapel's Cove	1	0	32
		795	Ed. Fewer of Wm	do	2	0	16
		796	James Myers	do	1	2	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
§8 75	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
6 00	Geo. S. McKay.	
5 40	John Maher.	
4 50	do	
6 00	do	
6 00	do	
12 00	do	
9 30	do	
12 00	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
4 80	John Maher.	
4 50	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
12 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
12 60	do do	
9 00	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 28	797	John Myers.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	9
	798	William Dowden ...	Seal Cove	1	0	9
	799	Edward Fewer.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	32
	800	Thomas Hanes of Ph	do	2	0	0
	801	William Moore	Harbor Main	2	0	0
	802	Martin Walsh of Jhn	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	26
	803	Denis Walsh.....	do	2	0	0
	804	Patrick Walsh.....	do	1	0	8
	805	Michael Conran	Kelligrews	1	3	9
	806	Thos. Hanes of Patk.	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	0
	807	James Barnes.....	do	1	0	0
	808	William Hanes of T.	do	1	2	0
	809	Martin Costello	Harbor Main	1	0	0
	810	Henry Lear	Seal Cove	2	0	16
	811	James Kennedy.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 30	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 30	do do	
7 20	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
8 50	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 30	do do	
10 80	do do	
9 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
12 60	do do	
6 00	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 28	812	Edward Morgan....	Indian Pond	2	0	0
	813	Stephen Dawe	Seal Cove	1	0	0
	814	John Ezekiel	Harbor Main	1	0	36
	815	William Woodford..	do	1	1	0
	816	William Kelly	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	817	James Hanes	Chapel's Cove.....	3	0	0
	818	Mortimer Fardy....	do	1	0	32
	819	Robert Dawe	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	820	James Flynn	Harbor Main	1	2	0
	821	Walter Williams ...	Forest Pond road...	0	3	21
	822	William Targate ...	Holyrood.....	1	0	32
	823	Philip Costello	Harbor Main	2	0	0
	824	Michael Gorman....	do	1	3	0
	825	James Dwyer.....	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	826	John Dwyer	do	3	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
6 00	do do	
7 35	do do	
7 50	do do	
12 00	do do	
18 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
12 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
5 25	F. Chafe, J. Williams.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
10 50	do do	
12 00	do do	
18 00	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 28	827	William Hanes of W	Chapel's Cove.....	2	0	32
	828	William Fewer.....	do	1	1	4
	829	Michael Fewer.....	do	1	2	0
	830	James McGrath	Torbay	0	3	12
	831	Joseph Walsh.....	Lance Cove.....	3	0	0
	832	John Corbett of Ed..	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	0
	833	John Hanes.....	do	2	0	0
	834	Patrick Corbett of Thos	do	1	0	4
	835	John Kennedy.....	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	836	Walter Kennedy ...	do	1	0	8
	837	Patrick Dwyer	do	1	2	0
	838	Edward Dwyer	do	1	0	0
	839	John Gorman of Sim	Harbor Main	1	0	0
	840	Thomas Hicks.....	do	1	0	0
	841	Michael Fling.....	Holyrood.....	2	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$13 20	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
7 70	do do	
9 00	do do	
4 95	John Maher.	
18 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 20	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 30	do do	
9 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
12 00	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 28	842	Patk. Corbett of Bar.	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	32
	843	Patrick Hanes.....	do	1	2	0
	844	Edward Corbett of E	Indian Pond	2	0	0
	845	Peter Ellard	Torbay	1	2	0
29	846	William Morgan....	Indian Pond.....	1	3	0
	847	Joseph Morgan	do	2	0	0
	848	Jos. Morgan, Duggan	do	2	0	32
	849	James Walsh	Lance Cove.....	2	2	0
	850	Thomas Mulloy	Salmon Cove.....	2	0	0
	851	John Farrell	Chapel's Cove.....	2	0	0
	852	John Myers, Sr....	do	0	3	27
	853	John Myers, Jr....	do	1	1	24
	854	John Kearney	Lance Cove.....	2	1	24
	855	Walter Corbett	Chapel's Cove.....	1	3	28
	856	Moses Hanes	do	1	0	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 20	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
9 00	John Maher.	
10 50	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
13 20	do do	
15 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
5 50	do do	
8 40	do do	
14 40	do do	
11 55	do do	
6 30	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 29	857	Francis Hanes.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	3
	858	Philip Connell.....	Holyrood.....	1	0	3
	859	Patrick Hickey.....	do	2	0	0
	860	Ambrose Squires ...	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	861	Edward Flood	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	862	Peter Hickey	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	32
	863	Thomas Hickey	do	0	3	15
	864	Patrick Corbett	do	1	0	1
	865	Thomas Lannon.....	Harbor Main	1	2	0
	866	Richard Corbett.....	Indian Pond	1	0	32
	867	Edward Kavanagh ..	Flat Rock	1	0	24
	868	Nicholas Wall, Jr..	Harbor Main	1	0	0
	869	Dan. Sullivan of J'hn	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	0
	870	Paul Keating	Harbor Main	1	2	0
	871	John LaCone	do	1	2	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 10	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 10	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
5 05	do do	
6 05	do do	
9 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
6 90	John Maher.	
6 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.....	
9 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
9 90	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No	Name.	Residence	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 29	872	John Gorman.....	Harbor Main	1	0	32
	873	Walter Walsh of Wm	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	8
	874	Mich. Conran of Mich	Harbor Main	1	0	3
	875	Michael Corbett....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	20
	876	Henry Thorne.....	Torbay	0	3	0
	877	Richard Harding ...	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	878	James Cantwell	Torbay	1	0	0
	879	Joseph Scott	Upper Gulley.....	2	0	0
	880	John Cantwell	Torbay	1	0	0
	881	Charles Warford....	Laurence Pond.....	2	0	0
	882	Chas. & Geo. Warford	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	883	Rich. & Thos. Allen	Flat Rock	2	2	0
	884	Philip Veitch	Holyrood.....	1	0	3
	885	John Williams.....	Salmonier road.....	2	0	0
	886	Benjamin Chafe....	Indian Pond.....	0	3	20

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 20	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
6 30	do do	
6 10	do do	
8 25	do do	
4 50	John Maher.	
12 00	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 00	John Maher.	
12 00	Denis Doyle and John Veitch.	
6 00	John Maher.	
12 00	Denis Doyle and J. Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
15 00	John Maher.	
6 10	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
5 25	do do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 29	887	John Ryan	Torbay	0	3	0
	888	James Quinland	Holyrood	0	2	36
	889	William Field	Torbay	1	0	12
	890	John Kelly	Middle Cove	1	0	0
	891	Stephen Hickey	Harbor Main	1	2	0
	892	Michael Hickey	do	1	2	0
	893	John Hicks	do	1	2	0
	894	Philip Corbett	Indian Pond	2	0	0
	895	Thomas Corbett	do	2	0	0
	896	John Wall	Harbor Main	3	0	0
	897	Peter Ezekiel	do	1	0	19
	898	Martin Ryan	Torbay	1	0	0
	899	John Dodd	do	1	0	0
	30	900	Patrick Dwyer	Kelligrews	0	2	7
	901	Michael Joy	Harbor Main	1	0	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$4 50	John Maher.	
4 35	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 45	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
9 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
9 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
18 00	do do	
6 70	do do	
6 00	John Maher.	
6 00	do	
3 25	F. F. Furneaux, J. Nugent.	
6 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 30	902	Lawrence Rourke ..	Holyrood.....	2	0	32
	903	Thos. Hanes	do	1	0	8
	904	Philip Penney.....	do	1	2	0
	905	Mark Penney.....	do	1	2	0
	906	Bridget Mackay	do	2	0	0
	907	Joseph Penney.....	do	2	0	0
	908	Thomas Duff.....	Indian Pond.....	2	0	0
	909	Emanuel Sanchez...	Chapel's Cove.....	1	2	0
	910	William Kirby	Holyrood.....	1	0	36
	911	Michael Wall of Mich	Harbor Main	1	0	17
	912	Patrick Wall of Mich	do	1	0	0
	913	John Fardy.....	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	0
	914	James Kennedy....	do	1	0	36
	915	Michael Gorman....	Harbor Main	1	0	32
	916	John Ferry of Wm.	do	1	3	20

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$13 20	Denis Doyle, J. Vietch.	
6 30	do do	
9 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
7 00	do do	
6 60	do do	
6 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
7 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
11 25	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 30	917	John Healey, Sr.....	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	918	Ab'm. Morgan of Ab	Seal Cove	1	0	38
	919	Patrick Dwyer	Holyrood.....	1	1	24
	920	John McMean.....	Salmon Cove.....	2	0	4
	921	Michael Doyle	do	1	2	0
	922	Solomon Morgan....	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	923	James Kavanagh ...	Pouch Cove road....	1	0	0
	924	Isaac Dawe.....	Lance Cove.....	2	0	0
	925	William Martin	Torbay	1	0	0
	926	Joseph Morgan.....	Seal Cove	1	0	32
	927	John Walsh of Wm.	Chapel's Cove.....	1	1	39
	928	William Conran....	Harbor Main	1	0	32
	929	George Morgan	Seal Cove	2	1	18
	930	Michael O'Neil	Holyrood.....	2	0	0
	931	Robert Malone	Torbay	1	0	0

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
7 15	do do	
8 40	do do	
12 15	do do	
9 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 00	G. S. McKay.	
12 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
6 00	John Maher.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
8 95	do do	
7 20	do do	
14 15	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 00	John Maher.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Dec. 30	932	Jesse Gosse.....	Torbay	0	2	3
	933	Philip Mallowney ..	Holyrood.....	2	2	32
	934	E.Cantwell,L.Whel'n	Torbay	3	0	24
31	935	Michael Ezekiel	Holyrood.....	1	0	32
	936	James Crawley	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	0
	937	Nicholas Crawley...	do	1	2	0
	938	John Brennock	Forest Pond road...	2	0	28
	939	Henry Tucker ...	Broad Cove.....	1	0	0
	940	Thomas Murphy.....	Portugal Cove.....	1	0	36
	941	Gregory Neville.....	Topsail	2	0	0
	942	Richard Taylor	do	0	3	20
	943	James Conran.....	Chapel's Cove.....	0	2	8
	944	Edward Murray.....	Harbor Main	2	0	16
	945	do Jr...	do	3	0	0
	946	Edward Ferry	do	1	0	4

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$3 15	John Maher.	
16 20	Denis Doyle, J. Vietch.	
18 90	John Maher.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
6 00	do do	
9 00	do do	
13 10	F. Chafe, D. Evert.	
6 00	C. R. Belbin, A. Tucker.	
7 35	W. H. Webber, M. Clear.	
12 00	W. Swansborough, J. Neville.	
5 25	do do	
3 30	Denis Doyle and John Veitch.	
12 60	do do	
18 00	do do	
6 15	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	B	P
1887— Dec. 31	947	George Fury of Geo.	Harbor Main	2	0	0
	948	George Mason	do	2	0	0
	949	Patrick Conran	Chapel's Cove	3	0	0
	950	W. & J. O'Brien	Salmon Cove	1	0	36
	951	Timothy Costello	Conception Harbor	2	0	0
	952	Daniel Sullivan	Harbor Main	1	1	24
	953	James Memah	do	2	0	0
	954	Patrick Kenny	do	2	0	0
	955	Nicholas Wade	Conception Harbor	2	0	0
	956	Patrick Gushue	do	2	0	32
	957	Edward Kenny, Sr.	do	2	0	0
	958	Robert Connell	do	2	2	0
	959	Thomas Fewer	Chapel's Cove	1	0	3
	960	John Veitch	Holyrood	1	0	0
	961	Richard Walsh	do	1	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$12 00	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
12 00	do do	
18 00	do do	
7 35	do do	
12 00	do do	
8 40	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
12 00	do do	
13 20	do do	
12 00	do do	
15 00	do do	
6 10	do do	
6 00	do do	
9 00	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 31	962	John O'Brien.....	Broad Cove, Gastries	1	0	3
	963	Thomas Bishop	Seal Cove	1	2	16
	964	Patrick Crawley....	Chapel's Cove.....	2	0	0
	965	Richard Mackay....	Holyrood.....	1	0	3
	966	Peter Hickey of Mic.	do	2	0	11
	967	Wm. Hickey of Mich	do	1	0	19
	968	John Hickey of Mich	do	2	0	0
	969	William Cahill	Salmon Cove	1	0	0
	970	Edward Cantwell ..	Torbay	2	3	0
	971	Edward Nugent....	Kelligrews	1	0	32
	972	Edward Gorman....	Harbor Main	1	2	0
	973	William Sinnott....	Kilbride	1	0	17
	974	Noah Dawe.....	Lance Cove.....	1	0	0
	975	C. R. & W. Morgan .	Laurence Pond.....	3	0	0
	976	George Ruby	Goulds	2	2	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 10	Denis Doyle and John Veitch.	
9 60	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 10	do do	
12 45	do do	
6 70	do do	
12 00	do do	
6 00	do do	
16 10	John Maher.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, J. Vietch.	
9 00	do do	
6 60	Sam. Ruby, M. Tracey.	
6 00	Denis Doyle, John Veitch.	
18 00	do do	
15 50	F. Chafe, W. Hay.	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 31	977	Joseph Walsh.....	Lance Cove.....	1	2	0
	978	Michael Conran	Chapel's Cove.....	1	0	0
	979	Lawrence Fardy....	Harbor Main	1	0	32
	980	Patrick Corbett	do	1	0	32
	981	John Sevice	do	1	0	3
	982	Charles Andrews ..	Upper Gulley.....	1	0	8
	983	Sarah Blundon	Musgrave Town....	1	2	0
	984	Thomas Greening ..	do	0	2	4
	985	John Greening	do	1	2	0
	986	James Dawe	James Cove.....	1	2	0
	987	William Chatman ..	Canning's Cove	0	3	31
	988	Joseph Hart	Brooklyn.....	1	1	27
	989	William Ash	do	1	0	0
	990	Bernard Handcock..	do	1	2	13
	991	Wm. Leffbridge. ..	do	1	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$7 20	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
6 00	do do	
7 20	do do	
7 20	do do	
6 10	do do	
6 30	do do	
9 00	Thos. Howe, J. Holloway.	
3 15	do A. Stares.	
9 00	do do	
9 00	do J. Haines.	
5 45	do A. Stares.	
9 00	do M. D. Stares.	
6 00	do do	
9 50	do do	
7 50	do do	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887— Dec. 31	992	John Hancock	Brooklyn	1	2	13
	993	Henry Reader	do	1	1	20
	994	William Hancock	do	1	1	0
	995	M. D. Stares	do	2	0	0
	996	Joseph Legge	Sweet Bay	0	3	24
	997	Morris Kelly	do	1	0	8
	998	T. Mullooney of Ed.	do	1	0	0
	999	Thos. Mullooney	do	3	2	2
	1000	Thos. Gorfield	do	0	3	4
	1001	Mark Walker	do	1	2	27
	1002	John Legge	do	1	0	20
	1003	John Kelly	do	2	1	19
	1004	Edward Mullooney	do	4	0	0
	1005	William Mullooney	do	2	0	5
1006	James Kelly	do	1	0	8	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$9 50	Thos. Howe, M. D. Stares.	
8 25	do do	
7 50	do do	
12 00	do J. Bennett.	
5 40	do A. Stares.	
6 30	do do	
6 00	do do	
21 10	do E. Nowlan.	
4 65	do M. Walker.	
10 00	do A. Stares.	
6 75	do do	
14 20	do do	
24 00	do T. Mallowney.	
12 20	do E. Nowlan.	
6 30	do do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Payments of Bonus, under Act 49th Victoria, Cap.
paid, and by whom surveyed, for

Date of application.	No.	Name.	Residence.	Area.		
				A	R	P
1887—						
Dec. 31	1007	Benjamin Hart	Brooklyn	1	0	0
	1008	Patrick Doyle	Lance Cove	1	0	32
	1009	Robert Dawe	Hopewell	1	0	32
	1010	John Dawe	Lance Cove	1	0	4
	1011	Thomas Quigley	Torbay	3	0	28
	1012	James Kelly	do	0	3	24
				1347	3	22

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, shewing Names of Applicants, areas paid for, Amounts the year ending 31st Dec, 1887.

Amount.	By whom Surveyed or Certified.	Remarks.
\$6 00	Thos. Howe, A. Stares.	
7 20	Denis Doyle, J. Veitch.	
7 20	do do do	
6 15	do do do	
19 05	John Maher.	
5 40	do	
<u>\$8084 41</u>		

A. PENNEY,

Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Licenses to Search for

DATE.	R'GIST'Y	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Feb. 15	5 256	D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's.....
	5 258	W. F. Horwood.....	Clarke's Beach.
May 23	5 259	D. J. Henderson.....	St. John's.....
	5 260	do and G. Robinson.....	do
Oct. 8	5 262	do J. Barter, E. Sinnott..	do & Placentia
	5 264	do do do	do
	5 266	do and G. Robinson.....	St. John's.....
	5 269	do	do

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Minerals issued during the year 1887.

NO.	LOCALITY.	Remarks.
2	Ming's Bight	Gold License.
1	Salmon Cove, Carbonear.....	do
1	Inland, Ming's Bight.....	do
2	Colinet Island.....	do
2	East of Placentia Sound	do
2	S. E. of N. E. Arm, Placentia	do
3	Inland from N. E. Arm, Placentia.	do
1	Inland, Ming's Bight.....	do
14		

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Return of Licenses to Cut Timber

Date of License.	R'gist'y	Name.	Residence.	Amount Bonus.
May 17	39	1 A. Mackay, R. Bond	St. John's	\$20 00
Aug. 8	39	3 John J. Murphy....	Gambo.....	20 00
	4	5 G. B. Hall, A. E. Hall, J. R. Neilson....	Quebec.....	} 100 00
		Rev. E. Botwood ...	St. John's	
Sept. 3	39	7 Hn. Sir A. Shea, KCMG	do	50 00
Nov. 25	39	11 Malcolm Bethune ..	do	20 00
		39 13 Stephen Rendell....	England	12 00
Dec. 31	39	15 William Stubbs	Ottawa	40 00
		39 17 William H. Stubbs..	do	60 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

issued during the year 1887.

Annual Rent.	Locality.	Area sq. m.	Remarks.
\$46 00	Peninsula of Avalon	23	
110 00	Gambo Lakes	55	
218 00	Exploits Run	109	
120 00	Badger Brook	60	
30 00	Peninsula Avalon	15	
38 00	Gambo Lake	19	
100 00	Exploits Run	50	
192 00	do	96	

A. PENNEY,

Surveyor General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Free Grants issued by the Surveyor General

No.	Date.	Name of Grantee.	Quantity.			Registry.	
			A	R	P	Vol.	Folio.
1	Jan. 13	John T. Murphy	200	0	0	2	30
2		do	50	0	0	"	31
3	May 31	William Ryan of Thomas	8	2	11	1	112
4	Aug. 31	Nicholas Newell	17	1	0	2	32
5	Nov. 15	A. & T. Moss	10	3	31	"	33
6	Dec. 31	Benjamin Hart	7	1	16	"	37
7		Joseph Hart	18	3	33	"	36
8		Bernard Hancock	10	1	30	"	38
9		William Hancock	10	1	24	"	3
			333	3	25		

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

Date of Grant	Locality.	No of Grant.	Fees.	Remarks.
Aug. 9, 1886	Gambo.....	158	\$1 00	
“	do	159	1 00	
Sept. 6, 1880	Musgrave Town.....	132	1 00	
June 20, 1887	Pouch Cove.....	162	1 00	
“ 15, “	James' Cove, Goose Bay	131	1 00	
Apl. 3, 1878	Brooklyn.....	114	1 00	
“	do	113	1 00	
“	do	118	1 00	
“	do	119	1 00	
			\$9 00	

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Licenses of Occupation issued by Surveyor General

No.	Date.	Name of Grantee.	Quantity.			Registry.	
			A	R	P	Vol.	Folio.
1	Jan. 10	Jane Batstone	21	1	32	2	108
2	Nov. 21	James Freak	22	0	32	"	109
			43	2	24		

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 31st December, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

Date of Grant	Locality.	No. of Grant.	Fees.	Remarks.
Jan. 10, 1887	Bear Cove, N. D. Bay	182	\$1 00	
Sep. 8, 1887	Big Burnt Bay, N. D. Bay ..	183	1 00	
			\$2 00	

A. PENNEY,
Surveyor General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1887, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Am't consolidated under Act 22 Vic., Cap. 16	\$19,666	22	—
" " " 23 " " 12	1,153	85	—
" " " 28 " " 18	32,630	00	—
" " " 29 " " 20	86,307	00	—
" " " 35 " " 12	328,834	11	—
" " " 37 " " 11	204,230	31	—
" " " 38 " " 12	10,000	00	—
" " " 38 " " 22	60,000	00	—
" " Con. Stat. Cap. 61, Ti. 17	40,000	00	—
" " under Act 39 Vic, Cap. 14	60,000	00	—
" " " 40 " " 24	98,000	00	—
" " " 41 " " 18	25,000	00	—
" " " 42 " " 21	15,192	00	—
" " " 45 " " 20	36,500	00	—
" " " 46 " " 22	50,000	00	—
" " " 46 & 47 " 5&4	600,000	00	—
" " " 49 " " 15	240,000	00	—
" " " 50 " " 6	480,000	00	—
" " " 50 " " 7	320,000	00	—

 Forwarded.....

\$2,707,513 49

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

T R E A S U R Y A C C O U N T S .

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1887, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount brought forward.....		\$2,707,513 49
Am't repayable in the year 1888.....	\$38,910 00	
“ “ 1889.....	34,166 96	
“ “ 1890.....	19,546 00	
“ “ 1891.....	18,452 00	
“ “ 1892.....	7,475 03	
“ “ 1893.....	2,235 80	
“ “ 1895.....	978 00	
“ “ 1896.....	2,083 20	
“ “ 1897.....	16,679 60	
“ “ 1908.....	12,000 00	
“ “ 1917.....	145,000 00	
		297,526 59
		<u>\$3,005,040 08</u>

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

**Statement of Balances in the Treasury Department of the
Unexpended**

CREDIT BALANCES.

Customs' Bonds outstanding	\$217,173 55
Balance due by the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland	72,000 00
Balance due by Newfoundland Railway Company	1,722 45
Advances on account Agricultural Act	9,031 63
	<hr/>
	\$299,927 63
Balance against the Colony	146,611 02
	<hr/>
	\$446,538 65
	<hr/>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 31st December, 1887.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st Dec., 1887, including
Legislative Grants.

 DEBIT BALANCES.

Outstanding Warrants.....	\$159,974 51
Outstanding Interest	48,811 45
Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland.....	11,398 96
	<hr/>
	\$220,184 92
Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	226,353 73
	<hr/>
	\$446,538 65
	<hr/>

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement shewing the Appropriation and Investment of the
 on the 29th Nov., 1878; also the sum of £3,873 5s. 1d Stg.
 Dr. in all, on account of the proportion due to

1879.

May 8.—To this sum transferred to the
 Credit of the Colony, as per
 Resolution of the House of
 Assembly of 1879, being the
 floati'g debit balance against
 the Colony on the 31st Dec.
 1878..... \$218,186 00

1880.

May 24.—To this sum transferred to the
 Credit of the Colony, being
 the expenditure incurred in
 Nfld., on account of the Ha-
 lifax Fishery Commission.. 15,028 62
 ————— \$233,214 62

1879.

Jan. 15.—To the sum of £83,259 7s. 6d.
 Stg., paid for the purchase of
 £80,000 Stg., Canada, 4 per
 cent. guaranteed Bonds, on
 account of the Government
 of Newfoundland, equal to at
 20 per cent. exchange 399,645 00

Forwarded..... \$632,859 62

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

sum of £200,000 Stg., received from the Imperial Treasury received on the 30th April, 1880, making £203,873 5s. 1d Stg. Newfoundland of Halifax Fishery Award. Cr.

1878.

Nov. 29.—By this amount received from the Imperial Treasury on account of the proportion due Newfoundland of Halifax Fishery Award £200,000 Stg. \$960,000 00

1880.

April 30.—By Ditto for balance due £3,873 5s. 1d..... 18,591 62

1885.

\$979,491 62

July 7.—By realization of £18,000 Stg., Canada 4 per cent. Bonds sold by Messrs. Melville Evans & Co., London, by order of the Government, £20,225 14s. Stg., equal to at 20 per cent. Exchange.. 97,083 36

1886.

July 29.—By realization of £62,000 Stg., Canada 4 pr ct. Bonds sold by the Bank of England by order of Government, equal to at 20 pr ct. Exchange, viz £68,942 4s. 6d. Stg 330,922 67

[Yielding a profit of £5,908 11s. Stg., equal to \$28,361.03 on sale of above £80,000 Stg. Bonds, over & above amount paid for the same] 428,006 03

Forwarded..... \$1,407,497 65

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

 Dr. Statement, (Continued.)

1879.

Brought forward..... \$632,859 62

 Feb. 12.—To this sum invested in Union
 Bank of Nfld. Deposit Re-
 ceipt at rate of 4 per cent.
 interest per annum 244,332 00

 June 6.—To this sum paid the Nfld. Sav-
 ings' Bank, and charged by
 way of loan to the Colony at
 the rate of 4½ per cent, per
 annum, to defray the cost in-
 curred in erecting Telegraph
 lines connecting Notre Dame
 and Bonavista Bays as per
 Resolution of House of As-
 sembly..... 102,300 00

1885.

 July 7.—To paid Melville Evans & Co.,
 London, on acc't. Carbonear
 Railroad,—£20,225 14s. stg 97,083 36

1886.

 May 14.—To paid into Court at suit of Sir
 Wm. V. Whiteway for ser-
 vices at Halifax Fishery
 Commission 8,400 00

 Forwarded..... \$1,084,974 98

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement. (Continued.)

Cr.

1886.

Brought forward..... \$1,407,497 65

July 29.—By received from the Union
Bank of Nfld. for realization
of 4 pr ct. Deposit Receipt . 244,332 00

Forwarded..... \$1,651,829 65

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

 Dr. Statement. (Continued.)

1886.

	Brought forward..	\$1,084,974 98
Dec. 31.—To	this amount transferred to the Credit of the Colony under Liabilities Liquidation Act 49 Vic., Cap. 15.....	\$400,000 00
	<i>Less</i> this sum on loan to the Colony for the erection of Telegraph lines connecting Notre Dame and Bonavista Bays.....	102,300 00
		<u>297,700 00</u>
“	To this sum invested in Government Debenture under Act 49 Vic. Cap. 15, bearing 4 pr ct. Interest per Annum	87,300 00
“	To this sum as temporary loan to the Colony at 4 pr ct. Interest per annum.....	181,854 67
		<u>\$1,651,829 65</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement. (Continued.)

Cr.

1886.

Brought forward.. \$1,651,829 65

\$1,651,829 65.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

 Dr. Statement, (Continued.)

1887.

Dec. 31.—To this sum transferred to the
 Credit of the Colony, as per
 Resolution of the House of
 Assembly, May 6th, 1887..

\$269,154 67

 \$269,154 67

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 St. John's, 31st December, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Statement. (Continued.)

Cr.

1887.

Dec. 31.—By Balance to the Credit of
The Award; ordered by Res-
olution of House of Assembly
to be placed to the Credit of
the Colony, viz:

Temporary Loan to the Col-
ony at 4 per cent. \$181,854 67

Four per cent. Debenture
Realized, during year 1887. 87,300 00

269,154 67

W. J. S. DONNELLY,
Receiver General

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Inspector of Constabulary, for the year 1887.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

Fort Townshend, N.F.,

February 7th, 1888.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following returns relative to the Constabulary force of this Colony :

- 1.—Present state and distribution returns.
- 2.—Estimate of pay, allowances, clothing, etc., for the year.
- 3.—Return shewing men appointed, resigned, dismissed, promoted, reduced, and numbers of stations established and discontinued during the year.
- 4.—Return shewing number of prosecutions and persons arrested for various classes of offences, by the Constabulary in all the Outports of this Colony.
- 5.—Comparative statement of persons confined in police station at St. John's, for past five years.
- 6.—Similar statement for Harbor Grace.
- 7.—Return shewing number of persons summoned by Constabulary at Harbor Grace during the year.
- 8.—Return shewing number of persons confined in police station at Harbor Grace, for various classes of offences, during this year.
- 9.—Return shewing number of prosecutions by Constabulary, for breach of License Act, 1875, for Colony.
- 10.—Statement shewing number of dogs destroyed by Constabulary during this year.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

11.—Return of persons confined in Lock-up, Central District, during this year.

12.—Return of committals to Penitentiary by Stipendiary Magistrates, Central District.

13.—Return of committals to Penitentiary by Stipendiary Magistrates, Central District, for and during the past ten years.

14.—Return shewing the nationalities of prisoners confined in Lock-up, Central District, during this year.

15.—Return of number of prosecutions by the Constabulary for breach of Municipal and Licensing Act, during year.

16.—Return shewing number of police prosecutions and persons arrested at Carbonear during this year.

I have great satisfaction in being able to report that the condition of the Colony, during the past year, as regards the absence of serious crime, has been remarkably good, scarcely anything which really comes under that category having taken place.

The conduct of the constables composing the Force, has, as a whole, been extremely good during the past year, though it unfortunately happened that in the last days of it, two cases occurred of so serious a character, that the constables concerned were dismissed. Four other constables had been dismissed in the early part of the year, three have resigned, and one, Constable Peet, died, this constable had been blind and incapacitated from duty for a number of years.

In the visits which I made during the year to almost all the stations in the Island, I had the satisfaction of finding the constables well conducted and evidently respected, and in many cases, very favourably spoken of by the stipendiary magistrates.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The following constables have been awarded by Government, the amounts stated, for specially good conduct :

Constable Wilcox, twelve dollars. Specially reported on by R. Squarey, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Channel, for gallant conduct in volunteering and inducing others to accompany him in open boat to search for men out on the ice.. At the time, night was coming on with fog, 30th March.

Constable Power, ten dollars. Specially reported on by His Hon. the District Judge of Harbor Grace, for energy and determination in the pursuit and apprehension (single handed) of two men, for whose apprehension he held a warrant, June 16.

Constable Flynn, ten dollars. Specially reported on by G. Lilly, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Bay of Islands, for energetic and intelligent conduct, in the pursuit and apprehension of a number of men for whose apprehension, warrants had been issued, Dec. 7.

A large amount of extraordinary duty has been performed by the Constabulary during the year.

Acting Sergeant O'Brien—to Nov. 11.

Constable Bremner,

“ Cross,

“ Kent,

“ Cleary,

“ Moore—to Nov. 8.

having been employed from the 11th April in Revenue protection service. I would beg to bring to the notice of the Government, the fact, that whilst those men have, for the time, been practically withdrawn from their police duties, but their pay has been charged as constables only. I would beg to suggest that, if they are to be continued

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

in this duty, that their pay should be issued by the department securing their services, and that their places in the Constabulary should be temporarily filled up.

Another constable has been detached from ordinary duty, for the purpose of watching the interior of the General Post Office, by night.

Constables have, also, been frequently, and for various periods, stationed at Harbor Grace Junction. Two are there at present, and it will be necessary to station one at least there, permanently. I would, therefore, beg to request that a suitable building for constable's quarters, and Lock-up, be erected.

These withdrawals have made the ordinary duty at headquarters unusually heavy.

Head Constable Reilly and Sergeant Bailey were also employed for a considerable period, on special work, unconnected with their Constabulary duties.

I greatly regret to have to record, that, as I have recently been informed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, that the Government have made an arrangement with Sub-Inspector Holt, under which, that gentleman has resigned his appointment.

Mr. Holt was a very efficient officer, who had had much and varied experience, and he personally did much for the preservation of good order whilst at Harbor Grace. I have no one available, equally capable to discharge the duties connected with the charge of that important District.

I have also to state with regret, that Sub-Inspector Kenna has, since the 9th of September, been suffering from a severe illness, and has, during that time, been entirely incapacitated from duty.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

My best thanks are due to Sergeant McBey, who has, during that time, very efficiently discharged the Sub-Inspector's duties.

On the 12th of October, the Force at Headquarters, was inspected by His Excellency Governor Blake, who expressed himself as well pleased with the physique and appearance of the men, as also, with the way in which they turned out, and their steadiness on parade, and with their drill.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

One is much needed at Fogo, and the Magistrate there informed me that the cost of a suitable building would not exceed sixty pounds.

At Trepassey there is no Lock-up, and one is urgently required.

At St. Mary's the Court House and Constable's quarters are in so dilapidated a condition, that a house has had to be taken temporarily for the use of the constable.

At Channel the Court House and Constable's quarters have been rebuilt, and much improved, and are now in every way well adapted for their purpose.

The Magistrate at Channel has urgently requested me to station a constable at Rose Blanche, which I shall be glad to do, if authorized to take a house for the purpose.

At Bay St. George the Court House and Sergeant's quarters are in a deplorable condition, which can only be remedied by their being rebuilt.

Constable's quarters and Lock-up are also much needed at King's Cove.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The number of persons confined in the police cells at St. John's and Harbor Grace, during the year, was :

St. John's.....	1,205
Harbor Grace	79
Total.....	1,284
Previous year—	
St. John's	1,374
Harbor Grace.....	97
Total.....	1,471
Decrease for St. John's.....	169
“ “ Harbor Grace.....	18
Total decrease.....	187

I would again beg to submit, for the consideration of the Government, the desirability of a Pension Fund being established in the Force. If this were done in the plan which I have submitted, by which all members of the Constabulary would contribute to the Fund, it would, I believe, after a short time, be but a very small expense, and would, I am convinced, from every point of view, be of the greatest possible advantage, not only to the men of the Force, but for the benefit of the public service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, Col.

Inspector N.F. Constabulary.

The Hon. J. S. WINTER,

H. M. Attorney General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Distribution Return of the Nfld. Constabulary, for 1887.

Rank.	Station.	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total Strength	Total each station.
Inspector & General Supt.	St. John's .					
Sub-Inspector ..	"	.....	1	1	2	
Head Constables	"	.....	1	.....	1	
Sergeants	"	7	4	.....	11	
Constables	"	24	16	4	44	58
Sub-Inspector ..	Harbor Grace	1	.....	.....	1	
Head Constables	"	1	1	.....	2	
Sergeants	"	1	.....	.....	1	
Constables	"	16	2	.....	18	22
Head Constables	Carbonear .....	.....	1	.....	1	
Constables	"	3	1	.....	4	5
Sergeants	Brigus	1	.....	.....	1	
Constables	"	1	.....	.....	1	2
Sergeants	Outports and	5	2	.....	7	
Constables	West Coast	36	5	.....	41	48
		96	34	5	135	

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's 1st Jan., 1888.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Estimate of Pay and Allowances of the Nfld. Constabulary
 for the year 1888.

One Inspector and General Superintendent, St. John's.	\$2,000 00
Two Sub-Inspectors	1,300 00
One Head Constable, 2nd Class	397 00
Two Cavalry Sergeants	714 00
Five Infantry do	1,725 00
Four " Act'g do	1,268 00
Seven Cavalry Constables.....	2,219 00
Thirty-eight Infantry Constables	11,306 80
Allowance for forage, etc. for horses	2,055 00
Probable cost of clothing	3,703 00
do Repairs of Barracks	500 00
do Fuel, light and lodging allowance	1,726 00
do Furniture and bedding	100 00
Rough Rider (Cavalry) allowance	28 00
Clerk and Store keeper	48 00
Two Head Constables at Harbor Grace	822 00
One Sergeant do	345 00
Eighteen Constables do	5,467 60

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Estimate. (Continued.)

One Head Constable, 2nd class, at Carbonear.....	\$397 00
Four Constables, do	1,208 80
One Sergeant at Brigus	345 00
One Constable do	305 00
One Sergeant at Bay of Islands, West Coast.....	345 00
One Constable do do	305 00
One Sergeant at Bay St. George, do	345 00
One Constable at Bonne Bay, do	305 00
One do at Codroy, do	305 00
One Sergeant at Bonavista, Outports.....	345 00
Two Constables do do	598 80
One Sergeant at Little Bay do	345 00
Two Constables do do	598 80
One Sergeant at Twillingate do	345 00
One Constable do do	305 00
One Acting-Sergeant at Burin do	317 00
Two Constables do do	598 80
One Acting-Sergeant at Harbor Main, Outports	317 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Estimate. (Continued.)

One Constable at—	
Bay Bulls	\$305 00
Burgeo	305 00
Belloram.....	305 00
Bay Roberts	305 00
Channel	305 00
Catalina	305 00
Cape Broyle	305 00
Fortune	305 00
Fogo	305 00
Ferryland	305 00
Greenspond.....	305 00
Two Constables at—	
Grand Bank	610 00
One Constable at—	
Heart's Content	305 00
Holyrood.....	305 00
Herring Neck.....	305 00
Two Constables at—	
Lamaline.....	610 00
One Constable at—	
Old Perlican	305 00

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Estimate (Continued.)

One Constable at—		
Oderin.....	305	00
Placentia.....	305	00
Portugal Cove.....	305	00
Port-de-Grave.....	305	00
Renews ..	305	00
St. Mary's	305	00
St. Lawrence	305	00
Two Constables at—		
Trinity ..	598	80
One Constable at—		
Tilt Cove	305	00
Topsail ..	305	00
Trepassey	293	80
Rent of Outport Barracks.....	688	00
Incidental and travelling expenses, etc., etc.....	1,254	00
		<u>\$54,730 20</u>

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
St. John's 1st Jan., 1888.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly,
Receiver General.
&c., &c., &c.,

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Postmaster-General for 1887.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

St. John's Newfoundland,

Feb. 14th, 1888.

SIR,—

I have now the honor to transmit to you the Annual Report of this Department, accompanied by Statements and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1887.

LETTERS.

The number of letters that passed through the office during the year, was 1,016,050, being 49,987 more than in 1886, and 88,858 in excess of 1885. This increase is owing, mainly, to the increased postal facilities provided, and also to the spread of education in its elevating influence upon the minds of the people.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

This branch of the Department exhibits a large increase of business, as compared with the past and previous years; the issues for 1887, represent 894 orders, and \$20,859.13 in excess of 1886. The net sum derivable from commissions charged on orders issued for the year, amounts to \$1,200.00. The paid orders in 1887 were 4,899, value \$92,147.99, being an increase over 1886 of 1,289 orders of the value of \$22,124.25.

POSTAGE STAMPS & POSTAL CARDS.

The new issue of half-cent stamps, for postage rates on newspapers, was put into circulation on the 15th instant, and will be found a convenience; their utility will operate chiefly in stamping single papers of less weight than one ounce, which, previously, had to be

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

stamped one cent. The amount realized, the past year, under this head, is shown to be \$24,364.81, being an increase of \$3,046.19 over 1886.

POSTAL REVENUE.

The amount paid to the Receiver General is \$32,000.00, being \$5,500.00 more than the estimate, and \$5,300.00 in excess of the revenue in 1886. With a fair fishery, this amount will be exceeded, but, it is safe to calculate on the same amount for the present year.

PARCEL POST.

The system has been extended to the following countries, viz :

Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Algeria, Corsica, Tunis, Natal, Tangier, Smyrna, Congo Free State, The Bahamas, Sarawak, North British Borneo and British Honduras.

The Dominion of Canada has not yet responded to communications made for the establishment of the system between that country and Newfoundland; nor has it been attempted to extend the system to the United States of America; but as the system has recently been put in operation between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, it is hoped Newfoundland may participate on an early day.

The Revenue derivable under this head, during the year 1887, amounts to \$666.72, and the duty paid to the Customs to \$1,349.56, including \$47.64 on packages received in the ordinary mails, and detained by this department for examination by the Customs.

POSTAL ORDERS.

This matter has been before the Executive; it is hoped that the system may soon be brought into operation in this Country, thus placing within reach of the people, the conveniences afforded by the circulation of Postal Orders.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS.

Nothing has been done to establish a system of Savings' Banks throughout the country. The subject is of importance, especially, as it would bear on the thrift and industry of the people

TRAVELLING P.O. ON RAILWAY.

The facility afforded by the Travelling Post Office has proved to be a great convenience, the correspondence being all assorted for the letter-carriers, thus enabling them to deliver their letters on Water Street within 15 minutes after arrival of mails, thereby accomodating the merchants in summer, with their correspondence before 6 o'clock.

COASTAL STEAM.

The new steamers now being built for this service, will meet the demands of the public and the requirements of the service. Provision will be made for stationary post office clerks on board these steamers, who will there be provided with the necessary accommodation and facilities to sort and arrange mail matter, which will be ready for delivery on the steamers' arrival at the ports of call. The wharf accommodation provided for these steamers being situated at the extreme eastern end of the harbor, it will become necessary to connect the post office with these mail steamers by means of a cab, to be always available for this purpose by this department. It is a pleasing duty to record the uniform regularity, which marked the performance of the mail service by the steamers "Curlew" and "Plover."

LABRADOR MAIL SERVICE.

This important service has been faithfully performed with satisfaction to the public, and in a manner most creditable to all connected with it. There are 65 regular ports of call for the steamers, and about 20 others served by the way offices already established; 50 of these offices receive amounts of from \$3 to \$12 each, according to the

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

business done ; and, as a rule, the work is performed effeciently. 57,485 letters were handled by Mr. McNeil and assistant, on board the S. S. "Lady Glover," and 40,793 on board the S. S. "Plover," by Mr. Ewing. The want of proper accommodation for assorting the large and increasing amount of correspondence is much felt, as, over and above the letters for the coast, there are large numbers of newspapers and parcels, to the extent of two and three large sacks each mail. The new Northern boat will have ample provision to meet all the wants of the service, but the boat from Battle Harbor, north, requires much more room for the accommodation of the Clerks, than in the past.

DIRECT STEAM.

It is hoped that, although the Contract with Messrs. Allan & Co. terminated on the 31st December last, a new contract with this company may be made on terms more favourable to the Colony. The winter service is being performed by the S. S. "Newfoundland," Captain Mylius, who, during the past fifteen years, has performed the service, with wonderful punctuality, and without a causality calling for note.

SAILING PACKETS.

The mail service by these boats has been fairly carried out, but does not meet the wants of the public.

Small steamers are required for the service in Trinity and Bonavista Bays, sailing vessels being now inadequate to the requirements of the day.

FRANKING LETTERS, ETC.

The postage on mail matter carried free by this department, amounts to from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, for which the postal department gets no credit. It has been found necessary, in the United

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Kingdom, United States and other countries, to do away with franking; each public department being allowed a reasonable amount to pay their postage, and doing so by stamps purchased from the Post Office.

The sooner such a plan is adopted in Newfoundland the better for the public interest.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

It is important that the rates of postage should be reduced to uniformity with those levied in Canada and the United States, being three cents international and two cents domestic or local rates. Constant confusion and inconvenience is created and experienced by the existing inequality, one result of which is that large numbers of letters are received by each mail taxed double rates against the receiver because of insufficient prepayment. The reduction of rates in the United States resulted in a deficit in revenue for some years; but then, the people had all the advantages, which were held to be a sufficient set off to the temporary shrinkage of revenue. The last accounts, however, show that the deficit has been restored. And thus it would be in Newfoundland. I therefore crave leave again to bring this subject under consideration.

SALARIES.

The low salaries paid to the officials of this department as compared with salaries paid in other countries, has been frequently represented. Reference to the subjoined statement of salaries paid to post office officials in the Dominion, will be found to illustrate this point, as will the accompanying memorandum of Mr. LeMessurier, chief clerk of the department, regarding whom and Messrs. Freeman and Higgins, the withdrawal of the commission on the sale of stamps, and of an annual bounty, previously paid to Messrs. LeMessurier and Dwyer, is so much in reduction of salaries enjoyed by these officials during the past.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

It will be seen by reference to the statements accompanying this report, that the labors of officials are much more onerous than in former years, involving as they do late night work and the discomforts and wear of constitution connected with carriers' incessant duties, alike in sunshine as in storm.

OF THE CURRENCY.

The Act passed during the last session of the Legislature being in operation, has put an end to the anomalous state of matters previously existing respecting silver coins, the reduction in value of which, by the Banks, will rid the country of what may be permanently replaced to advantage by silver currency provided by law. The larger question of assimilating the currency of the country to that of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America, has not been dealt with. All the interests to be affected by this change would right themselves without undue hardship on any class.

It may be stated, in this connection, that the United States post office department await this change in Newfoundland's currency, as a preliminary to the introduction of direct Money Order business between the two countries; at present, the business is transacted through Canada acting as intermediary.

PLACENTIA RAILWAY.

It is estimated that mails may be conveyed by this branch-line about the fifteenth of April next, from Harbor Grace Junction to Stephen Power's, N.E. Arm, that is, within four miles of the town of Placentia, and a daily mail may be secured by this route, between St. John's and Placentia. In view of the early completion of this line, it is important that the facilities it will afford should be extended to points beyond its termination, which can be accomplished in no way better than by placing steamers on Placentia and Fortune Bays as feeders to the railway. These steamers to ply as far as Grand Bank,

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

calling at intermediate ports, and landing mails and passengers at Baine Harbor, between which point and Bay L'Argent in Fortune Bay, a fairly good road is already made, which could be rendered an excellent waggon road at comparatively small cost, the distance being only 14 miles. The Fortune Bay steamers to ply between Bay L'Argent and Channel, landing mails and passengers at intermediate ports of call. The subsidy presently paid for sailing packets in these bays, is, Placentia, \$1,870.00, Fortune Bay, \$1,040.00, and Harbor Briton to Burgeo, \$800.00, which sums would largely assist in paying subsidies for regular steam service.

For the present, a weekly service would suffice for these steamers. It will be remembered that the Dominion Government have arranged to subsidize a mail service between Cape Briton and Channel, and thence to Bonne Bay, to commence operations during the spring of the present year. Were steamers placed on Placentia and Fortune Bays, connecting with the railroad at Placentia, a new and very important mail service would thus be available to connect with the railroad system of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster General.

The Hon. M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 List of Salaries paid Officials in the Post Office, Halifax, N.S.

Postmaster	\$2,400 00
Assistant Postmaster.....	1,600 00
Post Office Inspector.....	2,200 00
Assistant Inspector	1,200 00
First Class Clerk	1,200 00
2 Second Class Clerks, at \$1,150.00.....	2,300 00
3 Third do do at \$800.00	2,400 00
7 do do do at \$760.00	5,320 00
6 do do do at \$600.00	3,600 00
1 do do do	550 00
1 do do do	520 00
1 do do do	440 00
1 do do do	410 00
Superintendent Letter Carrier.....	600 00
6 Letter Carriers, at \$590.0.....	3,540 00
1 do	580 00
1 do	565 00
1 do	360 00
1 do	345 00
1 do	338 00
1 Letter Collector	560 00
1 do	520 00
1 do	352 50

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Letter of First Clerk in General Post Office, St. John's, to Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser, referred to in his Report for 1887.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

11th February, 1888.

SIR,—An estimate having been prepared of the expenditure of Postal Department for the present year, I would again bring under your notice the question of salaries in the General Post Office, trusting that you will bring the claim of the employees before the Executive, and give it your support.

It is a rule in all parts of the British Dominion, except Newfoundland, to give the employees in Post Offices such salaries as will encourage them to perform their duties in a proper manner: the Postal Department being considered one of, if not the most, important branch of the public service. To the general public it is most important that their correspondence be entrusted only to those who will use all diligence to forward it to destination as promptly as possible, and they look to this department for a faithful performance of the service.

I would beg to call your attention first to the letter-carriers, the amount of work performed by them, and the very small remuneration they receive for services rendered. In the Dominion and United States, the carriers in small towns are paid from \$350 to \$450; and in Halifax and St. John, \$559 to \$590 per annum; junior hands being taken on at \$300 to \$360. They have no other work to perform but carrying out letters, &c., two to three times a day. In this department they are receiving from \$200 to \$320, have to clear the pillar-boxes and receiving-offices twice a day, deliver always twice and often three or more times a day on arrival of coastal or ocean steamers.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

They also help assort newspapers, assist in making up mails, and when a steamer arrives, night or day, work in the office until all mail-matter is arranged. Without their assistance, at least four additional clerks would be required to carry out the work satisfactorily. The custom of the department has been to increase their salaries yearly, until they amounted to \$320; but this was when they had but one delivery a day, had no pillar-boxes to clear, and but 7 hours' work to perform; now their hours of labor are 12 all the year.

It must be borne in mind that there is a large responsibility attached to their duties, as they take out thousands of dollars in unregistered letters, besides a very large number of registered packets, and only in one instance, last year, has there been any tampering with letters of value, or otherwise.

The clerks in the department receive the same salary as they did years ago, when the office was closed regularly at 4 p.m., and the work not half the amount. No person outside the department has any knowledge of the amount of work performed, or the necessary training to enable the younger hands to get through their work satisfactorily; they are, without exception, the hardest-worked and worst paid of all the officials in Newfoundland—at same time, they have most willingly and energetically performed their duties, confident that when the Government have reconsidered the matter, full justice will be done them.

With reference to my own affair, I cannot understand upon what principle the arrangement entered into by the Executive in 1870 is to be disturbed, by taking from me the commission on stamps retailed by me. The Honorables C. F. Bennett, Thomas Glen, Robert Alsop and James S. Clift, with the Postmaster-General, agreed that I was to have the same commission as Mr. Healy enjoyed; it was considered as part of my salary, and I am as justly entitled to it as any person in the colony is to theirs. It must also be taken into consideration that

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

when this arrangement was made, the Post Office was opened at 9 a.m., and closed regularly at 4 p.m., except when a mail steamer arrived once a fortnight—now the work is continuous until 7.30 p.m., and often for many hours later. The officer who performs the same work as I do, in Halifax, gets \$1,600 a year, in St. John's, N.B., \$1,500—with nothing like the amount of labor—going to their offices at 10 a.m., and leaving at 4 p.m.

The Superintendent Money Order Office, his assistant, myself and assistant, with Parcel Clerk and translator, get no time off from their work, being constantly employed. Mr. Dwyer and myself receive salaries equal to third-class clerks in Halifax office, and the assistants and Parcel Clerk not as much as the letter-carriers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Chief Clerk.

JAMES O. FRASER, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Dr. The Postmaster-General of Nfld. in acct. with the

1887.

Jan. 1.—To balance from 1886 Account		\$168 75
Dec. 31— Postage on correspondence per British and American packets, the year	\$805 12	
Amount of Inland Postage	664 02	
Amount of Postage on Way and Loose Letters	350 70	
Amount of Postage on Letters posted at St. John's for town delivery	10 06	
Amount of Ship Letter Postage	46	
	—	1,830 36
Amount of rents from Box-holders, —St. John's	552 60	
do —Harbor Grace	33 60	
do —Carbonear	21 00	
	—	607 20
Amount of commission on Money Orders		1,200 00
Amount of Postage Stamps and Cards sold during the year		24,364 81
Amount of Sea Postage, United —Kingdom	2,880 00	
do —Canada	2,188 24	
do —United States	896 64	
	—	5,964 88
		<u>\$34,136 00</u>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Government, for year ended 31st Dec., 1887. Cr.

1887.

Dec. 31.—By Amount paid Receiver General	\$32,000 00
Amount of Postage on Unclaimed Letters	169 19
Amount of Postage on Official Correspondence during the year...	97 24
Amount paid for special Mail Service and incidental expenses	308 15
Amount of Postage Stamps sent to Office of the Universal Postal Union	49 66
Amount paid for keys of boxes given up.	19 00
Amount of discount on Stamps sold during the year, \$24,364.81, at 5 per cent	1,218 24
Balance to 1888 Account.....	274 52

 \$34,136 00

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement shewing the Amount of Inland and Imperial Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1887,

Bay Bulls.....	\$3 66
Bay of Islands.....	6 78
Bay Roberts.....	56 29
Blackhead.....	21 72
Bonavista.....	11 73
Brigus.....	46 67
Burgeo.....	6 63
Burin.....	11 15
Carbonear.....	76 48
Catalina.....	5 65
Channel.....	15 54
Ferryland.....	8 32
Fogo.....	14 07
Greenspond.....	10 69
Harbor Britain.....	21 83
Harbor Grace.....	137 71
Heart's Content.....	39 43
La Poile.....	6 23

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement. (Continued.)

Little Bay.....	\$21 44
Nipper's Harbor	2 41
Placentia	22 25
Rose Blanche	11 24
Trinity	11 92
Twillingate	25 06
	<hr/>
	594 90
St. John's	874 24
	<hr/>
	\$1,469 14
	<hr/>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several
 sold, the year ended 31st

Name of Post Office.

Bay Bulls.....

Bay of Islands.....

Bay Roberts.....

Blackhead.....

Bonavista.....

Brigus.....

Burgeo.....

Burin.....

Carbonear.....

Catalina.....

Channel.....

Ferryland.....

Fogo.....

Greenspond.....

Harbor Britain.....

Harbor Grace.....

Heart's Content.....

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

ral Post Offices in Nfld , in Postage and for Postage Stamps
day of December, 1887.

Postage Collected.	Stamps Sold.	Totals.
\$3 66	\$63 00	\$66 66
6 78	164 50	171 28
56 29	382 00	438 29
21 72	84 00	105 72
11 73	165 00	176 73
46 67	549 00	595 67
6 63	146 65	153 28
11 15	99 50	110 65
76 48	696 77	773 25
5 65	97 00	102 65
15 54	252 00	267 54
8 32	112 50	120 82
14 07	204 00	218 07
10 69	181 24	191 93
21 83	271 43	293 26
137 71	1,564 00	1,701 71
39 43	387 00	426 43

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement. (Continued.)

 Name of Post Office.

La Poile
 Little Bay
 Nipper's Harbor.....
 Placentia.....
 Rose Blanche
 Trinity
 Twillingate.....
 St. John's

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Postage Collected.	Stamps Sold.	Totals.
\$6 23	\$188 00	\$194 23
21 44	130 65	152 09
2 41	108 56	110 97
22 25	276 00	298 25
11 24	141 53	152 77
11 92	204 00	215 92
25 06	361 64	386 70
<hr/> 594 90	<hr/> \$6,829 97	<hr/> \$7,424 87
874 24	17,534 84	18,409 08
<hr/> \$1,469 14	<hr/> \$24,364 81	<hr/> \$25,833 95

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, the year ended 31st
day of December, 1887.

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
G. P. O., St. John's	James O. Fraser..	Postmaster Gener'l	\$2,200 00
	Geo. LeMessurier .	Chief Cl'rk & Acc't.	800 00
	John Freeman . . .	Second Clerk	650 00
	John Higgins	Third do	550 00
	James Campbell..	Fourth do	450 00
	G. W. LeMessurier	Assist. Accountant	500 00
	Edward Devereaux	Assistant Clerk ..	400 00
	John Kinsella. . . .	Registration Clerk	400 00
	Alexander Ewing	Assistant Clerk ..	360 00
	Charles DuTot... .	Parcel Post Clerk	400 00
	John Kelly.	Paper Assorter ..	320 00
	James Cox	Letter Carrier ..	360 00
	Valentine English	do 6m.	160 00
	George Thompson	do	320 00
	John H. Clark . . .	do	200 00
John Goudie	do 6m.	100 00	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
G.P.O., St. John's	George Duder....	Letter Carrier....	\$240 00
	Henry Hayward..	do 6mos	100 00
	Thomas Keefe....	do 12wks	43 50
	Michael Aylward	do 3mos	50 00
	John Newman ...	Messenger	180 00
	John Langmead ..	Fireman	240 00
	E. LeMessurier ..	Office Keeper	120 00
Money Order Office	Thomas S. Dwyer	Superintendent ..	800 00
	George B. Lloyd..	Clerk	400 00
Railway T.P.O....	William Coughlan	Mail Clerk	600 00
	James Coughlan..	do	600 00
Bay Bulls	Martin Burke....	Postmaster	70 00
Bay of Islands....	William H. Bagg .		80 00
Bay Roberts	Wm. Fraser, M.D.		200 00
Blackhead	John C. Mogres ..		60 00
Bonavista	James Mifflin		115 00
Bonne Bay	John R. Roberts..		75 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office,	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Brigus	Sarah Stentafor	Postmistress	\$255 50
Britannia Cove ..	Pierce Currie	Postmaster	37 50
Brooklyn.....	W. D. Stares		40 00
Burgeo.....	J. C. Cunningham		95 00
Burin	Thomas Winter ..		150 00
Carbonear	Tryphena Nicholl.	Postmistress	330 00
Catalina	Tryphena Turner.		65 00
Channel	Nathan Smith.....	Postmaster	115 00
Ferryland	John Morey.....		100 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald.		160 00
Fortune	John E. Lake		46 25
Grand Bank.....	John R. Forsey ..		72 50
Greenspond.....	William Lang.....		115 00
Harbor Britain ..	Tryphena Birkett	Postmistress	192 50
Harbor Grace	A. T. Drysdale ..	Postmaster	450 00
do	John Foley.....	Letter Carrier.....	232 50
Harbor Main	Johanna Ezekiel	Postmistress	50 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Heart's Content ..	George Moore....	Postmaster	\$180 00
Holyrood.....	Ellen Veitch	Postmistress	50 00
King's Cove.....	Patrick Murphy..	Postmaster	77 50
LaPoile	Thomas Mauger ..		37 50
Little Bay	Richard D. Walsh		155 00
Little Placentia ..	Alexander Burke.		70 00
New Perlican	Francis Howell ..		47 00
Nipper's Harbor..	Wm. Cunningham		100 00
Old Perlican	George Tuff.....		50 00
Placentia	Hannah Bradshaw	Postmistress	190 00
Rose Blanche	Richard Furneaux	Postmaster	67 50
St. George's.....	Charles R. Bishop		72 50
St. Mary's	Patrick Walsh....		57 50
St. Lawrence	Alice Whiffen....	Postmistress	55 00
Shoal Harbor	James S. Butler..	Postmaster	60 00
Trinity	M'ry R Buchannan	Postmistress	175 00
Twillingate.....	Josiah Colborne ..	Postmaster	175 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Adam's Cove	John Evans.	Way Officer.	\$16 00
Anchor Point	William Genge . .		9 50
Anderson's Cove. .	James Thornhill. .		9 50
Aquaforte	Peter Winsor		22 00
Baine Harbor	Ed. T. Gardner . .		9 50
Bald Nap.	William Gulliford		9 50
Bank Head	Ann O'Rielly		7 50
Bareneed	George F. Payne. .		11 00
Barren Island. . . .	Eliza Shea		9 50
Bay-de-Verds	Stephen Blundon.		24 00
Ray L'Argent. . . .	Harriet Grandy . .		9 50
Beaubois	George Dober. . . .		9 50
Belle Isle.	Matthew Jackson.		2 50
Belleoram	Julia Cluett.		37 50
Benoit's Cove. . . .	J. S. Evitt		5 00
Birchy Head	Henry Halfyard . .		3 75
Bird Island Cove .	Arthur Tilley. . . .		5 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Bishop's Cove	David Barrett	Way Officer	\$11 00
Black River	A. M. Blackadar		9 50
Bonaventure	William Field		20 00
Branch	John W. English		16 00
Brent's Cove	John Carroll		9 50
British Harbor	Arthur Gardener		14 00
Bro'd C, Bay-de-V's	Jabez LeGrow		16 00
do Benavista.	Patrick Lawton		9 50
do Trinity	James Pilley		9 50
Brunette	Ambrose Thornhill		9 50
Burnt Islands	Philip H. Brock		14 00
Burnt Point	Thomas Tucker		16 00
Cape Broyle	Martin Cashin		37 50
Cape Freels	William Hann		9 50
Cape LaHune	Robert Keeping		11 00
Cape Norman	John Brewer		9 50
Caplin Bay	William Johnson		11 00

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office,	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Caplin Cove.....	Caroline Garland .	Way Officer.....	\$7 50
Cat Harbor	Henry Robbins ..		9 50
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien..		9 50
Change Islands...	Justinian Dowell.		14 00
Clarke's Beach ..	William Newell..		9 50
Chateau			4 00
Cape Charles			4 00
Chimney Tickle ..			4 00
Coachman's Cove.	William Breen ..		16 00
Codroy	John Gilis		14 00
Colliers	John Cole		9 50
Collier's Bay Cove	Uriah Thorn.....		9 50
Conception Harbor	Johanna Toole ...		15 00
Conche.....	Kate Dower.....		22 00
Connaigre	Sarah Harris .. .		9 50
Coomb's Cove....	Clara M. Vallis..		9 50
Cottell's Island ..	Daniel Turner....		11 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Crabb's Brook ..	Moses Huelin	Way Officer.....	\$9 50
Dildo	Albert Smith		18 00
Elliott's Cove	Aaron Smith		9 50
Englee	James Bingham ..		9 50
Eng. Hr., Fortune	William Evans ..		20 00
do Trinity	Henry G. Batstone		12 00
Exploits	Thomas A. Winsor		40 00
Fermeuse.....	William Trainor..		24 00
Flat Ilds., Bonav'a	Mary Hicks.....		9 50
do Burin..	Henry W. Crann .		15 00
Flower's Cove....	Richard Norman..		22 00
Fortune Harbor ..	Richard Hamilton		20 00
Fox Cove.....	Alice Hearn.....		9 50
Fox Hr., Trinity .	Eliza Seward		14 00
Freshwater	William S. Davis		9 50
Gambo	Simeon Osmond..		19 00
Gander Ray.....	John Bursey		9 50

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Gargamelle	William Langdon	Way Officer	\$9 50
Garnish	Sabina Grandy ..		24 00
Gaultois	Richard Bradshaw		37 50
George's Brook ..	Charles Pelley ..		9 50
Glover Town	Elijah Barry		9 50
Gooseberry Islands	Ambrose Jeans ..		9 50
Grand River Gut.	John Rolls		11 00
Grates Cove	William Meadus..		11 00
Gravel's	A. McDonald		5 00
Great Codroy	James Downey...		11 00
Green's Harbor ..	Hezekiah Burt ..		12 00
Griquet	Theo're Thompson		19 00
Grole	John Jackman ..		9 50
Hant's Harbor....	Jane A. Green ..		38 00
Harbor Buffett ..	Thos. E. Collett ..		20 00
Hr. Grace Junction	Wilcox Spracklin.		16 00
Harbor Mille	William Jeans ..		9 50

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Head of Fortune B	Abigail Reeves ..	Way Officer.....	\$2 50
Heart's Delight ..	Samuel Humphries		9 50
Heart's Ease	William Balson ..		9 50
Henley	Orestes Taylor ..		4 00
Hermitage Cove..	Martha Francis ..		24 00
Herring Neck....	Emily Miles		27 50
Hickman's Harbor	Joseph Pilley		16 00
Hodge's Cove	James Drover....		9 50
Holyr'd, St. Mary's	William St. Croix		11 00
Iudian Arm.....	Edward Humby..		9 50
Inner Island	Moses Davis		11 00
Ireland,s Eye....	Thomas Cooper ..		9 50
Island Cove.....	John Crane.....		24 00
Jackson's Cove ..	Henry Knight ..		9 50
Joe Batt's Arm ..	Thomas Deady ..		9 50
Keels	Edward Penney..		9 50
Killegrews	William Tilley ..		19 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office,	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Ladle Cove	Abraham Tulk ..	Way Officer.	\$9 50
Lally Cove	Stephen Gould ..		9 50
Lamaline	James Pittman ..		28 50
Lance Cove			5 00
LaPoile, Great Hr	Francis Read		16 00
Lark Harbor ...	L. T. Chafe		9 50
LaScie	Daniel P. Duggan		9 50
Lawn	Mrs. J. Walsh		9 50
Leading Tickles..	Phoebe W. Alcock		19 00
Lee Bight	Isaac Adey		9 50
Little Bay East ..	Susan Thornhill..		11 50
Little Bay Island.	John Campbell ..		40 00
Little Codroy Riv'r	Alex. McIsaac		9 50
Lower English Hr	Mrs. Hackett		9 50
Lower Island Cove	George Cooper		27 50
Manuels	Sarah J. Kearney		20 00
Merasheen	Mary Hennessey.		9 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Mobile	Daniel Fitzgerald.	Way Officer.....	\$9 50
Moreton's Harbor	Mark Osmond....		19 00
Mose Ambrose ..	Bessie Yarn		9 50
Musgrave Harbor	John B. Wheeler .		19 00
Musgrave Town..	Amy Brown		9 50
New Bay.....	Peter Moore		9 50
New Harbor	Thomas Newhook		24 00
Newman's Cove..	Joseph Tilley....		5 00
Northern Arm .	Cath'ne Woodford		15 00
Northern Hay....	Mary Hogan		14 00
Northern Bight ..	Edward Benson ..		11 00
North River	John Brian.....		11 00
North West Arm .	James Higgins ..		9 50
Ochre Pit Cove ..	Josiah Garland ..		15 00
Oderin	Kate Quirk		24 00
Open Hall	George Shears....		14 00
Paradise	Patrick Healey ..		24 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Pass Island	Eliz. Strickland ..	Way Officer.	\$9 50
Peddleton	Francis Peddle ..		16 00
Perry's Cove	Rachel Kellaway.		14 00
Petty Harbor	Jacob Bishop		15 00
Petites	James M. Arnold.		5 00
Plate Cove	F. W. Andrews ..		9 50
Pool's Cove	Henrietta Cross ..		9 50
Pool's Island	Peter House		11 00
Port-de-Grave.	James B. Butler..		30 00
Portugal Cove.	Margaret Dooley..		50 00
Pouch Cove.	John Easterbrook		20 00
Pushthrough	Henry Camp		27 50
Red Island	Elizabeth Dunphy		9 50
Rencontre, Fort. B	Cat'erine Giovanni		11 00
do Herm. "	Joseph Earle.		12 00
Renews	Margaret Jackman		40 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Riverh'd, Harb'r G	John Coady.....	Way Officer.....	\$32 25
do StMary's	Edward Lee .. .		9 50
Robinson's Bight.	Job Pilley		9 50
Robinson's Head.	Thos. W. T. Evans		9 50
Russell's Cove....	Stephen Durdell..		9 50
Sagona.....	Stephen Snooks ..		9 50
St. Anthony	Henry Moore		23 00
St. Bride's	Jas. E. Conway ..		11 00
St. Jacques	Mrs. Snelgrove ..		27 50
St. John's, Central	Maria Rouse		100 00
do ^{King's} Bridge. ..	Richard Hayes ..		30 00
do ^{Late} Office	N. Ohman		50 00
do Riv'r'd	Henry Collis		45 00
do S. Side	Leah Taylor		30 00
Sal. C., Har. Main.	Edward Kennedy		11 00
do Port-de-G'e	William Hussey..		11 00
do Trinity ..	W. A. Gabriel....		11 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Salmonier	Mrs. Carew.....	Way Officer.....	\$28 50
Salmonier, South.	Bridget Cormack..		9 50
Salvage	James Burden....		37 50
Scilly Cove.....	Jacob Hiscock....		19 00
Seal C., Bonavista	George Prince....		9 50
do Trinity ..	Jesse Buckler....		7 50
Seldom-Come Bay	P. Newell		9 50
Shoe Cove	George Morgan ..		9 50
Sound Island	Philip Brown		19 00
S. Side Har. Grace	Jacob Noseworthy		64 00
do B.St G'o'ge	Philip Morris		12 00
Snook's Harbor ..	William Smith ..		6 25
Spaniard's Bay ..	Leah Earle		50 00
Stephenville	Martin Hynes.....		9 50
Stock Cove	Catherine Hynes..		7 50
Summerside	Thomas Carter...		9 50
Swain's Island....	George Hann		11 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Thoroughfare	Thomas Mills. . . .	Way Officer.	\$9 50
Three Arms	J. B. Wells.		9 50
Tickle Cove.	Adam Skiffington.		11 00
Tilt Cove.	Leandre N. Gill . .		34 75
Tilton	Stephen Gosse. . . .		5 00
Tilton Harbor. . . .	Martha Dwyer . .		11 00
Toad's Cove.	Catherine Driscoll		11 00
Topsail.	Joseph Moyse. . . .		20 00
Torbay.	John Maguire. . . .		20 00
Trepassey	Mrs. A. G. Curtis		28 50
Trinity, East	Reginald Mills . .		23 00
Trouty.	Frederick Gover. . .		7 50
Twillingate, South	John Davis.		2 50
Upper Small Point	Grace Hayden. . . .		9 50
Valen Island	John Brown		20 00
Western Bay	Jane Kennedy. . . .		30 00
Western Cove. . . .	James J. Sparks. . .		9 50

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Service.	Amount.
Western Mail Boat	George Jackman..	Way Officer.....	\$30 00
Witless Bay	James Shanahan.		24 50
			<hr/> \$19,478 75

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster-General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors, and others, for conveyance of Mails, year ended 31st Dec., 1887.

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Battle Harbor and Blanc Sablons..	Pierre Lanchon	\$80 00
and Rigolet	Thomas Meaner.....	34 00
Bay L'Argent and Belloram	Philip Grandy	512 00
	do Extra.	48 00
Bay Roberts and Brigus	Adriel Hierlihy	132 50
do	do	5 00
do	W. C. Earle	1 50
Bay Roberts and Port-de-Grave ..	John Andrews	120 00
do ..	do Extra.	11 00
and Tilton	Moses Gosse	436 80
Birchy Head and Woody Point ..	Thomas Upward.....	8 50
Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands ...	William Prosper.....	120 00
Brigus and Cupids.....	Jane LeDrow.....	70 00
and Salmon Cove Station..	John Rabbitts.....	800 00
Brigus South and Main Road	John Battcock	8 00
Brooklyn and James Cove	George Haines	20 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Burin and Beaubois	M. Hunt	\$40 00
and Garnish	John Baker.....	104 00
and Isle Valen.....	William Smith	514 00
and Placentia	William Ryan	920 00
Carbonear and Western Bay	James Evans	220 00
and Bay-de-Verds	William Perfect.....	228 00
and New Perlican.....	Joseph Peers	390 00
do	do Extra...	10 00
Channel and Codroy	John Downey.....	128 00
and Isle aux Morts	George LeFriend	70 00
and St. George's	John Gillis & Bros.....	30 00
Coachman's Cove and Western Cove	Stephen Sparks	100 00
Collier's Bay and Chance Cove ..	Solomon Miller	40 00
and New Harbor.....	Elisha Elford.....	80 00
Coomb's Cove and St. Jacques.....	Edward Bartlett.....	12 50
Eng. Hr. East and Head of Bay ..	Edward Kerley	13 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Exploits and Leading Tickles	Samuel Budget	\$120 00
and Twillingate	Jas. Baker & A. Anstey	12 00
do	do	10 00
Fermeuse and Riverhead	Michael Rossiter	12 00
Fogo and Change Islands	John King	80 00
and Seldom-Come Bay	Elizabeth Willis	60 00
and Tilton Harbor	Philip Coats	68 60
Fortune and Grand Bank	Josiah Hiscock	180 00
Gaultois and Hermitage	Samuel Dowding	140 00
Glovertown Ferry	Elijah Barry	8 00
Grand River and Codroy	James Downey	12 00
Grate's Cove and New Perlican . .	George Howell	240 00
Greenspond and Cape Ereels	Wm. Spurrell	80 00
and Ladle Cove	Benjamin Tulk	240 00
and Pool's Island	John Abbott	20 00
Griquet and Cape Norman	Henry Bowfish	110 00
and St. Anthony	Theodore Thompson . .	4 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Flower's Cove and Lance-au-Loup.	Richard Norman	\$24 00
and Anchor Point..	do	3 00
Harbor Britain and Burnt Islands.	William Tibbo	800 00
and Garnish	Thomas White	540 00
and Hermitage.	John Harris	138 48
Harbor Grace and Carbonear.	Robert Lahey.	440 30
and Railway T.P.O	do	187 20
do	do Extras..	42 70
Harbor Main and Conception Hr..	William Brick	192 00
Heart's Content and Green's Hr ..	Thomas Faust.	110 00
and Hant's Hr	Eliel Hopkins.	108 00
and Shoal Harbor.	Edmund Seward.	948 00
Heart's Ease and Northern Bight.	Edward Benson.	103 20
Jersey Harbor and Little Bay.	Charles White	8 00
Kelligrews and T.P.O	William Tilley	24 00
King's Cove and Bonavista	Thomas Ford	32 00
and Greenspond	Patrick Murphy.	360 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
King's Cove and Plate Cove.....	Michael Devine	\$132 00
Lark Harbor and Birchy Cove	Stephen Molbon.....	70 00
Lawn Ferry	Andrew Strong	24 00
Little Bay and Jersey Harbor....	William Rose.....	8 00
New Harbor and Green's Harbor..	Edward Woodman....	62 40
and Railway T.P.O..	do	100 00
Placentia and Branch	Pierce Burke	208 00
and Little Placentia....	Alexander Burke	92 00
and Merasheen	Patrick Murphy.....	460 00
and Grole	James Fudge	13 20
Rose Blanche and Burnt Islands..	Robert Knott.....	19 20
Saint Brides and Cape St. Mary's.	Lawrence Connors....	10 00
St. George's and Bonne Bay.....	Adolphe Garnier	35 00
and Gravels	Augustine McDonald..	120 00
do	John Chinn.....	40 00
and Highlands	John McPherson	120 00
St. Jacques and Belloram	Mrs. Snelgrove	50

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
St. John's and Broad Cove	David Tucker.....	\$65 00
and Petty Harbor	Emanuel Chafe	60 00
and Placentia	Edward Sinnot	1,200 00
and Pouch Cove	John Easterbrooke....	85 00
and Portugal Cove	Martin Bolger	75 00
and Railway Station ..	William Coughlan....	400 00
and Cab for Carriers ..	do	20 00
and Renewals	do	600 00
and Carbonear	do	280 00
and Torbay	John Maguire.....	40 00
St. Kyran's and Paradise	Thomas Sullivan	160 00
St. Lawrence and Lamaline	Slaney and Barbage ..	195 40
St. Mary's and Peter's River	William St. Croix	80 00
and Salmonier.....	Mary Carew	250 00
Salvage and Gambo	Patrick Daley.....	100 00
Shoal Harbor and British Harbor.	Joseph Pitman	224 00
and Bald Nap.....	John Pitman	20 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement. (Continued.)

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Southern Bay and Sweet Bay	William Ryan	\$13 00
Spaniard's Bay and Island Cove . .	John Crane	100 00
Topsail and Railway Station	Joseph Moyse	80 00
Tilt Cove and Harbor Round	Bryan Connell	80 00
and Round Harbor	Charles Fudge	18 00
Trinity and Bonavista	Thomas White	180 00
and British Harbor	Richard Hiscock	60 00
and Brooklyn	Francis Stares, jr	200 00
and English Harbor	Hen. Geo. Batston	20 00
and Heart's Content	John Milley	936 00
and King's Cove	George DeGrish	194 50
Twillingate and Herring Neck . . .	Charles Hayter	20 00
do	Mark Luther	2 00
and Morton's Harbor . . .	Henry Pearce	80 00
and South Side	John Davis	5 00

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement, (Continued).

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.
Expenses Post Office, Harbor Grace	A. T. Drysdale	\$182 61
Hr. Britain..	Tryphena Birkett	24 25
Heart's Con't	George Moore.....	9 16
St. John's ..	Burland Lithog'phic Co	101 00
do ..	Liverpool Printing Co.	16 44
do ..	P.M.G., Ottawa	41 50
Labrador Service .....	.....	1,028 50
Winter Service .....	.....	4,196 85
		<u>23,721 79</u>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld., the year ended 31st Dec., 1887.

Mailed at General Post Office, St. John's, and forwarded...	4,334
Received from abroad and Outports, and forwarded	3,140
Received from Outports and Foreign Countries, and delivered in St. John's.....	8,447
Total.....	<u>15,921</u>
Returned to writers, as persons addressed could not be found	6
Increase over 1886...	<u>4,207</u>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement shewing the No. of Mails and Letters contained therein, received and sent through the General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld., year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

	No. of Mails.	No. of Letters.
Posted in the Colony .....	.....	608,772
Received from Labrador .....	.....	44,144
Received from United Kingdom	155	147,061
Received from British Provinces and Foreign Countries.....	460	161,939
Received from Outports	2,625	
Despatched to Outports and abroad.....	7,381	
Despatched to Labrador.....	.....	54,134
Totals.....	10,621	1,016,050

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Commission Account, 1887.

DR.

To proportion paid British and Dominion Offices.....	\$492 76
“ amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st Dec., 1887.	1,200 00
“ balance carried to credit of Account, 1888	15 83
	<u>\$1,708 59</u>

CR.

By balance from 1886.....	\$6 58
“ cash received for commission on orders issued in Nfld	1,702 01
	<u>\$1,708 59</u>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement shewing the Number and Amount of Money Orders
several Money Order Offices in oper-

Offices.

- Bay Bulls
- Bay of Islands
- Bay Roberts
- Bett's Cove.....
- Blackhead
- Bonavista
- Bonne Bay
- Brigus
- Britannia Cove
- Burgeo.....
- Burin
- Carbonear
- Catalina
- Channel
- Ferryland

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

issued and paid, and the commission accruing thereon, at the
 ation, during year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Orders issued.		Commission received.	Orders paid.	
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
29	\$285 40	\$5 00	31	\$737 90
52	875 37	8 34	44	1,350 70
172	1,372 58	16 82	58	1,155 17
39	712 68	6 45		
27	179 32	3 35	17	273 58
91	996 81	12 68	61	1,683 86
12	236 46	1 68	15	371 80
166	1,567 13	21 22	90	1,351 55
21	155 84	2 56		
110	1,604 54	14 13	17	392 14
120	2,235 45	20 69	36	923 39
326	4,118 59	46 48	234	3,186 46
33	356 80	5 72	23	540 74
103	1,352 37	16 06	31	726 82
22	175 91	2 00	32	587 12

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement shewing the Number and Amount of Money Orders
several Money Order Offices in oper-

	Offices.	
Fogo.....		
Fortune		
Grand Bank		
Greenspond.....		
Harbor Briton.....		
Harbor Grace		
Harbor Main		
Hearts Content		
Holyrood		
King's Cove		
Little Bay		
LaPoile		
Old Perlican		
Placentia.....		
Rose Blanche		

MISCELLANEOUS.

issued and paid, and the commission accruing thereon, at the
 ation, during year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Orders issued.		Commission received.	Orders paid.	
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
47	388 41	6 40	33	511 35
146	5,139 61	51 91	6	174 40
160	3,517 66	34 56	32	773 32
82	1,309 09	13 55	48	1,759 66
126	1,930 31	20 55	27	418 65
902	16,853 98	182 43	387	6,625 95
24	395 97	2 78	32	597 97
237	2,581 64	30 68	40	743 04
2	19 68	29	28	599 01
31	242 18	4 24	11	230 97
685	20,225 57	137 99	74	2,099 79
13	153 37	2 09	7	207 98
20	375 37	3 30	18	353 78
19	406 71	2 57	32	803 97
52	996 30	9 55	12	361 61

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement shewing the Number and Amount of Money Orders
several Money Order Offices in oper-

		Offices.			
Number	%	Number	%	Amount	%
St. George				
St. John's				
St. Mary's				
Shoal Harbor				
Trinity				
Twillingate				

MISCELLANEOUS.

issued and paid, and the commission accruing thereon, at the
 ation, during year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Orders issued.		Commission received.	Orders paid.	
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
4	\$14 59	\$0 42	31	\$987 50
4394	79,355 73	944 43	3266	58,662 76
.....	.....	.....	20	448 16
29	201 19	3 26		
97	924 33	11 95	47	965 02
297	4,053 29	55 88	59	1,641 87
8690	\$155,310 23	\$1,702 01	4899	\$92,147 99

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Summary of Money Order Transactions, the year ended
31st Dec., 1887.

	No.	Amount.
Orders issued in—		
Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom	2,871	\$44,060 60
do Dom. of Canada	2,123	44,355 07
do United States ..	1,271	17,134 18
do Newfoundland..	2,425	49,760 38
	<u>8,690</u>	<u>\$155,310 23</u>
Orders issued in—		
The U. Kingdom, payable in Newfoundland..	370	4,842 86
The Dom. of Canada, do ..	1,069	19,253 95
The United States, do ..	1,015	17,302 75
	<u>2,454</u>	<u>\$41,399 56</u>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States, year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Countries.	Orders issued in Nfld., payable in other countries		Orders issued in other countries, payable in Nfld	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England	2234	\$32,482 56	310	\$4,301 82
Ireland	235	3,412 66	29	258 24
Scotland	402	8,165 38	31	282 80
Total of the United Kingdom	2871	\$44,060 60	370	\$4,842 86
Ontario and Quebec	1067	15,675 94	708	13,523 28
Nova Scotia.....	766	20,870 01	276	4,586 58
New Brunswick.....	249	6,668 55	57	739 29
Prince Edward's Island.....	41	1,140 57	28	404 80
The United States	1271	17,134 18	1015	17,302 75
	6265	\$105,549 85	2454	41,399 56

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comparative Statement of the Money Order Branch of the

Money Orders issued in Newfoundland.

Payable in—	
The United Kingdom	
The Dominion of Canada	
The United States	
Newfoundland	
Commission.....	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Nfld. Post Office, for the years ending 1885, 1886, 1887.

— 1885 —		— 1886 —		— 1887 —	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
2344	34,068 86	2377	34,325 52	2871	44,060 60
1896	37,353 82	2192	42,519 49	2123	44,355 07
1065	14,291 05	1043	12,523 81	1271	17,134 18
1869	35,969 92	2184	45,092 28	2425	49,760 38
7174	121,683 65	7796	134,461 10	8690	155,310 23
.....	1,369 48	.....	1,472 85	.....	1,702 01
7174	123,053 13	7796	135,933 95	8690	157,012 24

Increase..... 894 20,849 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

Money Orders paid in Newfoundland.

Issued by—	
The United Kingdom	
The Dominion of Canada	
The United States	
Newfoundland	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

— 1885 —		— 1886 —		— 1887 —	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
279	\$4,592 82	344	\$5,359 06	369	\$4,811 60
304	5,894 92	521	9,583 18	1059	19,156 59
379	6,546 29	617	10,508 49	1001	16,895 74
1850	36,021 52	2128	44,573 01	2470	51,284 06
2812	\$53,055 55	3610	\$70,023 74	4899	\$92,147 99

Increase.....1289 \$22,124 25

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report on Lunatic Asylum, 1887.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Dec. 31, 1887.

SIR,—Before proceeding to the ordinary matter of an Annual Report, permit me to record a visit of inspection made by His Excellency the Governor and Lord Fitzgerald, in October last, and one such visit since that time by their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, to whom we all owe deep thanks for the interest they evinced in the Institution.

I beg to submit to you my Report for the past twelve months, as follows, viz. : 85 patients were admitted and 63 dismissed—a favourable proportion. The average number resident during the year was 170 persons—a slight increase on previous years—an increase, it may be observed, however small, which has been going on for many years, and eventually must exceed our present means for their accommodation and treatment. At times, indeed, we already feel the pressure of numbers, and would be glad to reduce these by removing incurable idiots, as was proposed several years since, or by additional buildings being erected.

To the clergymen of St. John's the patients are, as usual, deeply indebted for what I must again call their unfailing and gratuitous services during the year, and their kind attendance upon the sick and dying at all times and seasons.

I would, in this place, refer to our water-supply, and the report concerning it made by Mr. Burchell, Government Engineer. Nothing has been hitherto done in the matter, and I believe it to be important to the health of the patients, on the one hand, and to the safety of the buildings from fires on the other. Mr. Burchell effected an invaluable improvement in protection from fire in the Asylum at Halifax,

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and I hope will be instructed to do the same here. Appended are the usual statistical Tables, and those of clothing and bedding made and repaired during the year in the female wards.

Respectfully submitted by

H. H. STABB, M.D.,
Physician Superintendent.

SMITH MCKAY, ESQ., M.H.A.,
Chairman Board of Works.

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Table No. 1.—Number of Patients, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Jan. 1—Remaining	97	79	176
Admitted	45	40	85
Under treatment.....	.....	.....	261
Dismissed	31	32	63
Died	11	8	19
D'c. 31—Remaining	100	79	179
Increase.....	3	3
Average resident.....	179

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Table 2.—Diseases of Patients admitted during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania	28	23	51
Dementia	1	6	7
Melancholia.....	5	1	6
Puerperal Mania.....	.....	5	5
Dypsomania	2	2	4
Suicidal Mania	5	3	8
Epileptic do	1	1
Under observation.....	3	3
	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>85</u>

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Table 3—Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Gradual exhaustive mania	2	1	3
Phisis and Mania.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy and do	4	1	5
Old age and do	1	....	1
Apoplexy	1	....	1
Dysentery	1	....	1
Gradual exhaustive mania	1	....	1
Idiocy and gradual decline	1	1
Acute suicidal mania.....	1	1
Melancholia and marasums	1	1
	11	8	19

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Table 4—Clothing and Bedding made up and repaired, 1887.

	Made up.	Repaired.
Men's Caps.....	36	
Wincey Dresses.....	32	260
Cotton do	18	245
Tweed do	16	156
Serge Petticoats.....	18	145
do white Petticoats	8	156
Flannel do	4	25
Cotton Shirts	144	1,248
Blanketting Drawers.....	144 pairs	936
Sheeting do	36 do	302
Men's Shirts	3 doz	260
do flannel Shirts	6	156
Pillow-slips.....	72	468
Sheets	48	260
Canvas Trowsers	42 pairs	520p'rs
do Jackets	24	156
Worsted Stockings.....	24 pairs	1,560

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Table 4. (Continued.)

	Made up.	Repaired.
Bed-sacks	60	208
Matts and Covers	24	104
Blankets .....	.....	208
Calico Chemises	48	624
Flannel do	4	25
Night-gowns	12	14
Muslin caps.....	6	8
Sun-bonnets	12	
Bed-sacks	60	70
Blankets .....	.....	208
Quilts .....	.....	104
Shrouds	19	
Table-Cloths	2	
Bags	10	
Pillow-covers	24	
Tweed Trowsers	10 pairs	

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of St. John's Hospital for 1887.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,

January, 1888.

SIR,—We beg leave to report that the number of patients admitted into the General Hospital, during 1887, was 360, 237 males and 123 females—which, added to 31 remaining from 1886, made a total of 391 under treatment during the twelve months, a very considerable increase on the previous year.

Of these, 320 left the institution convalescent or relieved, 28 were discharged as incurable or for other causes, and 27 died, leaving 16 under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1888.

An even larger number of accidents has been admitted during the past year than in 1886, amounting altogether, as will be seen by the appended summary, to 67 cases under treatment, including an unusual number of severe gun-shot wounds.

Out of the whole 67 there has been the rather large proportion of six fatal cases.

In connection with accidents happening on the line of railway, we would draw attention to the mistake that is committed by considering it necessary to remove the patient immediately to the Hospital, no matter what the nature of the injury, or what the distance from town may be. Of those cases which terminated fatally, one was undoubtedly lost by being removed at once instead of being treated for a time at the place of accident, or as near to it as might be; and in another case the chances of life were materially reduced by such removal.

In both those instances, medical aid was available on the spot.

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The frequent recurrence of serious accidents should direct attention to the great need in this town for an ambulance for the conveyance of injured persons from the place where an accident may have occurred, or from the Railway Station to the General Hospital.

In addition to the patients received into the Hospital by Quidi Vidi, 33 cases of fever were admitted during the year into the old building at Riverhead, making (with two who were remaining from 1886), 35 cases under treatment.

Of these, 30 have been discharged convalescent and 3 have died, leaving 2 still under treatment on January 1st, 1888.

During the past year a very troublesome but necessary work was carried out in the wards of the new building, by taking up and re-laying the floors, which had shrunk to such an extent as to form a receptacle for dust and dirt, altogether destructive of cleanliness, and injurious to the health of the patients. In addition to this, a new cooking-range has been placed in the kitchen, and sundry repairs effected

The old wing requires re-flooring nearly all through, of which not much more proof is needed than the fact that the floors, being of soft wood, have never been renewed since the building was erected, about forty years ago. The dwelling-house is in bad repair, both inside and outside, and unless attended to, the walls will, before long, almost require re-building.

The eaves of the new wing are very rotten in places, and seriously demand attention.

A good deal of time and money was spent on our water-supply from George's Pond a year or two ago, but without commensurate result, for the water is polluted to a very large extent with decayed vegetable matter, and the absence of any proper provision for filtering

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at the outlet from the pond is shown by the fact that our pipes were obstructed during the past summer by an eel, which measured over three feet in length, and weighed several pounds—the removal of which involved very considerable trouble and expense.

We referred last year to the necessity of some improvement in the heating of the servants' bedrooms in the old wing, which are, at times, hardly habitable, and we would again beg to request the attention of the Board to this matter.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

CHAS. CROWDY,

HENRY SHEA,

Surgeons to the St. John's Hospital.

SMITH MCKAY, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman Board of Works.

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Statement of Diseases, St. John's Hospital, 1887.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total under treatment for 1887.	In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1887.	Deaths.
Diseases of—															
Heart and Lungs...	2	2	4	8	10	5	4	3	7	3	1	1	59	9	6
Brain, nervous syst'm	2	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	..	3	1	1	20	1	2
Digestive organs ...	5	6	5	3	2	..	3	6	..	3	4	1	38	..	3
Urinry, genital org's.	2	1	3	2	3	3	..	1	1	1	1	3	22	1	5
Syphilis	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	15		
Accidents	2	9	4	6	4	4	3	6	6	5	6	5	67	7	6
Rheumatism	1	3	1	..	3	1	4	1	2	..	1	3	20		
Scrofula	3	4	2	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	6	54	6	1
Abscesses and ulcers..	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	2	3	26	3	
Skin diseases .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3		
Fever .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4		
Eye Diseases	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	9		
Cancer	1	..	3	2	2	1	3	..	3	2	..	1	19	1	2
Diseases not en'd above	1	2	2	6	2	1	6	3	3	..	4	2	35	3	2
	29	31	29	36	38	23	32	33	30	24	26	29	391	31	27

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Report on the condition and circumstances of the Poor
Asylum of St. John's, the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887

TO THE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS,—

SIR,—In conformity with the practice of this Institution, I beg to submit, for the information of the Government, my Annual Report on the Poor Asylum of St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

There was, at the close of the past year, 107 inmates, of which 55 were males and 52 females.

During the past winter and summer, some repairs and improvements have been made in and to the Poor Asylum, such as the following :

1. Plastering part of loft on second flat.
2. Covering the roof of wash-house.
3. Building a new pig-house, in place of the old one destroyed by fire.
4. Putting new sills in rear of the building, and some other small repairs.

In conclusion, I beg to strongly suggest to your honourable Board the wisdom of bringing before the Executive the necessity of having the Poor Asylum Institution heated by hot-water circulation, which, I submit, will lessen the danger to life from the presence of so many stoves and grates in the building, and also greatly decrease the expenditure on coal and other fuel, and also the cost of repairing stoves and grates in working condition.

Having now made the above statement and suggestion, I beg to submit to your Honourable Board my yearly Report.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Superintendent.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of J. T. Neville, Inspector of Light Houses and Public Buildings, 1887.

JANUARY 1st, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Report upon Light-houses, (Enclosure No. 1), and Public Buildings, (Enclosure No. 2), together with copies of the estimates of the expenditures required for repairs and maintenance for the current year, (Enclosures No.'s 3 and 4).

The light and alarm station have been suitably supplied with stores, and such repairs made as were necessary.

The various Public Buildings have been repaired as necessity arose, and in prevention of possible dilapidation.

Matters requiring special notice in connection with either service are detailed in Enclosures No. 1 and 2.

In my last Report attention was called to the advantages of individual responsibility and lessened cost that would result from having but one Keeper appointed to each light station who should be paid sufficiently to enable him to provide all assistance necessary for carrying on its duties.

The misconduct of the Keepers at Cape St. Francis and the retirement, (from failing health), of the Keepers at Fort Amherst have permitted the adoption of this principle at Baccalieu Island and Cape Spear. At the former, by the promotion of the Assistant to take charge at Cape St. Francis, and at the latter by removing the Keeper to Fort Amherst, leaving the engineer in sole charge of light and alarm.

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Last year reference was made to a method of illumination by the vapour of gasoline under the pressure of air, called "The Foster compressed gas system," as being likely to meet the difficulties relative to Harbor Grace Island light.

Further enquiry has confirmed the view then entertained, and the following suggestions are submitted as being likely to meet all the difficulties of the case at a very much smaller cost of installation than was formerly anticipated. It is generally admitted that the interests of navigation require that the light should be maintained in its present position, so long as enough of the island remains to support it. It may continue to do so for a long time.

The Foster system will keep a light in operation for months, day and night, without attendance ; and this, if adopted at Harbor Grace Island, would permit of the Keepers living elsewhere, and in safety, visiting the Island as frequently as the condition of the weather may permit, more for purposes of protection than as light-keepers.

The running expenses of this system are low, and those at the station in question should be much reduced by its adoption, but for the circumstance of there being two keepers whose position it would be unfair to disturb.

To carry out the proposition now under consideration, the light on Harbor Grace Island would have to be a *fixed* one (*white*) of the fourth order, the revolving apparatus being transferred to Cape St. Francis, there to exhibit its well-known alternating red and white flashes. The station on Carbonear Island would have to be supplied with a supplementary *red* mast-head light, to prevent confusion between its white light and the one now proposed to be installed.

When a vote of \$4,000 was taken some years ago, it was supposed it would only be sufficient to commence the changes necessary and in-

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cident to removing the light from the continually falling island. The recent discovery of the Foster compressed air system, will permit of all the necessary changes being made within that amount.

On the 17th July, the S. S. "Hercules" left St. John's with the Hon. A. F. Goodridge, Executive member of the Board of Works, myself, clerk and mechanic, with the intention of visiting all the light-houses on the coast.

The stations at Baccalieu Island, Hant's Harbor, Trinity, Green Island, Cape Bonavista, Puffin, Cabot and Cann Islands, and Long Point, Twillingate, were inspected and some places named as possible sites for light-houses were visited. After leaving Twillingate, the steamer got a ground in Flat Rock Tickle, and the voyage of inspection had to be abandoned, there being no probability of early relief.

In addition to the stations above named, those at Gull, Carbonear and Harbor Grace Islands, Brigus Head, Bay Roberts Point, Capes St. Francis, Spear and St. Mary's, Ferryland Head and Point Verde have been visited.

When in Green Bay special attention was paid to the selection of a suitable site for a harbor light for that portion of the district of Twillingate. The large interest existing and increasing in the neighborhood of Little Bay, points out that locality as the one to receive early attention. The main heads are lofty and rugged, and therefore, not to be thought of, with such a limit to expense as the term 'harbor light' seems to employ; but, Otter Island, between the entrances to Little Bay and Little Bay mines, presents itself as a very suitable locality. Placed there, a light would be open to the larger part of the Bay, and there is nothing intervening between it and the light on Gull Island, Cape John.

Small wharf-lights would be extremely useful at Little Bay Islands and Leading Ticks. These places are very narrow, and with

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the larger mail steamers about to be used, there is greater necessity for giving the best possible aid in making such difficult places.

King's Cove Head and Little Denier Island were both visited for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary for designing a light for the one of those places that might be thought best for Bonavista Bay. Little Denier Island having been selected, plans were prepared and approved. A road has been made from the landing place to the summit, and a store erected. Early operations in the spring will be much facilitated by these preparations having been made. Instructions have been given for the required lumber to be cut in the Bay. The Iron light-tower is under preparation at the Victoria Works, the lantern and illuminating apparatus have been ordered, and the joiners work is being proceeded with.

It is many years since any of the light-houses have been visited by a member of the Hon. Executive Council, and Mr. Goodridge's intention of doing so was hailed by me with gladness, for it is a great relief to a public officer to have those to whom he is responsible become acquainted with the work of his Department. It is a source of pleasure to be able to state that in the present instance the condition of the stations was found to be satisfactory.

The Court houses at Brigus, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, Greenspond, Fogo, Twillingate, Little Bay, Placentia, St. Mary's and Ferryland have been inspected.

When at Twillingate, the place, recently purchased for Hospital purposes, was visited. There is a good house and the grounds are large enough to secure fair isolation.

It is a melancholy conclusion to my frequent, almost annual notices of praises, to have to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Austin Oke, Mechanician to the Department. For its nature, his

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death was tragically sudden. The upsetting of a boat on June 6th, in the locality of Ireland's Island, a place he had to visit on duty, deprived the light-houses of the valuable services of one who had spent almost a life time among them, and whose natural fitness made him most valuable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Ins. L. Houses, Supt. P.B.

SMITH MCKAY, Esq., M.H.A.,

Chairman Board of Works.

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Light-Houses.

Enclosure No. 1. To accompany Report of 1st January, 1888.

Gull Island, (off Cape John).—Some cement concrete is required in the floor of the covered way between the Light-tower and keeper's dwelling. When constructed, the natural rock was considered to be a sufficient floor, but this being somewhat irregular on the surface, concrete is required to level it, and prevent snow drifting under the sills. The chimney-tops have cracked considerably. The cement render will have to be cut off to discover possibly existing defects in the brickwork. Should these exist, they will have to be made good, the cementing can then be replaced. This station has never been supplied with a flag-staff, it is desirable that one should be put up.

Long Point, Twillingate.—When this station was inspected, the shingling of the keeper's house was found rotten in several places, and the decay extended to the rough board. The necessary material for repairing these defects was forthwith forwarded, together with some Sparham roofing for coating the covered way and privies, and the work has been done by the keepers.

Wharf-light, Twillingate.—Neither the building nor light are satisfactory, the former being badly arranged, and the latter only a common lamp. It is desirable that a new structure should be provided.

Cann Island, Seldom-come-by.—It is desirable that a small chimney should be built in the kitchen to obviate the necessity of using funnels for the cook-stove.

Puffin Island.—On inspection, defects were found in the pointing of the granite work of the upper part of the tower, and wet had found its way under the lead flushings. A mason was employed to do the necessary work in effecting these repairs.

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Cabot Island.—The chimneys will have to be rebuilt during the coming season.

Cape Bonavista.—The small house erected here for the use of the keeper, supplies some much needed additional accommodation.

Green Island, Catalina.—A new punt will have to be supplied this season. The old boiler, with its new set of tubes, is in usable condition.

Fort Point, Trinity.—In the hands of the present keeper, the light has improved considerably.

Hant's Harbor.—Some required repairs to the road have been made.

Baccalieu Island.—A change being necessary at the station on Cape St. Francis, the opportunity was availed of to transfer the assistant keeper from Baccalieu to that place, and of placing the whole charge of Baccalieu in the hands of the keeper, with arrangements for him to find all assistance necessary for properly performing the duties of the place, he being paid for such consolidated service, the sum of \$720 per annum, thus effecting an annual saving in salary of over \$60, a coal allowance of \$92.30, the cartage of stores, and the expenses incidental to maintaining two dwellings. The brickwork of the tower has cracked considerably and the cement rendering, both inside and out, is shelling off. The freestone of cornice, drum, etc., has perished extensively. Remedial measures will have to be adopted this year.

Carbonear Island.—Some damage having been done by weather to the wharf at the landing place, the necessary repairs were effected. The bank, in rear of the store at the end of the wharf, fell against the building. The rubbish has been removed and sufficient of the bank besides, to prevent any extensive recurrence of the trouble. The weather being found to beat in over the window-heads, some zinc strips were supplied to be put in over the weather-boards. Some parts of the foundation-walls will have to be pointed this year.

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Harbor Grace Island.—Early last July a considerable slide of rock took place from the eastern side of the island. Year by year the cliffs give way, and year by year the light-house becomes less and less safe. The best course to be adopted has been a matter of anxious thought, but, I believe, the course recommended in my report will meet all the present difficulties of the case. Some repairs had to be made during the past season to the keeper's dwelling, such as providing new sky-lights and frames to the bed-rooms, stopping leaks in the roof, building a new pack-work to make the landing-place safe, etc., a new iron ladder has been supplied for the latter.

Harbor Grace Beacon.—The lantern is becoming very defective, and should be taken down and a new one put up. The breastwork put in three years since, for the protection of the foundations of the tower has, so far, answered its purpose thoroughly. The beach seems to be gathering betwixt it and the old hulk, and this increase is a further protection.

Cape St. Francis.—The enquiry mentioned in my last report as being about to be held by the Board of Works, into a complaint by the keeper, that the engineer had misconducted himself, resulted in the keeper being retired, and the engineer suspended for a time, was re-employed after being severely reprimanded for his dereliction of duty. As before mentioned, the assistant keeper was removed from Baccalieu Island, and put in charge at Cape St. Francis, with full charge of the duties of the station, the former engineer being placed under his orders. Up to the present time this arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

The seaward end of the launchway at Biscayan Cove was damaged in April and forthwith repaired.

The old steam-boiler of locomotive type has been thoroughly repaired and replaced with proper connections to the fog signal. Both

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boilers are now in working order, and should one be disabled, the other is at once available for the work of the station.

Fort Amherst.—It was with great regret that I had last year to report the failing health of the keeper, a man who had been in the service with an unblemished record since 1836. Appearances then made me state "that it was scarcely probable that he would ever be fully fit for duty again," and that "some arrangement would shortly have to be made for the due discharge of the duties of the station."

Early in January a medical certificate of John Shepherd's failing health, and which represented him as unfit for duty, was submitted to the Board, with the recommendation that his son, Austin, keeper at Cape Spear, should be appointed in his father's place, and the latter to have a retiring allowance, and in March this arrangement was approved.

Considerable repairs have had to be made to the road and particularly to the plank part. Some of the road fences have been renewed, and other parts repaired.

Cape Spear.—The change rendered necessary at Fort Amherst by the failing health of the keeper, was made use of to remove the keeper from Cape Spear, and this arrangement permitted of the consolidation of the duties in the hands of one responsible person. The former engineer was selected for the purpose, and he is now the only officer at the station known to the Department. He has to provide all the assistance and labor required to carry out the work of the station for \$900 per annum.

A store has been erected at the end of the inclined tram-way constructed last year, in which to put coals, etc., as they are landed. The landing arrangements have been completed and work satisfactorily.

Ferryland Light-house.—As I have reported each year since 1882,

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“the brick-work of the tower continues to fail,” notwithstanding the repairs annually made. This is now becoming so serious that a radical remedy will shortly have to be applied, either by casing with iron as was done last year at Cape St. Mary's, or by removing the outer brickwork, and facing the structure with cement concrete.

Trepassey Buoy.—This Buoy was put out in the spring with the mooring's in use the previous year.

On the 24th September a telegram was received, containing the information that the buoy had gone adrift, but had been brought in, and claim for salvage was made for the service. Public notices were issued of this removal. The buoy is safe, and awaits instructions as to its being replaced or otherwise. The moorings are gone.

Cape Pine.—The roof of the covered way connecting the light-tower and dwellings was stripped during the winter. It had to be replaced and a portion of the assistant's dwelling had to be re-shingled.

Cape St. Mary's.—For convenience of construction, when the tower was cased, a small space under the gallery was only cemented. This does not prove effective and the iron should be carried to the top.

Point Verde.—The fastenings of the frame of the building at this station have been screwed up, thereby stabilitating the structure.

Dodding Head.—The cement rendering on the brick-work of the tower is shelling off, and the joints of the latter shew by cracks in the cement. Substantial repairs are necessary. Some repairs have been made by cutting out perished freestone and putting bricks in cement in place of it. As usual with such hilly roads as the one from Crosse's Cove to the light-house, rain-storms entail the necessity of repairs. Such as were absolutely necessary have been made.

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The timber of the block at the head of the wharf in Crosse's Cove is so much worm eaten as to render renewal necessary. The timber can be procured during the winter.

Rose Blanche Point.—The cellar-bridge and coal-house have been repaired and the road gravelled. Some cracked glass in the lantern should be replaced. The granite work, particularly of the tower, needs pointing.

Channel Head.—The lense at this station requires some improvement to secure a more even distribution of the light.

Ireland Island.—Water tanks will have to be built to secure a wholesome supply of water for the use of the station. That from the well is frequently brackish from salt water spray.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Ins. L. Houses, Supt. P.B.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Public Buildings.

Enclosure No. 2. To accompany Report of 1st January, 1888.

Court House, St. John's.—The roof has been repaired from time to time as required, and, as far as possible in anticipation of any defects likely to arise. Repairs will continue to be required the coming season. Some parts of the outside walls will have to be pointed. The alterations in the Cheat Clerks Office, have not yet been carried out, but are very much needed.

Penitentiary.—The alterations for converting the Governor's late residence into a Females' prison, have been completed. The cells have not yet been occupied, as buildings constructed of masonry in any form takes much longer to season than wood ones before they are sufficiently dry to be wholesome for occupation.

The heating arrangements have to be completed and a roof ventilator supplied.

The roof-light to the upper hall will have to be re-constructed. A wash-house in the women's yard is a very desirable addition.

A new entrance porch is required. The materials cut last winter in Green Bay for the boundary fences are of excellent quality. They have been stacked to dry and season, and will be fit to be put up as soon as the weather permits.

Lunatic Asylum.—A mason has been employed from time to time during the past season, in pointing various parts of the walls and roofs, and in sundry repairs to fire-places, drains, air-flues, etc., as they were necessary.

In my annual report of twelve months since, I stated that one of the steam-boilers would shortly need repair. The necessity having arisen, the work was done and the boiler is probably serviceable for

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another two years without further outlay. At the same time, reference was made to the hot water boiler having been repaired by what was considered to be but a temporary patch. It has been in use ever since without appearance of failure.

The engineer will require the usual supply of fittings for repairs to the heating and water services.

Poor Asylum.—A passage-way was dug through the earth under the building from front to back, the earth and gravel sides of which have from time to time fallen away, giving the place an uncared for appearance. The work of converting this passage-way into a cellar is now progressing, and the bank is being faced with cement concrete walls.

A new pig-house has been built in place of one destroyed by fire.

The back and end sills of the main building, and those of the kitchen wing, are all, more or less, rotten, and the safety of the building requires that they should be renewed during the coming season. This will entail the scarfing of some of the uprights, the renewal of parts of the rough board, new plinths and bases, some new clap-board and the finishings of quoins will have to be made good.

It has been mooted that a system of hot water heating should be applied to this building, on the grounds of economy and safety, and undoubtedly these purposes would be aided thereby.

The cost of such a system would be about \$2,400, in addition to the amounts provided in the estimate.

St. John's Hospital, Q. V.—The hardwood floors of the wards in the males wing having shrunk very much, it became necessary to take them up and set them home.

A new range has been set in the kitchen, and the wash-house has been supplied with soap-stone washing troughs.

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The eaves gutters of the male wing will require renewal.

The S. W. angle of the medical superintendent's residence will have to be repaired. The brickwork has cracked in many places, and shewing through the outside coating of cement.

The roof of the females' wing (formerly the Military Hospital), has always been a source of trouble from snow and rain drifting under the slates during gales of wind. The roof is not rough boarded, and the mode of construction adopted, slating upon battens, is not suitable for our climate. In connection with the inconvenience suffered by the medical superintendent from these occasional leaks in the roof of his part of the wing, and for the purpose of giving him better bedroom accommodation, it has been suggested, that the roof of that part of the wing, should be changed to a Mansard one. Of course this would meet the difficulty, so far; but, there would be an unadvisable incongruity given to the appearance of the building. Probably the right course would be that of Mansarding the whole wing, but the expense would be considerable, viz.: about two thousand dollars. This amount is not included in the estimated cost of repairs.

The supply of water, from George's Pond, proves anything but satisfactory, in consequence of the amount of organic matter coming through the pipes. An examination will have to be made of the inlet to the service pipe, and some scheme of filtering applied there.

The female servants' rooms are on the ground floor of the old wing and are cold and damp. These may be warmed without increasing the fuel consumption, by putting in a hot water heater instead of the hall stove now in use.

Custom House, St. John's.—A new plank foot-way has been put over the coal store, on the eastern side of the building. Some painting will be required this year, and new sashes will have to be provided for the windows of the long room.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Colonial Building.—The roofs have been repaired from time to time, as became necessary, or in anticipation of defects likely to shew and repairs of this kind, and occasional repairs to walls and drains, will have to be made during the coming season. The lantern-light over the main hall will require especial attention, it is in many places very defective, and extensive repairs are probably needed to make it weather tight. The outside wood work should be painted.

Block House.—Last year a sufficient sum was placed in the estimate to cover the expense of providing new masts, but, by some slight repairs, the old ones have been sufficient for the purposes of the year. New ones will have to be supplied this year and the look-out house roof will have to be re-coated.

Imperial Property.—I have again to recommend the removal of the fence on the north side of the Queen's wharf, between it and the street, and the substitution of an iron palisade on a low concrete wall.

A considerable part of the walls of St. George's Hospital, and these, the worst parts were re-pointed last year, and the remainder should be done during the coming one.

Various miscellaneous repairs have been made to the engineer, ordnance and commercial houses, and some of similar character will be required in the future.

Government House.—Shortly after their arrival, the health of the present occupants became so seriously affected, as to be a cause of no little alarm. The condition of the drains and closets became a subject of suspicion, and an examination, made under Executive instructions, by Mr. Burchell and myself, resulted in a joint report, recommending the alterations and improvements necessary for putting the house in the condition required by the most recent developments of sanitary science. The drains were thoroughly examined and tested, and a proper system of ventilation applied. New water-closets were fitted

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

up, soap-stone washing-tubs put in the laundry, grease-traps to sinks, automatic flushing-tanks, soil-pipes continued above the roof, and the roof spaces ventilated by Emerson ventilators. The gas pipes and fixtures throughout the house were thoroughly examined and many very serious defects found and remedied.

These works have been carried out to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor, and the restored health of the family may be regarded as testimony to their efficiency.

Some defective pointing of the outside walls was renewed, and the roofs repaired. Work of similar character, but more extensive as regards the pointing, will have to be done this year. The fences and lodges will have to be repaired. The main drain should have pipes supplied for that part still covered with wood.

A gale of wind having blown down the hay barrack, it was determined, instead of repairing it, to build a loft over the horse-stable, thus carrying up the building to one uniform height.

Drill Shed.—The roofs were coated with black varnish last year, and some repairs made to the fences. The sum of \$50 has been provided for any contingency of repair that may arise.

Kerosene Oil Store.—In this case also, the sum of \$50 has been put down for incidental repairs.

Custom House, Harbor Grace.—The exterior of the brickwork is fretting away considerably, a coat of silicate wash will be beneficial.

Outport Court Houses.—During the past year, repairs of greater or less extent, have been made to the Court Houses at the following places, viz. :—

Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Greenspond and Channel, of considerable extent, and minor moment to nearly all the others. The one at

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Carbonear requires external painting, and at Bonavista an out-house or store is needed. The one at Little Bay is arranged very badly, and to make it more useful, a new entrance should be made to the Court-room, a prison yard should be fenced in and proper closets built. The building at St. Mary's has been so long neglected, that sufficient repairs will almost amount to re-construction. The Grand Jury at Placentia makes presentment that, "they would strongly urge upon the Government either to repair the present building, or the construction of a new building more suitable for the purposes which it is expected to serve."

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Ins. L. Houses, Supt. P.B.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHTS.

(Enclosure No. 3).

Estimate for Maintenance, for the year 1888.

Gull Island	\$1,600 00
Long Point, Twillingate	1,400 00
Twillingate Beacon	250 00
Cann Island	700 00
Wadham do	1,500 00
Cabot do	1,400 00
Puffin do	900 00
Cape Bonavista.....	1,600 00
Green Island.....	2,000 00
Fort Point	250 00
Hant's Harbor.....	250 00
Baccalieu Island	1,550 00
Carbonear do	750 00
Harbor Grace do	1,500 00
do do Beacon.....	700 00
Bay Roberts.....	250 00
Brigus.....	650 00

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Estimate. (Continued.)

Cape St. Francis.....	\$3,600 00
Fort Amherst.....	1,500 00
St. John's Leading Lights.....	300 00
Cape Spear.....	2,000 00
Ferryland Head.....	2,500 00
Cape Pine	1,800 00
Point LaHaye.....	250 00
Cape St. Mary's.....	1,700 00
Point Verde.....	750 00
Dodding Head	1,700 00
Lamaline.....	250 00
Brunette	1,500 00
Garnish	250 00
Belleoram	250 00
Rocky Point	250 00
Pass Island.....	800 00
Gaultois	250 00
Boar Island.....	700 00
Ireland Island	800 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimate. (Continued.)

Rose Blanche.....	\$800 00
Channel Head	850 00
Sandy Point.....	250 00
Trepassey Buoy.....	450 00
General Light Houses.....	500 00
Mechanician.....	700 00
	<u>\$41,950 00</u>

J. T. NEVILL,
Ins. L. Houses, Supt. P.B.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

 Estimate of Cost of Repairs, for the year 1888

Court houses and Gaols, St. John's.....	\$1,500 00
do do Outports.....	2,500 00
Lunatic Asylum.....	600 00
Poor do	1,000 00
Hospitals, Q. V., &c	800 00
Custom House, St. John's.....	400 00
Colonial Building	1,000 00
Drill Shed	50 00
Imperial Property	500 00
Kerosene Oil Store	50 00
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	50 00
Government House	3,000 00
Block House.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,650 00
	<hr/>

J. T. NEVILL,

Ins. L.Houses, Supt. P. B.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Report of Medical Officer, Labrador, 1887.

To the Hon. M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I beg to present you with a brief report of my work as Government Medical Officer for the coast of Labrador, during the summer of 1887.

The Government mail-boat, S. S. "Lady Glover," on board which I was quartered, left Harbor Grace on 12th July. We called at two ports on the Newfoundland side of the Straits, and from there, went up the Labrador side as far as Salmon River. Returning towards Battle Harbor, we visited the usual ports of call, and in most of them I had one or more patients, about twenty in all, three of whom were seriously ill.

My regular work began at Battle Harbor on 16th July. There were a number of chronic cases, but nothing serious in acute diseases.

On the evening of the 16th July I was called on shore at Francis' Harbor Bight, to see several cases of measles, caught from a child who had it on leaving Newfoundland. Careful attention to instructions set them right, and no death nor serious results followed.

At Domino, on the 17th July, the captain kindly detained the ship for me to attend a case of very severe gun-shot wound of the hand, with multiple fracture of the bones of the wrist and forearm. The injury strongly suggested amputation, but fortunately, made rapid progress with expectant treatment, and towards the end of the summer the man was able to make slight use of his limb. Full recovery will follow in time.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

All along down the coast were many cases of acute rheumatism, bronchitis, pleuritis and pneumonitis. This, no doubt, was due to the fact that, when people came to their houses in spring, they found them full of ice and snow. The wonder is that so many escaped with their health and lives.

In one or two harbors the people were very short of food, and consequently, the sick with others suffered not only for want of nourishment, but, in many cases, the necessaries of life.

Numbers of families could get barely enough food to last them to their settlements. They were promised more if fish became plentiful. Owing to the ice on the coast, very little fish was caught till after the middle of August, and the few that were taken, only served enough to keep starvation from the door. I visited one house early in August where all the people had to eat was fish and tea. They were living in hopes that there would soon be an improvement in the catch to insure credit for a barrel of flour.

On August 4th I went on shore at the White Bears to see several patients. Among them were two cases of typhoid fever, one a young man ill a week, the other a girl in the fourth week of the disease. The girl had been much neglected, notwithstanding the fact that she was at times quite delirious. I told the people they were cases of *fever*, and prescribed accordingly, giving special injunctions about the personal hygiene of the patients. When we called again on the 11th of August, I found that the girl had been totally neglected, save that a friend would at full arm's length reach her a drink or a bite of food once or twice a day. I was told that no person could be got to look after her, so out of pity did the work of a nurse myself, and for my pains, was politely told I was well paid for it. With much persuasion I was promised that she should be looked after in future. Returning on 18th August, I found that not a hand had been put near her since my last visit. Fortunately I was now able to give some assurance

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

that danger of infection was near an end, and what with coaxing, scolding and threats, I managed to get her some help. Late in the season, finding that she was not making good progress, I took her on board ship, and sent her to the hospital at St. John's.

Subsequently another case of typhoid developed in a young man, and terminated fatally in the 3rd week of illness.

An unusually large number of cases of scurvy came under my notice during the summer. The majority were Newfoundlanders who had only been away from home a few weeks. One case was so severe and so unyielding that I had to send the man home.

Among many of the settlers on Labrador, there is a chronic tendency to scurvy, but the people counteract it by such remedies as decoctions of spruce and fir. I have found these excellent remedies and in the absence of more potent medicines have had encouraging results.

As heretofore, I experienced a great deal of trouble from sick people wishing to be sent home at the expense of Government. I told them I had no authority, and in case I had, would consult my own judgment. They argued that she is a Government boat, sent to look after us fishermen, and sick persons *must* be taken home.

There is no doubt that it would be charitable for the Government to pay the passages in some few extreme cases, where the patients are utterly destitute, but the wholesale sending home of all sick who wish it, is entirely out of the question.

Infectious cases should not be taken on board under any consideration.

The attention of the Government ought to be called to the accommodation provided for the Medical officer on board the Labrador steamer. He is given one small room (6ft. by 4ft.), in which to consult, examine, operate and dispense, and last year was required to sleep there also.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

When any tedious operation had to be done, he had to use the cabin table, very much to the annoyance of himself and everybody else.

It would be better for all concerned if the doctor's business could be kept a little more private, and for this it only requires a room six or eight foot square.

During the sixth trip I attended three cases of gun-shot wounds, all brought about by carelessness. The last of these was a young man from Fishing Ship Harbor, who wounded himself severely in the right knee, while in the act of pulling a loaded gun towards him. It was three days after the accident when I saw him, and he was in a very precarious condition from loss of blood and putrifaction of the wound. His condition would not warrant immediate amputation, and as he needed constant care, I had him taken on board, and accompanied him to the hospital. His thigh was amputated a week after his arrival.

Among the cases under my care were six deaths, two from typhoid fever, two from chronic phthisis, one from cerebro spinal meningitis, and one from purulent cystitis.

I attended, in all, eight hundred and sixty cases.

Your obedient servant,

FRED. J. WHITE, M.D.C.M.

St. John's, Oct. 25th, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Examiner-in-Chief of Masters and Mates, 1887.

[COPY:]

OFFICE OF CHIEF EXAMINER AND HARBOR MASTER,
St John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 5th. 1888.

Sir,—

I have the honor to forward a copy of the Record of Examinations, a list of Certificates that have been cancelled or renewed for any cause, and a report of the number of seamen that have been examined for color blindness.

One Master and eight Mates have obtained Certificates of Competency but it will be seen that five seamen have been removed from the list by death leaving a total addition of three to the number of available masters and mates.

No Certificates of service have been applied for during the past year, and it appears unlikely that this class of Certificate will be issued in the future as a term of twelve years service in the capacity of master or mate, is required for all applicants for this Certificate.

A list of Competency Certificates issued in this colony is now in the hands of the printer and will be forwarded.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

your obedient servant,

G. ROBINSON.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

OFFICE OF CHIEF EXAMINER AND HARBOR MASTER,
St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 5th, 1888.

Sir,—

I have the honor to inform you that nine seamen have been examined in colors during the year 1887, by cords and artificial light and all have passed the examination.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

your obedient servant,

G. ROBINSON.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
St. John's Newfoundland.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Governor of Penitentiary, 1887.

PENITENTIARY,

St. John's, February 23rd, 1888.

Hon. J. S. WINTER, Q.C.,
H. M. Attorney General.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report, together with the usual criminal statistics for the year ended the 31st December, 1887.

The total committed was 212, being an increase of 14 as compared with the previous year. Of the total committed, 51 were remanded and discharged, and 168 sentenced as follows: Thirteen for less than one year, and one hundred and forty-eight for three months and less. Of the number sentenced, 70 were for the first time, 21 twice, and 70 thrice or more. Of the total committed, 182 were men, 21 females, and 9 juveniles.

The number of totally uneducated persons imprisoned has somewhat decreased, the per centage being 47.37, against 58.57 in the preceding year. There has also been a decrease of 21 in the number committed for being "drunk and disorderly," and a decrease of 8 under the heading of larceny. The total number sentenced for vagrancy was 28, being a comparative increase of 17.

The latter requires some consideration as to whether it is right to send a man to prison to associate with habitual criminals, whose only "offence" is poverty. Once incarcerate a man in a penal institution without distinction from the veriest rascal, and you break forever his self-respect, and his descent into crime is the certain result. Many, or nearly all of those unfortunates, are unfit for labor of any kind, or practically so, through physical and mental causes.

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The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. They have, as usual, been employed upon works of public utility, and have performed the work allotted to them with willingness and care.

I am often perplexed, at certain seasons, to find work of a healthy and beneficial nature for them, without having to revert to the demoralizing punishment of shot-drill. In this connection, and with a view to obtain a revenue from prison-labor, I have carefully enquired into every industry in operation in similar institutions in Canada, and I have been led to believe that, considering our local surroundings, broom-making is the only one which could be advantageously carried on. When I obtain the necessary information as to prices, cost of machinery, &c., I purpose making a special report, and placing the facts before the Government for their consideration.

The three new tiers of cells, referred to in my previous Report, have been completed, and all the iron gates and doors are now furnished with Chubb's best patent locks. This part of the prison, however, has not, as yet, been used, as it was considered more conducive to the health of the prisoners to allow the moisture arising from the concrete walls to evaporate gradually before the cells were occupied, or the heating apparatus put in.

During the past year, the prisoners have been employed at the Hospital, Government House Grounds, clearing, draining, and grading the public roads, and also putting down upwards of 700 feet of 9-inch sewerage pipes between the Hospital and Quidi Vidi Lake. This very essential work was only completed to within about 50 feet of the Lake, on account of the water rather suddenly rising above the outlet of the sewer.

The prisoners, when not otherwise engaged upon works of a more pressing nature, were afforded healthy employment in making a new road, 30 feet wide, extending upwards of 300 feet from the Quidi Vidi main road to the Lake. This road, (the ground having been

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given by me), has now been thrown open to, and is much appreciated by the public, being the only way by which, without trespassing, they can get to the Lake. It is not, however, as yet, properly graded, and will require a few weeks more work, during the coming summer, in order to thoroughly complete it.

The market value of the prisoners' earnings, per return to the Board of Works, amounted to \$1,637.30, including bills for \$397.40, forwarded to that department for collection.

This is the largest cash amount that has ever been earned on account of work done in the prison, and is the best test of the success of the industrial management of the institution.

I regret having to record that, on the 25th of November last, convict Michael Whelan, who was committed on the 8th Oct., 1883, and subsequently sentenced to "imprisonment for life," for manslaughter, escaped by running away from the officer in whose especial charge he was, while working with a gang of prisoners in the vicinity of the Hospital sewerage. The facts in connection with this accident have formed the subject of two official enquiries, the result of which has not, as yet, been communicated to me.

Without anticipating the decision of the Government on the matter, I think it but right that I should state, on behalf of the officer, that there appears to me to be no ground for any accusation of *criminal* negligence on his part. Whatever the faults of the officers of the prison may be, I have the most implicit confidence in their loyalty, so far as conniving at the escape of *any* prisoner. Whelan's escape has been made an excuse for an attack, by correspondents to a local newspaper, on the management and discipline of the prison. If those who formulated those utterances had, for a moment, considered the dreadful consequences which similar language led to in the Central Prison, Toronto, Canada, a couple of years ago, and also in the St. Vincent de

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Paul Penitentiary, Canada, only last year, they might possibly have paused before tampering with a disciplinary and penal institution.

While it will be my constant aim to adopt the most humanizing methods, which an experience of upwards of 25 years in dealing with criminals has taught me, in the treatment and kindly governing of the unfortunate class under my charge, and to inculcate the same sentiments in all the officers, who are instructed to impress and encourage every man to feel that fairness and justice will be meted out to all alike, and each treated solely according to his conduct in prison, no matter what his crime or outside life may have been, I will, at the same time, uphold the discipline of the prison at all hazards.

Since the "Employment of Prisoners Act," passed 8 years ago, 1,548 prisoners have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, being an average of nearly 200 per annum, and although at least 2-3 of that number have been engaged on public works outside the prison, the escape of Whelan is the only one which has occurred during that period. We have been singularly fortunate in that respect as compared with the prisons in Canada. From last reports and returns, I find that the number of escapes from the common gaols in the Province of Ontario was 14; escapes from Quebec gaol, 2; from Kingston Penitentiary, 4; from Manitoba Penitentiary, 1; from Central Prison, Toronto, within 3 years, 13. The latter is one of the best guarded prisons in Canada, the guards being all posted in the walls with loaded rifles, with authority, by law, to shoot any man attempting to escape. From the same returns, I have carefully compiled the following Statement of the daily cost, per prisoner, in the Penitentiaries and Gaols in Canada as compared with this Institution:—

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Name of Penitentiary.	Daily average in prison.	Daily cost, per prisoner, for maintenance, &c.	Daily cost, per prisoner, for salaries.	Total daily cost.	No. officials in each prison.	Average salaries of officials.	Remarks.
British Columbia..	94	\$0 46	0.56	\$1.2	27	\$618 50	*This includes industrial expenses and repairs, which are not enumerated in the relative cost of the other prisons.
Dorchester	144	0 42	0.50	0.92	40	676 00	
Manitoba.....	85	0 86	0.67	1.53	25	829 00	
Newfoundland ...	20	*0 42	0.40	0.82	8	352 50	
Average daily cost of prisoners in gaols in the Province of Quebec.....				1.54 $\frac{1}{4}$			

The foregoing evidences the strict economy observed in the management of the prison. The contrast, with regard to salaries, is most marked; and, apart from the duties being more responsible, continuous and monotonous, are far below the average paid to the staff of any Public Institution in the Colony.

I beg again to call attention to the anomalous state of our local law, under which the Penitentiary is governed. It is defective, not applicable and requires immediate Legislative consideration. Since the consolidation of the Imperial Acts of 1865-77, all prisons are placed under the control of the Home Secretary, assisted by a Board of Commissioners and Inspectors.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

In Canada the Penitentiaries are under the control of the Minister of Justice assisted by an Inspector with statutory powers, who directs the whole management of the disciplinary and legal machinery in connection therewith.

The Constitutions existing in Canada being more akin to those which prevail here than those which obtain in Great Britain, and the management of Canadian Penal Institutions, being less involved and expensive, I think that the Canadian or a similar act might be now easily adopted to our needs than the Imperial Act. Outport Gaols should be brought under a central head, and returns from each should be so prepared as to make it easy to ascertain the Criminal Statistics of the Colony, which is not now possible.

His Excellency the Governor immediately after his assumption of Office, accompanied by his Secretary, Lord George Fitzgerald, visited and made a most minute inspection of the prison, and before leaving expressed his approbation of the cleanliness and management throughout.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. McCOWEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistical Return shewing the No. of persons committed to the Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st Dec. 1887.

	Total committed.	Committed.			Previously Committed.			With or without hard labor.		
		For Debt.	On Remand	Sentenced.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice or more.	1 year or upwards.	More than 3m. but less than a year	For 3mths. or less.
Men	182	.....	43	139	57	20	62	.....	10	129
Women	21	.....	4	17	9	1	7	.....	3	14
Juveniles ...	9	.....	4	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Total..	212	.....	51	161	70	21	70	.....	13	148

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 CLASSIFICATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Debtors			
Felons	61	8	69
Misdemeanants.....	130	13	143
Total.....	<u>191</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>212</u>

 AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED.

From 10 to 16.....	9
16 20.....	24
20 25.....	44
25 30.....	37
30 35.....	34
35 40.....	24
40 45.....	16
45 50.....	14
50 upwards	10
Total.....	<u>212</u>

 MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholics	157
Church of England	41
Wesleyans.....	6
Presbyterians.....	5
Congregational.....	3
Total.....	<u>212</u>

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.

Read and write	103
Read only.....	9
None	100
Total.....	<u>212</u>

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.

Males.....	1
Females.....	1
Total.....	<u>2</u>

154 persons received passes to visit prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Classified statement of crime for which persons have been committed to the Penitentiary during the year ending Dec 31st, 1887.

Offence.	Convict'd	Remanded, discharged.	Total.
Assaults Common.....	16	3	19
" Aggravated.....	2	1	3
Assaulting police.....	7	4	11
Arson.....	..	1	1
Barratry.....	..	3	3
Breach of License Act, 1875.....	2	..	2
Burglary.....	..	2	2
Drunk and disorderly.....	46	6	52
Deserting service, Mer. Ship'g. Act	5	..	5
do Mas. & Serv. do	9	..	9
Embezzlement.....	1	..	1
Forgery.....	..	4	4
Fraudulent debtors.....	4	..	4
Homicide.....	..	1	1
Keeping a brothel.....	2	1	3
Larceny.....	25	21	46
Malicious injury to property.....	1	..	1
Naval discipline Act.....	3	..	3
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	..	1
Prostitution.....	2	..	2
Placing obstruction on Railway...	2	1	3
Perjury.....	1	..	1
Refusing to support child.....	1	1	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	..	2
Robbery with violence.....	..	2	2
Stabbing.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	28	..	28
	—	—	—
Total.....	161	51	212

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the Masonic Hall Joint Stock Co., (Ltd),
for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887.

Amount of Capital	\$30,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in.....	23,150 00
Amount of debt due by the Company	6,165 53

W. V. WHITEWAY,
President.

M. MONROE,
Vice-President.

C. S. PINSENT,
Treasurer.

E. ROTHWELL,
Secretary.

W. S. CANNING.

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS.

St. John's, Nfld., 30th January, 1888.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct,

E. ROTHWELL,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 31st day of January, A.D.,
1888.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, 1887.

To the Directors of the General Water Co.,:—

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my Report for 1887, it will be noticed that the expenditure has exceeded that of the previous year, which is accounted for by the expenses of putting the 3 Halls in such thorough repair, good enough for the next three years, and the purchase of a large stock of oils and paints, enough for two years, and forage for the horses sufficient for the summer.

I may mention that the Captain of the Halifax Fire Brigade, on his visit here last summer, expressed himself as surprised at the appointments of the Company, and said that they were equal to any he had seen in the Provinces.

We had 31 fires for 1887, and 44 still-alarms. The Force, all told, numbers on the roll 96 men.

I would also wish to submit to your consideration the enclosed petition of the watchmen of Fire Halls.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

F. WINSOR,
Superintendent.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of St. John's Electric Light Co., (Ltd.) for one year ending 31st Jan., 1888, as required by 36 Vic., Cap. 8, Section 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed.....	\$32,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in.....	32,000 00
Amount of debts due the Company	4,227 62

A. M. MACKAY, *President.*

W. B. GRIEVE, *Vice-President.*

EDWIN J. DUDER, *Director.*

JOHN STEER, *Director.*

M. MONROE, *Director.*

St. John's, March, 1888.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct,

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, this 3rd day of April, A.D., 1888.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the Colonial Cordage Co., (Ltd.), for year ending 30th June, 1887, as required by 36 Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital	\$160,000 00
Amount of Capital paid.....	124,000 00
Amount of debts due to Company	19,484 55
Amount of debts due by Company.....	28,879 85

J. H. MONROE, *Managing Director.*

JOHN E. PETERS, *Secretary.*

St. John's, Nfld., 10th Feb., 1888.

I do hereby certify the above to be correct,

JOHN E. PETERS, *Secretary.*

John E. Peters maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account contains a correct and true statement of the affairs of the said Co.

Sworn to, at St. John's, 10th Feb., 1888, before me,

D. W. PROWSE,
Stip. Mag.

JAMES S. FITZ,

D. W. PROWSE,

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the St. John's Nail Manufacturing Comp'y,
(Ltd.,) year ending 31st Dec., 1887, as required by 36
Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed.....	\$48,200 00
Amount of Capital paid	48,200 00
Amount of debts due by Company.....	29,401 32
Amount of debts due to Company.....	808 19

GEO. GEAR, *President.*

CHARLES R. AYRE, *Vice-President.*

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

EDWIN J. DUDER, *Director.*

St. John s, Nfld., Jan., 1888.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, this 27th day of January, 1888.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stip. Mag.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Annual Report of the Nfld. Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.,
(Ltd.,) year ending 31st Dec., 1887, as required by 36 Vic.,
Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed.....	\$60,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in.....	60,000 00
Amount of debts due by Company	3,006 46
Amount of debts due to Company	46,548 96

JAMES BAIRD, *President*,
M. MONROE, *Vice-President*.
JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary*.
CHARLES R. AYRE.
J. SYME.
EDWIN J. DUDER,
GEO. A. HUTCHINGS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 31st, 1888.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

JAMES S. PITTS,
Secretary.

James S. Pitts, of St. John's, Secretary Newfoundland Boot and
Shoe Factory, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing statement is
correct and true.

JAMES S. PITTS.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, 4th Feb., 1888.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stip. Mag.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Annual Report of the Nfld Furniture and Moulding Co., (Ltd.)
 Dec. 31st, 1887.

Capital subscribed	\$18,500 00
Capital paid up	18,500 00
Debts due the Company.....	13,943 20
Standing Liability.....	31,000 00
Other Liabilities.....	10,725 20

C. E. ARCHIBALD, *President.*

E. A. MUTCH, *Secretary.*

A. W. HARVEY.

by his attr., J. OUTERBRIDGE. } *Directors.*

J. OUTERBRIDGE.

I hereby certify the above to be correct.

C. E. ARCHIBALD,
President.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 St. JOHN'S, }
 To wit: }

I, Charles Edward Archibald, President of the Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Co., (Limited), make oath and say that the within statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. ARCHIBALD,

Sworn before me, at St. John's, the 9th day of Feb., 1888.

P. EMERSON, *Com.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Co., 1887.

The Directors of the Company beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a statement of their affairs for the past financial year; which, after the payment of interest, working expenses, and all other claims—including ninety pounds (£90) for new uniforms and helmets for the Fire Brigade—shews a balance in the hands of the treasurer, of two hundred and thirty-four pounds, ten shillings and seven pence (£234 10s. 7d.).

For the past two years the supply of water has proved inadequate to meet the requirements of the town. Fifteen-inch pipes were laid down in 1880, from the reservoir, for a distance of about 1,960 yards, to the fall of the ground towards the town, and there connected with the original eight-inch pipes, which, at first, gave an abundant supply. but have failed to do so the past two years; whether this falling off arises from internal corrosion, or from private tanks, is not known.

To meet the urgent necessity that exists for a much larger supply of water, application was made to the Legislature the past session, for authority to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to the extent of £3,000, to defray the cost of additional pipes, for placing in position, etc., which was granted. New pipes and materials have been ordered, which we expect to receive in August.

It has been decided, in mature consideration, to lay down the new pipes in Harvey Street to Carbonear road, and to form connections with the cross streets, and not to disturb the former pipes leading through Water Street.

Two thousand pounds of the new stock have been disposed of at a premium of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servants,

For the Directors,

ROBERT S. MUNN,

President.

Harbor Grace, July, 1887.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Dr. John Paterson, Esq., Treasurer, in acct.

1886.

July—To balance due from last acct. £149 1 0

Dec 31— Cash, &c., paid in for assessments 519 0 0

do water-rates on vessels 52 10 5

do fittings and labor 20 10 0

£592 0 5

1887.

April 13—Cheque on U. Bank from Receiver General,
coal tax on 7,919 tons, imported to 31st
Dec., at 30 cents per ton, \$2,375.70 593 18 6

July 4—To cash, &c., paid in for assessments 482 14 0

do fittings and labor 4 13 5

To cash, (cheque), for duty on coal, 585 tons,
imported to 30th June, at 30 cents 43 17 6

Forwarded £1,866 4 10

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1886.

August—	By 1 ton coal, per John Lynch.....	£1	5	0
Oct. 13—	paid John Lynch, quarters' salary.....	25	0	0
	paid C. Watts, expenses per J. Lynch.....	5	0	0
Nov. 3—	paid John Lynch, for 6 months' rent, in ad vance	10	0	0
Dec. 1—	paid Literary Institute, use of room for 12 months	2	0	0
28—	paid C. W. Ross & Co., sundries.....	1	15	8
	paid sundries, Lead, &c., from Treasurer...	0	18	0
29—	paid James Warren, for new carriage for hose.....	17	0	0
30—	paid C. Watts, for small sums, paid by him .	1	9	8
	paid C. Watts, quarters' salary, due 1st Oct .	25	0	0
31—	paid John Lynch, do to date....	25	0	0
	paid Peter Dwyer, for 4-cwt hay.....	0	16	0
	paid for labor on Pipe Track.....	46	8	0
	paid for cartage, do	2	0	0
	paid for labor in town	14	16	6
	paid John Kehoe, for 3 months' wages.....	9	0	0
	Forwarded.....	£187	8	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. John Paterson, Esq., Treasurer, in acct.

1887.

Brought forward £1,866 4 10

(The following table is mirrored and therefore appears as bleed-through from the reverse side of the page)

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95	0	0	0
96	0	0	0
97	0	0	0
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99	0	0	0
100	0	0	0

Forwarded..... £1,866 4 10

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1886.

	Brought forward.....	£187	8	10
Dec. 31—By	paid sundries for drives to the Lake, &c....	2	10	0
	paid sundries for 6 months' interest to date.	322	10	0
	paid Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for 12 months' interest on \$8,000, (£2,000), at 5 per cent.....	100	0	0
	paid estate late Rachel Green, balance of in- terest	3	17	4
		<hr/>		
		£616	6	2

1887.

Jan. 10—By	paid Andrew T. Drysdale, for appraisement	15	15	0
11—	paid John F. Munn, for forms, &c.....	3	6	8
12—	paid General Water Co., St. John's, for lead pipe	8	14	6
	paid Tailors for making uniforms	20	0	0
	paid Vol. Fire Brigade, balance of subsidy.	5	0	0
	paid John Strathie, for 1 torch-lamp for Fire Brigade.....	1	2	6
April 2—	paid John S. Morris, for repairing hose....	9	1	6
	paid John Lynch, quarters' salary.....	25	0	0
	paid Michael Jones, 1s. 9d., H. J. Watts, 9s	0	10	9
		<hr/>		
	Forwarded.....	£704	17	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. John Paterson, Esq., Treasurer, in acct.

1887.

	Brought forward.....	£1,866 4 10
0 10 0	By—By paid sundries for driver to the Lake, &c....	
0 10 0	paid sundries for 6 months' interest to date.	
	paid Newtounland Savings' Bank for 12 months' interest on £2,000 (£2,000) at 5 per cent.....	
0 0 0	paid estate of late Richard Green, balance of interest.....	
0 10 0		
0 10 0	Jan 10—By paid Andrew T. Drysdale, for uprisement	
0 0 0	paid John P. Mann, for horse, &c.....	
0 10 0	paid General Water Co., St. John's, for lead pipe.....	
0 0 0	paid Telford for making uniform.....	
0 0 0	paid Vol. Fire Brigade, balance of subsidy.	
0 0 0	paid John Smith, for 1 touch-hang for this brigade.....	
0 10 0	paid John S. Morris, for repairing hose....	
0 0 0	paid John Lynch, quartermaster's salary.....	
0 10 0	paid Michael Jones, for H. J. Watt, &c....	
0 10 0		
	Forwarded.....	£1,866 4 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1887.

	Brought forward.....	£704 17 1
Apr. 13—	By paid John Munn & Co., for hose, &c., imported Fall of '85....	227 9 8
	paid James Hutchings, £10, H. W. Trapnell, £10, for appraisement.	20 0 0
	paid John Martin, C. E., his expenses here, &c.....	3 15 0
	paid do, for 1 doz. ferrules for fountains ..	1 10 0
	paid H. Gear & Co., for hopper, trapp and ewer	0 16 6
May 3—	paid George Barns, acct. Fire Brigade, 12 months' services	13 0 0
	paid John Lynch, for 6 months' rent, in advance	10 0 0
	paid C. Watts, for 2 quarters' salary, from 1st Oct. to 1st April..	50 0 0
	paid Richard B. Holden, fees for amendment of Act.....	10 19 2
25—	paid C. Watts, for extra writing last Fall, acct. of appraisement .	7 10 0
June 14—	paid Hugh H. Carter, fees to Council, for amendment of Act ...	5 10 4
	Forwarded.....	£1,055 7 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. John Paterson, Esq., Treasurer, in acct.

1887.

Brought forward £1,866 4 10

1	71 4073	Brought forward	£1,866 4 10
8	0 227	By John Munn & Co. for base, etc. in partial fall of 86	
8	0 20	paid James Haining, £10, H. W. Tappin, £10, for appointment	
8	0 15	paid John Martin, G. R. his expenses	
8	0 10	paid do. for 1 doz. bottles for fountain	
8	0 10	paid H. G. & Co. for hopper, trap and cover	
8	0 18	paid George Burns, acct. for bridge, 12 months' services	
8	0 10	paid John L. for 6 months' rent in m. term	
8	0 0	paid C. Watt, for 2 quarters' salary, from 1st Oct. to 1st April	
8	0 10	paid Richard H. for 12 months' rent for apartment	
8	0 10	paid E. Watt, for 6 months' salary, from 1st Oct. to 1st April	
8	0 10	paid Hugh H. for 6 months' salary, from 1st Oct. to 1st April	

Forwarded £1,866 4 10

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

with the Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1887.

	Brought forward.....	£1,055	7	9
June 14—By	paid Jillard Brothers & Co., for gas-pipe, 59 feet at 5d.....	1	4	7
27—	paid John Hartery, for repairing engine-house	2	9	6
30—	paid sundries for 6 months' interest on stock, to date	322	10	0
	paid Fire Brigade, for 40 helmets, last summer	40	0	0
	paid do for 40 suits (uniforms), last summer	50	0	0
July 1—	paid John Lynch, quarters' salary to date..	25	0	0
	paid C. Watts, for quarters' salary, to date.	25	0	0
	paid John Munn & Co., for balance of acct..	12	12	9
	paid Volunteer Fire Brigade, half amt. of annual subsidy	12	10	0
	paid for labor for the past 6 months.....	33	6	9
	paid John Kehoe, for the past 6 months, at 60s.....	18	0	0
	paid carriage-hire, drives to Lake, &c.....	1	13	0
	paid J. & R. Maddock, for board for engine-house	0	10	0
	Forwarded.....	£1,600	4	4

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Dr. John Paterson, Esq., Treasurer, in acct.

1887.

Brought forward.....	£1,866 4 10
	£1,866 4 10

RECAPITULATION OF YEAR'S INCOME.

Assessments	£1,001 14 0
Water-rates on vessels	52 10 5
Fittings, labor, &c	25 3 5
Duty on coal	637 16 0
	£1,717 3 10

Examined and found correct,

DANIEL J GREENE,

JOHN T. TAPP,

Auditors.

DR.

July, 1887—To balance brought down to next acct.... £234 10 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1887.

Brought forward.....	£1,600	4	4
July 4—By paid Sewerage acct. for balance		31	9 11
		£1,631	14 3
Balance		234	10 7
		£1,866	4 10
		£1,866	4 10

E. & O. E.,

Harbor Grace, 4th July, 1887.

For the Harbor Grace Water Co.,

C. WATTS, *Secretary.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

John Martin's Report.

THEODORE CLIFT, ESQ.

Secretary General Water Co.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I beg leave to submit to you the Annual Report on the condition of the Water Works, for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

1. New main pipes laid down. Brazile Street; size of pipe six inch diameter; length, 360 feet.

2. Number of new hydrants, two; total number of new hydrants for fire purposes, 162.

3. Number of new service pipes laid for the year, 50; and one public fountain with trough for horses drinking, at the top of Long's Hill and the Harvey Road.

4. Cleaning the rust out of the pipes. This work was large, on account of seven new hatch-boxes, which had to be put down—the old ones being leaky. This work of cleaning the rust out of the inside of the main-pipes was commenced at eleven hundred yards from the Pond, and where the double main-pipes commenced, and the said work was continued all the way into town, to the head of Prescott Street.

I may here mention the state of rust in these pipes; it's only two years since this work of cleaning the pipes was first done and, strange to say, these very same pipes were coated all around, inside, with rust half inch in thickness. So, in this case, I should advise the cleaning of the main-pipes from the Pond, all the way into town, yearly; and as the work was all done at night the last time, no inconvenience was felt by the want of water in town by day.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

5. The supply of water for the town. The high parts of the town is without water at present, as usual in the winter season. This is caused by the running of water, so as to prevent the freezing up of service-pipes in houses. It's true, far too much water is run off for this purpose, and the only remedy is the meter, and charge by the gallon. The following table will show the St. John's supply of water compared with towns in England :

Name of Town.	In 1881. Number of Popu- lation.	Total Number of galls. per day.	Gals per head daily.
London	4,000,000	128,000,000	32
Manchester	900,000	18,000,000	20
Liverpool.....	700,000	15,400,000	22
Birmingham	500,000	11,000,000	22
Sheffield	300,000	5,400,000	18
Glasgow	689,000	34,450,000	50
Edinburgh	398,000	15,920,000	40
Aberdeen.....	268,000	12,060,000	45
St. John's	28,000	3,500,000	125

5. The pollution of the town's water in the pond. Again I have to bring under your notice the great traffic of horses and dogs on the ice in the winter season on the pond, and the great quantity of filth

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

that goes direct into the water is immense, and the same water goes into the pipes, and the pipes goes into the town. It's not necessary for me to follow it further; it is sufficient to say all this can be quite easily stopped.

6. It's true that the present Directors have done more than ever was done before to prevent the pollution of the water in the Pond, as they very wisely bought up a large quantity of land on both sides of the pond, so as to prevent farming, and the sewerage from these farms going direct into the town's water. This was a step in the right direction, and I hope the said Directors will see their way clear to take up all the uncultivated land which drains into the Pond.

7. The store at the Ordnance Yard is past repairing, and will require a new one to be put up this year.

Your obedient servant,

J. MARTIN.

Feb. 8th, 1888.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

St. JOHN'S, March 31st, 1888.

Hon. M. FENELON, Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,—I have the honor of transmitting herewith statement of the affairs of the General Water Company for the past year ; also, detailed statement of expenditure on account of St. John's Volunteer Fire Brigade, with the Reports of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and of the engineer of the Co.

In regard to the account of the Company, it has heretofore been the usual practice to keep the books open until the end of March, with the view of adding in the collections made during the three months. The Board considered it desirable that, in future, the books should be closed not later than the end of January of ensuing year, and have adopted that rule in making up the account now furnished.

Had the former rule been continued, the balance due the Commercial Bank would have appeared as £3,084 13 10,; but, as the cheque paid on account of sanitary service had not been presented when the adjustment of the Bank account was made, it has been left out on the one side, and the collections for the past two months, amounting to \$2,413, on the other side, and these several amounts will appear in the account for the current year.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. GOODFELLOW,

President Gen. Water Co.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 General Water Company Statement, for the year 1887.

EXPENDITURE.

To Commercial Bank, balance from 1886.	£2,518	6	3	
Fire Brigade Co., as per statement.....	1,823	12	9	
Labor bills for the year.....	1,415	14	8	
Edward Flynn, watering vessels, twelve months.....	£140	0	0	
John Wills, Inspector of pipes, twelve months.....	118	19	6	
		258	19	6
Twelve months' interest on stock, £91,500, at 5 per cent.....	4,575	0	0	
Twelve months' interest on 1869 Loan..	212	17	6	
		4,787	17	6
Outstanding interest from 1886		49	7	6
Salaries.....	1,050	0	0	
Contingent expenses.....	293	18	3	
Miscellaneous accts, pipes, cocks, &c	1,366	9	6	
Special and vacant land appraisements..	225	0	0	
Commercial Bank, balance of interest on current accounts	180	11	8	
Forwarded.....	£13,969	17	7	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

EXPENDITURE. (Continued.)

Brought forward	£13,969 17 7
Savings' Bank, 12 months' interest on £9,300, at 4½ per cent.....	418 10 0
Do, 4 months' interest on Windsor Lake land purchased, £400, at 4½.....	6 0 0
	<u>424 10 0</u>
Hon. Receiver General, 12 mos. interest on sewerage stock.....	865 7 11
Cash balance on hand.....	19 1 8
/	
Forwarded.....	<u>£15,278 17 2</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement, (Continued).

EXPENDITURE. (Continued.)

Brought forward.....	£15,278 17 2
/	
	<u>£15,278 17 2</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

RECEIPTS.

Duty on coal, and water-rates on shipping	£5,180	3	4
Water-rates and assessments	6,071	13	0
Sewerage rates.....	1,164	4	1
Watering vessels and material sold	197	18	10
Ins'ce Co's., for Volunter Fire Co.....	145	16	7
Outstanding Interest.....	81	2	6
Com. Bank, balance of acct.....	2,437	18	10
	<u>£15,278</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

St. John's, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

J. GOODFELLOW,
*President.*THEO. CLIFT,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Statement of the affairs of the Union

LIABILITIES.

To Proprietors' Capital.....	£114,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	60,000	0	0
Profit and Loss, (undivided profit)	4,438	6	10
Bank Notes in circulation	140,000	0	0
Due by Bank, (including deposits at interest, payable in January and July, on re- ceiving 15 days' notice	589,305	10	10
Dividend No. 64, of 6 per cent., for half year ending 30th Nov., 1886.....	£6,840	0	0
Dividend No. 65, of 6 per cent., for half year ending 31st May, 1887	6,840	0	0
Bonus No. 29, of 15s. per share, for year ending 31st May, 1887	3,420	0	0
	£17,100	0	0
Less Dividend to 30th Nov. last, paid.	6,840	0	0
		10,260	0
		£918,011	17
			8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank of Nfld., the year ending 31st May, 1887.

ASSETS.	
By Specie in vault of the Bank.....	£54,503 8 4
Notes of other Banks	631 0 0
Bills discounted, Loans, &c.....	670,615 16 11
Balances due by agents, and funds available in 15 days	188,261 12 5
Bank premises, iron safes and furniture.....	4000 0 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£918,011 17 8</u>

JAMES GOLDIE,
Auditor.
Witnessed at St. John's, Nfld. 31st May, A.D. 1887.
R. W. LILLY,
J. P. for Nfld.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND SPECIE ON HAND,
ON EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, ENDING 31ST MAY, 1887.

Months.	Circulation.	Specie.
1886—June	140,087	64,396
July	139,284	66,688
August	138,820	67,808
September	139,629	66,610
October	161,591	61,094
November	174,003	59,925
December	165,179	61,280
1887—January	153,497	60,965
February	145,749	62,449
March	142,764	63,120
April	144,593	63,026
May	142,358	57,701
Average for the year..	148,962	62,922

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT THORBURN,

A. W. HARVEY,

W. B. GRIEVE,

W. J. S. DONNELLY.

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.

JAMES GOLDIE,

Manager.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 9th day of June, A.D., 1887.

R. R. W LILLY,

J. P. for Nfld.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr.	The Commercial Bank
To Proprietors, for Capital Stock.....	£76,500 0 0
Notes of this Bank in circulation	80,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	156,500 0 0
Due to sundries on current account, deposit receipts, &c., &c	319,361 0 5
Dividend at 8 per cent, £6,120, of which one-half was paid Dec. 31, '86, £3,060.....	3,060 0 0
Bonus at 1 per cent	765 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	25,000 0 0
Profit and loss, unappropriated	5,412 7 3
	<hr/>
	<u>£510,098 7 8</u>

JAMES GOLDIE

Manager

Sworn before me at St. John's, this 9th day of June, A.D. 1887

R. H. WILLY

A. A. for 288

 MISCELLANEOUS.

of Nfld., 30th June, 1887. Cr.

By specie in the vault in gold and silver coin	£20,257 12 10
Notes of and cheques on other Banks	1,450 6 8
	21,707 19 6
Debenture bonds, water stock, Dominion and other securities, including interest due thereon	83,852 12 3
Local bills discounted, Bills of Exchange on hand, amounts due from other Banks, &c.	398,287 15 11
Bank premises, with iron safes, office furniture, land adjoining, with the brick build- ings erected thereon	6,250 0 0
	£510,098 7 8

 MISCELLANEOUS.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND SPECIE ON HAND, IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1887.

Months.	Notes.	Specie.
1886—July.....	81,677	16,076
August.....	82,113	15,333
September.....	84,687	15,395
October.....	98,511	15,244
November.....	111,564	15,039
December.....	109,192	14,784
1887—January.....	100,681	14,712
February.....	93,096	15,005
March.....	89,474	15,201
April.....	88,316	15,448
May.....	87,436	16,802
June.....	81,650	18,653
Average for the year..	92,366	15,638

 MISCELLANEOUS.

We, the undersigned Directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank, as made up from the books of said Bank to June 30, 1887.

A. F. GOODRIDGE,
 JAMES S. PITTS,
 J. GOODFELLOW,
 EDWIN J. DUDER.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 St. John's, }
 To wit. }

Henry Cooke, of St. John's, Newfoundland, 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,
Manager.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 2nd day of July, 1887.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of the Nfld. Consolidated Copper Mining Co., with affidavit before Lord Mayor of London.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, Sir Reginald Hanson, Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London, do hereby certify that on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me Nicol Brown, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto annexed, and by solemn oath, which the said deponent then took before me in due form of law, did solemnly and sincerely depose to be true the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed affidavit.

In faith and testimony whereof I, the said Lord Mayor, have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the office of Mayoralty of the said City of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the statement mentioned and referred to in and by the said affidavit to be hereunto also annexed. Dated in London, the 19th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

R. HANSON, *Mayor.*

FRANK S. JACKSON, *Dep. Registrar.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, }
City of London. } To wit.

I, Nichol Brown, of No. 3, Lombard Street, in the City of London, Secretary of the Newfoundland Consolidated Copper Mining Co., make oath and say—

1st. That I am personally well acquainted with the President and Directors of the Newfoundland Consolidated Copper Mining Company, and that John Matheson Macdonald, who hath signed the foregoing statement, is the President, and James Macandrew, John Williams and Thomas William Meates, who hath also signed the said statement, are three of the Directors of the Newfoundland Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

2nd. That the contents of the said statement are in all things true.

NICOL BROWN, *Secretary.*

Sworn at the Mansion House, in the
City of London, this 19th
day of July, 1887.

R. HANSON,
Lord Mayor, London.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the Nfd. Consolidated Copper Mining Co., the year ending 30th Sept., 1886, as required by 36 Vic., Cap, 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed	£625,000	0	0
do paid up	625,000	0	0
Amount of debts due by the Company	177,182	1	8
do due to the Company	80,544	14	1

London.

JOHN M. MACDONALD, *President.*

J. MACANDREWS, *Vice-President.*

T. W. MEATES, *Director.*

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Director.*

This is the statement referred to in the affidavit of Nicol Brown, sworn before me, this 19th July, 1887.

R. HANSON,

Lord Mayor, London.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

 Report of the Cashier of the Nfld. Savings' Bank, for the
 year ending 31st December, 1887.

Amount of deposits on 31st Dec., 1887	\$1,860,968	15
do do 1886	1,749,613	20
Increase in 1887.....	111,354	95
Amount deposit during 1887	\$426,145	74
Amount withdrawn do	314,790	79
	<u>\$111,354</u>	<u>95</u>
Amount received for int. on investments of all kinds ..	75,153	71
Which amount is closed as follows—		
Amount of interest paid to deposi- tors for the year 1887.....	\$51,438	39
Paid salaries, Directors, &c	4,771	90
Rent of offices and water-rates....	943	34
Harbor Grace disbursements.....	579	72
Heart's Content do	98	68
3 mos. and 3 days' pension to Hon. E. Morris.....	495	77
Profits and loss, loss on mortgages.	526	23
Balance to Reserve acct	16,299	68
	<u>\$75,153</u>	<u>71</u>

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement. (Continued.)

The Reserve Account as follows—

CR.

By balance from 1886	\$577 59	
Profit for 1887	16,299 68	
	<u> </u>	<u>16,877 27</u>

DR.

To sinking fund	\$16,531 24	
Balance to 1888.....	346 03	
	<u> </u>	<u>16,877 27</u>

The Assets are as follows—

Deposits in Union Bank.....	\$461,558 28	
Colonial Debentures	1,058,231 41	
Gen. Water Co. Stock.....	105,500 00	
do Running account.....	38,800 00	
Har. Grace Water Co. Stock	8,100 00	
do Running acct.....	8,000 00	
Carbonear Water Co. Stock.....	6,060 00	
Commercial Bank	117,178 06	
Mortgages and Fee-simple Property.....	87,220 00	
Discounts and Loans.....	5,166 43	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$1,895,814 18</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement, (Continued).

CONTRA.

Amount of Deposits	\$1,860,968 15	
do Sinking Fund.....	34,500 00	
do Reserve Account	346 03	
		<u>\$1,895,814 18</u>

Respectfully submitted,
 E. D. SHRA, Clerk

Examined by
 J. S. WINTER,
 M. MORROW,
 J. GREENE,
 Directors.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement of Sinking Fund, 31st Dec., 1887.

1879—	By amount transferred from Reserve of the Savings' Bank to the credit of this acct., in accord with Act 42 Vic., Cap. 20.....	\$100,000 00
1880	Transferred this year	19,000 00
1881	ditto	13,000 00
1882	ditto	14,182 07
1883	ditto	14,300 00
1884	ditto	15,000 00
1885	ditto	23,000 00
1886	ditto	20,000 00
1887	ditto	16,531 24
		<hr/>
		\$235,013 31
Less applied to liquidation of Col. debentures, by order of Government, Feb., 1881		
		\$100,482 07
	do Feb., 1887	100,031 24
		<hr/>
		\$200,513 31
Now to credit of Sinking Fund		34,500 00
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. SHEA, *Cashier.*

Certified by

J. S. WINTER,	} <i>Directors.</i>
M. MONROE,	
J. GREENE.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement. (Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.

2228	accounts under	.....	\$200
956	do	from 2 to.....	500
461	do	from 5 to	1,000
247	do	from 1 to	2,000
69	do	from 2 to	3,000
37	do	from 3 to	4,000
12	do	from 4 to	5,000
20	do	over \$5,000.	
<hr/>			
4030			
<hr/>			

Harbor Grace Branch statement shows—

452 depositors, amount.....\$152,496 79

Heart's Content Branch shows—

34 depositors, amount.....1,822 87

Heart's Content Branch was opened on the 14th Oct., 1887.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Report of the Harbor Grace Banking Co., 1887.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that a legally convened meeting, of the Harbor Grace Bank Fishing Company, was held at the Co's office, on the 24th of November, 1887; when it was unanimously resolved, that the Capital Stock of the said Company be increased to Twenty Thousand Dollars.

That the following is a correct list of the full amount of shares in the said Harbor Grace Bank Fishing Co., subscribed to this date :

Cairns, Thomas,	Shopkeeper,	Harbor Grace,	10 shares	\$200 00
Drysdale, Andrew,	Notary Public,	do	30 do	600 00
Dunn, William,	Planter,	do	10 do	200 00
Farrell, Patrick,	Dealer,	do	90 do	1,800 00
Golder, Fred'k W,	Ships' Husband	do	10 do	200 00
Hennessy, William,	Planter	do	20 do	400 00
Hennessy, John,	do	do	20 do	400 00
Hiscock, Edward,	do	Brigus	20 do	400 00
Hogan, John,	Victualler,	Harbor Grace,	10 do	200 00
Kearney, Denis,	Master Mariner,	do	10 do	200 00
Munn, Robert S.,	Merchant,	do	30 do	600 00
Munn, Dugald,	Accountant,	do	20 do	400 00
Paterson, John,	Merchant,	do	80 do	1,600 00
Shea, Denis,	Dealer,	do	20 do	400 00
			380	\$7,600 00
			380	\$7,600 00

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, this twentieth day of February,
A.D., 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 Harbor Grace }
 To wit. }

Patrick Farrell and Andrew T. Drysdale of Harbor Grace, aforesaid President and Secretary of the Harbor Grace Bank Fishing Co., Limited, make oath and say, that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

PATRICK FARRELL, *President.*

ANDREW T. DRYSDALE, *Secy.*

Sworn before me, at Harbor Grace,
 this 20th day of Feb., A.D., 1888,

T. R. BENNETT, *J.P.*

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Statement of Harbor Grace Bank Fishing Co., 1887.

Amount of subscribed capital.....	\$7,600 00
Amount due	420 00
Credit by Value of property on hand	10,259 18

NEWFOUNDLAND. }
 Harbor Grace, }
 To wit. }

Patrick Farrell and Andrew T. Drysdale of Harbor Grace, N.F., President and Secretary of the Harbor Grace Bank Fishing Co., Limited, make oath and say, that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

PATRICK FARRELL, *President.*

ANDREW T. DRYSDALE, *Secy.*

Sworn before me, at Harbor Grace, N. F.,
 this 20th day of Feb., A.D., 1888.

T. R. BENNETT, *J. P.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Co.,
for year ending 31st Dec., 1887.

Amount of Capital	\$22,000
Amount paid up	22,000
Amount due the Company	Nil.
Amount due by Company	Nil.

GEORGE HUTCHINGS, *President.*
P. G. TESSIER, }
J. GOODFELLOW, } *Directors.*

St. John's, Nfld., 19th March, 1888.

I hereby certify that above statement is correct.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Actg. Secretary.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 20th day of March, 1888.

J. G. CONROY, *J.P.*

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of Terra Nova Bakery, (Ltd.,) year ending
31st Dec., 1887, as required by Vic. 36, Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed	\$24,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in.....	24,000 00
Amount of debts due the Company	2,510 03
Amount of debts due by the Company.....	1,300 72

JAMES BAIRD, *President.*

A. F. GOODRIDGE, *Vice-President.*

GEO. SKELTON, *Director.*

M. MONROE, *Director.*

G. T. RENDELL, *Director and Sec'y.*

St. John's, Jan. 27th, 1888.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

G. T. RENDELL, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, at St. John's, this 10th day of Feb., 1888.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stip. Mag.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Annual Report of the Atlantic Hotel Co.. (Ltd.,) year 1887,
as required by 36 Vic., Chap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital Stock.....	\$50,000 00
Amount of Capital Paid in.....	26,400 00
Amount of debts due by the Company.....	40,659 52
Amount of debts due to the Company.....	2,357 00

JAMES BAIRD, *President.*

M. MONROE, *Vice-President.*

CHAS. BOWRING, *Director.*

A. F. GOODRIDGE, *Director.*

St. John's, 4th April, 1888.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

THOMAS POOKE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, this 12th day of April, A.D., 1888.

J. G. CONROY, *J.P.*

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Report of the Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., (Ltd.)
 year ending 31st Dec., 1887, as required by 36 Vic.,
 Chap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of Capital subscribed.....	\$80,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in.....	80,000 00
Amount of debts due by the Company.....	16,188 72
Amount of debts due to the Company.....	5,675 73

GEO. GEAR, *President.*

J. GOODFELLOW, *Vice-President.*

J. SKEOCH, *Secretary.*

W. P. WALSH, *Director.*

JAMES ANGEL, *Director.*

JAMES BAIRD, *Director.*

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

JNO. SKEOCH, *Secretary.*

J. Skeoch maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account contains a correct and true statement of the affairs of the said Company.

Sworn to, at St. John's, the 24th Feb., 1888, before me,

J. G. CONROY, *Stip. Mag.*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Report of Drs. Shea and Howley, Health Officers, for 1887.

Hon. M. FENELON,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—As Health Officers for the port of St. John's, we beg to report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the only cases in which there was any importation of contagious disease calling for our interference, during the year 1887, were,—

1.—The S. S. *Nova Scotian* arrived April 20th with a case of Scarlet Fever in one of the steerage passengers:—The patient was well isolated on board, and had been some five days ill without any spread of the disease to the other passengers. It was not thought necessary to adopt any special measures of precaution, beyond limiting, as far as possible, the communication between the steerage passengers and the town's people.

No cases of the disease have appeared in the town as a consequence of this case.

2.—In the month of June the captain of the coastal steamer *Curlew* died, after a very short illness, while on his return voyage from the westward to this port. From the information which reached here, it was deemed necessary to order us to visit and report upon the *Curlew*, and the cause of Captain Francis' death, upon the steamer's arrival here.

We did so, and reported our belief that the captain's death was due to *Malignant Diphtheria*, probably caught in Fortune Bay, where it was known to be prevailing at that time.

We recommended thorough cleansing and disinfection of the steamer, destruction of the clothing worn by Captain Francis at the time of his illness, and the bedding used by him, and that the *Curlew*

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

should be not despatched west the succeeding trip, but be anchored in the stream for a fortnight with all ports open, so as to allow thorough ventilation of the saloon and between-decks.

These measures were duly carried out, and no cases of diphtheria have occurred on board the *Curlew* since, so far as we can learn.

The amount received by us in Quarantine fees, for the year 1887, was \$7.35 each.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY SHEA,

THOMAS HOWLEY,

Health Officers.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Annual Report of the St. John's Protestant Industria^l
Society, 1887.

ST. JOHN'S, 12th January, 1888.

Your Committee opened the work-shop to commence labor on the 15th January, and continued to give employment to 45 women and girls until the 23rd April, owing to the difficulty experienced the previous years the selling twine-work for cod-trap making and repairing. We had to abandon twine-netting, and adopt another mode of giving labor by importing raw wool, to be spun into yarn by our own people. We gave an order to C. F. Bennett Esq., Bristol, to send us £100 worth of cheap wool; but, unfortunately, the quality received was very coarse and unsuitable for stocking-making. We used part of this shipment for hose and cuff-making, and returned 8 bales to be exchanged for a better article, which was done, and we have now on hand 4 bales, containing 1,031 lbs., which will be a supply for this season's work. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Langley, shipping agents, Liverpool, made no charge for their services; neither did Messrs. Allan Brothers, for freight of same to Newfoundland. We thank those gentlemen for their gratuitous services. We have expended for labor alone during the past season, £168 11s. 3d., cu'y. as follows—

45 women in the work-shop.....	£78	5	9
213 women and girls employed knitting by the several Protestant churches and paid through their committees.....	64	14	9
To spinners of wool in Kelligrews, Topsail, Portugal Cove and Pouch Cove.....	25	10	9
	<hr/>		
	£168	11	3

 MISCELLANEOUS.

We received from the Legislature the Annual Grant of \$462, and in making a special representation to the Hon. the Executive Council of the great destitution amongst the female operatives, they kindly granted us \$200 to give employment.

Our total expenditure for labor in 1886 was, in the work-shop, twine-netting, basket-making, etc.,	£172	2	8
Handed to the lady committees.....	70	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£242	2	8

Reviewing the operations of the Society, we had difficulty in finding women in St. John's able to spin, the few employed came from the outports. We bought 11 spinning-wheels, to be used in the work-shop. Some of the younger girls took lessons spinning; others on carding and washing the wool and yarn. We were obliged to send a large portion of the wool to the adjoining outports to be spun. No doubt this has had the effect of encouraging sheep-raising amongst the people, beside helping some of the needy families to live through the winter.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES J. ROGERSON.

President.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Coastal Steam Contract.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN HON. MAURICE FENELON, (ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND), AND JOSEPH WOOD, AS CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domino, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, between the Hon. Maurice Fenelon, as Colonial Secretary for the Island of Newfoundland, for himself and his successors in office, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the said Island, hereinafter called the Government, of the one part, and Joseph Wood, of Halifax, N. S., hereinafter named the contractor of the other part; whereby the contractor covenants and agrees to and with the said Government, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to provide and furnish two steamers, to ply and run between Saint John's and the several other ports, to be appointed as hereinafter provided in the Postal Service, and in any other public service, as the Government may, from time to time direct, in manner and under and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, as follows :

1st. The boat for the Northern Service shall be about 750 tons, gross measurement, 180 feet long, 30 feet beam; draught of water not to exceed 13 feet when loaded; to have suitable accommodation for 60 cabin and 90 steerage passengers.

2nd. The boat for the Southern and Western service shall be about 600 tons, gross measurement; 160 feet long; 28 feet beam; draught of water not to exceed 13 feet, when loaded; to have accommodation for 40 cabin and 70 steerage passengers.

3rd. Both steamers shall be well and substantially built of wood, or composite, and fitted to contend with ice; if composite to have strong wooden frames fitted in between the iron frames forward, to be well secured across the bows,

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

and sheated with either green-heart or iron bark fore-and-aft and the bows sheathed with iron where necessary. Both steamers shall be classed A 1 at Lloyd's, (England), for fifteen years, and shall steam at the rate of not less than 12 knots an hour on ordinary running. The cabins and saloons shall be plainly but neatly furnished, and in such manner as to afford all reasonable comfort and accommodation to passengers and in accordance with the law relating to passengers in British steamers and the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade. The steamers shall be built according to plans and specifications, to be approved of by the Government, and the work of building shall be subject to inspection and approval of a competent Surveyor, appointed by the Government.

4th. The boat for the Northern Service shall make 19 fortnightly trips in each year, commencing on or about the 1st of May. The trip to be from St. John's to Tilt Cove and back, and calling at the following intermediate ports, going and returning viz :

Bay-de-Verde and Old Berlican, alternately.

Trinity.

Catalina.

Bonavista.

King's Cove.

Goose Bay.

Salvage.

Greenspond.

Fogo.

Twillingate.

Exploits, Burnt Islands.

Little Bay Islands.

Little Bay, and

Nipper's Harbor.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

5th. The boat for the Northern service shall also, during the summer-months, within such dates as shall be appointed by the Government, extend the said Northern trip, and proceed from Tilt Cove, aforesaid, to Battle Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, calling both going and returning, at suitable safe ports to be determined by the Government on that part of the coast of Newfoundland between the Grois Islands and Quirpon.

6th. The boat for the South and West service shall make 26 fortnightly trips in each year, commencing on or about the 1st day of May. The trips shall be from St. John's to Port-aux-Basques, and back, calling at the following ports, going and returning, viz :

Ferryland and Renewes, alternately.

Trepassey,

St. Mary's,

Placentia,

Burin,

St. Lawrence, and

Lamaline, alternately.

Fortune and

Grand Bank, alternately.

Belleoram and

St. Jacques, alternately.

Harbor Briton,

Gaultois and

Grand Jervois, alternately.

Burgeo.

Little Harbor.

Rose Blanche.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The Contractor shall have the privilege of calling at a port in Cape Breton on those voyages, when Port-aux-Basques is the terminal port, and at St. Pierre, on every trip; provided such call shall not interfere with or prevent the said voyage from being performed within said two weeks.

7th. The boat for the Western service shall also, when required by the Government, extend the said Western trip, and proceed from Port-aux-Basques, aforesaid, to any of the following ports on the West Coast, viz :

St. George's Bay,

Bay of Islands, and

Bonne Bay.

8th. The Government may from time to time by order and reasonable notice thereof to the Contractor, substitute any other intermediate port or ports of call, and add other ports of call on either route, without any extra charge; provided that such substitution or addition be such as to admit of the round voyage being performed by the boats respectively within the fortnightly period, without undue pressure or difficulty.

9th. The days for the departure of the boats from St. John's shall be fixed by the Government at the beginning of each summer season, viz : on or about the first day of May, (provided that the same day shall not be fixed for the departure of both boats.)

10th. The Government shall have power, by notice to the Contractor, to detain either of the said boats for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours next after the time fixed for sailing, or in the event of a departure from the regular day of sailing, then for twenty-four hours after the day appointed for sailing by the Contractor.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

11th. The Government shall also have power, by notice to the Contractor, to detain either of the boats for a longer period than twenty-four hours next after the time fixed or appointed for sailing under the preceding clause; provided that such detention shall be without prejudice to the interests of the Contractor, any question on which shall be determined, in case of disagreement, under the provisions of the 25th clause of this agreement.

12th. The said steamers shall carry all mail-bags and mail-packages of every description delivered to the master or other officers by them appointed to receive the same from the General Post Office in St. John's, and from the Post Offices of the respective ports of call, and shall deliver such mail-bags and mail-packages at the Post Office in St. John's and other ports of call to which the same shall be addressed. There shall be on board each of the said boats a safe and suitable place under lock, for the keeping of the said mail-bags and packages. Each of the said steamers shall carry an officer in charge of the mail, for whom a room shall be provided suitable for his work, should the Governor-in-Council deem it necessary to send one, free of charge, except for diet whilst on board; and a gun shall be fired from the said steamers upon arrival at each port. Such Mail Officer may also be employed by the Government as a Customs' officer.

13th. The said boats shall stay at each intermediate port of call not less than two hours, and at each terminal port, not less than six hours; provided that a Stipendiary Magistrate or Postmaster at any port of call may increase or lessen the time of such stay by notice in writing to the master, setting forth the reasons for increasing or lessening the time of stay at each port.

14th. The contractor shall, during the continuance of this agreement, at his own costs and charges, keep the steamers in good seaworthy condition, and properly manned and equipped in every re-

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

spect, in accordance with the said laws, rules and regulations hereinbefore referred to, and there shall be a sufficient number of stewards and a stewardess on board of each of the said steamers for the said passengers. The Government may, during the continuance of this agreement, from time to time, cause the said steamers to be surveyed and inspected by such person or persons as they may appoint for that purpose; and in case there shall be any deficiency or default, or anything wanting in the said steamers, or either of them, or in their equipment, according to the said laws, rules and regulations, upon notice thereof to the said Contractor, by the Colonial Secretary, the same shall be immediately made good and supplied by the Contractor; and in case of wrongful refusal or neglect, for an unreasonable time, to comply with the said notice, then the Contractor shall not be entitled to receive any part of the consideration herein provided to be paid to him; provided that the said Contractor, holding a first-class Board of Trade Certificate for such steamers, the said steamer shall not be compelled to be passed for semi-annual certificates by Board of Trade Surveyors.

15th. The Contractor shall provide large and convenient boats for the embarking and disembarking of passengers at all ports of call, and it shall not be obligatory upon the said contractor to take the said steamers to any special wharves at ports of call, except to public wharves, so situate as to admit of the said steamers safely and conveniently going to and lying at the same. In the port of St. John's, passengers shall be embarked and disembarked at a wharf provided by the Contractor, such wharf to be subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

16th. Passengers and goods shall be conveyed by the said steamers at rates not exceeding those set forth in Schedule hereto annexed marked A, and proportionate rates for any ports not mentioned in the said Schedule, at which the said steamers may call. Such rates

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

shall be advertised by the Contractor in one or more newspapers published in Newfoundland, and shall be kept posted up in the cabins or saloons and steerages of said steamers, and uniform coastal rates of freight shall be charged to and paid by all shippers of goods by the said steamers.

17th. All shipwrecked crews shall be carried by the said steamers at the rate provided by the Board of Trade for the conveyance of shipwrecked seamen; that is to say, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence, stg., per day, and all such rates shall belong to the Contractor.

18th. In the event of either of the steamers, (or a steamer substituted for a lost steamer), being lost during the continuance of this Contract, the Contractor shall, in case such loss shall happen within the first seven years of the term of this Contract, provide and substitute another steamer similar in all respects to the steamer so lost, and the steamer so provided and substituted shall be in every way subject to the provisions of this Contract in like manner as was the steamer so lost, and in case such loss shall occur during the last five years of the said term, then the Contract, so far as concerns the steamer so lost, shall be terminated, unless the Contractor shall elect to substitute a like steamer for the residue of the said term.

19th. In the event of any of the said steamers being damaged or requiring repair, the Contractor shall provide and substitute another steamer (to be approved of by the Government) for the performance of the work by this Contract, provided to be done, and such last-named substituted steamer shall only be permitted to continue running for such time as the Government may determine, and upon such terms as in the event of disagreement shall be determined under clause twenty-eight.

20th. Should either of the said steamers fail to call at any one

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

or more of the ports of call in regular course, unless prevented by causes over which the Contractor has no control, then a deduction may be made from the amount which would otherwise have become payable for the trip as hereinafter provided, and the question as to whether or not such deduction shall be made, and the amount thereof, if disputed, shall be ascertained and determined by arbitrators to be appointed as hereinafter provided. If, at any time, any port of call shall be inaccessible by reason of ice, the Contractor shall land the mails, mail-bags and mail-packages for such port at the nearest accessible port to such port of call, and shall carry them to the nearest Post Office or Way Post Office, or such other place as the Government shall direct, without any unnecessary delay, at the expense of the Contractor.

21st. All due care and diligence shall be observed, and all necessary appliances provided on board the said boats for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and for the preservation of good order and discipline, and for the prevention of all illicit trading, or other practices, and disorderly conduct on the part of the officers, crew and passengers, and in the event of default or failure in the observance of this clause, the Contractor shall, from time to time, be subject to such penalty or deduction from the subsidy as may be determined under clause twenty-eight.

22nd. The said steamer shall commence to ply and run on or about the first day in May, Anno Domino eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and this contract shall continue in force, unless sooner determined under the provisions herein contained for a period of twelve years from the last named date.

23rd. The contractor shall not assign, underlet or dispose of this contract or any other part thereof without the consent of the Government, but it is understood that such consent will be withheld provided that such arrangements will be made as will sufficiently secure the efficient performance of the service herein contracted to be done.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

24th. In the event of a breach of the twenty-third clause, or habitual breach of this contract by the contractor the Government may terminate this contract, and such termination shall not be construed as giving the contractor any claim for compensation in consequence of such termination.

25th. And the said Maurice Fenelon, as Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the said Government hereby agrees with the said contractor that on the due and faithful performance by him of this contract and all conditions herein contained the Government shall pay to the said contractor as follows, viz: For the Northern round voyage to Tilt Cove and back, calling at all intermediate ports, nine hundred dollars. For each extension of the Northern voyage to Battle Harbor, calling at the intermediate ports as aforesaid, two hundred dollars. For the Western round voyage to Port-aux-Basques and back, calling at all intermediate ports, eleven hundred dollars. For each extension of said voyage to St. George's Bay, two hundred dollars additional. From St. George's Bay to Bay of Islands and back a further sum of one hundred dollars, and from Bay of Islands to Bonne Bay and back a further sum of one hundred dollars.

26th. No additional port charges, freight dues or taxes beyond those paid by the boats now employed upon said service shall be imposed on the said steamers during the term of this contract.

27th. It is further agreed between the said parties that as the Railway now in course of construction shall be continued and connection established between St. John's and any other part of this Island, or between different parts of this Island by means of such Railway, should it be the desire of the Government to establish other modes of communication and connection, such as placing steamers in the several bays of this Island or in any of them, or in any other manner, and should it be the desire of the Government to alter the routes or entire employment of said steamers, or either of them, the Governor-in-

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Council may make any such alteration, or entirely alter the employment of the said steamers or either of them, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Governor-in-Council and the contractor, and in case they cannot so agree, then the same may be done upon such terms as shall be determined by arbitrators—the arbitrators to be appointed as hereinafter provided. It is agreed that the general basis for arbitration shall be a fair substitution of employment and remuneration, and that the contractor shall not be placed in a more unfavorable position than he occupies under the terms of the present and prospective development of traffic.

28th. All matters of difference which may arise between the Government and the Contractor, either under the next preceding clause, or otherwise under or by reason of this Contract, shall be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators to be chosen one by the Government, one by the Contractor, and a third by the said two arbitrators; and in case they shall not agree in such appointment, or in case either party hereto shall not appoint an arbitrator, then the third arbitrator or an arbitrator for the party not appointing an arbitrator, shall be appointed by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, and the award of any two of such arbitrators so appointed shall be final, and binding upon the parties to these presents.

29th. All notices to the Contractor may be left at the office of the Contractor in St. John's, or of his agents, and such shall be deemed good service of this notice.

30th. The Government agrees to employ the boat for the Northern service, during the winter months, upon the Mail Service between St. John's and Halifax. The steamer to make seven fortnightly round trips, at a subsidy of sixteen hundred and eighty dollars per trip. The details of the agreement for the said service to be set forth more particularly in a "separate document, to which the Imperial Government or Post Office authorities may be parties."

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .


31st. And lastly, the said Contractor hereby binds himself to the said Maurice Fenelon, Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the due and faithful performance of this Contract, and the provisions, conditions and agreements herein contained on his part to be performed and kept.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and set, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Signed), MAURICE FENELON, *Col. Sec.*, [L.S.]

(Signed), JOS. WOOD, [L.S.]

(S'g'd.,) J. S. WINTER.

(S'g'd.,) ROBERT THORBURN.

MISCELLANEOUS

that and lastly the said Contractor hereby binds himself to the said British Indian Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and the Contractor to effect in the event of any default by him, the due and faithful performance of this Contract, and the provisions, conditions and agreements herein contained, on his part to be performed and kept, to wit:—

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and set, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

Witness my hand and delivered in presence of

(Signed) MAURICE FAYERS, Esq. (Sd.)
 (Signed) J. WOOD, Esq.

(Signed) J. A. WINTAL, Esq.
 (Signed) ROBERT THOMSON, Esq.

Witness my hand and delivered in presence of

(Signed) J. WOOD, Esq.
 (Signed) J. A. WINTAL, Esq.
 (Signed) ROBERT THOMSON, Esq.

ant.)

			Island.
Steerage			Island.
Cabin			Little Bay
Steerage			Islands.
Cabin			Little Bay.
Steerage			
Cabin			Tilt Cove.
Steerage			
Cabin			Nipper's Hr.
Steerage			
Cabin			St. Anthony.
Steerage			
Cabin			
Steerage			
Cabin			Battle Har.
Steerage			

—free, Meals included, but no wines or liquors.

1.00	2.00	1.00		0.30	0.30
1.00	2.00	1.00		2.00	2.00
1.60	2.50	1.60	2.50		
3.60	5.00	3.50	5.50	3.00	3.50
4.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.50
5.00	6.50	4.80	6.00	4.50	5.50

No. 1.

SCHEDULE A.--(Referred to in the w

Rates of Passage from St. John's to	Bay-de-Verds or Old Perlican.		Trinity.		Catalina.		Bonavista.		King's Cove.		Goose Bay.		Salvage.		Greenspond.		Fogo.				
	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage			
Bay-de-Verds or Old Perlican.	2.00	1.20																			
Trinity	3.50	1.50	1.50	0.80																	
Catalina	4.50	2.00	2.50	1.20	1.00	0.50															
Bonavista.	5.50	2.80	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	0.80													
King's Cove	5.50	2.80	3.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	0.80	1.50	0.80											
Goose Bay	6.00	3.00	4.00	2.10	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00									
Salvage	6.00	3.00	4.00	2.10	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00									
Greenspond	6.00	3.00	4.00	2.10	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00									
Fogo	6.50	3.50	4.50	2.50	3.50	2.00	3.00	1.70	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00			
Herring Neck	7.00	4.00	4.50	2.50	3.50	2.00	3.00	1.70	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	
Twillingate	7.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	2.00	3.00	1.70	3.00	1.70	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	0.60	
Fxploits, Burnt I.	7.50	4.20	5.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	2.40	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	1.70	3.00	1.70	3.00	1.70	1.50	0.80	
Little Bay Islands	7.50	4.20	5.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	2.40	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	1.70	3.00	1.70	3.00	1.70	1.50	0.80	
Little Bay	8.00	4.50	6.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	2.40	4.00	2.40	4.00	2.40	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	
Tilt Cove	8.00	4.50	6.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	2.40	4.00	2.40	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	
Nipper's Harbor.	8.00	4.50	6.00	3.00	5.50	3.00	5.00	2.50	4.50	2.50	4.50	2.50	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	
St. Anthony	10.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	8.00	5.00	7.50	4.50	7.00	4.50	6.50	4.00	6.50	4.00	6.50	4.00	5.50	3.80	
Str'ts of Belle Isle	11.00	7.00	9.50	6.50	9.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	8.00	5.00	7.50	5.10	7.00	4.50	7.00	4.50	7.00	4.50	6.50	4.50	
Battle Harbor	12.00	8.00	10.50	7.50	10.00	7.00	9.50	6.50	9.60	6.00	8.50	6.00	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.50	7.50	5.50	
Rates of Freight from St. John's.																					
Per Barrel			0.20		0.25		0.25				0.30						0.30		0.30		
Per Puncheon			1.50		1.50		1.50				2.00						2.00		2.00		

Fares for children under fourteen years,—half price.

Children under four years, with parents.

No parcel carried for less than

be within Articles of Agreement.)

		Fogo.
Steerage		Herring Neck.
Cabin		Twillingate.
Steerage		Exploits, Burnt Island.
Cabin		Little Bay Islands.
Steerage		Little Bay.
Cabin		Tilt Cove.
Steerage		Nipper's Hr.
Cabin		St. Anthony.
Steerage		
Cabin		Battle Har.
Steerage		
0.60	1.00	0.60
0.80	1.50	0.80
0.80	1.50	0.80
1.50	2.00	1.00
1.50	2.00	1.00
2.00	2.50	1.60
3.80	5.50	3.80
4.50	6.00	4.20
5.50	7.00	5.00
0.30	0.30	0.30
2.00	2.00	2.00
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parent, servant or guardian,—free, Meals included, but no wines or liquors;
than twenty cents.

Rates of Passage from St. John's to	Ferryland or Renews.		Trepassey.		St. Mary's.		Placentia.		Burin.		St. Lawrence or Lamaline.		St. Pierre.		Fortune or Grand Bank.		Belleoram or St. Jacques.	
	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage
Ferryland or Renews...	2 00	1 00																
Trepassey	3 00	1 60	1 50	0 80														
St. Mary's	4 00	2 50	2 50	1 60	1 80	1 00												
Placentia	4 00	2 50	2 50	1 60	1 80	1 00												
Burin	5 00	3 00	3 50	2 00	2 00	1 20	1 50	0 80	1 50	0 80								
St. Lawrence or Lamaline	5 50	3 50	4 00	2 50	3 00	1 70	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	0 60						
St. Pierre	6 50	3 50	5 00	3 00	3 50	2 00	3 00	1 70	3 00	1 70	2 00	1 20	1 50	0 90				
Fortune or Grand Bank	7 00	3 80	5 50	3 20	4 50	2 70	3 50	2 00	3 50	2 00	3 00	1 70	2 50	1 50	1 50	0 90		
Belleoram or St. Jacques	7 50	4 00	6 00	3 50	5 00	3 00	4 00	2 50	4 00	2 50	3 50	2 00	3 00	1 70	2 00	1 20	1 00	0 60
Harbor Briton...	7 50	4 00	6 00	3 50	5 00	3 00	4 00	2 50	4 00	2 50	3 00	1 70	3 00	1 70	1 50	0 80	1 00	0 60
Gaultois or Grand Jervis	7 50	4 00	6 50	3 60	4 50	3 20	4 50	2 70	4 50	2 70	4 00	2 50	3 50	2 00	3 00	1 70	2 00	1 00
Burgeo	9 00	5 00	7 50	4 00	6 50	3 50	5 50	3 20	5 50	3 20	4 50	2 50	4 50	2 70	3 00	1 70	3 00	1 70
Little Harbor...	9 50	5 50	8 50	5 00	7 50	4 00	7 00	3 50	7 00	3 50	5 50	3 50	5 50	3 20	4 00	2 00	4 00	2 50
Rose Blanche...	10 00	6 00	8 50	5 00	7 50	4 00	7 50	4 00	7 50	4 00	5 50	3 50	6 50	3 50	4 00	2 00	4 50	2 70
Port-aux-Basques	11 00	6 50	9 50	5 50	8 50	5 00	8 00	4 50	8 00	4 50	6 50	4 00	6 50	3 50	5 00	2 50	5 00	3 00
Sydney	14 00	8 00	14 00	8 00	12 50	7 50	12 00	7 00	12 00	7 00	11 00	6 50	10 50	6 00	9 50	5 50	9 00	5 00
Bay St. George..	13 00	7 50	12 00	7 00	8 50	5 60	10 00	6 00	10 00	6 00	9 00	5 00	8 50	5 50	7 50	4 00	7 00	3 80
Bay of Islands...	14 00	8 00	13 00	7 50	9 50	7 00	11 00	6 50	11 00	6 50	10 00	6 00	9 50	5 50	8 50	5 00	8 00	4 50
Bonne Bay	15 00	8 00	14 00	8 00	12 50	7 50	12 00	7 00	11 00	7 00	11 00	6 50	10 50	6 00	9 50	5 50	9 00	5 00
Rates of Freight from St. John's																		
Per Barrel			0 20		0 25						0 30		0 35					
Per Puncheon ..			1 50		1 50						2 00		2 00					

Fares for Children under fourteen years,—half price. Children under four with parent, servant

No parcel carried for less than

Signed, Witness—J. S. WINTER,
ROBERT THORBURN

(Articles of Agreement)

	St. Jacques.	Harb'r Briton	Gaultois or Grand Jervis.	Burgeo.	Little Harbor	Rose Blanche	Port-aux-Basques.	Sydney.	B'y St. George	B'y of Islands	Bonne Bay.
Steerage											
Cabin											
Steerage											
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ant or guardian,—free. Meals included, but no wines or liquors. s than twenty cents.

Signed,—MAURICE FENELON, *Colonial Secretary.*

JOS. WOOD.

URN.

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No. 2
 SCHEDULE A - (Continued)

No.	Description of Property		Area in Acres	Assessed Value		Taxable Value	Tax Rate per \$100	Total Tax
	Land	Improvements		Land	Improvements			
1	2.50	150.00	2.50	150.00	150.00	1.00	150.00	
2	1.80	120.00	1.80	120.00	120.00	1.00	120.00	
3	3.20	200.00	3.20	200.00	200.00	1.00	200.00	
4	2.10	180.00	2.10	180.00	180.00	1.00	180.00	
5	4.50	300.00	4.50	300.00	300.00	1.00	300.00	
6	1.50	100.00	1.50	100.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	
7	2.80	220.00	2.80	220.00	220.00	1.00	220.00	
8	3.80	280.00	3.80	280.00	280.00	1.00	280.00	
9	2.20	160.00	2.20	160.00	160.00	1.00	160.00	
10	3.50	260.00	3.50	260.00	260.00	1.00	260.00	
11	1.20	80.00	1.20	80.00	80.00	1.00	80.00	
12	4.00	320.00	4.00	320.00	320.00	1.00	320.00	
13	2.70	210.00	2.70	210.00	210.00	1.00	210.00	
14	3.10	240.00	3.10	240.00	240.00	1.00	240.00	
15	1.90	140.00	1.90	140.00	140.00	1.00	140.00	
16	4.20	340.00	4.20	340.00	340.00	1.00	340.00	
17	2.40	180.00	2.40	180.00	180.00	1.00	180.00	
18	3.60	270.00	3.60	270.00	270.00	1.00	270.00	
19	1.60	120.00	1.60	120.00	120.00	1.00	120.00	
20	4.40	310.00	4.40	310.00	310.00	1.00	310.00	

The above is a true and correct copy of the original records of the Board of Assessors of the County of... for the year 1912.

J. S. WINTER,
 Assessor

ROBERT THOMPSON,
 Auditor

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Ocean Contract.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND MAILS.

We, James and Alexander Allan, of Glasgow, acting for and on behalf of Hugh and Andrew Allan, of Montreal, as the representatives in America of the "Allan" Line of Steamships, hereby agree to carry the Mails and other matter as defined in the aftermentioned modified printed Contract, by suitable steamships, between the United Kingdom and Saint John's, Newfoundland, and between St. John's, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, fortnightly, on the aforementioned terms and conditions, and I, Sir Robert Thorburn, (Knight), Prime Minister of Newfoundland, for, and on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, agree hereby to accept the service for the conveyance of the Mails on the said aftermentioned terms and conditions, viz. :—

Twenty round trips per annum between April and the end of January in each year are to be made on the terms and conditions embodied in the printed contract for the transport of Mails attached and signed as relative hereto, subject to the following alteration and additions.

The amount to be paid by Government for carrying the Ocean Mails is already defined to be Three Hundred Pounds British sterling for each completed trip West, and the same amount for each completed trip East.

The contract to be for five years from the commencement of the service in April, 1888; but either party to have the right to terminate the contract by giving to the other the twelve months' notice of their intention to do so, provided in clause 8 (eight) of the printed contract.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

In the event of any of the steamships employed under the requirements of the contract meeting with accident or disaster subsequent to their departure from its port in Great Britain, the contractors to have the right to perform the uncompleted portion of the service of that voyage with any steamship of their line.

The Winter Section of the service provided under clause 9 of the printed contract as to be performed by the *S. S. Newfoundland* is not to be required to be performed under the present contract, and the present contract is to be confined to the direct service between Great Britain and Newfoundland, between April and end of January in each year, nevertheless the mail steamers employed under this contract shall convey, free of charge, Mails as already defined, from and to St. John's to and from their ports of call or their terminal ports in America, and it is understood that Halifax will be the port of call on the voyages of the steamers going West and returning East for a time and until three months notice of change has been given.

Signed at Glasgow, this 24th day of February, 1888, by the said James and Alexander Allan and the said Sir Robert Thorburn, in the presence of Lewis McLean and John Cherrie, both Clerks to James and Alexander Allan.

(Signed), JAS. & ALEXR. ALLAN.

“ ROBERT THORBURN.

(Signed), LEWIS MCLEAN, Witness.

“ JOHN CHERRIE, “

24th February, 1888.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,

1st March, 1888.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—

Since the receipt of your letter of the 24th February and its enclosures, I have communicated informally with the Treasury on the subject of your new agreement with the Allan Steamship Company for the conveyance of Newfoundland Mails, during the greater part of the year.

The Treasury are prepared to agree (as you ask) to the payment for the carriage of the outward English Mails as far as Halifax during such time of the year as the Direct Service ceases to run; with the understanding that all the other services in connection with the Mails to and from Newfoundland, are covered by the £4,000 a year which Her Majesty's Government have agreed to contribute towards the Mail subsidy.

The result of your negotiations with the Allan Company shall at once be officially communicated through the Treasury to the Colonial Office in order that it may be officially recorded.

Yours very truly,

(Signed), S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Contract for Transportation of Mails between Great Britain and Newfoundland and between Newfoundland and Great Britain.

Articles of Agreement made the _____, between the Government of Newfoundland, represented by _____ of the first part, and Hugh and Andrew Allan, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, represented by Andrew Allan, (hereafter called "the contractors,") of the second part. Witness that the said Hugh and Andrew Allan do hereby covenant with the Government of Newfoundland and its successors in the manner following, that is to say :

1st. The contractors will faithfully convey, or cause to be conveyed, once in each and every fortnight, by good and sufficient steam vessels, possessed of good accommodation and equal in speed to the ships heretofore employed, all Her Majesty's Newfoundland Mails (which designation shall, for the purposes of this contract, be considered as including all bags, boxes, or packets of letters, newspapers, books or printed papers, and all other articles transmissible by post), from the port of Liverpool, as contractors may elect, to the Port of St. John's, in Newfoundland; and in like manner shall take mails from St. John's, in Newfoundland, to the Port of Liverpool fortnightly, until twenty round voyages in the year have been made. The service commencing outwards from Great Britain, in April, and homewards from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Great Britain in May, until twenty round voyages in each and every year shall have been made.

It shall be held to be fulfilment of the contract that delivery of the Mails be taken at the ports of steamers departure from Great Britain, on the outward voyage, and on the homeward voyage, that delivery be made at a port in Great Britain to Her Majesty's Postmaster at such port, or to the like officer at the steamer's port of destination.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

2nd. The contractors will, at such days and hours as may be agreed upon, provide at the port of departure or of call in Great Britain, a good and sufficient steam vessel of the description mentioned in section one for the conveyance of the said Newfoundland Mails, and shall immediately after such Mails are put on board, proceed without loss of time to St. John's, Newfoundland, and there deliver her Mails; and the steamer on her return voyage from her port of destination will call at St. John's, Newfoundland, and carry from thence Newfoundland Mails to Great Britain, delivering them as aforesaid, and shall so continue every fortnight until twenty round voyages shall have been made.

And it is further agreed that the said steam vessels shall remain not less than two hours at the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, on each and every arrival there, to be calculated from the firing of the steamer's gun on entering the port.

3rd. A separate and secure place of sufficient size shall be provided in each of such steam vessels for the deposit and safe custody of the Newfoundland Mails, and the Master or Commander shall immediately on the arrival at St. John's or Liverpool, or other port of call or destination respectively, deliver all such mails as aforesaid.

4th. The contractors shall be at liberty to carry cargo, which may consist in part of live-stock, but cattle when carried not to be carried to an extent to unreasonably limit the comfort of cabin passengers. The contractors shall not convey in any of the vessels employed under this agreement any nitro-glycerine or other article which shall have been declared at Lloyd's specially dangerous, and it is reserved to the Government of Newfoundland on any special voyage upon which they may desire it, to require that no cattle be carried, the Government on such occasion giving timeous notice to the Contractors of their requirement, and paying to them for the round voyage £1,000 instead of £600, as provided in clause seven.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

5th. All the cost and charges of providing the vessels to be employed under this contract, and the furniture and tackle thereof, and the keeping of the same seaworthy and in repair, and all the salaries and wages of the officers, seamen, and servants employed in or about the management thereof, shall be wholly borne and paid by the Contractors.

6th. The Contractors shall not receive or take, or permit or suffer to be received or taken on board any or either of said vessels, any letter for conveyance, other than shall be contained in Her Majesty's Mails (save and except such letters as are by law exempt from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster).

7th. And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the Contractors of all the services hereby contracted to be by them performed, the Government of Newfoundland doth hereby covenant that there shall be paid to the Contractors for each round voyage with the Mails, under this agreement, six hundred pounds, sterling money of Great Britain.

8th. Such payments to be made at the end of every voyage so fully performed as aforesaid. And it is hereby agreed and declared, that this contract shall be held to have commenced on the first day of April, Anno Domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, and shall continue in force for five years from that time, unless terminated by the Contractors giving twelve months' notice of a desire to terminate the same (said notice to be given only in the month of January of any year) and thereafter upon either party giving to the other one year's notice to terminate. Such notice, at the end of the twelve months, will be held to bring the contract to a close.

9th. The Contractors further undertake, during the currency of this contract to carry the Newfoundland Mails in Winter and Spring a

 MISCELLANEOUS.

10th. The Contractors shall not assign or underlet, or otherwise part with or dispose of this agreement, or any part thereof, without the consent of the Government of Newfoundland, conveyed to them in writing.

11th. The steamships employed in this service, or any other steamships of the "Allan" Line, visiting the port while this contract endures, shall not be liable to, nor be charged with any port charges or light dues at the port of St. John's, Newfoundland.

12th. If the steam vessel leaving Liverpool in April be unable to make and enter the port of St. John's, by reason of ice, she shall land the mails at any port in Newfoundland or elsewhere that can be conveniently reached, and there deliver them to the Local Postmaster for conveyance by him to St. John's.

13th. The following are the rates at which Passengers are to be conveyed by the steamships performing this service:—

From the port of departure in United Kingdom to St. John's,—

Cabin passage.....Fifteen Pounds Stg.

Intermediate.....Ten Pounds “

Steerage.....Six Pounds “

All Sterling money of Great Britain, and the same rates for passengers from St. John's, Newfoundland, to port of disembarkation in the United Kingdom.

14th. Any questions arising as to the construction of any part of this contract, or any matter contained therein, or dispute arising thereon, shall be settled and finally determined by arbitration. Bonds of submission containing the usual conditions, and providing for the appointment of an umpire, shall be signed and delivered by the respective parties hereto.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

15th. Subsidy payable by Sterling Bills of Exchange on London, sixty days sight at par of Exchange.

16th. And lastly for the due and faithful performance of this contract, and of all the matters and things therein contained, the said Government of Newfoundland, for itself and its successors, and the said contractors, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators respectively, and each of them for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators do hereby mutually bind themselves, each unto the other, in the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, hereby agreed upon between the several parties aforesaid, in case of failure on the part of either of the said parties in the due execution of this agreement or any part thereof.

This is the printed contract referred to in the memorandum of agreement for the conveyance of the Newfoundland mails, dated at Glasgow 24th Feb., 1888.

[Signed,] JAS. & ALEX. ALLAN.

“ ROBERT THORBURN.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals on the

Signed, Sealed, and delivered, &c., &c.

Signed, Sealed and delivered by ANDREW ALLAN

on the part of

HUGH and ANDREW ALLAN of Montreal, &c., &c.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Tenders for Steamers to be employed under Bait Preservation Act.

[COPY].

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., Feb. 23rd, 1888.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

SIR,—We beg to submit our tender for service of S. S. *Hercules* for carrying out the provisions of the Bait Act.

Our rate, per month, being two thousand four hundred dollars for two months continuous service, and ninety dollars per day for subsequent employment.

The Government engineer can certify as to her sea-going capabilities.

We have, &c.,

(Signed),

Owners S.S. *Hercules*,

per MICHAEL TOBIN.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

[COPY].

St. JOHN'S, N.F., 29th Feb., 1888.

SIR,—We hereby tender to the Government our S.S. *Greyhound*, of 56 tons burthen, with engines of 20 H.P., nominal, for the Bait Protection service, as per advertisement, say for two months, at two thousand four hundred dollars, (\$2,400) per calendar month, and thereafter as the Government may require, at eighty dollars, (\$80) per day.

The S.S. *Greyhound* has been employed on the Herring Protection service for several seasons. She is commanded by Jacob Simms, and we feel assured would perform the required service in a satisfactory manner.

We are, &c.,

(Signed),

Pro NEWMAN & CO.,

J. & W. STEWART,

Per H. W. ROBERTSON.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

[COPY].

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., March 1st, 1888.

HON. M. FENELON, Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,—I hereby tender the steamer *D. P. Ingraham*, for the Bait service, for the sum of five thousand dollars for two months, and after that period eighty dollars per day until her return to St. John's, steamer to provide an efficient crew and equipments for ordinary work, any extras required to be at the expense of the Government.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOHN GREEN, Manager.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

[COPY].

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., March 1st, 1888.

HON. M. FENELON, Colonial Secretary,—

I hereby tender the S.S. *Ladg Glover* for the service of carrying out the provisions of the Bait Act, as advertised for by the Government. Hire to be ninety dollars per day for the first month, eighty dollars per day for the second month, and eighty dollars per day continuance until return to St. John's.

Yours truly,

(Signed), G. MAKINSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nfld. Government in account with A. M. Mackay.

DR.

1887.

Dec. 31—To amount acct. rendered for main- tenance Govt. telegraph lines and stations	\$5,416 01	
To excess disbursements over re- ceipts at stations, as per acct.	7,115 47	
		<u>12,531 48</u>
		<u>\$12,531 48</u>

CR.

1887.

Feby. 7—By cheque	\$2,000 00	
Apr. 16— do	3,000 00	
Jun. 25— do	2,500 00	
30— do	2,000 00	
Dec. 10— do	1,200 00	
		<u>10,700 00</u>
31— do		1,831 48
		<u>\$12,531 48</u>

A. M. MACKAY.

St. John's, Jan. 28th, 1888.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

International Copyright Union.

[COPY].

DOWNING STREET, 16th April, 1886.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

General.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying documents :

1. Convention respecting the Formation of an International Copyright Union.

2. A draft bill to amend the Law relating to International and Colonial Copyrights.

3. A Memorandum by the Parliamentary Council upon the Bill, so far as it relates to the Colonies.

4. A letter from Mr. Bryce, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, giving the reasons which have led to the introduction of the Bill in its present form; and I have to request that these documents may be taken into consideration by your Government with as little delay as may be possible. The Convention will be found at page 56, and a translation at page 62 of the enclosed Paper C 4606, and I would draw your special attention to Article 19, which provides that countries acceding to the Convention may accede thereto at any time for their Colonies. If the Colony under your Government desires to accede to the Convention, foreign authors will have copyright in the Colony and Colonial authors will have copyright in Foreign Countries; but if it should desire that foreign authors should not have copyright in the Colony, and that authors publishing in the Colony should, as a consequence, not have copyrights in Foreign Countries, Her Majesty will be able, under clause 9 of the Bill, to exclude the Colony from the operation of the Berne Convention, and of the International Copyrights Acts; without prejudice, however, to rights previously acquired by Foreign Authors under existing Conventions.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

You are aware that authors who first produce their works in a Colony cannot now obtain copyrights in any other part of the Empire, while on the other hand, authors who first produce their works in the United Kingdom, do, by virtue of the present Copyright Acts, on complying with certain formalities, obtain copyright throughout the Empire, except in the case of Canada, which has been the subject of separate legislation. If the Bill which I enclose passes in its present shape, an author who first produces a work in the Colony under your Government would acquire the same rights throughout the Empire as if he had first produced his work in the United Kingdom, while authors producing works in any other colony would require similar rights in the colony under your Government, and in this way the position of Colonial authors would be materially improved.

It is important that Her Majesty's Government should know, with as little delay as possible, what really are the views of the Colony, for the Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons, although its passage through Committee will be delayed for the purpose of ascertaining (if it be practicable) the views of the Colonies on the clause specially affecting them.

I have accordingly to request that the enclosed papers may be considered without loss of time, and that you will inform me by telegraph whether, as I conclude will be the case, it is desired that Her Majesty's Government should accede to the Berne Convention on behalf of the Colony under your Government, and whether it is desired that Imperial Copyright should be extended to authors whose works are first produced within the Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT S. W. HERBERT,

For Earl Granville.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Further Correspondence respecting the Formation of an
 International Copyright Union.

[IN CONTINUATION OF "SWITZERLAND No. 2 (1886)": C.—4856.]

No. 1.

M. Vernet to the Earl of Roseberry.—Received July 14.
25 Old Broad Street, July 13, 1886.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to hand your lordship the inclosed Circular note of my Government, containing a proposal of the French Government which will be submitted to the International Copyright Conference to be held at Berne on the 6th September next.

I am, &c.

[Signed] H. VERNET,

Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

 Inclosure 1 in No 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION TO THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY.

Excellence,

En nous annonçant qu'il est dispose a signer la Convention Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, signature qui aura lieu dans la Conference qui s'ouvrira a Berne le 6 Septembre prochain, le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise nous remet un projet de Declaration qu'il desirerait voir egalement adopter et signer par Messieurs les Plenipotentiaires presents a la Conference.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Nous avons l'honneur de transmettre a votre Excellence quelques exemplaires de ce projet, en la priant de vouloir bien l'examiner et donner a ses Plenipotentiaires a la Conference du 6 Septembre des instructions a ce sujet. S'il nous est permis d'exprimer notre avis comme initiateurs des reunions qui ont elabore la Convention, nous estimons que ce projet de Declaration est entierement conforme aux vues qui ont preside aux travaux des Conferences de 1884 et de 1885; il est destine a dissiper certains doubts qui pourraient effectivement se prodnre dans l'interpretation de la Convention, et, a ce titre, il pourrait etre adopte comme annexe a cette derniere, sans que d'ailleurs on revienne par-la sur la decision prise par la derniere Conference de ne plus apporter de changement au texte meme de la Convention.

Nous saisissons, &c.

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse :

Le President de la Confederation,

[Signe] DEUCHER.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,

[Signe] RINGIER.

(Translation.)

Berne, July 3, 1886.

MY LORD,

The Government of the French Republic, while announcing that it is ready to sign the International Convention for the protection of artistic and literary works, the signing of which will take place at the Conference opening at Berne on the 6th September next, transmits to us a "Projet de Declaration," which it desires also to see adopted and signed by the Plenipotentiaries present at the Conference.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

We have the honour to transmit to your Excellency copies of this "Projet," begging that you will be good enough to examine it, and to give to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Conference of the 6th September instructions on the subject. If we, as initiators of the Conferences which have elaborated the Convention, may be allowed to express our opinion, we consider that this "Projet de Declaration" conforms entirely with the views expressed at the sittings of the Conferences of 1884 and 1885; it is designed to put an end to certain doubts which might actually be raised in the interpretation of the Convention; and, with this end, it might be adopted as an annex thereto, without thereby affecting the decision arrived at by the last Conference, namely, that no change should be made in the existing text of the Convention.

We avail, &c.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

The President of the Confederation,

[Signed] DEUCHER.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

[Signed] RINGIER.

 Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Declaration.

Quelques doutes s'étant élevés sur le sens des Articles V. VII, IX, et X de la Convention conclue à la date de ce jour, les Plenipotentiaries soussignes ont reconnu qu'il y avait lieu de les éclaircir et ont, dans ce but, adopté, d'un commun accord, la Declaration suivante :—

1. Le § 2 de l'Article V est applicable aux romans feuilletons.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

2. The romans-feuilletons constituant moins un article de journal qu'une œuvre littéraire publiée sous une forme spéciale, il est entendu qu'au point de vue de leur reproduction, soit en original, soit en traduction, ils sont régis non par l'Article VII, mais par les Articles II, V, X et XI de la Convention conclue à la date de ce jour.

3. Le droit de publication des œuvres dramatiques et dramatico-musicales, soit dans la langue originale, soit en traduction, et le droit de représentation de ces mêmes œuvres, soit dans la langue originale, soit en traduction, sont absolument distincts l'un de l'autre; en conséquence, la publication d'une telle œuvre n'autorise personne à la représenter sans le consentement de son auteur, pas plus que sa représentation n'autorise à la publier.

4. Est spécialement comprise parmi les appropriations indirectes non-autorisées, que l'Article X qualifie de reproductions illicites, la dramatisation c'est-à-dire, la transformation d'un roman en pièce de théâtre, ou *vice-versa*.

Fait en expéditions, à Berne, le

(Translation.)

Some doubts having arisen as to the meaning of Articles V, VII, IX, and X of the Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have recognized the need of explaining them; and have, with this end view, unanimously adopted the following Declaration:—

1. The § 2 of Article V applies to "romans-feuilletons."

2. The "romans-feuilletons" constituting less a newspaper article than a literary work published in a special form, it is understood that, with regard to their reproduction, either in original or in translation, they are regulated not by Article VII, but by Articles II, V, X, and XI of the Convention concluded to-day.

3. The right of publication of dramatic and dramatico-musical works in their original language, or in translation, and the right of representing these same works in their original language, or in trans-

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

lation, are entirely distinct from each other; consequently, the publication of such a work does not authorize the representation without the consent of the author, any more than the representation authorizes the publication.

4. Dramatization, that is to say, the transformation of a story into a play, or *vice versa*, is especially included among the unauthorized indirect appropriations which Article X characterizes as illicit reproductions.

No. 2.

*Mr. Bryce to Sir R. Herbert.**

Foreign Office, July 19, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to state to you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the International and Colonial Copyright Act having been passed, Her Majesty's Government have accepted the invitation of the Swiss Government to be represented at a Conference to be held at Berne in September next for the purpose of signing the International Copyright Convention.

In view of recent correspondence with the Colonial Office, his Lordship presumes that the British Delegates should notify that the accession to the Union of Great Britain comprehends all the British Colonies; but I am directed to inquire whether Lord Granville thinks that it will be desirable to add a Declaration to the effect that any one of the Representative Colonies may give notice of withdrawal separately by means of a communication to that effect made by the Imperial Government.

[† In case Lord Granville thinks this course desirable, will you inform me whether he thinks that the list of the Colonies to be named in such Declaration should be the same as that now included in the Colonial Article contained in recent Commercial Treaties.]

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

* Also to India Office. † To Colonial Office only.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

No. 3.

Mr. Bryce to Sir T. Farrer.

Foreign Office, July 20, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of a note from the Swiss Agent and Consul-General in London, inclosing copies of a Project of Declaration which the French Government will propose for signature simultaneously with the International Copyright Convention at the Conference to be held next September.†

Upon this Project Lord Rosebery desires to make the following observations:—

Clauses 1 and 2 appear to be unobjectionable.

Clause 3 appears to be substantially in accordance with existing British law, but it would be desirable to have further explanations as to the exact meaning which is attached to the first sentence.

In regard to clause 4, it is believed that existing British law forbids the publication of an unauthorized dramatic version of a novel, but not its representation on the stage.

The Board of Trade will recollect that the British Delegates to the Copyright Conference last year recommended in their report (p. 56 of Blue Book and section 5 of Mr. Daldy's draft Bill, p. 39) that the law should be altered so as practically to prohibit both publication and performance, and this recommendation will, no doubt, be considered in connection with any scheme of consolidation which may eventually be brought forward.

As the law stands now, however, it seems that protection could only be guaranteed in this country so far as regards publication.

Under these circumstances, Lord Rosebery would be glad to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Board, the British Delegates

† No. 1.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

at the approaching Conference should be instructed to express the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the principle enunciated in clause 4 of the French Project, but to declare that, until the existing British law can be altered, protection cannot be guaranteed so far as regards representation on the stage of a dramatic version of a novel.

It appears, however, to be of importance to discourage the proposal of any substantial alterations in the draft Convention agreed to last year, to meet the exact terms of which the British International Copyright Acts have already been amended by the Statute just passed, and his Lordship would therefore propose, with the concurrence of the Board of Trade, to reply to M. Vernet's note in the terms of the annexed draft. §

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

No. 4.

M. Vernet to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received July 26,.)

25 Old Broad Street, July 24, 1886.

My Lord,—I have the honour to hand your Lordship the inclosed Circular note of my Government, containing a proposal to modify Article VII of the International Copyright Convention, agreed upon at the Conference of last year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. VERNET,

Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

§ See No. 6.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Inclosure in No. 4.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to the Earl of Rosebery.

Berne le 17 Juillet, 1886.

Excellence,—Faisant suite a notre note du 6 courant, nous devons encore informer votre Excellence que l'on a attire notre attention sur une omission commise dans la redaction du projet de Convention pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, elabore par la Conference Internationale de Berne au mois de Septembre dernier.

Le premier alinea de l'Article 9 de l'Avant-Projet de 1884, qui est reproduit presque mot pour mot dans la premiere phrase de l'Article 7 du Projet de 1885, etoit concu en ces termes :—

“ Les articles extraits de journaux ou de recueils periodiques publies dans l'undes pays de l'Union pourront etre reproduits, en original ou en traduction, dans les autres pays de l'Union.”

La Conference de 1885 jugea convenable de supprimer le second alinea de l'ancien projet, enumerant les Articles qui par leur nature etaient exclus du droit de reproduction, et de le remplacer en ajoutant a la phrase citee plus haut les mots: “ a moins que les auteurs ou editeurs ne l'aient expressement interdit.”

Lors de la transcription du nouvel Article, on omit d'y incorporer les mots: “ dans les autres pays de l'Union,” que personne n'avait combatus et qui semblent necessaries a la correction du texte, car la Convention ne saurait stipuler des droits pour les ressortissants des Etats non contractants.

Bien qu'il ait ete convenu qu'aucun amendement ne serait plus apporte au texte adopte par la Conference de 1885, nous croyons neanmoins qu'il conviendrait de reintegrer dans la Convention les quelques mots qui en ont ete exclus par inadvertance, et nous prions votre Excellence de vouloir bien autoriser son Plenipotentiaire a introduire dans l'Article 7 la legere monification proposee.

Nous saisissons, &c.,

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse :

Le President de la Confederation,
(Signe) DEUCHER.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,
(Signe) RINGIER.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

(Translation.)

Berne, July 17, 1886.

My Lord,—In continuation of our note of the 6th instant, we have to inform your Lordship that our attention has been called to an omission in the wording of the "Projet de Convention" for the protection of literary and artistic works, drawn up by the International Conference held at Berne in the month of September last.

The first line of Article 9 of the Avant-Projet of 1884, which is reproduced almost word for word in the first sentence of Article 7 of the Projet of 1885, was conceived in these terms:—

"Articles extracted from newspapers or periodicals published in any of the countries of the Union may be reproduced in original or in translation in the other countries of the Union."

The Conference of 1885 considered it advisable to suppress the second line of the old "Projet," enumerating the articles which by their nature were excluded from the right of reproduction, and to replace them by adding to the sentence cited above the words, "unless the authors or publishers may have expressly forbidden it."

In transcribing the new Article an omission was accidentally made of the words, "in the other countries of the Union," which had encountered no opposition, and which seem necessary to the sense of the text, for the Convention could not make stipulations as to the rights of subjects of non-Contracting States.

Though it was understood that no amendment should be made to the text adopted by the Conference of 1885, we nevertheless consider that it would be advisable to reinstate in the Convention the words which were left out by inadvertence, and we beg your Lordship to authorise your Plenipotentiary to assent to the introduction in Article 7 of the slight modification proposed.

We seize, &c.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation,
(Signed) DUCHIER.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
(Signed) RINGIER.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 5.

Mr. Bogle to Mr. Bryce,—(Received July 26.)

Board of Trade, London July 24th, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. on the subject of a Project of Declaration which the French Government will propose for signature, simultaneously with the International Copyright Convention, at the Conference to be held next September; and, in reply, to state, for the information of Lord Roseberry, that the Board of Trade concur in the terms of the reply it is suggested should be made to M. Vernet's note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

No. 6.

The Earl of Rosebery to M. Vernet.

Foreign Office, July 26th, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th instant, in which you were good enough to enclose a Project of Declaration which will be proposed by the French Delegates for signature simultaneously with the International Copyright Convention at the Conference to be held at Berne next September, and I beg leave to acquaint you, in reply, that the British Delegates will be furnished with instructions on the subject.

In the meanwhile, I beg leave to request that you will express to your Government the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that no alterations will be made affecting in substance the draft Convention agreed upon last year.

On the faith of the Resolution of the Conference that the text then agreed upon should be signed without alteration by those Gov-

 MISCELLANEOUS.

ernments who might be willing to accept it, Her Majesty's Government have already, by a Statute which has just passed through Parliament, amended the British International Copyright Acts to meet the exact terms of the draft Convention, and they would view with great regret any proposals tending to a reconsideration of the bases of union already fixed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 7.

Mr. Bryce to Mr. Boyle.

Foreign Office, July 27th, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a copy of a note from the Swiss Agent and Consul-General in London proposing a slight alteration in the text of the draft International Copyright Convention, which appears to his Lordship to be free from objection.*

With reference to your letter of the 24th instant, I am desired to inclose a draft of instructions to the British Delegates,† and to state that his Lordship would be glad to be informed whether the Board of Trade concur therein.

His Lordship further thinks that it may be desirable for the British Delegates to advocate the view that the next International Conference for the revision of the Convention should not be held at an early date, in order that changes calculated to render necessary alterations in domestic law may not be adopted prematurely.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

* No. 4,

† See No. 11.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

No. 8.

Mr. Bramston to Mr. Bryce.—(Received July 30.)

Downing Street, July 29th, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, respecting the adherence of the Colonies possessing representative government to the International Copyright Union, and to state to you, in reply, for the information of the Earl of Rosebery, that as the countries, parties to the Convention, have, under Article XX, the right of separately denouncing it, Lord Granville thinks it may be desirable to secure the corresponding right of withdrawal for the large Colonies possessing separate elective Legislatures.

I am to add that the list will be the same as that in recent commercial Treaties, namely, Canada, the Australasian Colonies, Cape, and Natal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 9.

Mr. Boyle to Mr. Bryce.—(Received July 30.)

Board of Trade, London, July 29th, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting, for their consideration, copy of a note from the Swiss Government proposing a slight alteration in the text of the International Copyright Convention about to be signed at Berne, and also draft instructions to the British Delegates.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

In reply I am to state, for the information of Lord Rosebery, that the Board of Trade concur in the terms of the proposed instructions to the Delegates.

The Board of Trade are further of opinion that it is desirable the Delegates should bring forward the question of the inadvisability of too early a date being fixed for holding the next Conference for considering the revision of the International Convention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

No. 10.

Mr. Walpole to Mr. Bryce.—(Received July 31.)

India Office, Whitehall, July 30th, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply to state that, as the Government of India have expressed their desire to enter the International Copyright Union, the Earl of Kimberley concurs in the adoption of the course proposed by the Earl of Rosebery, but is of opinion that the declaration referred in your letter should be added to the Convention about to be signed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 11.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Adams and Mr. Bergne.

Foreign Office, August 2nd, 1886.

Gentlemen,—I have appointed you to be British Delegates to the

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International Copyright Conference to meet at Berne on the 6th September next, and I transmit to you herewith a Full Power to enable you to sign the Convention which was agreed upon at the Conference of last year.

It having been then decided that the draft proposed as the basis of the International Copyright Union should not be altered, Her Majesty's Government have passed an Act amending the British International Copyright Acts in such a manner as to correspond with the draft, and to enable Her Majesty's Government to enter the Union.

A copy of this Act is inclosed.*

Two proposals have, however, since been received for additions to, or changes in, the bases laid down in 1885.

1. A proposal by the French Government for an Additional Declaration.

2. A proposal by the Swiss Government to insert certain words into the text of Article 7.

Notes from the Swiss Government containing these proposals are inclosed for your information.†

In regard to the first, Her Majesty's Government, although they would have preferred that no additions of any kind should be made to the draft Convention, do not see any objection to the terms of the Declaration, save that it would be desirable to obtain some explanation of the exact meaning attached to the first part of Article 3; and that Article 4 will require qualification to make it come within the scope of existing English law, by which the publication of an unauthorized dramatic version of a novel is prohibited, but not its representation on the stage.

You will therefore endeavour to obtain the modification of this Article in the sense that it shall be understood to apply only so far as the domestic law of each State will permit.

* 49 & 50 Vict., cap. 33.

† Inclosures in Nos. 1 and 4.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

To the proposal of the Swiss Government Her Majesty's Government have no objection to offer, considering it to be merely an explanation of the present text.

Subject to these observations you are authorized to sign on behalf of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 12.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir Francis Adams and Mr. Bergne.

Foreign Office August 21st, 1886.

Gentlemen,—I transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,† with the India and Colonial Departments; relative to the inclusion of the British Colonies in the scope of the International Copyright Convention.

You will, accordingly, at the time of signature, make a Declaration to the effect that the accession of Great Britain to the Union comprises all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Majesty, but that liberty is reserved by Her Majesty's Government to notify at any period the separate withdrawal from the Union of the following British possessions, in the manner prescribed by Article XX of the Convention:—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.

Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

† Nos. 2, 8, and 10.

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No. 13.

Sir F. Adams and Mr. Bergne to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

(Received September 13.)

Berne, September, 10. 1886.

My Lord,—We have the honour to report that the Third International Copyright Conference met at Berne on the 6th instant, the following States being represented:—

Germany.

Belgium.

Spain.

United States.

France.

Great Britain.

Haiti.

Italy.

Japan.

Liberia.

Switzerland.

Tunis.

The Delegates of all these States, save those of the United States and Japan, had received Full Powers from their Governments to sign the Convention, and the signature accordingly took place on the 9th instant.

No Delegates from Sweden and Norway were present, but the President read a note which he had received from the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that those Governments expected to be able to adhere to the Convention before the date fixed for the exchange of ratifications.

The British signed copies of the Convention, Additional Article, "Protocole de Cloture," and *proces-verbal* of signature are inclosed in this despatch, together with printed copies of the records of the present Conference.*

* The records are not reprinted with the present Paper.

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In view of the instructions contained in Lord Rosebery's despatch of the 2nd ultimo, we proposed at the first sitting that the next meeting of the Conference should take place ten years after the date of signature, unless four Signatory Powers should collectively demand an earlier meeting; and we accepted an addition to this proposal submitted by the German Delegate, to the effect that such a demand must not be made at an earlier date than four years after the signature.

The English and German proposals were combated by the Delegates of France and Tunis, who were of opinion that an earlier meeting might prove desirable.

In view of these conflicting opinions, a suggestion was made by the President, M. Droz, by way of compromise, to the effect that the next Conference should take place from four to six years after the date at which the Convention should come into actual operation; and, as an interval of from about five to seven years from the date of signature would thus be secured, we had no difficulty in accepting this proposal, which was eventually adopted unanimously. At the suggestion of the British Delegates, seconded by the German Delegate, Paris was selected as the next place of meeting, and it was arranged that the actual date, within the limits agreed upon, should be fixed by the French Government, in consultation with the central Swiss Office.

The amendment to Article VII, which had been proposed by the Swiss Government, did not give rise to much discussion, it being recognized that it did not alter the sense of the Article as drafted last year; and the insertion was accordingly accepted by a unanimous vote, save the German Delegate, whose Government was not favourable to the slightest amendment of the draft agreed upon last year.

The Declaration which had been proposed by the French Government gave rise to some debate, the Italian and German Delegates giving reasons against its adoption, especially in regard to paragraph 4.

We confined ourselves to a statement of the position of English law on the question of the dramatization of novels, and added that though, as agreed upon last year, we should prefer that no amendment to the draft Convention should be made, we were authorized by our

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Government to accept the Declaration, subject to such modification of the last paragraph as would suffice to meet the requirements of English law.

The French Delegates eventually withdrew their proposal entirely, and the Convention as signed is consequently identical with last year's draft, except the insertion of the few words of a purely formal character proposed by the Swiss Government in Article VII.

Any important feature of the Conference, especially from an English point of view, was the presence of the United States' Delegate, who made a declaration, which will be found at page 18 of the Records,* expressing the sympathy of his Government for the substance and objects of the Convention, and their hope that they might find themselves in a position to adhere to it at an early date.

We venture to call your Lordship's particular attention to this Declaration as giving promise that the important literary and artistic interests of Great Britain in the United States may before long be afforded adequate protection.

The Declaration respecting the British Colonies which we made in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, will be found in the Proces-verbal of Signature.†

The only suggestions which it appears necessary for us to submit to your Lordship's consideration are as regards the course to be pursued by Her Majesty's Government with reference to the existing Copyright Conventions between Great Britain and foreign States.

The following Conventions are at present in operation :—

1. Prussia, 13th May, 1846.
2. Saxony, 24th August, 1846.
3. Brunswick, 30th March, 1847.
4. Thuringian Union, 1st July, 1847.
5. Hanover, 4th August, 1847.

* See Inclosure 5 in No. 13. † See Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

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6. Oldenburg, 28th December, 1847.
7. France, 3rd November, 1851.
8. Anhalt, 8th February, 1853.
9. Hamburg, 16th August, 1853.
10. Belgium, 12th August, 1854.
11. Prussia and other German States, 14th June, 1855.
12. Sardinia (applicable to Italy), 30th November, 1860.
13. Hesse, 19th November, 1861.
14. Spain, 11th August, 1880.
15. Germany 2nd June, 1886.

The last Convention on this list, for practical purposes, brings the whole of the German Empire within the terms of the Conventions with Prussia of the 13th May, 1846, and the 14th of June, 1855.

Therefore, Great Britain has Copyright Conventions only with Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Spain, all of which States have now signed the International Copyright Convention.

The Convention with Italy has been denounced by that Government, but stands prolonged until the 31st December next. The Convention with the German States, France and Belgium, can be terminated at a year's notice, and that with Spain by a notice of six months.

The International Convention just signed is to be ratified within the delay of one year, and is to come into operation three months after the exchange of ratifications.

When it has once come into operation, it seems that the stipulations of the now existing Conventions between Great Britain and foreign States will become unnecessary, and perhaps embarrassing; and we would therefore venture to suggest that three months after the signature of the International Convention, viz., on the 9th December next, notice of termination of the existing Copyright Conventions should be given to Germany, France, and Belgium; that the Convention with Italy should be further prolonged till the International Convention comes into operation; and that notice should be given to Spain on the 9th June next of termination of the Copyright Convention of the 11th August, 1880.

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By these means, the whole of the existing Conventions would be kept in force for certain till the International Convention comes into operation, and would terminate, at all events, shortly after that date.

We believe that the International Copyright Union, which may now be said to be founded, will not only efficiently replace the existing Conventions, but will confer upon British owners of literary and artistic property far more extensive and satisfactory protection than is now enjoyed by them abroad ; and we entertain strong hopes that, before the expiration of many years, the Union will comprise all the principal States of the world which have any practical interest in the matter.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

Inclosure 1 in No 13.

Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la Protection des Œuvres Litteraires et Artistiques.

Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Imperatrice des Indes ; Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse ; Sa Majeste le Roi nes Belges ; Sa Majeste Catholique le Roi d'Espagne, en son nom Sa Majeste la Reine Regente du Royaume ; le President de la Republique Francaise ; le President de la Republique d'Haiti ; Sa Majeste le Roi d'Italie ; le President de la Republique de Liberia ; le Conseil Federal de la Confederation Suisse ; Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis.

Egalement animes du desir de proteger d'une maniere efficace et aussi uniforme que possible les droits des auteurs sur les œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

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Ont resolu de conclure une Convention a cet effet, et ont nomme pour leurs Plenipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grand Bretagne et d'Irlande, Imperatrice des Indes, Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, Chevalier Commandeur de l'Ordre Tres Distingue de St. Michael et St. George, Compagnon du Tres Honorable Ordre du Bain, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Berne ; et le Sieur John Henry Gibbs Bergne, Compagnon de l'Ordre Tres Distingue de St. Michael et St. George, Directeur au Department des Affaires Etrangeres Londres.

Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Otto von Biilow, Conseiller Intime actuel de Legation, et Chambellan de Sa Majeste, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire pres la Confederation Suisse,

Sa Majeste le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Maurice Delfosse, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire pres la Confederation Suisse.

Sa Majeste Catholique le Roi d'Espagne, en son nom Sa Majeste la Reine Regente du Royaume, le Sieur Comte de la Almina, Senateur Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire pres la Confederation Suisse ; le Sieur Don Jose Villa-Amil y Castro, Chef de Section de la Propriete Intellectuelle au Ministere de l'Instruction Publique Docteur en Droit Civil et Canonique, Membre du Corps Facultatif des Archivistes, Biblio-thecaires et Archeologues, ainsi que des Academies de l'Histoire, des Beaux-Arts de St. Ferdinand, et de celle des Sciences de Lisbonne.

Le President de la Republique Francaise, le Sieur Francois Victor-Emmanuel Arago, Senateur, Ambassadeur de la Republique Francaise pres la Confederation Suisse.

Le President de la Republique d'Haiti, le Sieur Louis Joseph Janvier, Docteur en Medecine de la Faculte de Paris, Laureat de la Faulte de Medecine de Paris, Diplome de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques de Paris (Section Administrative), Diplome de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques de Paris (Section Diplomatique), Medaille Decorative d'Haiti de trsisieme classe.

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Sa Majeste le Roi d'Italie, le Sieur Charles Emmanuel Beccaria des Marquis d'Incisa, Chevalier des Ordres des Saints Maurice et Lazare, et de la Couronne d'Italie, son Charge d'Affaires pres la Confederation Suisse.

Le President de la Republique de Liberia, le Sieur Guillaume Kœntzer, Conseiller Imperial, Consul-General, Membre de la Chambre de Commerce de Vienne.

Le Conseil Federal de la Confederation Suisse, le Sieur Numa Droz, Vice President du Conseil Federal Chef Department du Commerce et de l'Agriculture; le Sieur Louis Rouchonnet, Conseiller Federal, Chef du Department de Justice et Police; le Sieur A. d'Orelli, Professeur de Droit a l'Universite de Zurich.

Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis, le Sieur Louis Renault, Professeur a la Faculte de Droit de Paris et a l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Legion d'Honneur, Chevalier d l'Ordre de la Couronne d'Italie.

Lesquels, apres s'etre comminque leurs plein pouvoirs respectifs, trouves en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:—

ARTICLE I.

Les pays contractants sont constitues a l'etat d'union pour la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

ARTICLE II.

Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des pays de l'Union, ou leurs ayants cause, jouissent dans les autres pays pour leurs œuvres soit publiees dans un de ces pays, soit non publiees, des droits que less lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux.

La jouissance de ces droits est subordonnee a l'accomplissement des conditions et formalites prescrites par la legislation du pays d'origine.

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Est considere comme pays d'origine de l'œuvre, celui de la premiere publication, ou, si cette publication a lieu simultanement dans plusieurs pays de l'Union, celui d'entre eux dont la legislation accorde la duree de protection la plus courte.

Pour les œuvres non publiees le pays auquel appartient l'auteur est considere comme pays d'origine de l'œuvre.

ARTICLE III.

Les stipulations de la presente Convention s'appliquent egalement aux editeurs d'œuvres litteraires ou artistiques publiees dans un des pays de l'Union, et dont l'auteur appartient a un pays qui n'en fait pas partie.

ARTICLE IV.

L'expression "œuvres litteraires et artistiques" comprend les livres, brochures, ou tous autres ecrits; les œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, les compositions musicales avec ou sans paroles; les œuvres de dessin, de peinture, de sculpture, de gravure; les lithographies, les illustrations, les cartes geographiques; les plans, croquis, et ouvrages plastiques relatifs a la geographie, a la topographie, a l'architecture ou aux sciences en general; enfin toute production quelconque du domaine litteraire, scientifique, ou artistique, qui pourrait etre publiee par n'importe quel mode d'impression ou de reproduction.

ARTICLE V.

Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des pays de l'Union, ou leurs ayants cause, jouissent, dans les autres pays, du droit exclusif de faire ou d'autoriser la traduction de leurs ouvrages jusqu'a l'expiration de dix annees a partir de la publication de l'œuvre originale dans l'un des pays de l'Union.

Pour les ouvrages publies par livraisons, le delai de dix annees ne compte qu'a dater de la publication de la derniere livraison de l'œuvre originale.

Pour les œuvres composees de plusieurs volumes publies par

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intervalles, ainsi que pour les bulletins ou cahiers publiés par des Sociétés littéraires ou savantes ou par des particuliers, chaque volume, bulletin, ou cahier est, en ce qui concerne le délai de dix années, considéré comme ouvrage séparé.

Dans les cas prévus au présent Article, est admis comme date de publication, pour le calcul des délais de protection, le 31 Décembre de l'année dans laquelle l'ouvrage a été publié.

ARTICLE VI.

Les traductions licites sont protégées comme des ouvrages originaux. Elles jouissent, en conséquence, de la protection stipulée aux Articles II et III en ce qui concerne leur reproduction non autorisée dans les pays de l'Union.

Il est entendu que, s'il s'agit d'une œuvre pour laquelle le droit de traduction est dans le domaine public, le traducteur ne peut pas s'approprier à ce que la même œuvre soit traduite par d'autres écrivains.

ARTICLE VII.

Les articles de journaux ou de recueils périodiques publiés dans l'un des pays de l'Union, peuvent être reproduits en original ou en traduction dans les autres pays de l'Union à moins que les auteurs ou éditeurs ne l'aient expressément interdit. Pour les recueils, il peut suffire que l'interdiction soit faite d'une manière générale en tête de chaque numéro du recueil.

En aucun cas, cette interdiction ne peut s'appliquer aux articles de discussion politique ou à la reproduction des nouvelles du jour et des *faits divers*.

ARTICLE VIII.

En ce qui concerne la faculté de faire licitement des emprunts à des œuvres littéraires ou artistiques pour des publications destinées à l'enseignement ou ayant un caractère scientifique, ou pour des chrestomathies, est réservée l'effet de la législation des pays de l'Union et des arrangements particuliers existants ou à conclure entre eux.

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ARTICLE IX.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliquent à la représentation publique des œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, que ces œuvres soient publiées ou non.

Les auteurs d'œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, ou leurs ayants cause, sont, pendant la durée de leur droit exclusif de traduction, réciproquement protégés contre la représentation publique non autorisée de la traduction de leurs ouvrages.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliquent également à l'exécution publique des œuvres musicales non publiées ou de celles qui ont été publiées, mais dont l'auteur a expressément déclaré sur le titre ou en tête de l'ouvrage qu'il en interdit l'exécution publique.

ARTICLE X.

Sont spécialement comprises parmi les reproductions illicites auxquelles s'applique la présente Convention, les appropriations indirectes non autorisées d'un ouvrage littéraire ou artistique, désignées sous des noms divers, tels que : *adaptations, arrangements de musique, &c.*, lorsqu'elles ne sont que la reproduction d'un tel ouvrage, dans la même forme ou sous une autre forme, avec des changements, additions, ou retranchements, non essentiels, sans présenter d'ailleurs le caractère d'une nouvelle œuvre originale.

Il est entendu que, dans l'application du présent Article, les Tribunaux des divers pays de l'Union tiendront compte, s'il y a lieu, des réserves de leurs lois respectives.

ARTICLE XI.

Pour que les auteurs des ouvrages protégés par la présente Convention soient, jusqu'à preuve contraire, considérés comme tels et admis, en conséquence, devant les Tribunaux des divers pays de l'Union à exercer des poursuites contre les contrefaçons, il suffit que leur nom soit indiqué sur l'ouvrage en la manière usitée.

Pour les œuvres anonymes ou pseudonymes, l'éditeur dont le nom est indiqué sur l'ouvrage est fondé à sauvegarder les droits appartenant

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a l'auteur. Il est, sans autres preuves, reputé ayant cause de l'auteur anonyme ou pseudonyme.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que les Tribunaux peuvent exiger, le cas échéant, la production d'un certificat délivré par l'autorité compétente, constatant que les formalités prescrites, dans le sens de l'Article II, par la législation du pays d'origine, ont été remplies.

ARTICLE XII.

Toute œuvre contrefaite peut être saisie à l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union où l'œuvre originale a droit à la protection légale.

La saisie a lieu conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque pays.

ARTICLE XIII.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de la présente Convention ne peuvent porter préjudice, en quoi que ce soit, au droit qui appartient au Gouvernement de chacun des pays de l'Union de permettre, de surveiller, d'interdire, par des mesures de législation ou de police intérieure, la circulation, la représentation, l'exposition de tout ouvrage ou production à l'égard desquels l'autorité compétente aurait à exercer ce droit.

ARTICLE XIV.

La présente Convention, sous les réserves et conditions à déterminer d'un commun accord, s'applique à toutes les œuvres qui, au moment de son entrée en vigueur, ne sont pas encore tombées dans le domaine public dans leurs pays d'origine.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est entendu que les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers, en tant que ces arrangements confèreraient aux auteurs ou à leurs ayants cause des droits plus étendus que ceux accordés par l'Union, ou qu'ils renfermeraient d'autres stipulations non contraires à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

Un office international est institué sous le nom de *Bureau de l'Union Internationale pour la Protection des Œuvres Littéraires et Artistiques*.

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Ce Bureau, dont les frais sont supportés par les Administrations de tous les pays de l'Union est placé sous la haute autorité de l'Administration Supérieure de la Confédération Suisse, et fonctionne sous sa surveillance. Les attributions en sont déterminées d'un commun accord entre les pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XVII.

La présente Convention peut être soumise à des révisions en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

Les questions de cette nature, ainsi que celles qui intéressent d'autres points de vue le développement de l'Union seront traitées dans des Conférences qui auront lieu successivement dans les pays de l'Union entre les Délégués des dits pays.

Il est entendu qu'aucun changement à la présente Convention ne sera valable pour l'Union que moyennant l'assentiment unanime des pays qui la composent.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Des pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention et qui assurent chez eux la protection légale des droits faisant l'objet de cette Convention, seront admis à y accéder sur leur demande.

Cette accession sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse, et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, adhésion à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés dans la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XIX.

Les pays accédant à la présente Convention ont aussi le droit d'y accéder en tout temps pour leurs Colonies ou possessions étrangères.

Ils peuvent, à cet effet, soit faire une Déclaration générale par laquelle toutes leurs Colonies ou possessions sont comprises dans l'accession, soit nommer expressément celles qui y sont comprises, soit se borner à indiquer celles qui en sont exclues.

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ARTICLE XX.

La presente Convention sera mise a execution trois mois apres l'echange des ratifications, et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indetermine, jusku'a l'expiration d'une anne a partir du jour ou la denonciations en aura ete faite.

Cette denonciation sera edressee au Gouvernement charge de recevoir les acceptions. Elle ne produira son effet qu'a l'egard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant executoire pour les autres pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

La presente Convention sera ratifiee, et les ratifications en seront echangees a Berne, dans le delai d'un an au plus tard.

En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signe et y ont appose le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait a Berne, le neuvieme jour du mois de Septembre de l'an 1886.

(L.S.)	F. O. ADAMS.
(L.S.)	J. H. G. BERGNE.
(L.S.)	OTTO VON BULOW.
(L.S.)	MAURICE DELFOSSE.
(L.S.)	COMTE DE LA ALMINA Y. CASTRO.
(L.S.)	JOSE VILLA-AMIL.
(L.S.)	EMMANUEL ARAGO.
(L.S.)	LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER.
(L.S.)	E. DI BECCARIA.
(L.S.)	KENTZER.
(L.S.)	DROZ.
(L.S.)	L. RUCHONNET.
(L.S.)	A. D'ORELLI.
(L.S.)	L. RENAULT.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

(Translation.)

*Convention concerning the Creation of an International Union for the
Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; the President of the Republic of Haiti; His Majesty the King of Italy; the President of the Republic of Liberia; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; His Highness the Bey of Tunis,

Being equally animated by the desire to protect effectively, and in as uniform a manner as possible, the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; and John Henry Gibbs Bergne, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Director of a Department in the Foreign Office at London.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, M. Otto von Bulow, Privy Councillor of Legation, and Chamberlain of His Majesty, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, M. Maurice Delfosse, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain; Count de la Almina, Senator,

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation ; M. Don Jose Villa-Amil y Castro, Chief of the Section of Intellectual Property in the Ministry of Public Instruction, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Member of the Facultative Corps of Archivists, Librarians, and Archeologists, and of the Academies of History, of the Fine Arts of St. Ferdinand, and of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.

The President of the French Republic, M. Francois Victor-Emmanuel Arago, Senator, Ambassador from the French Republic to the Swiss Confederation.

The President of the Republic of Haiti, M. Louis Joseph Janvier, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Prizeman of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, bearing Diplomas from the School of Political Sciences of Paris (Administrative and Diplomatic Sections), decorated with the Haitian Medal of the third class.

His Majesty the King of Italy, M. Charles Emmanuel Becaria des Marquis d'Incisa, Chevalier of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, his Charge d'Affaires to the Swiss Confederation.

The President of the Republic of Liberia, M. William Koentzer, Imperial Councillor, Consul-General, Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, M. Numa Droz, Vice-President of the Federal Council, Head of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture ; M. Louis Ruchonnet, Federal Councillor, Chief of the Department of Justice and Police ; M. A. d'Orelli, Professor of Law at the University of Zurich.

His Highness the Bey of Tunis, M. Louis Renault, Professor to Faculty of Law of Paris and to the Free School of Political Sciences, Chevalier of the Order of the Legion of Honor, and Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

ARTICLE I.

The Contracting States are constituted into an Union for the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works.

ARTICLE II.

Authors of any of the countries of the Union, or their lawful representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries for their works, whether published in one of those countries or unpublished, the rights which the respective laws do now or may hereafter grant to natives.

The enjoyment of these rights is subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by law in the country of origin of the work, and cannot exceed in the other countries the term of protection granted in the said country of origin.

The country of origin of the work is that in which the work is first published, or if such publication takes place simultaneously in several countries of the Union, that one of them in which the shortest term of protection is granted by law.

For unpublished works the country to which the author belongs is considered the country of origin of the work.

ARTICLE III.

The stipulations of the present Convention apply equally to the publishers of literary and artistic works published in one of the countries of the Union, but of which the authors belong to a country which is not a party to the Union.

ARTICLE IV.

The expression "literary and artistic works" comprehends books, pamphlets, and all other writings; dramatic or dramatico-musical works, musical compositions with or without words; works of design, painting, sculpture, and engraving; lithographs, illustrations, geographical charts; plans, sketches, and plastic works relative to geography topography, architecture, or science in general; in fact, every production whatsoever in the literary, scientific, or artistic domain which can be published by any mode of impression or reproduction.

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ARTICLE V.

Authors of any of the countries of the Union, or their lawful representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries the exclusive right of making or authorizing the translation of their works until the expiration of ten years from the publication of the original work in one of the countries of the Union.

For works published in incomplete parts ("livraisons") the period of ten years commences from the date of publication of the last part of the original work.

For works composed of several volumes published at intervals, as well as for bulletins or collections ("cahiers") published by literary or scientific Societies, or by private persons, each volume, bulletin, or collection is, with regard to the period of ten years, considered as a separate work.

In the cases provided for by the present Article, and for the calculation of the period of protection, the 31st December of the year in which the work was published is admitted as the date of publication.

ARTICLE VI.

Authorized translations are protected as original works. They consequently enjoy the protection stipulated in Articles II and III as regards their unauthorized reproduction in the countries of the Union.

It is understood that, in the case of a work for which the translating right has fallen into the public domain, the translator cannot oppose the translation of the same work by other writers.

ARTICLE VII.

Articles from newspapers or periodicals published in any of the countries of the Union may be reproduced in original or in translation in the other countries of the Union, unless the authors or publishers have expressly forbidden it. For periodicals it is sufficient if the prohibition is made in a general manner at the beginning of each number of the periodical.

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This prohibition cannot in any case apply to articles of political discussion, or to the reproduction of news of the day or *current topics*.

ARTICLE VIII.

As regards the liberty of extracting portions from literary or artistic works for use in publications destined for educational or scientific purposes, or for chrestomathies, the matter is to be decided by the legislation of the different countries of the Union, or by special arrangements existing or to be concluded between them.

ARTICLE IX.

The stipulations of Article II apply to the public representation of dramatic or dramatico-musical works, whether such works be published or not.

Authors of dramatic or dramatico-musical works, or their lawful representatives, are, during the existence of their exclusive right of translation, equally protected against the unauthorized public representations of translations of their works.

The stipulations of Article II apply equally to the public performance of unpublished musical works, or of published works in which the author has expressly declared on the title-page or commencement of the work that he forbids the public performance.

ARTICLE X.

Unauthorized indirect appropriations of a literary or artistic work, of various kinds, such as *adaptations, arrangements of music, &c.*, are specially included amongst the illicit reproductions to which the present Convention applies, when they are only the reproduction of a particular work, in the same form, or in another form, with non-essential alterations, additions, or abridgements, so made as not to confer the character of a new original work.

It is agreed that, in the application of the present Article, the Tribunals of the various countries of the Union will, if there is occasion, conform themselves to the provisions of their respective laws.

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ARTICLE XI.

In order that the authors of works protected by the present Convention shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be considered as such, and be consequently admitted to institute proceedings against pirates before the Courts of the various countries of the Union, it will be sufficient that their name be indicated on the work in the accustomed manner.

For anonymous or pseudonymous works, the publisher whose name is indicated on the work is entitled to protect the rights belonging to the author. He is, without other proof, reputed the lawful representative of the anonymous or pseudonymous author.

It is, nevertheless, agreed that the Tribunals may, if necessary, require the production of a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the formalities prescribed by law in the country of origin have been accomplished, as contemplated in Article II.

ARTICLE XII.

Pirated works may be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where the original work enjoys legal protection.

The seizure shall take place conformably to the domestic law of each State.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Convention cannot in any way derogate from the right belonging to the Government of each country of the Union to permit, to control, or to prohibit by measures of domestic legislation or police, the circulation, representation, or exhibition of any works or productions in regard to which the competent authority may find it necessary to exercise that right.

ARTICLE XIV.

Under the reserves and conditions to be determined by common agreement,* the present Convention applies to all works which at the

* See paragraph 4 of Final Protocol, p. 21:

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moment of its coming into force have not yet fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood that the Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves respectively the right to enter into separate and particular arrangements between each other, provided always that such arrangements confer upon authors or their lawful representatives more extended rights than those granted by the Union, or embody other stipulations not contrary to the present Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

An international office is established, under the name of "Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works."

This Office, of which the expenses will be borne by the Administrations of all the countries of the Union, is placed under the high authority of the Superior Administration of the Swiss Confederation, and works under its direction. The functions of this Office are determined by common accord between the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Convention may be submitted to revisions in order to introduce therein amendments calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

Questions of this kind, as well as those which are of interest to the Union in other respects, will be considered in Conferences to be held successively in the countries of the Union by Delegates of the said countries.

It is understood that no alteration in the present Convention shall be binding on the Union except by the unanimous consent of the countries composing it.

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ARTICLE XVIII.

Countries which have not become parties to the present Convention, and which grant by their domestic law the protection of rights secured by this Convention, shall be admitted to accede thereto on request to that effect.

Such accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, who will communicate it to all the other countries of the Union.

Such accession shall imply full adhesion to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages provided by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XIX.

Countries acceding to the present Convention shall also have the right to accede thereto at any time for their Colonies or foreign possessions.

They may do this either by a general declaration comprehending all their Colonies or possessions within the accession, or by specially naming those comprised therein, or by simply indicating those which are excluded.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be put in force three months after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in effect for an indefinite period until the termination of a year from the day on which it may have been denounced.

Such denunciation shall be made to the Government authorized to receive accessions, and shall only be effective as regards the country making it, the Convention remaining in full force and effect for the other countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Berne, within the space of one year at the latest.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berne, the 9th day of September, 1886.

(L.S.)	F. O. ADAMS.
(L.S.)	J. H. G. BERGNE.
(L.S.)	OTTO VON BULOW.
(L.S.)	MAURICE DELFOSSE.
(L.S.)	COMTE DE LA ALMINA Y. CASTRO.
(L.S.)	JOSE VILLA-AMIL.
(L.S.)	EMMANUEL ARAGO.
(L.S.)	LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER.
(L.S.)	E. DI BECCARIA.
(L.S.)	KÆNTZER.
(L.S.)	DROZ.
(L.S.)	L. RUCHONNET.
(L.S.)	A. D'ORELLI.
(L.S.)	L. RENAULT.

 Inclosure 2 in No 13.

Article Additionnel.

Les Plenipotentiaires reunis pour signer la Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, sont convenus de l'Article Additionnel suivant, qui sera ratifié en meme temps que l'acte auquel il se rapporte :

La Convention conclue a la date de ce jour n'affecte en rien le maintien des Conventions actuellement existantes entre les pays

 MISCELLANEOUS.

contractants, en tant que ces Conventions conferent aux auteurs ou a leurs ayants cause des droits plus etendus que ceux accordes par l'Union, ou qu'elles renferment d'autres stipulations qui ne sont pas contraires a cette Convention.

En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe le present Article Additionnel.

Fait a Berne, le neuvieme jour du mois de Septembre de l'an 1886.

(Signe) F. O. ADAMS,
 J. H. G. BERGNE.
 OTTO VON BULOW.
 MAURICE DELFOSSE.
 ALMINA.
 VILLA-AMIL.
 EMMANUEL ARAGO.
 LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER,
 E. DI BECCARIA.
 KENTZER.
 DROZ.
 L. RUCHONNET.
 A D'ORELLI.
 L. RENAULT,

(Translation.)

Additional Article.

The Plenipotentiaries assembled to sign the Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works have agreed upon the following Additional Article, which shall be ratified together with the Convention to which it relates:—

The Convention concluded this day in no wise affects the maintenance of existing Conventions between the Contracting States, pro-

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vided always that such Conventions confer on authors, or their lawful representatives, rights more extended than those secured by the Union, or contain other stipulations which are not contrary to the said Convention.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Article.

Done at Berne, the 9th day of September, 1886.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.
J. H. G. BERGNE.
OTTO VON BULOW.
MAURICE DELFOSSE.
ALMINA.
VILLA-AMIL.
EMMANUEL ARAGO.
LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER.
E. DI BECCARIA.
KENTZER.
DROZ.
L. RUCHONNET.
A. D'ORELLI.
L. RENAULT.

Inclosure 3 in No 13.

Protocole de Cloture.

Au moment de proceder a la signature de la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, les Plenipotentiaires soussignes ont declare et stipule ce qui suit :—

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

1. Au sujet de l'Article IV, il est convenu que ceux des pays de l'Union ou le caractère d'œuvres artistiques n'est pas refusé aux œuvres photographiques s'engagent à les admettre, à partir de la mise en vigueur de la Convention conclue en date de ce jour, au bénéfice de ses dispositions. Il ne sont, d'ailleurs, tenus de protéger les auteurs des dites œuvres, sauf les arrangements internationaux existants ou à conclure, que dans la mesure où leur législation permet de le faire.

Il est entendu que la photographie autorisée d'une œuvre d'art protégée jouit, dans tous les pays de l'Union, de la protection légale, au sens de la dite Convention, aussi longtemps que dure le droit principal de reproduction de cette œuvre même, et dans les limites des Conventions privées entre les ayants droit.

2. Au sujet de l'Article IX, il est convenu que ceux des pays de l'Union dont la législation comprend implicitement, parmi les œuvres dramatico-musicales, les œuvres chorégraphiques, admettent expressément les dites œuvres au bénéfice des dispositions de la Convention conclue en date de ce jour.

Il est, d'ailleurs, entendu que les contestations qui s'élèveraient sur l'application de cette clause demeurent réservées à l'appréciation des Tribunaux respectifs.

3. Il est entendu que la fabrication et la vente des instruments servant à reproduire mécaniquement des airs de musique empruntés au domaine privé ne sont pas considérées comme constituant le fait de contrefaçon musicale.

4. L'accord commun prévu à l'Article XIV de la Convention est déterminé ainsi qu'il suit :—

L'application de la Convention aux œuvres non tombées dans le domaine public au moment de sa mise en vigueur aura lieu suivant les stipulations y relatives contenues dans les Conventions spéciales existantes ou à conclure à cet effet.

À défaut de semblables stipulations entre pays de l'Union, les pays respectifs régleront, chacun pour ce qui le concerne, par la législation intérieure, les modalités relatives à l'application du principe contenu à l'Article XIV.

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5. L'organisation du Bureau International prévu a l'Article XVI de la Convention sera fixée par un Règlement que le Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse est chargé d'élaborer.

La langue officielle du Bureau International sera la langue Française.

Le Bureau International centralisera les renseignements de toute nature relatifs a la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres littéraires et artistiques. Il les coordonnera et les publiera. Il procédera aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union, et rédigera, a l'aide des documents qui seront mis a sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue Française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union. Les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent d'autoriser, d'un commun accord, le Bureau a publier une édition dans une ou plusieurs autres langues, pour le cas où l'expérience en aurait démontré le besoin.

Le Bureau International devra se tenir en tout temps a la disposition des membres de l'Union pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives a la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger une Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau International, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau International assistera aux séances des Conférences et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative. Il fera sur sa gestion un Rapport annuel qui sera communiqué a tous les membres de l'Union.

Les dépenses du Bureau de l'Union Internationale seront supportées en commun par les pays contractants. Jusqu'à nouvelle décision, elles ne pourront pas dépasser la somme de 60,000 fr. par année. Cette somme pourra être augmentée au besoin par simple décision d'une des Conférences prévues a l'Article XVII.

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des pays dans cette somme totale des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui adhèreraient ultérieurement a l'Union seront divisés en six classes

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contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unites, savoir :—

Premiere Classe	..	..	25	unites.
Deuxieme “	..	..	20	“
Troisieme “	..	..	15	“
Quatrieme “	..	..	10	“
Cinquieme “	..	..	5	“
Sixieme “	..	..	3	“

Ces coefficients seront multiplies par le nombre des pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournira le nombre d'unites par lequel la depense totale doit etre divisee. Le quotient donnera le montant de l'unite de depense.

Chaque pays declarera, au moment de son accession, dans laquelle des susdites classes il demande a etre range.

L'Administration Suisse preparera le budget du Bureau et en surveillera les depenses, fera les avances necessaires en etablira le compte annuel, qui sera communique a toutes les autres Administrations.

6. La prochaine Conference aura lieu a Paris, dans la delai de quatre a six ans a partir d'entree en vigueur de la Convention.

Le Gouvernement Francais en fixera la date dans ces limites, apres avoir pris l'avis du Bureau International.

7. Il est convenu que, pour l'echange des ratifications prevu a l'Article XXI, chaque Partie Contractante remettra un seul instrument, qui sera depose, avec ceux des autres pays, aux archives du Gouvernement de la Confederation Suisse. Chaque partie recevra en retour un exemplaire du proces-verbal d'echange des ratifications, signe par les Plenipotentiaires qui y auront pris part.

Le present Protocole de Cloture, qui sera ratifie en meme temps que la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, sera considere comme faisant partie integrante de cette Convention, et rura meme force, valeur, et duree.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires respectifs l'ont revetu de leur signature.

Fait a Berne, le neuvieme jour du mois de Septembre de l'an 1886.

(Signe)

F. O. ADAMS,

J. H. G. BERGNE.

OTTO VON BULOW.

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

ALMINA.

VILLA-AMIL.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER,

E. DI BECCARIA.

KENTZER.

DROZ.

L. RUCHONNET.

A D'ORELLI.

L. RENAULT,

(Translation.)

Final Protocol.

In proceeding to the signature of the Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaires have declared and stipulated as follows :

1. As regards Article IV, it is agreed that those countries of the Union where the character of artistic works is not refused to photographs, engage to admit them to the benefits of the Convention concluded to-day, from the date of its coming into affect. They are, however, not bound to protect the authors of such works further than is permitted by their own legislation, except in the case of international engagements already existing, or which may hereafter be entered into by them.

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It is understood that an authorized photograph of a protected work of art shall enjoy legal protection in all the countries of the Union, as contemplated by the said Convention, for the same period as the principal right of reproduction of the work itself subsists, and within the limits of private arrangements between those who have legal rights.

2. As regards Article IX, it is agreed that those countries of the Union whose legislation implicitly includes choregraphic works amongst dramatico-musical works, expressly admit the former works to the benefits of the Convention concluded this day.

It is, however, understood that questions which may arise on the application of this clause shall rest within the competence of the respective Tribunals to decide.

3. It is understood that the manufacture and sale of instruments for the mechanical reproduction of musical airs which are copyright, shall not be considered as constituting an infringement of musical copyright.

4. The common agreement alluded to in Article XIV of the Convention is established as follows:—

The application of the Convention to works which have not fallen into the public domain at the time when it comes into force, shall operate according to the stipulations on this head which may be contained in special Conventions either existing or to be concluded.

In the absence of such stipulations between any countries of the Union, the respective countries shall regulate, each for itself, by its domestic legislation, the manner in which the principle contained in Article XIV is to be applied.

5. The organization of the International Office established in virtue of Article XVI of the Convention shall be fixed by a Regulation which shall be drawn up by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

The official language of the International Office will be French.

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The International Office will collect all kinds of information relative to the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works. It will arrange and publish such information. It will study questions of general utility likely to be of interest to the Union, and, by the aid of documents placed at its disposal by the different Administrations, will edit a periodical publication in the French language treating questions which concern the union. The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the faculty of authorizing, by common accord, the publication by the Office of an edition in one or more other languages if experience should show this to be requisite.

The International Office will always hold itself at the disposal of members of the Union, with the view to furnish them with any special information they may require relative to the protection of literary and artistic works.

The Administration of the country where a conference is about to be held, will prepare the programme of the Conference with the assistance of the International Office.

The Director of the International Office will attend the sittings of the Conferences, and will take part in the discussions without a deliberate voice. He will make an annual Report on his administration, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

The expenses of the Office of the International Union shall be shared by the Contracting States. Unless a fresh arrangement be made, they cannot exceed a sum of 60,000 fr. a. year. This sum may be increased by the decision of one of the Conferences provided for in Article XVII.

The share of the total expense to be paid by each country shall be determined by the division of the Contracting and acceding States into six classes, each of which shall contribute in the proportion of a certain number of Units, viz. :—

First Class	25 units.
Second “	20 “
Third “	15 “
Fourth “	10 “
Fifth “	5 “
Sixth “	3 “

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These coefficients will be multiplied by the number of States of each class, and the total product thus obtained will give the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unity of expense.

Each state will declare, at the time of its accession, in which the said classes it desires to be placed.

The Swiss Administration will prepare the Budget of the Office, superintend its expenditure, make the necessary advances, and draw up the annual account, which shall be communicated to all the other Administrations.

6. The next Conference shall be held at Paris between four and six years from the date of the coming into force of the Convention.

The French Government will fix the date within these limits after having consulted the International Office.

7. It is agreed that, as regards the exchange of ratifications contemplated in Article XXI, each Contracting Party shall give a single instrument, which shall be deposited, with those of the other States, in the Government archives of the Swiss Confederation. Each party shall receive in exchange a copy of the *proces-verbal* of the exchange of ratifications, signed by the Plenipotentiaries present.

The present Final Protocol, which shall be ratified with the Convention concluded this day, shall be considered as forming an integral part of the said Convention, and shall have the same force, effect, and duration.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Done at Berne, the 9th day of September, 1886.

(Signed)

F. O. ADAMS.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

OTTO VON BULOW.

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

ALMINA.

VILLA-AMIL.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER.

E. DI BECCARIA.

KCENTZER.

DROZ.

L. RUCHONNET.

A. D'ORELLI.

L. RENAULT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

Proces-verbal de Signature.

Les Plenipotentiaires soussignes, reunis ce jour a l'effet de proceder a la signature de la Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, ont echange les declarations suivants :—

1. En ce qui concerne l'accession des Colonies ou possessions etrangeres prevue a l'Article XIX de la Convention.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Sa Majeste Catholique le Roi d'Espagne reservent pour leur Gouvernement la faculte de faire connaitre sa determination au moment de l'echange des ratifications.

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Le Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Francaise declare que l'accession de son pays emporte celle de toutes les Colonies de la France.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Sa Majeste Britannique declarent que l'accession de la Grande-Bretagne a la Convention pour la protection des œuvres literaires et artistiques comprend le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et toutes les Colonies et possessions etrangers de Sa Majeste Britannique.

Ils reservent toutefois au Gouvernement de Sa Majeste Britanique la faculte d'en annoncer en tout temps la denonciation separement pour une ou plusieurs des Colonies ou possessions suivantes, en la maniere prevue par l'Article XX de la Convention, savoir :—

Les Indes, le Dominion du Canada, Terre-Neuve, le Cap, Natal, La Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, Victoria, Queensland, la Tasmanie, l'Australie Meridionale, l'Australie Occidentale, et la Nouvelle Zelande.

2. En ce qui concerne la classification des pays de l'Union au point de vue de la part contributive aux frais du Bureau International (chiffre 5 du Protocole du Cloture) :

Les Plenipotentiaires declarent que leurs pays respectifs doivent etre ranges dans les classes suivantes, savoir :—

Allemagne, dans la premiere classe.

Belgique, dans la troisieme classe.

Espagne, dans la deuxieme classe.

France, dans la premiere classe.

Grande-Bretagne, dans la premiere classe.

Haiti, dans la cinquieme classe.

Italie, dans la premiere classe.

Suisse, dans la troisieme classe.

Tunisie, dans la sixieme classe.

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Le Plenipotentiaire de la Republique de Liberia declare que les pouvoirs qu'il a recus de son Gouvernement l'autorisent a signer la Convention, mais qu'il n'a pas reçu d'instructions quant a la classe ou ce pays entend se ranger au point de vue de sa part contributive aux frais du Bureau International. En consequence, il reserve sur cette question la determination de son Gouvernement, qui le fera connaitre lors de l'echange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe le present proces-verbal.

Fait a Berne, le neuvieme jour du mois de Septembre de l'an 1886.

(Signe)

Pour la Grande-Bretagne ..	F. O. ADAMS.
	J. H. G. BERGNE.
Pour l'Allemagne ..	OTTO VON BULOW.
Pour la Belgique ..	MAURICE DELFOSSE.
Pour l'Espagne ..	ALMINA.
	VILLA-AMIL.
Pour la France ..	EMMANUEL ARAGO.
Pour Haiti ..	LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER.
Pour l'Italie ..	E. DI BECCARIA.
Pour Liberia ..	KÆNTZER.
Pour la Suisse ..	DROZ.
	L. RUCHONNET.
	A. D'ORELLI.
Pour la Tunisie ..	L. RENAULT.

(Translation.)

Proces-verbal of Signature.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, assembled this day to proceed with the signature of the Convention with reference to the creation

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of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, have exchanged the following declarations:—

1. With reference to the accession of the Colonies or foreign possessions provided for by Article XIX of the Convention:

The Plenipotentiaries of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain reserve to the Government the power of making known His Majesty's decision at the time of the exchange of ratifications.

The Plenipotentiary of the French Republic states that the accession of his country carries with it that of all the French Colonies.

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty state that the accession of Great Britain to the Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works comprises the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

At the same time, they reserve to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the power of announcing at any time the separate denunciation of the Convention by one or several of the following Colonies or possessions, in the manner provided for by Article XX of the Convention, namely:—

India, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

2. With respect to the classification of the countries of the Union having regard to their contributory part to the expenses of the International Bureau (No. 5 of the final Protocol):

The Plenipotentiaries declare that their respective countries should be ranked in the following classes, namely:—

Germany in the first class.

Belgium in the third class.

Spain in the second class.

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France in the first class.

Great Britain in the first class.

Haiti in the fifth class.

Italy in the first class.

Switzerland in the third class.

Tunis in the sixth class.

The Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia states that the powers which he has received from his Government authorize him to sign the Convention, but that he has not received instructions as to the class in which his country proposes to place itself with respect to the contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau. He therefore reserves that question to be determined by his Government, who will make known their intention on the exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present *proces-verbal*.

Done at Berne the 9th day of September, 1886.

	(Signed)
For Great Britain	F. O. ADAMS.
	J. H. G. BERGNE.
For Germany	OTTO VON BULOW.
For Belgium	MAURICE DELFOSSE.
For Spain	ALMINA.
	VILLA-AMIL.
For France	EMMANUEL ARAGO.
For Haiti	LOUIS JOSEPH JANVIER,
For Italy	E. DI BECCARIA.
For Liberia	KENTZER.
For Switzerland	DROZ.
	L. RUCHONNET.
	A. D'ORELLI.
For Tunis	L. RENAULT.

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Inclosure 5 in No 13.

Declaration of Mr. Winchester, United States' Minister.

Extrait du Procès-verbal de la Seance du 6 Septembre, 1886.

M. le President et MM. les Delegates,

Par une note Circulaire du Conseil Federal Suisse, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a ete invite, de meme que les autres Puissances representees a la Conference Litteraire qui a eu lieu dans cette ville en Septembre 1885, a munir un Delege des instructions et des pouvoirs necessaires pour assister a la presente Conference, et pour signer, au nom de son pays, la Convention Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, dont le texte a ete redige *ad referendum* par la Conference de l'annee derniere.

Cette fois encore, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis ne croit pas devoir se faire représenter par un Delege Plenipotentiaire ; il se voit force de renoncer a participer, comme Signataire, a la Convention Internationale qui est resultee des deliberations du 1885, et a contribuer ainsi, pour ce qui le concerne, a la transformation de ce projet de Convention en un instrument diplomatique. Toutefois, afin de temoigner de sa sympathie pour le principe de la protection internationale des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis desire avec l'agrement de la Conference, etre represente au sein de cette derniere, et il m'a fait l'honneur de me deleguer a cet effet.

Ma presence sera neanmoins subordonne a la condition que l'on reconnaitra et admettra pleinement ma qualite de Delege sans pleins pouvoirs, ainsi que la faculte pour les Etats-Unis, qui ne deviendront pas actuellement Partie Contractante de la Convention projetee, d'accéder ulterieurement a cette derniere en vertu des dispositions de l'Article XVIII, d'après lequel : " les pays qui n'ont point pris part a la presente Convention, et qui assurent chez eux la protection legale des droits faisant l'objet de cette Convention, seront admis a y acceder sur leur demande."

Bien qu'empêche de prendre part a la Convention a titre de Signature, mon Gouvernement desire que, pour cela, on ne le considere nullement comme oppose a la mesure dont il s'agit; il tient, au contraire

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a réserver intacte sa faculté d'accéder ultérieurement à la Convention, s'il lui paraît opportun de le faire. Et pour le cas où la question se poserait de savoir si la participation des États-Unis à la Conférence, dans les limites restreintes que je viens d'indiquer, suffit pour exclure ce pays du nombre de ceux "qui n'ont point pris part" à la Convention, et pour lui ôter, par conséquent, la faculté d'accéder ultérieurement à cette dernière, il peut être utile d'insister sur le fait que mon Gouvernement n'entend prendre aucune part au résultat de la Conférence, soit pour l'acceptation, soit pour le rejet du texte proposé. L'attitude des États-Unis est celle d'une réserve expectante.

La Constitution de ce pays énumère, parmi les attributions expressément réservées au Congrès, celle de "favoriser le progrès de la science et des arts utiles, en assurant aux auteurs et inventeurs, pour un terme limité, un droit exclusif sur leurs œuvres et découvertes respectives," ce qui implique que l'initiative des mesures à prendre et la fixation des limites à observer en ces matières, dépendent plutôt de l'autorité législative que du Pouvoir Exécutif. Des droits d'auteur et les brevets sont placés sur le même pied par la législation Fédérale et le Pouvoir Exécutif ne peut pas perdre de vue que les questions relatives à la propriété littéraire continuent à être pendantes devant le Pouvoir Législatif, ni méconnaître le droit Constitutionnel appartenant à ce dernier, de conclure des Traités Internationaux sur cette matière importante.

La question de la protection internationale des droits d'auteur a une grande importance pour les États-Unis. En effet, combien de nations pourraient y prêter plus d'intérêt que cette agglomération de 60,000,000 d'hommes, qui se distingue par un mouvement intellectuel actif et éclairé? C'est pourquoi, sans vouloir porter atteinte à la prerogative constitutionnelle du Congrès, qui consiste à élaborer la législation sur les droits d'auteur, et à déterminer les droits des étrangers et des nationaux, qui sont également du ressort de sa juridiction, le Pouvoir Exécutif exprime avec empressement son plein accord avec les principes énoncés dans la Convention projetée. Il espère aussi que le temps n'est plus éloigné où le droit de propriété sur les créations de l'esprit pourra être assuré en tout lieu, et cela de façon à satisfaire également aux exigences de l'auteur et au droit que possède tout le monde de tirer profit de la diffusion des idées.

L'homme dont le cerveau crée a droit à une légitime et entière

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remuneration, c'est là un principe qui repose sur un sentiment naturel d'équité. La propriété littéraire a été, jusqu'à un certain point, reconnue dans tous les temps et est garantie aujourd'hui par la législation intérieure de presque tous les États. Ce droit doit être reconnu et garanti sans distinction de nationalité et sans égard aux frontières politiques.

Grace aux efforts preserverants du Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse, qui avec tant de succès a pris l'initiative de ce mouvement, et aux travaux patients et intelligents des Conférences qu'il a réunies dans cette ville, la protection des œuvres de littérature et d'art, retardée sans raison pendant si longtemps, est désormais assurée au moyen d'une Convention Internationale uniforme, efficace et complète. C'est là un résultat dont nous félicitons le Gouvernement Fédéral et qui lui fait le plus grand honneur.

(Translation.)

Extract from the Procès-verbal at the Sitting of the 6th September, 1886.

Mr. President and Delegates.—Through a Circular note of the Swiss Federal Council, the Government of the United States has been invited, in concert with the other Powers represented in the Copyright Conference held here in September 1885, to instruct and empower a Delegate to attend this Conference, and to sign, on behalf of the United States, the International Convention for the general protection of literary and artistic property, which was drafted *ad referendum* by the Conference of last year.

The Government of the United States again finds it impracticable to depute a Plenipotentiary Delegate, and is constrained to withhold its formal participation as a Signatory in the International Convention, which resulted from the deliberations of 1885, and thus transform that Convention into a full diplomatic engagement. To exhibit its benevolence, however, towards the principle involved, the Government of the United States desires, with the pleasure of this Conference, to be represented here, and has conferred upon me the honour to attend this Conference as a Delegate, provided that my attendance is fully recognized and admitted to be without Plenipotentiary powers, but under the limitation and reservation that the United States not being

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a party to the proposed Convention, reserves their privilege of future accession under provisions of Article XVIII thereof, which declares that "Countries which have not joined in the present Convention, and which by their municipal laws assure legal protection to the rights whereof this Convention treats, shall be admitted to accede thereto on their request to that effect."

Whilst not prepared to join in the proposed Convention as a full Signatory, the United States does not thereby wish to be understood as opposing the measure in any way, but on the contrary, desires to reserve without prejudice the privilege of future accession to the Convention, should it become expedient and practicable to do so. Should any question exist that the representation of the United States in this Conference, even under specific and recognized limitation, is such a participation as would suffice to exclude them from the category of the "countries that have not joined" in that instrument, and thereby to exclude them also from the privilege of future accession, should they desire to avail themselves of it, I desire to emphasize the fact, that the course of the United States is in nowise intended or to be construed as a participation in the result either by acceptance or rejection. The position and attitude of the United States is one of expectancy and reserve.

The Constitution of the United States enumerates among the powers especially reserved to Congress, that "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited terms to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," which implies that the origination and limitation of measures to those ends rests with the Legislative rather than the Treaty-making Power. Copyright like patents is on the same footing of regulation by Federal legislation, and the Executive branch of the Government cannot be unmindful of the continued pendency of its consideration by the Legislative Department, or disregard the Constitutional right of that Department to conclude International Treaties on this important subject.

The question of international copyright is one of great interest to the United States. In fact, few other countries can lay claim to greater concern than that naturally felt by a people distinguished for enlightened, extensive and growing intellectual life, and whilst not infringing upon the constitutional prerogative of Congress to initiate

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and conclude copyright legislation, likewise to define the rights of aliens and citizens within its jurisdiction, the Executive in its first annual Message to Congress, inviting its attention to the Conference of last September, said: "Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view;" and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his official despatches relating to this Conference, freely expresses his concurrence with the principle sought to be enunciated by the proposed Convention, and conveys the hope that the time is not distant when the rights of property in the creation of the mind may be universally secured under conditions favourable alike to the author and to the world's right to share in the diffusion of ideas.

The brain that creates is entitled to and should receive its just and full compensation: this is a sentiment having its origin in the natural sense of honesty. Literary property has been to some extent recognized in all ages, and is to-day guaranteed in almost every State by domestic legislation. This recognition and guarantee should be without distinction of nationality and without regard to political frontiers.

It is a matter of congratulation and redounds much to the credit of the Swiss Government, through whose active efforts the movement was successfully inaugurated and supplemented by the patient and intelligent labours of the several Conferences held here at her invitation, that a just and permanent settlement once for all of the grave question of the protection of works of literature and art, so long and unjustly denied, is promised by means of a uniform, efficacious, and complete International Convention.

No. 14.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir F. Adams.

Foreign Office, September 30, 1886.

Sir,—I have received your despatch of the 10th instant, signed by yourself and Mr. Bergne, reporting your proceedings as British Delegates to the Third International Copyright Conference which met

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at Berne on the 6th instant, and in which you inclose the British signed copies of the International Copyright Convention, Additional Article, Final Protocol, and Proces-verbal of Signature, which were signed on the 9th instant.

I have referred that despatch to the Board of Trade, and I have now to acquaint you that the proceedings of the British Delegates, as reported therein, are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I have to add that I have addressed a similar communication to Mr. Bergne.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence respecting the Formation of an International Copyright Union.

No. 1.

M. Vernet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 18.)
25, Old Broad Street, December 17, 1883.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a Circular note from the Swiss Federal Council, which they addressed to the Governments of all civilized countries, inviting them to take part in a Diplomatic Conference with a view to protecting literary and artistic property.

The note is accompanied by two copies of the Official Report of the Conference of the International Literary Association, which took place at Berne in September last.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. VERNET,
Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

 Inclosure in No 1.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to Earl Granville.

[Circulaire.]

Berne, le 3 Decembre, 1883.

Excellence,—La protection des droits des auteurs d'œuvres de littérature et d'art (propriété littéraire et artistique) tend à devenir

* Not printed.

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de plus en plus l'objet de Conventions Internationales. Il est en effet dans la nature des choses que l'œuvre du genie de l'homme, une fois qu'elle a vu le jour, ne puisse plus être restreinte à un seul pays et à une seule nationalité ; si elle a quelque valeur, elle ne tard pas à se répandre dans tous les pays sous des formes qui peuvent varier plus ou moins, mais qui laissent néanmoins subsister dans son essence et dans ses principales manifestations la pensée créatrice. Voilà pourquoi, après que tous les Etats civilisés ont reconnu et garanti par leurs Legislations intérieures le droit de l'écrivain et de l'artiste sur son œuvre, le besoin impérieux s'est montré de protéger aussi ce droit dans les relations internationales qui vont tous les jours se multipliant et grandissant. C'est à ce besoin que l'on s'est efforcé de répondre par les nombreuses Conventions conclues dans les dernières années entre les principaux Etats,

Mais, quels que soient les avantages que ces Conventions présentent, il faut reconnaître qu'elles sont loin de protéger d'une manière uniforme, efficace, et complète les droits d'auteur. Cette insuffisance tient sans contredit à la diversité des Legislations nationales, dont le régime conventionnel a dû nécessairement tenir compte.

Les inégalités et même les graves lacunes qu'offre le droit international actuel ne pouvaient manquer d'affecter vivement les intéressés, auteurs, éditeurs ou autres ayants droit. Aussi voyons-nous se prouder de leur part les plus grands efforts pour aboutir, d'un côté, à la reconnaissance universelle des droits d'auteur sans distinction de nationalité, et, de l'autre, à l'uniformité désirable dans les principes qui régissent la matière.

C'est en grande partie pour réaliser ce but qu'a été fondée en 1886 l'Association Littéraire Internationale, qui compte dans son sein des représentants éminents d'un grand nombre de pays et qui dès cette époque a tenu chaque année un Congrès général dans diverses capitales de l'Europe.

Sur l'initiative de cette Association, une Conférence de Délégués s'est réunie à Berne au mois de Septembre dernier afin de discuter les bases d'une Union générale pour la protection des droits d'auteur. Elle a élaboré à cet effet un projet de Convention destiné à être soumis à l'appréciation bienveillante des Gouvernements de tous les pays civilisés et elle a demandé au Conseil Fédéral Suisse de bien

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vouloir le leur transmettre en leur proposant la reunion d'une Conference Diplomatique chargee de l'examiner.

En consideration de l'utilite et de la grandeur de l'œuvre poursuivie, qui repond a un sentiment de justice universellement admis, le Conseil Federal Suisse n'a pas hesite a accepter la mission dont il s'agit. Il s'en acquitte aujourd'hui en vous transmettant les proces-verbaux de la Conference Litteraire Internationale de Berne, proces-verbaux qui renferment, p. 19, le projet de Convention que la Conference desirerait voir adopter par nous les Etats.

Le Conseil Federal n'a point dissimule aux initiateurs de ce projet qu'il voyait des difficultes a sa realization immediate dans toute son etendue. En effet, les Conventions recemment conclues ou en vigueur depuis un certain nombre d'annees sont plus ou moins en contradiction avec telle ou telle partie des dispositions de ce projet, et il ne faut pas s'attendre a ce que ces Conventions puissent facilement etre modifiees avant leur echeance.

Mais, d'autre part, ce serait certainement un grand gain que d'aboutir des maintenant a une entente generale par laquelle se trouverait proclame le principe superieur et, pour ainsi dire, de droit naturel: que l'auteur d'une œuvre litteraire ou artistique, quels que soient sa nationalite et le lieu de reproduction, doit etre protege partout a l'egal des ressortissants de chaque nation.

Ce principe fondamental, qui ne heurte aucune Convention existante, une fois admis et l'Union generale constituee sur cette base, il est hors de doute que, sous l'influence de l'echange de vues qui s'etablirait entre les Etats de l'Union, les differences les plus choquantes qui existent dans le droit international s'effaceraient successivement pour faire place a un regime plus uniforme et consequemment plus sur pour les auteurs et leurs ayants droit.

C'est dans ce sens que le Conseil Federal Suisse croit pouvoir appuyer aupres dans Gouvernements de tous les pays la demande de l'Association Litteraire Internationale. Si, comme il l'espere, cette initiative est favorablement accueillie, il se fera un honneur et un plaisir de les inviter a se faire représenter, dans le courant de l'annee prochaine, a une Conference Diplomatique qui examinera quelles sont

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les dispositions communes que l'état soit de la Legislation interieure de chaque pays, soit du droit international, permet actuellement d'adopter.

Le Conseil Federal espere que votre Gouvernement voudra bien lui faire part de ses vues a ce sujet, et il saisit, &c.

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse :

Le President de la Confederation,

(Signe) L. ROUCHONNET.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,

(Signe) RINGIER.

(Translation.)

[Circular.]

Berne, December 3, 1883.

Excellency,—The protection of the rights of authors of literary and artistic works (literary and artistic property) is becoming more and more the object of International Conventions. It is, in fact, in the nature of things that the work of man's genius, when it has once seen the light, can no longer be restricted to one country and to one nationality. If it possesses any value, it has not long in spreading itself in all countries, under forms which may vary more or less, but which, however, leave in its essence and principal manifestations the creative idea. This is why, after all civilized States have recognized and guaranteed by their domestic legislation the right of writer and of artist over his work, the imperative necessity has been shown of protecting this right also in international relations, which multiply and grow daily. This need has been supplied by the numerous Conventions concluded between the principal States during the last few years.

But whatever advantage these Conventions present, it must first be recognized that they are far from protecting the author's rights in a

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uniform, efficacious, and complete manner. This efficiency is, without doubt, connected with the divergency of national laws, which the conventional regime has necessarily been obliged to take into account.

The inequalities, and even the grave omissions, which the present international law presents cannot fail strongly to affect those concerned, authors, editors, or other interested parties. We therefore see the greatest efforts produced on their part in order to secure, on the one hand, universal recognition of the rights of authors without distinction of nationality, and, on the other, the desirable uniformity in the principles which regulate the question.

It is, in a great manner, in order to realize this end that the International Literary Association was founded in 1866, which reckons among its members eminent representatives of a great number of countries, and which, from that time, has held every year a general Congress in the different capitals of Europe.

On the initiative of that association, a Conference of Delegates was assembled at Berne in the month of September last, in order to discuss the bases of a general Union for the protection of the rights of authors. It has elaborated, with this view, a project of Convention destined to be submitted to the favourable consideration of the Governments of all civilized countries, and it has asked the Swiss Federal Council to be good enough to transmit it to them, proposing at the same time that a Diplomatic Conference be called together to examine it.

In consideration of the usefulness and of the greatness of the work aimed at, which responds to a feeling of justice universally admitted, the Swiss Federal Council has not hesitated to accept the mission. It acquits itself of this mission to-day by sending you the *proces-verbaux* of the Literary International Conference at Berne,* which comprise, p. 19, the project of Convention which the Conference would desire to see adopted by all States.

The Federal Council has not hid from the initiators of this project that it sees difficulties in its immediate realization in its entirety. In fact, the Conventions recently concluded, or in force for the last few years, are more or less in contradiction with such or such part of

* Not printed.

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the dispositions of this project, and it is not to be expected that these Conventions can easily be modified before they lapse.

But, on the other hand, it would certainly be a great gain to agree at present to a general understanding by which the higher principle, and, as it were, the natural right, should be proclaimed, that the author of a literary or artistic work, no matter what may be his nationality, or the place of reproduction, ought to be protected everywhere equally with natives of each State.

This fundamental principle, which does not interfere with any existing Convention, once admitted, and the general Union constituted on this basis, it is beyond doubt that, under the influence of the exchange of views which would be established between the States of the Union, the startling differences which exist in international law would be, by degrees, removed, to give place to a more uniform and, consequently, more certain regime for authors and their legal representatives.

It is in this sense that the Swiss Federal Council considers it can press upon the Governments of all countries the request of the International Literary Association. If, as it is hoped, this initiative is favourably received, the Federal Council will give itself the honour and pleasure of inviting them to send Representatives, in the course of next year, to a Diplomatic Conference, which will examine as to what common steps can now be adopted in the existing state of the domestic legislation of each country or of international law.

The Federal Council hopes that your Government will be so good as to make known their views on this subject.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

The President of the Confederation,

(Signed) L. RUCHONNET.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

(Signed) RINGIER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 2.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, December 20, 1883.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a note, with inclosures, from the Swiss Agent and Consul-General in London, inviting Her Majesty's Government to take part in a Diplomatic Conference on the subject of copyright, to be held at Berne during the course of next year;* and I am to request that you will move the Board of Trade to favour his Lordship with their views as to the expediency of this country being represented at the forthcoming Conference.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

No. 3.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice to M. Vernet.

Foreign Office, December 20, 1883.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th instant, containing an invitation to Her Majesty's Government to take part in a Diplomatic Conference on the subject of copyright to be held at Berne during the course of next year; and I am, in reply, to state to you that Her Majesty's Government will carefully consider the matter, and that his Lordship will inform you as soon as possible of the decision which may be arrived at.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE,

* No. 1.

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No. 4.

Mr. Trevor to Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—(Received December 28.)

Board of Trade, London, December 27, 1883

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which, by direction of Earl Granville, you ask that his Lordship may have the opinion of the Board of Trade as to the expediency of this country being represented at a Conference designed to be held at Berne during the next year on the subject of international copyright, and, in reply, to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Board of Trade are of opinion that, in the present state of the Copyright question, it would not be advisable for Her Majesty's Government to be represented at the proposed Conference.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

No. 5.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Trevor.

Foreign Office, January 7, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter stating that the Board of Trade are of opinion that, in the present state of the Copyright question, it would not be advisable for Her Majesty's Government to be represented at the Conference on copyright to be held this year at Berne.

In reply, I am to state that before a decision is arrived at Lord Granville would be glad to be favoured with the reasons upon which the conclusion of the Board of Trade is founded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 6.*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Calcraft.**Foreign Office, January 22, 1884.*

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Granville to request you to state to the Board of Trade that his Lordship is disposed to think it might be advisable that Mr. Adams, Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, should be instructed to attend the Copyright Conference to be held this year in that city in a consultative capacity, and with no power to vote or to bind Her Majesty's Government, and I am to inquire whether the Board of Trade are prepared to concur in such a course.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 7.*Mr. Calcraft to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received January 24.)**Board of Trade, London, January 23, 1884.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant as to the nature of the instructions which Earl Granville is disposed to think it might be advisable to give to Her Majesty's Minister at Berne in respect to his proposed attendance at the Copyright Conference to be held in that city, and, in reply, to state, for the information of his Lordship, that the Board of Trade quite concur in the course proposed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 8.

Sir J. Pauncefote to M. Vernet.

Foreign Office, January 31, 1884.

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that his Lordship will have much pleasure in instructing Mr. Adams, Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, to attend as British Delegate the Copyright Conference which it is proposed to hold in that city during the course of the present year.

I am, however, to add that Mr. Adams will attend in a consultative capacity only, and will not be authorized to pledge Her Majesty's Government to any conclusions or resolutions upon the Copyright question which the Conference may adopt.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 9.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Adams.**

Foreign Office, February 2, 1884.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a note which I have received from the Swiss Agent and Consul-General in London, inclosing an invitation to Her Majesty's Government to participate in a Conference respecting copyright which it is proposed to hold at Berne during the course of the present year, the aims and object of which are described in the papers annexed to M. Vernet's note, which are also inclosed.†

Her Majesty's Government have decided that it will be advisable for you to attend this Conference as British Delegate, but you will be

* To Board of Trade in original, July 8. † No. 1.

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present in a purely consultative capacity, and will have no power to vote or to bind Her Majesty's Government to accept any views upon the Copyright question which may be adopted by the Conference.

Her Majesty's Government are not yet aware of the date fixed for the meeting of the Conference, but you will inform the Swiss Government that you have been instructed to attend as British Delegate, and will hold yourself in readiness to do so whenever the first meeting may take place.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 10.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)

Berne, February 5, 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, and its inclosures, with reference to the invitation to Her Majesty's Government to participate in a Conference respecting copyright which it is proposed to hold at Berne during the course of the present year.

I have this day addressed a note to the President of the Swiss Confederation in the sense of your Lordship's despatch, and have informed his Excellency of the conditions on which I am to attend the Conference as British Delegate, and that I hold myself in readiness to do so whenever the first meeting may take place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. II.

M. Vernet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 4.)*

25, Old Broad Street, London, July 3, 1884.

My Lord,—With reference to my letter of the 17th December, 1883, and your Lordship's reply of the 31st January, 1884, concerning the proposed Conference on the subject of international copyright, I now have the honour to forward to your Lordship a Circular note from the Swiss Government containing the invitation for the Representatives of the different countries to meet at Berne on the 8th September proximo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. VERNET,

Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

 Inclosure in No II.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to Earl Granville.

Berne, le 28 Juin, 1884.

Excellence,—En date du 3 Decembre, 1883, le Conseil Federal Suisse a eu l'honneur de communiquer a votre Excellence le projet de Convention elabore par l'Association Litteraire Internationale en vue ne constituer une " Union generale pour la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques." A cette occasion, il a emis l'idee qu'il y aurait un gain reel a etablir entre les Gouvernements de tous les pays civilises une entente generale sur le grand principe qui est a la base de l'Association et qui consiste a assurer une protection aussi efficace que possible, par dela les frontieres politiques, aux produits de l'esprit humain dans le domaine superieur de la litteraire et de l'art; de plus, il a cru devoir indiquer qu'une Conference Diplomatique lui paraissait le meilleur moyen pour rechercher si,

* To Board of Trade in original, July 8.

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et de quelle maniere, on pouvait arriver a un accord commun sur la protection internationale a accorder aux auteurs d'œuvres litteraires et artistiques, et il a ajoute que, si sa proposition trouvait de l'echo aupres des Hauts Gouvernements, il se ferait un honneur de les inviter a se faire représenter a une Conference qui pourrait se reunir dans le courant de l'annee 1884.

Le Conseil Federal Suisse peut maintenant constater avec satisfaction que son initiative a ete couronnee de succes. Il se fait un devoir d'exprimer aux Hauts Gouvernements toute sa reconnaissance pour l'accueil favorable qu'ils ont bien voulu faire a sa proposition, et il ne desespere pas d'atteindre avec leur precieux concours le but eleve qu'il se propose.

Il ressort des notes recues que, en principe, on admet generalement l'idee fondamentale du projet de l'Association Litteraire Internationale, d'apres laquelle tous les Etats civilises devraient etendre aux creations litteraires et artistiques qui voient le jour dans un autre Etat la protection qu'ils accordent eux-memes aux produits du travail indigene ; cet accord general cree ainsi une large base, sur laquelle il faut chercher a construire de nouvelles assises. Il s'agira d'abord d'etudier de quelle maniere cela peut se faire sans porter une atteinte trop sensible a la legislation interne des Etats particuliers, ni aux Conventions Internationales existantes. Le Conseil Federal estime que la Conference en perspective ne devra pas prendre de resolutions de nature a lier les divers Etats, mais qu'elle doit avoir un caractere preliminaire et ne se donner d'autre tache que de determiner les principes generaux qui ont le plus de chance de se realiser dans les circonstances actuelles. Les resultats provisoires ainsi obtenus seraient ensuite soumis a l'examen des Hautes Gouvernements, et l'on verrait alors s'il y a moyen de constituer l'Union generale projetee. Encouragé par l'accueil empressé qu'il a reçu de la part des Hauts Gouvernements, le Conseil Federal Suisse a resolu de convoquer une Conference Diplomatique pour le 8 Septembre a Berne, ou elle se reunira a 10 heures du matin dans la salle du Conseil des Etats, et il a l'honneur d'inviter votre Excellence a bien vouloir s'y faire représenter. Le Conseil Federal aime a esperer que le travail commun des Delegates eminents qui se reuniront a Berne reussira a faire progresser la grande oeuvre commencee.

Le Conseil Federal se reserve de faire parvenir ulterieurement

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aux Hauts Gouvernements un projet et des documents qui pourraient servir de base aux deliberations de la Conference.

Le Conseil Federal Suisse prie votre Excellence de bien vouloir lui faire savoir s'il peut compter sur la participation du Gouvernement Anglais a la Conference Internationale dont la date est fixee plus haut, et il saisit, &c.

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse :

Le President de la Confederation,

(Signe) WELTI.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,

(Signe) RINGIER.

(Translation.)

Berne, June 28, 1884.

Excellency,—On the 3rd December, 1883, the Swiss Federal Council had the honour to communicate to your Lordship the "projet de Convention" elaborated by the International Literary Association with the view of constituting a "general Union for the protection of the rights of authors over the literary and artistic works."

On that occasion the Council gave expression to the idea that it would be a real gain to establish between the Governments of all civilized countries a general understanding on the grand principle which is the basis of the Association, and which consists in assuring a protection as efficacious as possible, without regard to political frontiers, to the productions of the human brain in the higher walks of literature and of art. It also thought it expedient to point out that a Diplomatic Conference appeared to be the best manner of ascertaining if and how a common agreement could be arrived at for an international protection to be accorded to authors of literary and artistic works; and it added that if the proposition should find favour with the Powers, it would give itself the honour of inviting them to send Representatives to a Conference to assemble in the course of the year 1884.

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The Swiss Federal Council has now the satisfaction to state that its initiative has been crowned with success, and it considers it a duty to express to the Powers its gratitude for the favorable reception which they have been good enough to give to its proposal, and it does not despair of arriving, with their valuable assistance, at the high aim which it proposed to itself.

It appears, from the notes received, that the fundamental idea of the project of the International Literary Association is in principle generally admitted, by which all civilized States ought to extend to literary and artistic creations which first see light in another State the protection which they grant to the product of native talent; this general agreement creates thus a broad basis on which to found further steps of progress. The first thing is study in what way this can be done without interfering too forcibly with the internal legislation of particular States, or with existing International Conventions. The Federal Council imagines that the prospective Conference ought not to pass Resolutions of a nature to bind the different States, but that it ought to be of a preliminary nature, and give itself no other duty than that of determining the general principles which have the greatest chance of being realized in the present state of affairs. The provisional results thus obtained would then be submitted to the examination of the Powers, and it would then be seen if it were possible to constitute the projected general Union. Encouraged by the most satisfactory reception it has received from the Powers, the Swiss Federal Council has resolved to convoke a Diplomatic Conference for the 8th September at Berne, where it will meet at 10 in the morning in the State Council Hall, and it has the honour to invite your Lordship to send a Representative.

The Federal Council hopes that the united efforts of the eminent Delegates who will meet at Berne will succeed in making some progress in this great work now begun.

The Federal Council reserves the right of sending later to the Powers a draft and documents to serve as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference.

The Swiss Federal Council begs your Lordship to be so good as to let them know if they may count upon the participation of the Eng-

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lish Government in the International Conference, the date of which is named above and avails, &c.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

The President of the Confederation,

(Signed) WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

(Signed) RINGIER.

No. 12.

Earl Granville to M. Vernet

Foreign Office, July 8, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3rd instant inclosing a Circular note inviting the Representatives of the different countries to attend the Copyright Conference at Berne on the 8th September next.

In requesting you to be so good as to convey to the Swiss Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this communication, I beg leave to say that in my note of the 31st January last I had the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Berne would be instructed to attend this Conference on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

No. 13.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to Earl Granville.

(Received August 25.)

Berne, le 22 Aout, 1884.

Excellence,—Pour faire suite a nos communications relatives a la question d'une Convention generale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, nous avons l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint a votre Excellence un programme qui pourra peut-etre servir de base aux deliberations de la Conference Internationale qui se reunira a Berne le 8 Septembre prochain. Nous serons reconnaissants a votre Excellence de bien vouloir donner a ses Delegates des instructions sur les divers points de ce programme, qui n'a d'ailleurs, il est a peine besoin de le dire, qu'un caractere tout a fait preparatoire.

Dans notre opinion, le resultat des deliberations de la Conference sera ensuite soumis a l'appréciation des hauts Gouvernements, qui jugeront, dans une nouvelle Conference, s'ily y a lieu de le transformer en un acte diplomatique.

Un certain nombre de questions speciales devant etre elucidees dans ce premier travail, plusieurs Etats se proposent de nommer entre autres comme Delegates des hommes particulierement verses dans ces questions. Nous croyons devoir en informer votre Excellence, en ajoutant qu'a notre avis cela ne peut etre que tres profitable a l'elaboration de l'œuvre dont il s'agit.

Nous saisissons, &c.,

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse.

Le President de la Confederation,
(Signe) WELTI.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,
(Signe) RINGIER.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

(Translation.)

Berne, August 22, 1884.

My Lord,—With reference to our communications relative to the question of a general Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works, we have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a programme which may serve as a basis for the deliberations of the International Conference which will meet at Berne on the 8th September next.

We shall be much obliged if your Lordship will give the English Delegates instructions on the different points touched in the programme, which is, it is scarcely necessary to say, of a preliminary nature.

In our opinion, the result of the deliberations of the Conference will afterwards be submitted to the consideration of the Governments, who will judge in a new Conference if there is cause for turning it into a diplomatic act.

A certain number of special questions having to be cleared up in this first Congress, several States propose to nominate amongst others as Delegates men particularly conversant with these questions. We consider it our duty to inform your Lordship that, in our opinion, this cannot fail to be very profitable for the elaboration of the work under consideration.

We avail, &c.,

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

The President of the Confederation,
(Signed) WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
(Signee) RINGIER.

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Inclosure in No. 13.

Programme propose par le Conseil Federal Suisse pour la Conference Internationale du 8 Septembre, 1884, a Berne.

Les Etats Contractants (enumeration) sont constitues a l'etat d'union pour la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

2. Les sujets ou citoyens de chacun des Etats Contractants jouiront dans tous les autres Etats de l'Union, en ce qui concerne la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux. En consequence, ils auront la meme protection que ceux-ci et le meme recours legal contre toute atteinte portee a leurs droits, sous reserve de l'accomplissement des formalites et des conditions prescrites par la legislation du pays d'origine de l'œuvre.

3. Sont assimiles aux sujets ou citoyens des Etats Contractants les sujets ou citoyens des Etats ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domicilies ou ont fait editer leur œuvre sur le territoire de l'un des Etats de l'Union.

4. L'expression "œuvres litteraires ou artistiques" comprend les livres, brochures, ou tous autres ecrits; les œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, les compositions musicales avec ou sans paroles, et les arrangements de musique; les œuvres de dessin, de peinture, de sculpture, de gravure, les lithographies, les cartes geographiques, les plans, les croquis scientifiques, et en general toute œuvre quelconque, litteraire, scientifique et artistique, qui pourrait etre publiee par n'importe quel systeme d'impression ou de reproduction.

5. Le droit des auteurs s'exerce egalement sur les œuvres manuscrites ou inedites.

6. Les mandataires legaux ou ayants cause des auteurs jouiront, a tous egards, des memes droits que ceux accordes par la presente Convention aux auteurs eux-memes.

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7. Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des Etats Contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres Etats de l'Union, du droit exclusif de traduction pendant toute la duree de leur droit sur leurs œuvres originales. [Eventuellement, ajouter: " s'ils ont fait usage de ce droit dans un delai de dix ans."]

Ce droit comprend les droits de publication, de representation, ou d'execution.

8. La traduction autorisee est protegee au meme titre que l'œuvre originale.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de la traduction d'une œuvre tombee dans le domain public, le traducteur ne peut pas s'opposer a ce que la meme œuvre soit traduite par d'autres ecrivains.

9. Toute œuvre contrefaite pourra etre saisie a l'importation dans ceux des Etats de l'Union dans lesquels l'œuvre a droit a la protection legale.

La saisie aura lieu a la requete soit du Ministere Public, soit de la partie interessee, conformement a la legislation interieure de chaque Etat.

10. L'adaptation sera consideree comme contrefacon et poursuivie de la meme maniere.

11. La presente Convention s'applique a toutes les œuvres non encore tombees dans le domaine public dans le pays d'origine de l'œuvre au moment ou cette Convention entrera en vigueur.

12. Il est entendu que les Hautes Parties Contractantes se reservent respectivement le droit de prendre separement, entre elles, des arrangements particuliers pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, en tant que ces arrangements ne contreviendraient point aux dispositions de la presente Convention.

13. Un office international sera organise sous le nom de " Bureau International de l'Union pour la protection des Œuvres Litteraires et Artistiques."

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Ce bureau, dont les frais seront supportés par les Administrations de tous les Etats Contractants, sera placé sous la haute autorité de et fonctionnera sous sa surveillance. Les attributions en seront déterminées d'un commun accord entre les Etats de l'Union.

14. La présente Convention sera soumise à des révisions périodiques en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

A cet effet, des Conférences auront lieu successivement dans l'un des Etats Contractants entre les Délégués de ces Etats.

La prochaine réunion aura lieu en a

15. Les Etats qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention.

16. L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de celles des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui sont tenues d'en proposer l'application, ce qu'elles s'engagent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

17. La présente Convention sera mise à exécution à partir du et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement chargé de recevoir les adhésions, Elle ne produira son effet qu'à l'égard de l'Etat qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant exécutoire pour les autres Parties Contractantes.

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18. La presente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées a _____, dans le délai d'un an au plus tard.

Disposition Transitoire.

Les Conventions actuellement en vigueur entre les Etats Contractants, qui dérogeraient à la présente Convention sur un point ou l'autre, pourront néanmoins demeurer exécutoires jusqu'à l'échéance qu'elles prévoient. Dans ce cas, les sujets ou citoyens des Etats de l'Union non liés par ces Conventions seront mis de plein droit, dans les Etats respectifs, au bénéfice du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée pour la protection de leurs droits d'auteur.

Protocole de Cloture.

Au moment de procéder à la signature de la Convention conclue à la date de ce jour, les Plenipotentiaires soussignés sont convenus de ce qui suit :—

1. Il est entendu que la disposition finale de l'Article II de la Convention ne porte aucune atteinte à la législation de chacun des Etats Contractants, en ce qui concerne la procédure suivie devant les Tribunaux et la compétence de ces Tribunaux.

2. Définir que les mots "arrangements de musique" [Article IV de la Convention] ne s'appliquent pas aux morceaux reproduits par des instruments automatiques, tels que pianos électriques, boîtes à musique, orgues de Barbarie, &c.

3. Définir le sens exact du mot "adaptation."

4. Organisation du Bureau International; son budget et contributions des Etats de l'Union.

Attributions.—Le Bureau International centralisera les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection des droits des auteurs sur les œuvres littéraires et artistiques et les réunira en une statistique générale qui sera distribuée à toutes les Administrations. Il recevra de chaque Administration la liste des œuvres enregistrées par elle et la communiquera à toutes les Administrations. Il procédera aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédigera, à l'aide des

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documents qui seront mis a sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille periodique, en langue Francaise, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union.

Mode de distribution de cette feuille.

Le Bureau International devra se tenir en tout temps a la disposition des membres de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives a la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, les renseignements speciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

L'Administration du pays ou doit sieger la prochaine Conference preparera, avec le concours du Bureau International, les travaux de cette Conference.

Le Directeur du Bureau International assistera aux seances des Conferences et prendra part aux discussions sans voix deliberative. Il fera sur sa gestion un Rapport annuel qui sera communique a tous les membres de l'Union.

La langue officielle du Bureau International sera la langue Francaise.

Le present Protocole de Cloture, qui sera ratifie en meme temps que la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, sera considere comme faisant partie integrante de cette Convention et aura meme force, valeur et duree.

(Translation.)

Programme proposed by the Swiss Federal Council for the International Conference at Berne September 8, 1884.

The Contracting States (enumerated) are constituted into an Union for the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works.

2. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting States shall enjoy in all the other States of the Union, as far as the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works is

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concerned, the same advantages as the respective laws at present accord or shall accord hereafter to nationals. They shall consequently have the same protection as the above, and the same legal recourse against any infringement of their rights, provided that the formalities and conditions prescribed by the legislation of the country of origin of the work have been accomplished.

3. Subjects or citizens of States not making part of the Union, who are domiciled, or who have caused their work to be edited, in the territory of one of the States of the Union, shall be treated as subjects or citizens of the Contracting States.

4. The expression "literary or artistic works" comprises books, pamphlets, or all other writings; dramatic or dramatico-musical works, musical compositions with or without words, musical arrangements; works of design, painting, sculpture, engraving; lithographs, geographical charts, plans, scientific designs, and, in fact, every work whatever, literary, scientific, and artistic, which can be published by no matter what system of printing or reproduction.

5. The right of authors extends equally over manuscript or unpublished works.

6. Legal representatives or assigns of authors shall enjoy the same rights in every respect as those accorded by the present Convention to authors themselves.

8. Authors belonging to one of the Contracting States shall enjoy in all other States of the Union the exclusive right of translation for the whole period of their right over the original works. (It is proposed to add: "if they make use of this right within a period of ten years.")

This right comprises rights of publication, of representation, or of execution.

8. An authorized translation is protected in the same manner as the original work.

When it is a question of the translation of a work already in the public domain, the translator cannot oppose its translation by other writers.

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9. All pirated works can be seized when imported into those States of the Union in which the works have a right to legal protection. The seizure shall take place at the request either of the Public Department, or of the party interested, conformably to the domestic legislation of each State.

10. Adaptation shall be considered piracy, and be proceeded against in the same way.

11. The present Convention applies to all works which may not have become public property in the country of origin of the work at the time when the Convention comes into force.

12. It is understood that the High Contracting parties reserve to themselves respectively the right of making separately amongst themselves particular arrangements for the protection of literary and artistic works so long as they do not contravene the provisions of the present Convention.

13. An international office shall be organized under the name of "International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works."

This office, the expenses of which shall be borne by the Administrations of all the Contracting States, shall be placed under the high authority of _____, and shall be conducted under its supervision. Its attributes shall be determined by common consent by the States of the Union.

14. The present Convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions with a view to the introduction of improvements calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

With this view, Conferences shall take place successively in one of the Contracting States between the Delegates of these States.

The next meeting shall take place in _____, at _____.

15. Those States which have not taken part in the present Convention shall be, at their own request, allowed to adhere to it.

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Such adhesion shall be notified in writing to the Government of _____, and by the latter to all the Contracting States.

Such adhesion shall imply complete accession to all the clauses, and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

16. The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present Convention is subordinated, as far as is necessary, to the accomplishment of the formalities and regulations established by the constitutional laws of those of the High Contracting Parties, who are bound to propose the application of them, which they have engaged to do with as little delay as possible.

17. The present Convention shall be put into execution from _____, and shall remain in force during a time undetermined, until the end of a year from the day when its denunciation shall have been declared.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government charged with receiving adhesions. It shall only affect the State which shall make it, the Convention remaining in force for the other Contracting Parties.

18. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at _____ within a year at the latest.

Transitory Arrangement.

Conventions actually in force between the Contracting States, which may differ from the present Convention on one point or another, may, nevertheless, remain in execution until they lapse. In this case subjects or citizens of the States of the Union, not bound by these Conventions, shall be admitted of full right, in the respective States, to the benefits of the most-favoured-nation treatment for the protection of the rights of authors.

Protocole de Cloture.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :—

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1. It is understood that the final stipulation of Article II of the Convention in no wise affects the legislation of each Contracting State with regard to the procedure before the Tribunals, and the power of these Tribunals.

2. The words "arrangements de musique" (article IV of the Convention, shall not apply to pieces reproduced by automatic instruments, such as electric pianos, musical boxes, barrel organs, &c.

3. Define the exact meaning of the word "adaptation."

4. The organization of the International Bureau, its costs and the contributions of the States of the Union.

Functions.—The International Bureau shall collect information of every sort relative to the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works, and shall unite them in a general statistic, which shall be circulated to all the Administrations.

It shall receive from each Administration a list of the works registered by it, and shall communicate this to all the other Administrations. It shall take steps to examine subjects of common interest to the Union, and shall bring out, with the help of the documents which will be placed at its service by the several Administrations, a periodical pamphlet, in French, on questions concerning the objects of the Union.

Manner of circulating this pamphlet.

The International Bureau shall always hold itself at the disposition of the members of the Union to furnish them with any special information which they may require on subjects having reference to the protection of literary and artistic works.

The Administration of the country where the next Conference may be appointed to take place should prepare with the aid of the International Bureau, the programme of that Conference.

The Director of the International Bureau shall be present at the sittings of the Conferences, and take part in the discussions without

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a deliberate voice. He shall make an annual Report on his administration, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

French shall be the official language of the International Bureau*

The present "Protocole de Cloture," which shall be ratified at same time as the Convention concluded this day, shall be considered as forming an integral part of that Convention, and shall have the same force, effect, and duration.

No. 14.

Earl Granville to M. Welti.

Foreign Office, August 27, 1884.

Sir,— I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 22nd instant, on the subject of the International Copyright Conference which is to assemble at Berne on the 8th September next; and whilst thanking you for this courteous communication I beg leave to state that I shall not fail to give to the contents that attentive consideration which the interest of the subject demands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 15.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, August 27, 1884.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a note from the Presi-

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dent of the Swiss Confederation, inclosing copies of the programme of the International Copyright Conference which is to meet at Berne on the 8th September.*

I am to request that you will move the Board of Trade to favour his Lordship with any observations they may have to make thereon, and as to whether any further instructions should be sent to Mr. Adams.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 16.

Earl Granville to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, August 28, 1884.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a note which I have received from the President of the Swiss Confederation, inclosing copies of the programme of the Copyright Conference to be held at Berne on the 8th September.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 17.

Mr. Calcraft to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received September 4.)

Board of Trade, London, September 3, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the ap-

* No. 13.

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proaching International Copyright Conference at Berne ; and, in reply, to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that this Board have no observations to offer on the note of the President of the Swiss Confederation, and that they are not aware that any further instructions to Her Majesty's Minister at Berne are now required in the matter of his proposed attendance at the Conference.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

No. 18.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

Berne, September 9, 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith printed copies of the *proces-verbal* of the first sitting of the International Copyright Conference, which took place yesterday morning in the Hall of Council of States in the Federal Palace at Berne.† Sixteen Delegates were present, and more are expected.

The proceedings were opened by Federal Councillor Droz, who, in an eloquent speech, welcomed the Delegates, and enumerated shortly the objects of the Conference.

M. Arago, the French Ambassador, proposed that M Droz should preside at the meetings, and this motion was carried unanimously.

M. Droz submitted a *Projet de Reglement* consisting of seven Articles, which has been drawn up by the Federal Council, and of which I have the honour to transmit copies herewith.†

All these articles were adopted with the exception of the last, which gave rise to some discussion.

† Not printed.

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Your Lordship will observe that I made a declaration in the sense of the instructions contained in your despatch of the 2nd February last.

In consequence of this and other reserves made by several Delegates, M. Reichardt, one of the German Delegates, proposed a material alteration in the last Article, which was adopted.

I beg to draw your Lordship's particular attention to this Article as remodelled. Its text is given on page 5 of the *proces-verbal*.

By it a Protocol may be drawn up for our signature, which merely records the result of the deliberations. It may be accompanied by a draft Convention, but that document will of course be subject to the examination of the respective Governments.

I should be glad to receive early instructions from your Lordship as to whether I am authorized to sign such a Protocol simply, or with any and what reservation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

No. 19.

Mr. Currie to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, September 13, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, inclosing a copy of the *proces-verbal* of the first sitting of the International Copyright Conference,* and requesting early instructions as to whether he may sign the Protocol of the deliberations which may be accompanied by a draft of Convention, the latter document to be subject to the examination of the respective Governments.

* No. 18.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

As it is understood that the Conference will conclude its sittings at an early date, Lord Granville would be glad to be informed as soon as possible of the nature of the instructions which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, should be sent to Mr. Adams.

I am, &c.

[Signed] P. CURRIE

No. 20.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.†—[Received September 15.]

Berne, September 5, 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the *proces-verbaux* of the second and third sittings of the International Copyright Conference as these were finally adopted.‡

On the 9th instant, after M. Arago had been chosen as Vice-President, the German Delegation brought forward their proposal to discuss the question whether, instead of concluding a Convention based on the principal of national treatment, it would not be preferable to aim at once at a codification regulating, in a uniform manner for the whole of the proposed Union, and in the frame of a Convention, the whole of the stipulations relating to copyright.

After some debate the vote on this proposal was adjourned, and the Conference proceeded to discuss the series of questions which had been handed in by the German Delegation at the first sitting.

The discussion, which was principally confined to the French, German and Swedish Delegates, which occasional remarks from the President, lasted the rest of the meeting, and was continued and brought to a close the following morning. As your Lordship will observe, much difference of opinion was developed, and most of the questions were referred to a Committee. I considered that, in view of

† Copy to Board of Trade, September 18. ‡ Not printed.

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my instructions, I should abstain in general from taking part in this debate ; and the Dutch Delegate, who had declared himself to be in a similar position to myself, and whom I had consulted, was of a like opinion. I did, however, make one observation, which is recorded in the *proces-verbal* of the third sitting, as to the state of our law in the matter of the registration and the deposit of copies of works and translations.

On the 11th instant the Conference met for a short time to approve the *proces-verbaux* of the two previous sittings, and afterwards resolved itself into a Committee. I was at first disinclined to attend, but as the Dutch Delegate informed me that he intended to be present, and as M. Droz rather urged me to follow the same course, I have done so for the most part, without taking any part in the discussion, and carefully abstaining from any vote.

I have, &c.

[Signed] F. O. ADAMS.

No. 21.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.—[Received Sept. 17, 1884, 12-45 P.M.]

Berne, September 17, 1884, 11-45 A.M.

[Telegraphic.]—May I sign a *proces-verbal* submitting and recommending to Governments the adoption of Articles, and expressing certain wishes, but without binding Governments? Misunderstanding might be caused if I abstain from signing.

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No. 22.

Earl Granville to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, September 17, 1884, 9 P.M.

[Telegraphic.]—On the distinct understanding that Her Majesty's Government are not bound by any conclusions arrived at, you are authorized to sign the *proces-verbal*.

No. 23.

Mr. Currie to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, September 18, 1888.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of the signature by Her Majesty's Minister at Berne of the Protocol of the deliberations of the International Copyright Conference, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that a telegram was received yesterday from Mr. Adams to the effect that the proposed *proces-verbal* or Protocol would simply submit and recommend to the respective Governments the adoption of Articles and would embody the expression of certain wishes without binding the Governments, and that as his abstention from signing the Protocol might be misunderstood, he expressed a hope that he might be permitted to sign the *proces-verbal* to-day.

As there was no time to refer the matter for the formal decision of the Board of Trade, Lord Granville thought it advisable to instruct Mr. Adams by telegraph last night that he might sign the *proces-verbal* on the distinct understanding that Her Majesty's Government would not be bound by any conclusions arrived at.

I am, &c.

[Signed] P. CURRIE.

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No. 24.

Mr. Stoneham to Mr. Currie.—[Received September 19.]

Board of Trade, London, September 18, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst, transmitting copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, asking for instructions as regards signing a Protocol of the deliberations of the International Copyright Conference, now sitting in that city.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that upon the understanding that the Protocol merely records the result of the meeting held, and in no way pledges Her Majesty's Government to any particular views or legislative action on the Copyright question, the Board of Trade are not aware that there is any objection to Mr. Adams signing such Protocol.

I have, &c.

[Signed] ALEN STONEHAM.

No. 25.

*Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.**—(Received September 25.)

Berne, September 23, 1884.

(Extract.)

The International Copyright Conference which has been held this month in Berne, and which finally adopted the title of "Conference Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur," finished its labours on the 19th instant. My despatch of the 13th brings my Report of the proceedings up to the 11th inclusive.

The full Committee held altogether six sittings, and two Sub-Committees of five members each were appointed, one a "Commission de Redaction," and the other a special Committee with reference to the organization of the proposed International Bureau.

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The result was that the Full Committee submitted to the Conference at its fifth sitting on the afternoon of the 17th the following five documents :—

- I. Projet de Convention concernant la creation d'une Union generale pour la protection des droits d'auteur.
- II. Article Additionnel a la Convention precitee.
- III. Protocole de Cloture.
- IV. Principes recommandes pour une unification ulterieure.
- V. Proces-verbal final de la Conference.

A long discussion ensued which is fully recorded in the *proces-verbal* of the sitting.*

I wish more particularly to refer to the fifth of the above documents. It was agreed, in order to allow certain members of the Conference to leave Berne on the afternoon of the 18th, that this final *proces-verbal* should be signed on that day. By my telegram of the 17th to your Lordship, I expressed the hope that I might be allowed to sign this document, which simply submitted and recommended to the Governments the Articles forming a draft Convention, and which gave utterance to certain wishes, without binding the Governments in any way. Your Lordship was kind enough, by your telegram of the same day, to accede to my request, on the distinct understanding that Her Majesty's Government would not be bound by any conclusions arrived at in the Conference.

Both the Dutch Delegate and I have made it clearly to be understood on several occasions that we were present at the Conference with the main object of listening and reporting *ad referendum*, and that we had no power to bind our Governments. Our position has been all through accepted by the other members of the Conference, and, indeed, even those who have taken the most active part in the proceedings acknowledge that they can only submit the result of the deliberations for the approval of their Governments, and, as they hope, for their adoption by those Governments.

It was then agreed that, out of respect for the represented Governments, publicity should not be given to the decisions of the Conference before the 1st November. It was, however, allowed to the

* Not printed.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Bureau to make, for the use of the press, a succinct resume of the principal Resolutions to be submitted to the Governments for their examination.

During this sixth sitting speeches were made by the President, M. Droz, by the French Ambassador, M. Arago, by the German Delegate, M. Reichardt, and by M. Ulbach; and at a seventh and final sitting on the 19th the Conference was brought to a close, after discussion and adoption of the remaining *proces-verbaux*.

 Inclosure I in No 25.

IA.—*Projet de Convention concernant la Creation d'une Union Generale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur.*

[Enumeration des Hautes Parties Contractantes.]

* * * * *

egalement animes du desir de proteger d'une maniere efficace et aussi uniforme que possible les droits d'auteur sur les œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

Ont resolu de conclure une Convention a cet effet, et ont nomme pour leurs Plenipotentiaires, savoir :—

Lesquels, apres setre communique leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouves en bonne et du forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Les Pays Contractants sont constitues a l'etat d'Union pour la protection des droits d'auteur sur les œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

ARTICLE II.

Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des Pays Contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres pays de l'Union, pour leurs œuvres, soit manuscrites ou inedites, soit publiees dans un de ces pays, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux.

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Toutefois, ces avantages ne leur seront reciproquement assures que pendant l'existence de leurs droits dans leur pays d'origine.

Cette jouissance est subordonnee a l'accomplissement des formalites et des conditions prescrites par la legislation du pays d'origine de l'œuvre ou, lorsqu'il s'agit d'une œuvre manuscrite ou inedite, par la legislation du pays auquel appartient l'auteur.

ARTICLE III.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliquent egalement aux editeurs d'œuvres litteraires ou artistiques publiees dans un des pays de l'Union, et dont l'auteur appartient a un pays qui n'en fait pas partie.

ARTICLE IV.

L'expression "œuvres litteraires ou artistiques" comprend les livres, brochures ou tous autres ecrits; les œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, les compositions musicales avec ou sans paroles; les œuvres de dessin, de peinture, de sculpture, de gravure; les lithographies, les illustrations, les cartes geographiques; les plans, croquis et ouvrages plastiques, relatifs a la geographie, a la topographie, a l'architecture ou aux sciences en general; enfin, toute production quelconque, du domaine litteraire, scientifique, ou artistique, qui pourrait etre publiee par n'importe quel mode d'impression ou de reproduction.

ARTICLE V.

Les mandataires legaux ou ayants cause des auteurs ou, dans le cas prevu a l'Article III, des editeurs, jouiront a tous egards des memes droits que ceux accordes par la presente Convention aux auteurs ou editeurs eux-memes.

ARTICLE VI.

Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des pays de l'Union jouiront dans tous les autres pays de l'Union du droit exclusif de traduction sur leurs ouvrages pendant dix annees apres la publication, dans l'un des pays de l'Union, de la traduction de leur ouvrage autorisee par eux.

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Pour jouir du benefice de cette disposition, la dite traduction autorisee devra paraitre en totalite dans le delai de trois annees a compter de la publication de l'ouvrage original.

Pour les ouvrages publies par livraisons, le terme de trois annees stipule au paragraphe precedent ne commencera a courir qu'a eater de la publication de la derniere livraison de l'ouvrage original.

Dans le cas ou la traduction d'un ouvrage paraitrait par livraisons, le terme de dix annees stipule au paragraphie 1^{er}, ne commencera egalement a courir qu'a dater de la derniere livraison de la traduction.

Pour les œuvres composees de plusieurs volumes publies par intervalles, ainsi que pour les bulletins ou cahiers publies par des Societies litteraires ou savantes ou par des particuliers, chaque volume, bulletin, ou cahier sear, en ce qui concerne les termes de dix annees et de trois annees, considere comme ouvrage separe.

Il est entendu que le droit exclusif de traduction ne s'etend qu'a la langue ou aux langues dans laquelle ou lesquelles une traduction autorisee aura paru.

ARTICLE VII.

Les traductions sont expressement assimilees aux ouvrages originaux. Elles jouiront a ce titre de la protection stipulee aux Articles II et III en ce qui concerne leur reproduction non autorisee dans les pays de l'Union.

Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une œuvre pour laquelle le droit de traduction est dans le domaine public, le traducteur ne peut pas s'opposes a ce que la meme œuvre soit traduite par d'autres ecrivains.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sera reciproquement licite la publication, dans l'un des pays de l'Union, d'extraits, de fragments ou de morceaux entiers d'un ouvrage litteraire ou artistique ayant paru pour la premiere fois dans un autre pays de l'Union, pourvu que cette publication soit specialement appropriee et adaptee a l'enseignement, ou qu'elle ait un caractere scientifique.

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Sera également licite la publication reciproque de chrestomathies composees de fragments d'ouvrages de divers auteurs, ainsi que l'insertion, dans une chrestomathie ou dans un ouvrage original publie dans l'un des pays de l'Union, d'un ecrit entier de peu d'etendue publie dans un autre pays de l'Union.

Il est entendu qu'il devra toujours etre fait mention du nom de l'auteur ou de la source a laquelle seront empruntes les extraits, morceaux, fragments ou ecrits dont il s'agit dans les deux paragraphes precedents.

Sera toutefois consideree comme reproduction illicite l'insertion de compositions musicales dans les recueils destines a des ecoles de musique.

ARTICLE IX.

Les articles extraits de journaux ou de recueils periodiques publies dans l'un des pays de l'Union pourront etre reproduits, en original ou en traduction, dans les autres pays de l'Union.

Mais cette faculte ne s'etendra pas a la reproduction, en original ou en traduction, des romans-feuilletons ou des articles de science ou d'art. Il en sera de meme pour les autres articles de quelque etendue, extraits de journaux ou de recueils periodiques, lorsque les auteur ou editeur auront expressement declare, dans le journal ou le recueil meme ou ils les auront fait paraître, qu'ils en interdisent la reproduction.

En aucun cas l'interdiction stipule au paragraphe precedent ne s'appliquera aux articles de discussion politique.

ARTICLE X.

Le droit de protection des œuvres musicales entraine l'interdiction des morceaux dits arrangements de musique, ainsi que d'autres morceaux qui, sans le consentement de l'auteur, sont composees sur des motifs extraits des dites œuvres, ou reproduisent l'œuvre originale avec des modifications, des reductions, ou des additions.

Il est entendu que les contestations qui s'eleveraient sur l'application de cette clause demeureront reservees a l'appréciation des Tribunaux respectifs, conformement a la legislation de chacun des pays de l'Union.

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ARTICLE XI.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliqueront a la representation publique des œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, que ces œuvres soient publiees ou non.

Les auteurs d'œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales seront, pendant la duree de leur droit exclusif de traduction, reciproquement proteges contre la representation publique non autorisee de la traduction de leurs ouvrages.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliqueront egalement a l'execution publique des œuvres musicales non publiees ou de celles publiees, mais dont l'auteur aura expressement declare sur le titre ou en tete de l'ouvrage qu'il en interdit l'execution publique.

ARTICLE XII.

Pour assurer a tous les ouvrages de litterature ou d'art la protection stipulee a l'Article II, et pour que les auteurs des dits ouvrages soient, jusqu'a preuve contraire, consideres comme tels et admis, en consequence, devant les Tribunaux des divers pays de l'Union a exercer des poursuites contre les contrefacons, il suffira que leur nom soit indique sur le titre de l'ouvrage, au bas de la dedicace ou de la preface, ou a la fin de l'ouvrage.

Pour les œuvres anonymes ou pseudonymes, l'editeur dont le nom est indique sur l'ouvrage est fonde a sauvegarder les droits appartenant a l'auteur. Il est, sans autres preuves, pepute ayant droit de l'auteur anonyme ou pseudonyme.

ARTICLE XIII.

Toute œuvre contrefaite pourra etre saisie a l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union ou l'œuvre originale a droit a la protection legale.

La saisie aura lieu a la requete soit du Ministere Public, soit de la partie interessee, conformement a la legislation interieure de chaque pays.

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ARTICLE XIV.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de la présente Convention ne pourront porter préjudice, en quoi que ce soit, au droit qui appartient au Gouvernement de chacun des pays de l'Union de permettre, de surveiller, d'interdire, par des mesures de législation ou de police intérieure, la circulation, la représentation, l'exposition de tout ouvrage ou production à l'égard desquels l'autorité compétente aurait à exercer ce droit.

ARTICLE XV.

La présente Convention, sous les réserves et conditions à déterminer d'un commun accord, s'applique à toutes les œuvres qui, au moment de son entrée en vigueur, ne sont pas encore tombées dans le domaine public dans leur pays d'origine ou, lorsqu'il s'agit d'une œuvre manuscrite ou inédite, dans le pays auquel appartient l'auteur.

ARTICLE XVI.

Il est entendu que les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers, en tant que ces arrangements confèrent aux auteurs ou à leurs ayants cause des droits plus étendus que ceux accordés par l'Union, ou qu'ils renfermeraient d'autres stipulations non contraires à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVII.

Un office international sera organisé sous le "Bureau International de l'Union pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur."

Ce bureau, dont les frais seront supportés par les Administrations de tous les pays de l'Union, sera placé sous la haute autorité de , et fonctionnera sous sa surveillance. Les attributions en seront déterminées d'un commun accord entre les pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XVIII.

La présente Convention pourra être soumise à des révisions en

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vue d'y introduire les ameliorations de nature a perfectionner le systeme de l'Union.

Les questions de cette nature, ainsi que celles qui interessent a d'autres points de vue le developpement de l'Union, seront traitees dans des Conferences qui aront lieu successivement dans les pays de l'Union entre les Delegates des dits pays.

ARTICLE XIX.

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part a la presente Convention et qui assurent chez eux la protection legale contre la violation des droits d'auteur frisant l'objet de cette Convention, seront admis a y acceder sur leur demande.

Cette accession sera notifiee par escrit au Gouvernement de* , et par celui-ci a tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, adhesion a toutes les clauses et admission a tous les avantages stipules dans la presente Convention.

ARTICLE XX.

La presente Convention sera mise a execution trois mois apres l'echange des ratifications, et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indetermine, jusqu'a l'expiration d'une annee a partir du jour ou la denonciation en aura ete faite.

Cette denonciation sera adressee au Gouvernement charge de recevoir les accessions. Elle ne produira son effet qu'a l'egard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant executoire pour les autres pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

La presente Convention sera ratifiee, et les ratifications en seront echangees a dans le delai d'un an au plus tard.

En foi de quoi, &c.

Fait a , le

* Voir Article XVII.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

(Translation.)

IA.—*Draft of Convention respecting the Formation of a General Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors.*

(Enumeration of the High Contracting Parties.)

* * * * *

equally animated by the desire of protecting effectively, and in as uniform a manner as possible, the rights of authors in literary and artistic works,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Contracting Countries are constituted into an Union for the protection of the rights of authors in literary and artistic works.

ARTICLE II.

Authors of any of the Contracting Countries shall, in all the other countries of the Union, enjoy for their works, whether manuscript or unedited, or published in one of those countries, the advantages which the respective laws actually accord, or shall hereafter accord to natives.

These advantages shall, however, be secured to them reciprocally only for the period of existence of their rights in their country of origin.

This enjoyment is subject to the fulfilment of the formalities and conditions prescribed by the law of the country of origin of the work, or, when it is a question of a manuscript or unedited work, by the law of the country to which the author belongs.

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ARTICLE III.

The stipulations of Article II apply equally to the publishers of literary or artistic works published in one of the countries of the Union, the author of which belongs to a country not forming part of the Union.

ARTICLE IV.

The expression "literary and artistic works" comprises books, pamphlets, or all other writings; dramatic or dramatico-musical works, musical compositions with or without words; works of design, painting, sculpture, and engraving; lithographs, illustrations, and geographical charts; plans, sketches, and plastic works relative to geography, topography, architecture, or science in general; in fine, all productions whatever in the domain of literature, science, or art which may be published by any method of impression or reproduction.

ARTICLE V.

The legal assigns or representatives of authors, or, in the case provided by Article III, publishers, shall enjoy in every respect the same rights as those accorded by the present Convention to authors or publishers themselves.

ARTICLE VI.

Authors of any of the countries of the Union shall enjoy in every other country of the Union the exclusive right of translation over their works, for ten years after the publication in one of the countries of the Union of the translation of their work authorized by them.

In order to enjoy the benefit of this stipulation, the said authorized translation must appear in entirety within a period of three years from the date of the publication of the original work.

For works published in incomplete parts, the period of three years stipulated in the preceding paragraph, shall begin to run only from the date of the publication of the last part of the original work.

In the case where the translation of a work shall appear in in-

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complete parts, the period of ten years stipulated by paragraph 1 shall also begin to run only from the date of the last part of the translation.

For works composed of several volumes published at intervals, as well as for bulletins or collection published by literary or scientific Societies or by private individuals, each volume, bulletin, or collection shall, as far as regards the periods of ten years and three years, be considered as a separate work.

It is understood that the exclusive right of translation extends only to the language or languages in which an authorized translation shall have appeared.

ARTICLE VII.

Translations are expressly assimilated to original works. They shall enjoy, on this ground, the protection stipulated in Articles II and III, as far as regards their unauthorized reproduction in the countries of the Union.

In the case of a work for which the translating right has fallen into the public domaine the translator cannot oppose the translation of the same by other writers.

ARTICLE VIII.

The publication in one of the countries of the Union of extracts, fragments, or entire passages from a literary or artistic work appearing for the first time in another country of the Union, shall be reciprocally lawful, provided that this publication is specially destined and adapted for instruction, or is of a scientific character.

The reciprocal publication shall be equally lawful of chrestomathies composed of fragments from the works of various authors, as well as the insertion in a chrestomathy, or in an original work published in one of the countries of the Union, of an entire writing of small compass published in another country of the Union.

It is understood that mention should always be made of the name of the author, or of the source from which the extracts, passages, fragments, or writings dealt with in the two proceeding paragraphs have been borrowed.

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The insertion of musical composition in collections destined for schools of music shall be, nevertheless, considered an unlawful reproduction.

ARTICLE IX.

Articles extracted from newspapers or from periodical collections published in one of the countries of the Union may be reproduced, either in original or translation, in the other countries of the Union.

But this power shall not extend to the reproduction, either in original or translation, of serial novels ("romans feuilletons") or articles of science or art. The same rule shall hold good with regard to other articles of some length, extracted from newspapers or periodical collections, when the authors or publishers shall have expressly declared in the newspaper or collection in which the articles appear that they prohibit the reproduction thereof.

In no case shall the prohibition stipulated in the preceding paragraph apply to articles of political discussion.

It is understood that difficulties arising with regard to the application of this Article are reserved for the decision of the respective Tribunals, conformably to the domestic law of each country of the Union.

ARTICLE X.

The right of protection of musical works entails the prohibition of pieces called musical arrangements, as well as of other pieces which, without the consent of the author, are composed on themes taken from the above-named works, or are the reproduction of an original work with modifications, reductions, or additions.

ARTICLE XI.

The stipulations of Article II shall apply to the public representation of dramatic or dramatico-musical works, whether these works be published or not.

Authors of dramatic or dramatico-musical works shall, during the

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period of their exclusive right of translation, be reciprocally protected against the unauthorized public representation of the translation of their works.

The stipulations of Article II shall equally apply to the public performance of unpublished musical works or of published works in which the author shall have expressly declared on the title-page, or at the beginning of the work, that he prohibits their public performance.

ARTICLE XII.

In order to secure to all literary and artistic works the protection stipulated in Article II, and in order that authors of the said works may, until proof to the contrary, be considered as such, and allowed in consequence to institute proceedings against literary piracy before the Tribunals of the several countries of the Union, it will be sufficient that their name be indicated on the title-page of the work, at the bottom of the dedication or preface, or at the end of the work.

For anonymous or pseudonymous works, the publisher whose name is indicted on the work is authorized to protect the rights belonging to the author. He is without other proofs, deemed the representative of the anonymous or pseudonymous author.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every pirated work may be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where the original work has the right of legal protection.

The seizure shall take place either at the request of the Public Ministry or of the party interested, conformably to the domestic legislation of each country.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention shall not prejudice in any way whatever the right which appertains to the Government of each country of the Union of permitting superintending, or prohibiting, by legislative measures or by the police, the

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circulation, representation, or exhibition of any work or production in regard to which the competent authority shall require to exercise this right.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Convention, under the reserves and conditions to be settled by mutual consent, is applicable to all works which, at the date of its coming into force, have not yet become public property in their country of origin; or when it concerns a manuscript or unpublished work in the country to which the author belongs.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves respectively the right to make separate arrangements between themselves, in so far as these arrangements shall confer upon authors or their representatives more extensive rights than those accorded by the Union, or shall include other stipulations not opposed to the present Convention.

ARTICLE XVII.

An international office shall be organized under the name of the "International Office of the Union for the protection of Authors' Rights."

This office, of which the expenses shall be defrayed by the Administrations of all the countries of the Union, shall be placed under the high authority of _____, and shall be administered under its superintendence. Its functions shall be determined by mutual consent between the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Convention may be submitted to revisions with a view to the introduction of modification of a nature to improve the system of the Union.

Questions of this nature, as well as those which concern, from other points of view, the development of the Union, shall be treated

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of in Conferences which shall be successively held in the countries of the Union between the delegates of the said countries.

ARTICLE XIX.

Countries which have not taken part in the present Convent, and in which legal protection against the infringement of authors' rights forming the object of this Convention is secured, shall be permitted to accede to it at their request.

Such accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of*
, and by the latter to the other Powers.

It shall carry with it, by right, adhesion to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated in the present Convention.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be carried into affect three months after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force for an indefinite period until the expiration of a year from the day which it shall have been denounced.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government charged with receiving accessions. It will take effect only as far as regards the country which shall have made it, the Convention remaining operative for the other countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at within one year at the latest.

In witness whereof, &c.

Done at , the

* See Article XVII.

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 Inclosure 2 in No 25.

IB.—*Projet d'Article Additionnel a la Convention concernant la Creation d'une Union Generale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur.*

La Convention conclue a la date de ce jour n'affecte en rien le maintien des Conventions actuellement existantes entre les Pays Contractants, en tant que ces Conventions conferent aux auteurs ou a leurs ayants cause des droits plus etendus que ceux accordes par l'Union, ou qu'elles renferment d'autres stipulations qui ne sont pas contraires a cette Convention.

Fait a _____, le _____.

(Translation.)

IB.—*Draft of Additional Article to the Convention respecting the Formation of a General Union for the Protection of Authors' Rights.*

The Convention concluded this day in no way affects the maintenance of the Conventions now existing between the contracting countries, in so far as these Conventions confer upon authors or their representatives more extensive rights than those accorded by the Union, or include other stipulations which are not opposed to this Convention.

Done at _____, the _____.

 Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Ic.—*Projet de Protocole de Cloture.*

Au moment de proceder a la signature de la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, les Plenipotentiaires soussignes ont declare et stipule ce qui suit :—

1. L'accord commun prevu a l'Article XV de la Convention est determine ainsi qu'il suit :

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L'Application de la Convention aux œuvres non tombées dans le domaine public, au moment de sa mise en vigueur, aura lieu suivant les stipulations y relatives contenues dans les Conventions spéciales existantes ou à conclure à cet effet.

A défaut de semblables stipulations entre pays de l'Union, les pays respectifs régleront, chacun pour ce qui le concerne, par la législation intérieure, les modalités relatives à l'application du principe contenu à l'Article XV.

2. Il est entendu que la fabrication et la vente des instruments servant à reproduire mécaniquement des airs de musique qui sont du domaine privé ne sera pas considérée comme constituant le fait de contrefaçon musicale.

3. L'attention des Plénipotentiaires a été attirée par plusieurs d'entre eux sur la question de savoir s'il n'y a pas lieu de défendre expressément certaines catégories d'appropriation indirecte non autorisée et notamment celle que plusieurs Conventions en vigueur désignent sous le nom "d'adaptation."

Les Plénipotentiaires ont été d'accord pour reconnaître que la contrefaçon comprend tous les genres d'atteinte illicite portée aux droits d'auteur, mais ils ont été d'avis qu'au lieu de les énumérer et de les définir, il est préférable de s'en remettre aux Tribunaux chargés d'apprécier, dans chaque cas spécial, le préjudice résultant d'une forme quelconque de contrefaçon.

4. La législation de plusieurs des pays de l'Union ne permettant pas de comprendre les œuvres photographiques au nombre des ouvrages auxquels s'applique la Convention conclue en date de ce jour, les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent de s'entendre ultérieurement sur les dispositions spéciales à prendre, d'un commun accord, à l'effet d'assurer réciproquement dans les pays de l'Union la protection des dites œuvres photographiques.

5. L'organisation du Bureau International prévu à l'Article XVII de la Convention sera fixée par un Règlement que le Gouvernement de* est chargé d'élaborer.

* Voir Article XVII du Projet de Convention.

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La langue officielle du Bureau International sera la langue Française.

Le Bureau International centralisera les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection des droits d'auteur sur les œuvres littéraires et artistiques. Il les coordonnera et les publiera. Il procédera aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédigera, à l'aide des documents qui seront mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue Française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union. Les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent d'autoriser d'un commun accord le Bureau à publier une édition dans une ou plusieurs autres langues pour le cas où l'expérience en aurait démontré le besoin.

Le Bureau International devra se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des membres de l'Union pour leur fournir sur les questions relatives à la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger une Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau International, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau International assistera aux séances des Conférences et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative. Il fera sur sa gestion un Rapport annuel qui sera communiqué à tous les membres de l'Union.

Les dépenses du Bureau International qui, jusqu'à nouvelle décision, ne pourront pas dépasser le somme de _____ par année, seront supportées en commun par les Pays Contractants, au prorata du chiffre de leur population respective.

L'Administration de* _____ préparera le budget du Bureau et en surveillera les dépenses, fera les avances nécessaires et établira le compte annuel qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

6. La prochaine Conférence aura lieu à _____, en _____

* Voir Article XVII du Projet de Convention.

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7. Il est convenu que, pour l'échange des ratifications prévu a l'Article XXI, chaque Partie Contractante remettra un seul instrument, qui sera deposé, avec ceux des autres pays, aux archives du Gouvernement de* . Chaque partie recevra en retour un exemplaire du proces-verbal d'échange des ratifications, signé par les Plenipotentiaires qui y auront pris part.

Le present Protocole de Cloture, qui sera ratifié en meme temps que la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, sera considéré comme faisant partie integrante de cette Convention, et aura meme force, valeur, et durée.

En foi de quoi, &c.

Fait a , le

(Translation.)

Ic.—Draft of Final Protocol.

On proceeding to the signature of the Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaires have declared and stipulated that which follows:—

1. The mutual consent provided for in Article XV of the Convention is decided to be as follows :

The application of the Convention to works not become public property, at the time of its coming into force, shall take place in accordance with the stipulations relative thereto contained in the existing special Conventions or those to be concluded in this respect.

Failing similar stipulations between countries of the Union, the respective countries shall regulate by domestic legislation, each so far as concerns itself, the methods relative to the application of the principle contained in Article XV.

2. It is understood that the manufacture and sale of instruments

*Voir Article XVII du Projet de Convention.

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employed to reproduce mechanically musical airs which are private property, shall not be considered as constituting the act of musical piracy.

3. The attention of the Plenipotentiaries has been drawn by several among them to the question whether some steps ought not to be taken to expressly prohibit certain categories of indirect unauthorized appropriation, and especially those that several Conventions in force designate by the name of "adaptation."

The Plenipotentiaries are agreed in recognizing that piracy comprises all kinds of illegal attempts against authors' rights, but they are of opinion that in place of enumerating and defining them it is preferable to leave to the Tribunals intrusted with the duty, to determine in each special case, the prejudice resulting from any particular form of piracy.

4. The legislation of several of the countries of the Union not permitting of the inclusion of photographic works amongst those to which the Convention concluded this day applies, the Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the power of coming to an ulterior understanding upon the special stipulations to be made, by mutual consent, with the view to insure reciprocally in the countries of the Union the protection of the said photographic works.

5. The organization of the International Office provided for by Article XVII of the Convention shall be fixed by a Regulation which the Government of† is intrusted to elaborate.

The official language of the International Office shall be French.

The International Office shall centralize information of all kinds relative to the protection of authors' rights over literary and artistic works. It shall arrange and publish them. It shall conduct useful studies of common interest to the Union, and shall publish, with the aid of documents, which shall be placed at its disposal by the various Administrations, a periodical paper, in the French language, on subjects relative to the object of the Union. The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the power to authorize

†See Article XVII of the draft Convention.

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the Office, by mutual consent, to publish an edition in one or several other languages in case experience shall have shown the need of it.

The International Office must always keep itself at the disposal of the members of the Union in order to furnish, on questions relative to the protection of literary and artistic works, the special information of which they may have need.

The Administration of the country in which a Conference is to be held, shall prepare, with the assistance of the International Office, the programme of that Conference.

The Director of the International Office shall assist at the sittings of Conferences, and shall take part in the discussions without a deliberative voice. He shall make an annual report on his administration, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

The expenses of the International Office, which, until a fresh decision, shall not exceed the sum of _____ annually, shall be defrayed in common by the contracting countries *pro rata*, according to the number of their respective population.

The Administration of* _____ shall prepare the Budget of the Office, and shall superintend its expenses, shall make the necessary advances, and settle the annual account, which shall be communicated to all the other Administrations.

6. The next conference shall be held in _____, on _____.

7. It is agreed that, for the exchange of ratifications provided in Article XXI, each Contracting Party shall prepare a single instrument, which shall be deposited, with those of the other countries, in the archives of the Government of*. Each Party shall receive in return a copy of the certificate of exchange of the ratifications, signed by the Plenipotentiaries who have taken part in the exchange.

The present Final Protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the Convention concluded this day, shall be considered as

*See Article XVII of the draft Convention.

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forming an integral part of this Convention, and shall have the same force value and duration.

In witness whereof, &c.

Done at the

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.**II.—Principes recommandés pour une Unification ultérieure.**

La Conférence Internationale pour la protection des droits d'auteur.

Vu la diversité des dispositions en vigueur dans les différents pays relativement à plusieurs points importants de la législation sur la protection des droits d'auteurs ;

Considérant que, si désirable que soit l'unification des principes qui régissent la matière, une Convention réglant ces points d'une manière uniforme ne rencontrerait peut-être pas en ce moment l'adhésion d'un certain nombre de pays ;

Considérant toutefois qu'une codification internationale est dans la force des choses et s'imposera tôt ou tard, et qu'il y a lieu d'y préparer les voies en indiquant dès maintenant, sur quelques points essentiels, le sens dans lequel il est désirable que cette codification se fasse ;

Croit devoir soumettre aux Gouvernements de tous les pays les vœux suivants :—

1. La protection accordée aux auteurs d'œuvres littéraires ou artistiques devrait durer leur vie entière et, après leur mort, un nombre d'années qui ne serait pas inférieur à trente.

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2. Il y aurait lieu de favoriser autant que possible la tendance vers l'assimilation complete du droit de traduction au droit de reproduction en general.

(Translation.)

II.—*Principles recommended for an ulterior Unification.*

The International Conference for the protection of authors' rights,

Having seen the diversity of the stipulations in force in different countries relative to several important points of legislation for the protection of authors' rights; and

Considering that, however desirable the unification of the principles which govern the subject may be, a Convention regulating these points in a uniform manner would not, at the present time, perhaps obtain the adhesion of a certain number of countries; and

Considering, moreover, that an international codification is in the nature of things, and will be affected sooner or later, and that it is expedient to pave the way for it by indicating, at the present moment, upon some essential points, the way in which it is desirable that this codification should be made;

Think it right to submit to the Governments of all the countries the following views:—

1. The protection accorded to authors of literary or artistic works should last for their life, and after their death for a period of years which should not be less than thirty.
2. It is expedient to favour as much as possible the tendency

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towards the complete assimilation of the right of translation to the right of reproduction in general.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Proces-verbal Final de la Conference Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur.

Les Soussignes, Delegates a la Conference Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur, se sont convaincus, apres l'examen approfondi auquel ils se sont livres, qu'il serait dans l'interet general d'unifier autant possible les principes regissant la matiere dans les differents pays, et qu'il y aurait lieu a cet effet de constituer une Union semblable a celles qui existent pour d'autres objets de nature eminentement internationale. En consequence, ils sont tombes d'accord pour soumettre a l'examen de leurs Gouvernements respectifs un projet de Convention stipulant le minimum de droits que, de l'avis de la Conference, les Pays Contractants pourraient reciproquement garantir aux auteurs d'œuvres litteraires ou artistiques.

La Conference a cru devoir egalement consigner dans une piece annexe l'expression de ses vœux quant a deux points essentiels qu'il ne lui a pas paru possible de regler d'une maniere uniforme, pour le moment.

Les Delegates s'empresseront de remettre a leurs Gouvernements le resultat de leurs deliberations contenu dans les projets ci-annexes et prient le Conseil Federal Suisse de le transmettre egalement aux Gouvernements qui n'ont pas pris part a la Conference, ainsi que de continuer d'ailleurs les demarches necessaires en vu de la conclusion de l'entente dont il a pris l'initiative.

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Fait a Berne, le 18 Septembre, 1884, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera depose aux archives de la Confederation Suisse.

(Signe) REICHARDT.
MEYER.
DAMBACH.
EMIL STEINBACH.
JULES ZADOR.
G. ERREMBAUT DE DUDZEELE.
DR. R. THURMANN.
EMMANUEL ARAGO.
LOUIS ULBACH.
RENE LAVOLLEE.
F. O. ADAMS.
LOUIS JOSEPH JANVER.
B. L. VERWEY.
B. LAGERHEIM.
F. BÆTZMANN.
L. ROUCHONNET.
DROZ.
A. D'ORELLI.

(Translation.)

Final Protocol of the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Authors.

The Undersigned, Delegates to the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Authors, are convinced, after the thorough investigation to which they have submitted the subject, that it would be for the general interest to unify as much as possible the principles regulating the question in different countries, and that for this purpose measures should be taken to constitute an Union similar to those which exist for other objects of an eminently international nature. In consequence, they have agreed to submit, for the examination of their respective Governments, a draft of Convention embody-

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ing the minimum of rights which in the opinion of the Conference, the Contracting Countries would be able reciprocally to guarantee to the authors of literary or artistic works.

The Conference has also thought it right to accord in a document annexed the expression of its views as to two essential points which have not appeared to it to be susceptible for the present of regulation in a uniform manner.

The Delegates will hasten to transmit to their Governments the result of their deliberations contained in the drafts hereto annexed, and request the Swiss Federal Council to transmit it likewise to the Governments which have not taken part in the Conference, and otherwise to continue the necessary steps with a view to the conclusion of the understanding of which it has taken the initiative.

Done at Berne, the 18th day of September, 1884, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

(Signed)

REICHARDT.

MEYER.

DAMBACH.

EMIL STEINBACH.

JULES ZADOR.

G. ERREMBAUT DE DUDZEELE.

DR. R. THURMANN.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

LOUIS ULBACH.

RENE LAVOLLEE.

F. O. ADAMS.

LOUIS JOSEPH JANVER.

B. L. VERWEY.

B. LAGERHEIM.

F. BÆTZMANN.

L. ROUCHONNET.

DROZ.

A. D'ORELLI.

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No. 26.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

Berne, September 26, 1884.

(Extract.)—The whole of the proceedings of the International Copyright Conference will be forwarded to your Lordship in a collected form in the course of next week.

Meanwhile I take the liberty of addressing to your Lordship the following observations.

The original programme of the Federal Council was naturally of a modest description.

The German Delegation presented their carefully-prepared series of questions; they argued every point with earnestness, ability, and learning; and they succeeded in transforming a moderate programme into a draft Convention of considerable dimensions.

Whether, at the present early stage, this rather ambitious draft is preferable to the original proposals of the Federal Council, is a question which I am hardly in a position to discuss.

The French Delegation opposed several of the German proposals with forcible arguments, and with more or less success; and the Swedish Delegate, tully instructed by his Government, added much to the interest of the debates.

To the President, M. Droz, all praise must be decreed. Perfect master of his subject, calm in manner, and eloquent in language, he seldom intervened except to give information when it was needed, or to sum up arguments and place before the Conference, with singular lucidity, the points at issue.

The result of this Conference is, in my opinion that the Union will be founded. I cannot, of course, surmise how many Powers will sign the first Convention. That France and Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, will do so, I can hardly doubt. I am aware that, unfortunately, in the present state of our Copyright Law, Great Britain is

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unable as yet to enter into any such Union, but I cannot help, with all due deference, urging upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of taking measures for amending that Law. This course, I venture to presume, must ultimately be adopted. Should it not rather be sooner than later?

May I be permitted, from my own experience, to adduce an example in support of my recommendation?

I had the honour of being First British Delegate at the Postal Congress in Paris in the year 1878. When the Congress was over, and my two colleagues were returning to London, I said to them that in my opinion one of their first acts on arriving there should be to impress upon the authorities the great importance of at once setting to work to establish an internal Parcel Post, in order to be able to follow the example of Continental States and conclude arrangements with them for the exchange of parcels by post. I added that this really ought to be done before the assembling of the next Postal Congress, when an international scheme might be proposed.

Nothing, however, was done, and the consequence was that although British Delegates attended the Conference which assembled at Paris in the Autumn of 1880, the result of which was the signature of a Parcel Post Convention on the 3rd November by Representatives of nearly twenty countries, those of Great Britain could not sign.

I think that the soundness of my suggestion has been proved by the establishment of our internal Parcel Post previous to the opening of the approaching Congress at Lisbon, before which body the Convention of 1880 will of course be laid.

I trust that your Lordship will not deem it presumptuous on my part to have offered the preceding observations, including as they do a suggestion that such an alteration in our copyright legislation may shortly be made as will pave the way to the adhesion of Great Britain to a Union which, I believe, has every likelihood of being founded at no distant period.

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No. 27.

Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.—[Received Oct. 8, 1884.]

Berne, October 3, 1884.

My Lord,—The proposal made at the first sitting of the International Copyright Conference by the German Delegation, to aim at a codification which would regulate in a uniform manner the whole of the International Copyright Law, seems clearly a step in the right direction, and should, I think, be kept in view as the sound principle to be ultimately adopted by the Union.

M. Reichardt, indeed, at the second sitting, allowed that the question could not be at once entered upon, but he doubtless wished that the German Delegation should have the honour of introducing it to the notice of the Conference; and he expressed a hope that such an international codification might be mentioned as one of the objects to be borne in mind in the project which would result from the labours of the Conference.

It was evident that the feeling of the Delegates generally was that an attempt at codification would be premature and that such was not the primary business of the Conference, the essential object of which was to draw up a project likely to obtain the acceptance of as many States as possible, so that a Union might be constituted.

The result of the discussions in Committee and in plenary sittings was the adoption in the final *proces-verbal* of the second Annex: "Principes recommandés pour une unification ultérieure." The diversity of stipulations in different countries on important points is declared; and in consideration on the one hand of the little chance of any unification of principles being at once accepted by some countries, and on the other hand, of the fact that international codification must be adopted sooner or later, and should therefore be aimed at, the Conference consider that the expression of two wishes might be at once submitted to the Governments: one as to the duration of the right of protection, and the other having for object the gradual accomplishment of a complete assimilation of the right of translation to that of reproduction in general.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

F. O. ADAMS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 28.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Adams.**Foreign Office, October 22, 1884.*

Sir,—I have received your despatches dated respectively the 23rd and 26th September and 3rd October instant, forwarding the printed record of the recent International Copyright Conference at Berne with your observations thereon.

I have to thank you for these Reports, which shall receive my careful consideration in communication with the Board of Trade; and I have to convey to you my entire approval of your proceedings as British Delegate at the Conference.

With regard to the Project of Convention and the conclusions at which the Conference has arrived, I am of opinion that it will be advisable to defer the expression of any opinion upon the part of Her Majesty's Government for the present, and until the views of foreign Governments upon the subject have been, at all events to some extent, ascertained.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 29.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Calcraft.**Foreign Office, October 22, 1884.*

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you despatches, as marked in the margin,* from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, reporting upon and forwarding the printed record of the proceedings of the International Copyright Conference recently held in

* Nos. 25, 26, and 27.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

that city, at which Mr. Adams attended as British Delegate; and I am to request that you will move the Board of Trade to favour his Lordship with such observations as they may have to offer upon these Papers, and as to what course Her Majesty's Government should pursue in the matter.

Lord Granville further desires me to request that you will take this opportunity of pressing upon the serious consideration of the Board of Trade the present state of the Copyright question in this country, and the advantage which would arise from an amendment of the existing law, at all events as regards its international bearing.

The necessity for some such amendment will, in his Lordship's opinion, be greatly increased, should the late Conference result in the formation of an International Copyright Union, which Her Majesty's Government would certainly be unable to join under the present Law; whilst should the existing Conventions between Great Britain and foreign countries be denounced in view of the formation of such an Union, there would be little prospect of concluding other arrangements without fresh legislation.

The position of British authors and copyright owners would in such a case become exceedingly serious.

I am to add that his Lordship has approved Mr. Adams' proceedings at the Conference.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 30.

M. Vernet to Earl Granville.†—[Received November 5.]

Consulat-General de Suisse,

25, Old Broad Street, London, Nov. 4, 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a Cir-

† Copy to Board of Trade, November 14.

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cular note from my Government, together with a certain number of copies of the proceedings of the International Copyright Conference held at Berne from the 8th to the 19th of September last.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. VERNET,

Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

Inclosure in No. 30.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to Earl Granville.

Berne, le 17 Octobre, 1884.

Excellence,—Accueillant favorablement l'invitation qui lui a été adressée par nous, votre Excellence a bien voulu se faire représenter à la Conférence Diplomatique qui s'est réunie à Berne le 8 Septembre dernier pour rechercher de quelle manière il serait possible d'arriver à un accord commun sur la protection internationale à accorder aux auteurs d'œuvres littéraires et artistiques.

Après de laborieux travaux, les Délégués de tous les pays représentés à cette Conférence sont tombés d'accord pour accepter un procès-verbal final, dans lequel ils se sont engagés à soumettre le résultat de leurs délibérations à l'examen de leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

Nous avons l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence un certain nombre d'exemplaires des actes de la Conférence, lesquels renferment, outre les procès-verbaux des séances, les textes adoptés par les Délégués et recommandés par eux à l'examen de leurs Gouvernements, savoir :—

I.

- a. Projet de Convention concernant la création d'une Union générale pour la protection des droits d'auteur ;
- b. Projet d'Article Additionnel à cette Convention ;
- c. Projet de Protocole de Cloture.

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II.

Principes recommandés pour une unification ultérieure.*

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir soumettre à un examen bienveillant ces textes, où l'on a cherché à concilier toutes les tendances et tous les intérêts, et de nous indiquer d'ici au 1^{er} Avril prochain les observations que vous pourriez avoir à faire à leur sujet, en nous signalant, cas échéant, les modifications que vous desireriez y voir introduire. A la date susindiquée, nous avons l'intention de communiquer à tous les Gouvernements un résumé des observations et propositions qui nous seront parvenues et de convoquer en même temps une nouvelle Conférence Diplomatique pour le mois de Septembre 1885, Conférence pour laquelle il serait désirable que les Gouvernements donnassent à leurs Délégués des instructions et des pleins pouvoirs définitifs.

Nous espérons que votre Excellence voudra bien nous faire part de l'appréciation portée par son Gouvernement sur le résultat des travaux de la Conférence, et nous saisissons cette occasion, &c.

Au nom du Conseil Fédéral Suisse :

Le Président de la Confédération,
(Signé) L. RUCHONNET.

Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
(Signé) RINGIER.

(Translation.)

Berne, October 17, 1884.

My Lord,—Graciously accepting our invitation, your Lordship was good enough to appoint a representative to the Diplomatic Conference which was held at Berne on the 8th September last, to inquire in what manner it would be possible to arrive at a common agreement on the international protection to be accorded to the authors of literary and artistic works.

* See Inclosures to No. 25.

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After laborious sittings, the Delegates of all the countries represented at that Conference agreed upon accepting a final *proces-verbal*, in which they engaged to submit the result of their deliberations to the examination of their respective Governments.

We have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of the proceedings of the Conference, which contain, besides the reports of their sittings, the suggestions adopted by the Delegates, and recommended by them to the attention of their Governments, namely:—

I.

- (a.) Draft of Convention with reference to the creation of a general Union for the protection of the rights of authors ;
- [b.] Draft of Additional Article to that Convention ;
- [c.] Draft of Protocole de Cloture.

II.

Principles recommended for an eventual unification.*

We beg you to take into your favourable consideration these suggestions, in which an effort has been made to conciliate all tendencies and all interests, and to favour us before the 1st April next with any observations which you may have to make thereon, pointing out to us, if there should be occasion to do so, any modification which you may wish to see introduced. On the above-mentioned date we propose to communicate to all the Governments a resume of the observations and proposals which we may have received, and to convene, at the same time, a new Diplomatic Conference for the month of September 1885, for which it would be desirable that the Powers should give their Delegates instructions, and definite Full Powers.

We trust that your Lordship will be able to inform us of the views of your Government on the results of the labours of the Conference, and we avail, &c.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

The President of the Confederation,
(Signed) L. ROUCHONNET.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
(Signed) RINGIER.

* See Inclosures to No. 25.

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No. 31.

Sir J. Pauncefote to M. Vernet.

Foreign Office, November 14, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, relative to the International Copyright Conference at Berne; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that his Lordship will take the subject into careful consideration in communication with the proper Department of Her Majesty's Government; and that he will in due time make a reply to the Circular note which the Federal Council have been so good as to address to him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 32.

Mr. Calcraft to Sir J. Pauncefote.—[Received December 3.]

Board of Trade, London, December 2, 1884.

Sir,—Referring to your communication of the 22nd October, relative to the proceedings of the recent International Copyright Conference of Berne, and asking that Earl Granville may receive the opinion of this Board as to the course it may be advisable for Her Majesty's Government to pursue in the matter, I am directed by the Board of Trade to request that the following reply may be laid before his Lordship.

The Board of Trade have carefully considered the important question raised by the suggestion of an amendment of the existing English Copyright Law with the objects of placing this country in a position to enter into any Copyright Convention which the various States represented at the Conference or some of them may ultimately agree to join.

While the Board of Trade are fully alive to the present unsatis-

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factory state of the English Copyright Law, they must, at the same time, recognize that collateral points of a disputable character are involved in any attempted legislation of this nature.

It is apparent that the proposals of the Conference go far beyond any mere amendment of the Law by a repeal of those minor requirements touching registration deposit of copies, and translations.

The suggestion, for instance, that throughout the Union there shall be one uniform period for the duration of copyright, extending specified period beyond the author's life, raises a serious question of principle. Although the suggestion is one favoured by the Royal Commission on Copyright, the Board of Trade think the proposal would lead to prolonged discussion.

There is, however, a still more important consideration which induces the Board of Trade to hesitate before initiating any legislation. This is the non-participation of the United States' Government in the propositions of the Conference, and the probability that the terms of the Convention will contain stipulations of a nature unacceptable to that Government.

The Board of Trade are therefore disposed to think it very unadvisable, in view to the extreme importance of American copyright to English authors, and the negotiations still pending with the United States Government, that any steps should at this time be taken to alter the English Law, and they would certainly at present advise the avoidance of any course which commit Her Majesty's Government to any legislation with regard to copyright.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

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No. 33.

M. Vernet to Earl Granville.—[Received May 6.]*Consulat-General de Suisse, 25, Old Broad Street,
May 5, 1885.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose a circular note from the Swiss Federal Council expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will send a Representative to the next International Copyright Conference, which is to assemble on the 7th September at Berne.

I have, &c.

[Signed] H. VERNET.

*Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland***Inclosure in No. 33.***The President of the Swiss Confederation to Earl Granville.**Berne, le 24 Avril, 1885.*

Excellence,—Un projet de Convention Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur, avec un Article Additionel, un Protocole de Cloture, et l'enonce des principes recommandes pour une unification ulterieure, a ete signe a Berne le 18 Septembre, 1884, dans une Conference a laquelle ont pris part les Delegates de douze Etats.

Ainsi qu'il avait ete convenu, nous avons, en date du 17 Octobre, 1884, notifie officiellement ce projet a tous les Gouvernements, en les invitant a nous adresser jusqu'au 1^{er} Avril, 1885, les observations qu'ils pourraient avoir a faire sur le texte qui leur etait soumis, et en engagement ceux d'entre eux qui ne s'etaient pas fait représenter a la Conference a bien vouloir s'associer aux travaux qui auraient lieu dans la suite, en vue d'assurer la constitution de l'Union Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur.

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Parmi les reponses qui nous sont parvenues, celle du Gouvernement Francais est la seule ou il soit propose d'apporter des modifications au texte elabore par la Conference de 1884 ; nous la publions en entier comme annexe.

La Belgique critique en termes generaux le projet d'Article Additionnel, en tant qu'il supprime les despositions des Conventions existantes qui confereaient aux auteurs des droits moindres que ceux accordes par l'Union, ainsi que l'effet retroactif donne a la Convention par l'Article XV.

Ces deux Etats se sont declares disposes a prendre part a une Conference ulterieure, ainsi que tous ceux des Etats representes a la premiere Conference dont une reponse nous est parvenue. Il en est de meme de plusieurs Gouvernements qui n'avaient pas envoye de Delegates a Berne l'annee derniere et qui se montrent sympathiques a l'œuvre qui y a ete faite.

Encourages par ces circonstances favouables, nous croyons devoir convoquer sans plus tarder, une nouvelle Conference Diplomatique, ou la Convention Internationale pourra etre arretee dans son texte definitif et soumise a la signature des Delegates des Hauts Gouvernements.

Cette Conference se reunira a Berne, dans la salle du Conseil des Etats, le Lundi, 7 Septembre prochain, a 10 heures du matin.

Nous avons l'honneur d'inviter votre Excellence a bien vouloir s'y faire représenter, et nous la prions, dans ce cas, d'autoriser eventuellement son ou ses Delegates a proceder a la signature de la Convention dont les bases ont ete arretes le 18 Septembre, 1884.

Nous nous reservons de communiquer a votre Excellence les propositions qui pourraient encore nous parvenir ulterieurement au sujet de modifications a apporter au texte du projet de Convention susmentionne.

Nous prions votre Excellence de bien vouloir nous faire savoir aussitot que possible si nous pouvons compter sur la participation de

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votre Gouvernement a la Conference Internationale, dont la date est fixee plus haut, et nous saisissons, &c.

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse.

Le President de la Confederation,

(Signe) SCHENK.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,

(Signe) RINGIER.

(Translation.)

Berne, April 24, 1885.

My Lord,—A Draft International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of Authors, with an Additional Article, a Protocole de Cloture, and a statement of the principles recommended for an eventual unification was signed at Berne on the 18th September, 1884, at a Conference which was attended by the Delegates of twelve States.

As it was there arranged, we, on the 17th October, 1884, notified officially this scheme to all the Powers, inviting them to communicate to us, before the 1st April, 1885, any observations which they might have to make on the suggestions which were submitted to them, at the same time asking those Powers who were not represented at the Conference to associate themselves in the further steps which might be taken with the object of assuring the constitution of the International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors.

Of all the answers received, that of the French Government is the only one in which it is proposed to make alterations in the text worked out by the Conference of 1884: this we publish in its entirety as an annex.

Belgium criticizes in general terms the draft Additional Article in so far as it suppresses the provisions of the existing Conventions which would confer on authors lesser rights than those accorded by

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the Union; also the retroactive power given to the Convention by Article XV.

These two States declared themselves disposed to take part in a future Conference, as did all the States represented at the first Conference from whom replies have been received. Similar replies have been received from many Powers who did not send Delegates last year to Berne, but who now show sympathy with the work that was done there.

Encouraged by these favourable circumstances, we think it right to convene, without any further delay, a new Diplomatic Conference, in which the International Convention can be drawn up in definite terms, and submitted for signature to the Delegates of the Powers.

This Conference will meet at Berne in the State Council Chamber, on Monday the 7th September next, at 10 A.M.

We have the honour to invite your Lordship to send a Representative, and we beg you, in the event of your so doing, to authorize the Delegate or Delegates to sign the Convention, the bases of which were settled on the 18th September, 1884.

We will communicate to your Lordship any proposals which may yet arrive on the subject of modifications to be made in the text of the draft Convention above mentioned.

We beg your Lordship to inform us as soon as possible if we can count on the participation of your Government in the International Conference, the date of which is mentioned above, and we avail, &c.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation,

(Signed) SCHENK.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

(Signed) RINGIER.

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No. 34.

Earl Granville to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, May 9, 1885.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of copyright I have to request that you will inform the Swiss Government that Her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves at present in a position to attempt any fresh legislation on copyright in this country, and that, under these circumstances, although they have given attentive study to the draft Convention formulated at the recent Conference at Berne, they are unable to express any opinion upon the conclusions arrived at, many of which could not be agreed to by Great Britain without alterations of the existing Law.

You will, however, add that should it be decided to call another meeting of the Conference this autumn Her Majesty's Government will have much pleasure in authorizing you to attend on their behalf, as before, in a consultative capacity only.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 35.

Mr. Lister to M. Vernet.

Foreign Office, May 9, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, inclosing an invitation to Her Majesty's Government to be represented at an International Conference to be held at Berne on the 7th September next, and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Minister at Berne has been instructed to acquaint the Swiss Government with the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

I am, &c.

[Signed] T. V. LISTER.

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No. 36.*Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.*—(Received May 13.)*Berne, May 11, 1885.*

My Lord,—I had the honour this morning to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 9th instant, and I have addressed a note to the Swiss Government in its sense, and have stated that should it be decided to call another meeting of the Conference this autumn, Her Majesty's Government will have much pleasure in authorizing me to attend on their behalf, as before, in a consultative capacity only.

I have, &c.

[Signed] F. O. ADAMS.

No. 37.*Mr. Adams to Earl Granville.**—[Received June 15.]*Berne, June 13, 1885.*

My Lord,—Federal Councillor Droz has informed me that, from news just received from the Swiss Legation at Washington, it appears that, according to every probability, the Government of the United States of America will be represented by one or several Delegates at the International Copyright Conference to be held at Berne next September.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

* Copy to Board of Trade, June 19.

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No. 38.

Mr. Daldy to Mr. Bourke.—(Received July 27.)

Aldine House, Belvedere, Kent, July 25, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I regret the necessity to trespassing on your time so soon after your acceptance of office, for it must be very fully occupied, but as this Conference is to be held early in September it seems necessary at once to determine the attitude England is to take at it.

I am well aware that the late Ministry was only inclined to allow its Representative to appear there for the purpose of watching its proceedings; but circumstances are now somewhat changed, and the Conference will probably be generally representative of nearly all the countries, including the United States, interested in the subject.

I hope, therefore, you will be obliging enough to see me, on behalf of the Copyright Association [accompanied probably by a representative of the Incorporated Society of Authors], at any time that suits your convenience, and allow us to point out briefly the reasons why we attach great importance to England being allowed to take part in the discussions; and also to submit to you a Memorandum of the vital points apparently necessary to secure the efficiency of the Convention which will probably result from these deliberations.

It is not from want of respect, but consideration of your time and convenience, that we refrain from asking you to receive a formal deputation, and also because we hope a very few minutes' conversation may put you in possession of our views. We believe the Treaty Department of your Office knows all the details of the subject.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] F. R. DALDY.

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No. 39.

Memorandum handed to Mr. Bourke by Mr. Daldy and Mr. Cotter Morrison at an Interview, July 31, 1885.

As a Union will in all probability be formed, a literary country like England should assist in its formation, otherwise a basis of Union may be formed to which we cannot assent. We should then be left out, and if, as will probably be the case, existing Treaties be denounced, English works will not have copyright anywhere but in the British dominions, and may then be produced elsewhere, and even smuggled into the British dominions to the great detriment of the owners.

Let our Representative at the Conference have a consultative voice and voting power subject to the subsequent sanction of the Government he represents.

Advocate as Bases of Union.

Copyright-owners in one country of the Union shall be entitled to the protection of their property in every other country of the Union to the extent accorded by the said country to copyright-owners therein or thereof.

Copyright shall not exist in any other country in the Union after it has expired in the country of origin.

Registration of copyright shall only be required in the country of origin, and certificate of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of ownership before the Tribunals of any other country.

A managing Council shall be formed with power to admit countries not in the Union if it considers copyright is sufficiently protected in the said countries.

Council shall meet once every three years or on demand of any three countries in the Union.

General Terms of Copyright.

Advocate general terms of copyright for adoption by the countries in the Union as under:—

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Definition of copyright.—Bill, section 5.

Definition of owner.—Bill, section 5.

Works that can become entitled to copyright.—See Bill, section 5.

Duration of copyright before publication—perpetual.

Duration of copyright after publication—not less than in Bill, section 7.

Penalties for infringement—See “Bases of Union.”

Inclosure in No. 39.

Handed to Mr. Bourke with above Memorandum

*Scheme of a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to
Copyright.*

Whereas it is desirable to amend and consolidate the Law of Copyright: and whereas the Commissioners lately appointed by Her Majesty to inquire with regard to the Laws and Regulations relating to copyright, have, by their Report to Her Majesty, made various recommendations which, with certain exceptions, it is expedient to carry into effect:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as “The Copyright Act, 188 .”
2. This Act shall extend to the whole of the British dominions.
3. This Act shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in every part of Her Majesty's dominions on _____, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

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Definitions.

4, In the construction of this Act—

“ Person ” shall mean any person, whether a British subject or an alien.

“ Book ” shall mean any volume, or part of a volume, or pamphlet, and include the illustrations therein ; or sheet of letterpress, illustrated or otherwise ; sheet, or collection of sheets, of music ; map or chart, or plan, separately published. Book shall also mean and include a Collective Book and a Periodical, but shall not include the advertisement or news in a Newspaper.

“ Periodical ” shall mean a magazine, review, newspaper, except the news or advertisements therein, or any other similar book published in parts, and include the illustrations therein ; but shall not mean an encyclopædia or a dictionary.

“ Collective Book ” shall mean an encyclopædia or dictionary or book of which more than one person is the author, and include the illustrations therein ; and the editor whose name stands first or alone on the title-page or cover of the last part of the first edition of such a book, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed the author thereof.

“ Anonymous Work ” shall mean a work not published with the author's, inventor's, designer's, or maker's true name attached to it, or not registered in his true name during that author's lifetime.

“ Posthumous Work ” shall mean a work, anonymous or otherwise, first published after the death of the author, inventor, designer, or maker.

“ Dramatic Piece ” shall mean a tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or any other scenic, musical, or dramatic composition, with or without words.

“ Work of Fine Art ” shall mean a painting, drawing, piece of statuary or sculpture, and original engraving, etching, or pictorial design ; or an engraving, etching, lithograph, or photographic negative of a pictorial illustration, or of any work connected with the fine

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arts; also any similar work produced by any other process; also any print therefrom; also a model, or copy or cast, or a sketch or design intended to be perfected as a work of fine art.

“Work” shall mean and include a book periodical, collective book, anonymous or posthumous work; dramatic piece, a work of fine art, lecture, sermon, and anything that is the subject of copyright under this Act.

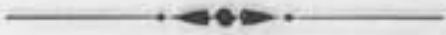
“First Publication” shall mean either—

The first act of offering to the public gratuitously or for sale;
or first public performance;
or first public exposure for reward or payment to the owner of the copyright.

“Public Performance” shall mean delivery or performance in a place to which admittance is obtained by the public by payment or subscription, or gratuitous delivery to the public, or delivery or performance for hire.

Copyright on and after Publication.

5. Any person who shall be the author, inventor, designer, or maker of
- Any book;
 - any lecture or sermon;
 - any dramatic piece;
 - or any work of fine art;
- or his lawful representatives or assigns, shall have the sole right
- To print, reprint, model, draw, paint, engrave, photograph, or otherwise copy from the model, cast, engrave, photograph, or multiply copies, in any size, in whole or in part, by any means whatsoever;
 - to translate, dramatize, or abridge;
 - to publish, import, expose publicly or for sale, or sell;
 - to deliver, perform publicly, or permit, or cause to be so delivered or performed by others;
 - and to reduce the score, to arrange and to adapt the air or melody of any dramatic piece or musical composition for other purposes than that to which it was first applied by the author;
- and this right shall be termed copyright.

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6. No person shall be entitled by this Act to copyright in any work unless it is first published in the British dominions.

7. Copyright shall last and endure from the first publication of the work for the life of the author, inventor, designer, or maker, and until thirty years after the end of the year in which he died :

Except that in a case of a posthumous or anonymous work, an anonymous article in a periodical not subsequently republished in any other form, an engraving, etching, lithograph, or any similiar work produced by any other process, or any print therefrom, which does not form any part of a book, this right shall only last for the remainder of the year in which it is first published, and thirty years afterwards, and in the case of an anonymous collective book for the year in which its publication is completed, and thirty years afterwards.

Except also that the right of republication in a separate form shall revert to the author of any article sold only for publication in a periodical after three years from the first publication thereof.

Except also that the proprietor of any periodical or collective book shall not have the right to publish in a separate form any article bought for publication therein only, without a written consent of the author ;

Except also that the copyright in a photograph which does not form a part of a book, by being first published as an illustration therein and thereof, shall only last for the remainder of the year in which it is published and five years afterwards.

8. The copyright of any work of fine art shall pass to the purchaser of the work unless reserved to the author, inventor, designer, or maker thereof by note or memorandum in writing.

8*. In the case of a portrait painted, drawn or sculptured on commission, or an engraving, or an etching, or a lithograph, or a photographic negative, or any similar work, or a book, periodical, or collective book, or any part thereof, made or executed or written on

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commission, the purchaser for whom such commissioned work has been executed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed the original owner of the copyright therein.

9. This Act shall not confer copyright in immoral, seditious, libellous, or blasphemous works.

Registration.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks to keep a register of works in which copyright exists.

11. The copyright owner of a book, a printed dramatic piece, or any second or subsequent edition thereof containing additions or alterations, or of a part of a book, first published in the United Kingdom, shall within one month of publication or of becoming owner thereof, if the work has not previously been registered, deliver to the Registrar such particulars concerning the work as the Registrar shall require and five copies thereof; and of an engraving, etching, lithographic or photographic or similar print so published, one copy thereof, and shall pay him a fee of one *1s.* and no more.

12. The Registrar shall upon delivery thereof at any time make in the register a memorandum of the receipt of the work to be registered, and of the title, date of publication, and name and address of the owner thereof, and deliver a certified copy of such memorandum to the person registering the same, and within one month thereafter shall send one copy of the work registered, if a book or printed dramatic piece, or a print from an engraving, lithograph, etching, or photographic negative, or similar print, to the British Museum, and also at the expense of these respective institutions, one copy of every book or printed dramatic piece thus registered to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one to the Public Library at Cambridge, one to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, and one to the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and such register shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of any person on payment of *1s.*, and the Registrar shall give such person a certified copy of any entry therein on payment of a further sum of *5s.*

13. Paintings, drawings, sculpture, or any similar work of fine art must be registered in the manner required by the Registrar by the transferee within one month after the copyright therein becomes

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vested in some other person than the owner of the work itself, but a copy of the work need not be delivered to the Registrar for this purpose.

14. Within one month of the first sale or first public performance of any dramatic piece in the United Kingdom, the copyright owner shall register it in the manner required by the Registrar, if not already registered as a book, at the office of the Registrar of Copyrights.

15. It shall not be necessary to pay more than one fee of 1s. for registering a periodical or collective book but five copies of every part of it, published after the commencement of this Act, if published within the United Kingdom, must be delivered by the copyright owner within one month of publication to the Registrar, who shall thereupon give a receipt for the same.

16. Any copyright owner may also re-register in his own name at any time any work on payment of 1s., and delivery where required by this Act of five copies or of one copy of the work to be registered, to the Registrar.

17. Any copyright owner may at any time require from the Registrar an additional certified copy of the Registrar's memorandum of receipt on payment of a fee of 5s.

18. A certified copy of the Registrar's memorandum of receipt shall be *prima facie* evidence of the first publication and due registration of the work, and of the title to the copyright therein.

19. No owner of the copyright of a work first published in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to take or maintain any proceedings, or to recover any penalty in respect of any infringement of his copyright, until it has been registered, if required by this Act.

20. The penalty for not registering or not registering and depositing copies in compliance with this Act shall not be less than 40s. nor more than 20l., and may be recovered on summary conviction, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, but no copyright owner shall be liable for default of registration by any proceeding owner.

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21. The Registrar shall also keep a registrar of transfers of ownership of copyright, and any copyright may, after the copyright is registered, have the transfer thereof registered therein on payment of a fee of 8s., and may also require from the Registrar a certificate of ownership thereof on payment of a further fee of 5s. and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of the said work.

22. Wilfully making a false entry, or causing one to be made in the Register of Copyrights or Register of Transfers, shall be a misdemeanour, and be punishable accordingly.

23. No owner of an engraving, etching, photograph, or lithograph published separately, or of any model, cast, or copy of any sculpture, or any similar work, shall have copyright therein unless every published copy thereof has on it the word "registered," and the name and address of the inventor, designer, or maker, or proprietor thereof, and the year of its first publication.

24. No owner of a lithographic or photographic negative or similar work need deposit or register it unless he desires to maintain his copyright therein. Non-compliance with the terms of registration prescribed by this Act, in the case of such lithographic or photographic negative or similar work, shall be deemed a ceding to to the public of the copyright thereof.

25. The forms of registration required by this Act shall be prescribed by the Board of Trade.

Penalties.

26. Any person who infringes copyright or any of the rights given by this Act in any work—

By printing; or by modelling, drawing, painting, engraving, photographing, or otherwise copying from a model; or by casting, engraving, photographing, or repeating; or by multiplying copies of it in any size in whole or in part by any means whatsoever;

Or by publishing or importing, or by selling, or exposing publicly or for sale, or letting for hire any copy thereof,

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or any colourable imitation thereof, or copy with alterations or additions thereto not authorized by the original copyright owner, knowing that the said copy or colourable imitation is imported or made without the consent of the owner;

Or by willfully importing into the United Kingdom or any other British possession copyright books reproduced in any British possession under arrangement with the copyright owner without the said owner's sanction in writing, after due notice of the existence of the copyright therein has been given to Her Majesty's Customs under "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876," or in any other way prescribed by the authority of Parliament.

Or by translating, dramatizing, or abridging it;

Or by making extracts therefrom in such a manner as to inflict loss on the owner of the copyright;

Or by reducing the score, or by arranging or adapting the air or melody of any dramatic piece for other purposes than that to which it was first applied by the author;

Or by delivering or publicly performing it [except in the case of songs];

Or by causing any of these acts to be done, may be restrained by injunction or otherwise as the Court may think fit, and shall forfeit to the owner of the copyright all plates, whether of steel, copper, zinc, stereotype, or electrotype, or of other material, all illustrations, whether on wood, or steel, or copper, or stone, or zinc, or of any other kind, and all casts therefrom, or fac-similes thereof, and all materials specially belonging to the said copyright work, and all copies of works or parts of works in his possession or control, and also be liable for such damages, not less than 50*l.*, as the Court may award.

27. Any person who infringes copyright in any work by selling it, or exposing it publicly or for sale, or letting it for hire, or in the case of a song reserved by notice by publicly performing it, shall be restrained by injunction or otherwise as the Court may think fit, and

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shall also forfeit all copies in his possession or control to the owner of the copyright, and shall be liable for such damages as the Court may award; but no copyright owner shall have the right to sue for any penalty for public performance of any song first published after the commencement of this Act, unless he shall print, or cause to be printed, upon the title-page of every published copy thereof a notice that the right of public performance is reserved.

28. Any person fraudulently representing any work of fine art to be wholly or in part the work of a person who is not its author, inventor, designer, or maker, in any way by which such representation can be conveyed, or knowingly selling, publishing, or exhibiting such a work, may be restrained by injunction or otherwise, as the Courts may think fit, and shall upon conviction forfeit to the person aggrieved such a sum, not exceeding 10*l.*, as the Court may award, and all fraudulent copies of the said work in his possession or control.

29. If any person elsewhere than at his own house, shop, or place of business shall hawk, carry about, offer, or keep for sale or hire any unlawful copy, repetition, or imitation of any work, wherein there is copyright under this Act, every such unlawful copy, repetition, or imitation may be seized without warrant by the owner of the copyright, or by any peace officer or other person authorized by him in writing, and forthwith taken before any person having jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and upon proof that such copy, repetition, or imitation was unlawfully made, it shall be forfeited and delivered up to the owner of the copyright as his property.

30. Fines or damages incurred under this Act may be recovered on summary conviction, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, if the amount does not exceed 50*l.*, or by action for any amount whatsoever.

31. No actions or summary proceedings for infringement of this Act shall be commenced after two years from the arising of the cause of action.

Miscellaneous.

32. Copyright shall be deemed personal property and be capable of assignment or transmission by bequest or operation of law.

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33. No right, interest, or remedy acquired under any other Act, or Treaty, or Order in Council, shall be taken away by this Act in the case of works published before the passing of this Act, notwithstanding the repeal of the Act giving such right, interest, or remedy, except that the owner of the performing right of any song published before the passing of this Act shall only recover the value of an actual damage or loss he may have sustained from its unlawful performance.

34. The copyright subsisting in works published before the commencement of this Act shall endure for the term limited by the enactments existing before the passing of this Act, or for the term fixed by this Act, whichever is the longer, and the copyright owner shall for any extension of copyright under this Act be entitled to all the rights and remedies given by this Act; but when the copyright owner is an assignee for other consideration than natural love and affection, he must, to obtain the benefits of any extension of copyright under this Act, get the consent in writing before the expiration of the original term of copyright of the author, inventor, designer, or maker, or his personal representatives, to accept the provisions of this Act, and must register the same consent at the Office of the Registrar of Copyrights, in the manner required by the Registrar, within one month of obtaining the same.

35. The author of any article in a periodical shall at all times have the same right as the owner of the periodical to prevent its unauthorized republication.

36. Any one of the rights of copyright acquired under this Act may be assigned or transmitted separately, and its transfer registered, and the owner of such right may sue for infringement thereof as if he were the owner of the entire copyright conferred by this Act.

Copyright in the British Possessions.

37. If by any law or Ordinance made after the commencement of this Act by the Legislature of any British possession satisfactory provision, with suitable penalties, is made for carrying clauses 5 to 7 of this Act, or any modification thereof satisfactory to Her Majesty, into effect within such possession, Her Majesty may by Order in Council suspend the operation within such British possession of this Act, or of any part thereof.

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38. All rights and remedies to which a person may be entitled in any British possession under this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any rights or remedies to which he may be entitled under the law of that possession.

International Copyright.

39. After the commencement of this Act, no Order in Council shall be made under the powers conferred upon Her Majesty by "The International Copyright Act," passed in the seventh year of her reign [7 Vict., cap. 12], and by "An Act to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts," passed in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of Her Majesty's reign [15 and 16 Vict., cap. 12], except to revoke any Orders in Council made under the aforesaid Acts, and no Order so issued shall effect any right, interest, or remedy acquired before its issue.

40. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to assent to any Copyright Treaty or Convention with any foreign State or States, or to direct that any work and any translation of any book or dramatic piece published and having copyright in any foreign State named in the said Order, shall have copyright in the British dominions or any part thereof as defined in such Order, but not for a term exceeding the term of copyright granted by this Act to any work copyright under it throughout the British dominions, and also to revoke any such Order, but only in such a manner as not to affect any right, interest, or remedy acquired before such revocation ;

Provided that Her Majesty shall, by Treaty Convention, or otherwise, have secured in the said foreign State, or be satisfied that due provision has been made by the said State or States for securing, such copyright for all or any works or translations of books possessing copyright under this Act as may appear satisfactory to Her Majesty.

41. Any Order in Council made under this Act shall be forthwith published in the "London Gazette," and after such publication be deemed to have been duly made, and shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is made, or, if Parliament is not then sitting, within six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

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42. A copy of every Order in Council being made under this Act shall be forwarded as soon as may be after it is made to the Governor of every British possession, and be duly published by him in the manner usual for the publication of Orders in Council in such possession.

43. On such an Order in Council being made, the protection, remedies, and penalties for infringement of such copyright afforded and imposed by sections and of this Act, shall apply to every such work or translation of a book as if it had been first published within the British dominions.

Repeal of Statutes.

44. The acts specified in the following Schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act.

TITLE OF ACT.

8. Geo. 2, c. 13,—

An Act for the encouragement of the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other Prints by vesting the properties thereof in the Inventors and Engravers during the time therein mentioned.

7 Geo. 3, c. 38,—

An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the eight year of the reign of King George the Second, for the encouragement of the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other prints, for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints.

15 Geo. 3, c. 53,—

An Act for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in perpetuity their Copyright in books given or bequeathed to the said Univer-

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- sities and Colleges for the advancement of usual learning and other purposes of education, and for amending so much of an Act of the eight year of the reign of Queen Anne as relates to the delivery of books to the ware-house keeper of the Stationers Company for the use of the several Libraries therein mentioned.
- 17 Geo. 3, c. 57,—
An Act for more effectually securing the property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases.
- 54 Geo. 3, c. 56,—
An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty, for encouraging the art of Making new Models and Casts of Busts, and other things therein mentioned, and for giving further encouragement to such Arts.
- 3 Will. 4, c. 15,—
An Act to amend the laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.
- 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65,—
An Act for preventing the publication of Lectures without consent.
- 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 59,—
An Act to extend the protection of Copyright in Prints and Engravings to Ireland.
- 5 & 6 Vict., c. 45,—
An Act to amend the Law of Copyright.
- 7 Vict., c. 12,—
An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.
- 15 & 16 Vict., c. 12,—
An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention with France on the subject of Copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to Copyright in Engravings.

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25 & 26 Vict., c. 68,—

An Act for amending the law relating to Copyright in works of the Fine Arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.

38 Vict., c. 12,—

An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 40,—

An Act to amend the Law of Copyright relating to Musical Compositions.

No. 40.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, August 13, 1885, 4 P.M.

[Telegraphic.]—Can British Delegates attend Copyright Conference with power to discuss and vote, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Government would reserve right to approve or reject Resolutions of Conference, and would not be bound thereby?

No. 41.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir L. West.

Foreign Office, August 13, 1885, 2-20 P.M.

[Telegraphic.]—Copyright Conference at Berne. Do the United States Government contemplate sending Delegates.

Answer by telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

42.

Sir L. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—[Received August 14.]

Washington August 13, 1885.

[Telegraphic.] —In reply to your telegram dated to-day.

United States' Minister at Berne will be appointed United States' Delegate to Conference.

No. 43.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, August 14, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that his Lordship has ascertained that a Delegate from the United States will attend the Copyright Conference to be held at Berne in the beginning of next month.

The meeting will thus assume additional importance for this country, and his Lordship is of opinion that it will be desirable to extend the powers given to the British Delegate at the last Conference, so as to enable him to take part in the discussions and to vote, but on the understanding that any part he takes in the proceedings will be *ad referendum*, and that any Resolutions arrived at will be entirely subject to subsequent approval or rejection by Her Majesty's Government.

Lord Salisbury is of opinion that it is expedient that Great Britain should have a voice in any question which may be raised by the United States' Delegate, and also that arguments should be presented, if occasion should arise, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, with the object of opposing, so far as possible, the adoption of any stipulations which might prevent Her Majesty's Government from acceding hereafter to the proposed Convention for the formation of a Copyright Union.

It is not improbable that existing British Copyright Conventions

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will be denounced in consequence of the formation of such an Union, and the question is therefore one which materially affects British interests. Lord Salisbury is of opinion that it should not be neglected, and will be glad to learn that the Board of Trade concur in the course proposed by his Lordship.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 44.

Mr. Calcrafft to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received August 15.)

Board of Trade, London, August 15, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, stating, by direction of Lord Salisbury, that he has ascertained that a Delegate from the United States will attend the approaching Copyright Conference at Berne, and that, in view of the additional importance the meeting will thus assume, his Lordship is of opinion that it is desirable to extend the powers given to the British Delegate at the last Conference so as to enable him to take part in its discussions and to vote.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship, that as the Board understand that the course proposed will in no way fetter or prejudice future action on the part of Her Majesty's Government on the question of Copyright, they concur in his Lordship's proposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

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No. 45.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—Received August 17.

Berne, August 14, 1885.

My Lord,—Your Lordship's telegram of yesterday reached me in the evening, and I have this morning communicated its substance to Federal Councillor Droz.

He said at once that British Delegates would be received at the approaching Copyright Conference with great pleasure on the conditions mentioned by your Lordship, namely, with power to discuss and to vote, but not to bind Her Majesty's Government, who would reserve to themselves the right to approve or to reject the Resolutions of the Conference.

I have informed your Lordship accordingly by telegraph.

M. Droz thanked me warmly for this communication, and he added that, according to the last information from the United States, that country would certainly be represented at the Conference.

I have &c.,

[Signed] F. O. ADAMS.

No. 46.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, August 18, 1885.

Sir,—In my predecessor's despatch of the 9th May last you were directed to inform the Swiss Government that you were authorized to attend the meeting of the Copyright Conference to be held at Berne next month as British Representative, but in a purely consultative capacity and with no power to vote.

I have now to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have decided to extend the functions thus assigned to you by giving you

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power to take part in the discussions and to vote ; but on the distinct understanding that any part to be taken by you in the proceedings will be *ad referendum* ; and that any Resolutions arrived at by the Conference will be entirely subject to subsequent approval or rejection by Her Majesty's Government.

You will be especially careful to notice and report any views which may be expressed by the United States' Delegates ; and you will generally direct your efforts to secure, as far as possible, that no stipulations should be inserted in the International Copyright Convention of such a nature as to render it unlikely that Her Majesty's Government might accede to it at some future time.

I have appointed Mr. J. H. G. Bergne, Superintendent of the Treaty Department of this Office, as second British Delegate, to attend the meetings of the Conference, and generally to assist you in all matters relating to it.

You will acquaint the Swiss Government with the capacity in which the British Delegates will attend the Conference.

I am, &c.

[Signed] SALISBURY.

No. 47.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Bergne.

Foreign Office, August 18, 1885.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you that I have appointed you to be second British Delegate to the International Copyright Conference to be held at Berne next month.

You will proceed to Berne at the proper time for that purpose, and will place yourself in communication with Mr. Adams.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] SALISBURY.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 48.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Daldy.

Foreign Office, August 20, 1885.

Sir,—With reference to your recent interview with Mr. Bourke on the subject of the International Copyright Conference to meet at Berne on the 7th September next, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that his Lordship has decided to extend the functions previously assigned to the British Representative by giving him power to take part in the discussions and to vote; but on the understanding that any Resolutions which may be arrived at are entirely subject to subsequent approval or rejection by Her Majesty's Government.

I am to add that his Lordship has appointed Mr. Bergne, of this Office, to be second British Delegate at the Conference.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 49.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Calcraft.

Foreign Office, August 21, 1885.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of the instructions which his Lordship has sent to Mr. Adams, relative to the International Copyright Conference to be held next month at Berne.*

I am, &c.

[Signed] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* No. 46.

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No. 50.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—[Received August 24.]*Berne, August 22, 1885.*

My Lord,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 18th instant, I have this day addressed a note to the President of the Swiss Confederation, acquainting the Swiss Government with the capacity in which the British Delegates will attend the Copyright Conference to be held next month in Berne.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my note.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

F. O. ADAMS.

 Inclosure in No. 50.
*Mr. Adams to M. Schenk.**Berne, August 22, 1885.*

M. le President,—In my note of the 11th May last to your Excellency I had the honour to inform the Swiss Government that if it were decided to call another meeting of the Copyright Conference this autumn, Her Majesty's Government would have much pleasure in authorizing me to attend on their behalf, as before, in a consultative capacity only. I should thus have had no power to vote.

I have now, however, the honour, in accordance with the instructions which I have received from the Marquis of Salisbury, to acquaint the Swiss Government that Her Majesty's Government have decided to extend the functions thus assigned to me by giving me power to take part in the discussions and to vote in the Conference to be held here next month, but on the distinct understanding that any part to be taken by me in the proceedings will be *ad referendum*, and that any resolutions arrived at by the Conference will be entirely subject to subsequent approval or rejection by Her Majesty's Government.

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I am also instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform the Swiss Government that his Lordship has appointed Mr. J. H. G. Bergne, Superintendent of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, as second British Delegate to attend the meetings of the Conference, and generally to assist me in all matters relating to it.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

No. 51.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—Received September 11.

Berne, September 9, 1885.

My Lord,—The second International Copyright Conference was opened at Berne on the 7th instant.

I have the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the list of the Delegates.

M. Droz, Head of the Federal Department of Commerce and Agriculture, was again chosen unanimously to be the President of the Conference, and the French Ambassador, M. Arago, to be Vice-President.

I do not propose to report upon this Conference from time to time in detail. Unless, indeed, an incident should arise during the course of our deliberations which would require a reference for instructions to Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Bergne and I have agreed that it will be more convenient for us to address a joint Report to your Lordship after the close of the proceedings, and I trust that this course will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

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Inclosure in No. 51.

Liste des Delegates a la Conference Internationale pour la Protection des Droits d'Auteur.

Allemagne.—M. Reichardt, Conseiller Intime Actuel de Legation, Conseiller Rapporteur au Departement des Affaires Etrangeres de l'Empire Allemand.

M. le Dr. Meyer, Conseiller Intime Superieur de Regence au Departement de la Justice de l'Empire Allemand.

M. le Dr. Otto Dambach, Conseiller Intime Superieur Actuel des Postes, Professeur de Droit a l'Universite de Berlin.

Amerique (Etats-Unis d')—Mr. Boyd Winchester, Ministere Resident et Consul-General des Etats-Unis a Berne.

Argentine (Republique)—

Belgique—Son Excellence M. Maurice Delfosse, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de Belgique a Berne.

Costa Rica—

Espagne—Son Excellence M. le Senateur Don Melchior Sangro y Rueda, Comte de la Almina, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire d'Espagne a Berne.

M. Manuel Tamayo y Baus, Chef Superieur du Corps des Facultes des Archives, Bibliothèques et Antiquites, Directeur de la Bibliotheque Nationale, Membre et Secretaire Perpetuel de l'Academie Espagnole.

France—Son Excellence M. Emmanuel Arago, Ambassadeur de France pres la Confederation Suisse, a Berne.

M. Louis Ulbach, President de l'Association Litteraire Internationale.

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M. Rene Lavolle, Consul-General de France, Docteur es Lettres.

M. Louis Renault, Professeur de Droit des Gens a la Faculte de Droit de Paris.

Grande-Bretagne—Son Excellence Mr. F. O. Adams, C.B., Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majeste Britannique a Berne.

Mr. J. H. G. Bergne, Superintendent of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office.

Haiti—M. le Dr. Louis-Joseph Janvier, Docteur en Medecine de la Faculte de Paris, Laureat de la Faculte de Medecine de Paris, Diplome de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques de Paris (Section Administrative et Section Diplomatique).

Honduras—M. Weder, Docteur en Droit.

Italie—M. le Chevalier Enrico Rosmini, Vice-President de la Societe Italienne des Auteurs.

M. le Chevalier Remigio Trincheri, Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne d'Italie, Chevalier de l'Ordre des SS. Maurice et Lazare, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur de France, Chef de Bureau au Ministere Royal de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Paraguay—

Bays-Bas—M. B.-L. Verwey, Consul-General des Pays-Bas pres la Confederation Suisse.

Suede et Norvege—Pour la Suede—M. A. Lagerheim, Secretaire-General du Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres.

“ Pour la Norvege—M. F. Bætzmann, Vice-President Honoraire de l'Association Litteraire Internationale.

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Suisse—M. le Conseiller Federal Louis Ruchonnet, Chef du Departement Federal de Justice et Police.

M. le Conseiller Federal Num Droz, Chef du Departement Federal du Commerce et de l'Agriculture.

M. A. d'Orelli, Professeur de Droit a l'Universite de Zurich.

Tunisie—M. Louis Renault, Professor de Droit des Gens a la Faculte de Droit de Paris.

Secretariat.

M. Charles Soldan, Juge au Tribunal Cantonal due Canton Vaud, a Lausanne.

M. Bernard Frey, Secretaire du Bureau International de la Propriete Industrielle, a Berne.

Berne, Septembre 1885.

No. 52.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)

Berne, September 9, 1885.

My Lord,—With reference to my preceding despatch, your Lordship will observe that Mr. Boyd Winchester, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States of America in Switzerland, has been appointed sole Delegate for his country to the second Copyright Conference at Berne.

He has been kind enough to inform me that, whilst his Government hav stated that they take the most livley interest in this Conference, and have instructed him to participate in the deliberations, and make a full and prompt Report of its proceedings, they are unable, on this occasion, to give him power to vote or to bind his Government in any way.

In fact he appears to be in the same position as I occupied in the Conference of Sept 1884.

I have &c.,

[Signed]

F. O. ADAMS.

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No. 53.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.—Received September 12, 2 P.M.

Berne, September 12, 1885, 12-15 P.M.

[Telegraphic.]—It is proposed that the Delegates should sign a document simply submitting the Draft Convention agreed upon for approval of the Governments. This would not bind Her Majesty's Government in any way. I conclude we may sign, as I was authorized to do so last September in regard to a similar document.

54.

Sir V. Lister to Sir T. Farrer.

Foreign Office, September 12, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that Her Majesty's Minister at Berne has inquired by telegraph to-day whether the British Delegates to the Berne Copyright Conference can sign, in common with the Delegates of the other Powers, a document simply submitting, for the approval of the respective Governments, the draft Convention agreed upon, and states that this document will in no way bind Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Adams was authorized to sign a similar document in September of last year, with the concurrence of the Board of Trade, as stated in your letter of the 18th September last, and the Swiss Government have been informed of the capacity in which the British Delegates attend the present Conference, viz., with power to discuss and vote at the Conference, but that any resolutions arrived at by it will be entirely subject to subsequent approval or rejection by Her Majesty's Government. Lord Salisbury would, however, be glad to ascertain that the Board of Trade had no objection to the Delegates signing such a document as proposed.

Mr. Adams having requested that an answer may be sent to his inquiry by telegraph, I am to state that Lord Salisbury would be glad

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to be furnished with the opinion of the Board of Trade on this question as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

[Signed] T. V. LISTER.

No. 55.

Mr. Calcrafft to Sir Villiers Lister.—[Received September 14.]

Board of Trade, London, September 14, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, stating that Her Majesty's Minister at Berne has inquired whether the British Delegates at the Berne Copyright Conference can sign, in common with the Delegates of the other Powers, a document simply submitting, for the approval of the respective Governments, the draft Copyright Convention agreed upon, on the understanding that this course will in no way bind Her Majesty's Government.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Lord Salisbury, that the Board of Trade see no objection in the circumstances of the case to the Delegates signing such a document as proposed, on the understanding expressed in the correspondence that such signature is not to bind Her Majesty's Government in any degree, or to be taken as any indication of their opinion.

I have, &c.,

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

No. 56.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, September 14, 1885, 3-30 P.M.

[Telegraphic],—In reply to your telegram of the 12th instant.

Provided proposed document is understood not to bind Her Majesty's Government in any way, or to indicate their opinion, you are authorized to sign it.

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No. 57.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.**Foreign Office, September 15, 1885.*

Sir,—I have received your despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the opening of the International Copyright Conference at Berne, and I approve of the course proposed by you as to reporting the proceedings of the Conference.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] SALISBURY.

No. 58.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—[Received October 3.]*Berne September 28, 1885.*

My Lord,—With reference to my despatch of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Joint Report of the British Delegates at the late International Copyright Conference, together with printed copies of the whole proceedings.

Your Lordship will observe that, in the declaration made by me during the fifth sitting, I stated that we were authorized to sign the Final Act on certain conditions, conformably to the instructions which were conveyed to me by your Lordship's telegram of the 14th instant.

I have, &c.

[Signed] F. O. ADAMS.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 58.
*Messrs Adams and Bergne to the Marquis of Salisbury.**Berne, September 25, 1885.*

My Lord,—We have the honour to report that, in obedience to

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your Lordship's instructions, we attended, as British Delegates, the International Copyright Conference which met at Berne on the 7th instant.

The following States were represented :

Germany, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Costa Rica, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Paraguay, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Tunis.

The object of the Conference was to discuss and to amend the draft Convention for the formation of an International Copyright Union which was framed at the Conference of last year.

After a careful study of this draft we were of opinion that in many points it entered too much into detail, and presented difficulties in this respect which could not easily be harmonized with the legislations of many of the States which might wish to join the projected Union. Our object therefore was to remove these difficulties by recommending that the Convention should be confined as far as possible to the enunciation of the broad principles indispensable to the formation of such an Union. With this view we felt it our duty to propose considerable amendments in the text, the nature of which will be apparent upon a perusal of the records of the Conference.

In these proposals we have been principally guided by the recommendations of the British Royal Commission on Copyright of 1878 ; and we believe that the draft Convention which has resulted from the labours of the present Conference will be found to be consistent, in its general principles, with those recommendations.

We are glad to be able to report that, after protracted discussion, almost all our proposals were accepted in principle, and that the Project, as it now stands, is one which we believe we can confidently recommend to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to transmit with this Report the printed records of the proceedings.*

* The full record of proceedings is not included in this volume. The final Protocol and documents attached thereto are given only, as an Inclosure to this Report.

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The sittings of the Conference lasted from the 7th to the 18th September, and the result was the unanimous adoption of a Final Act, which was signed by the Representatives of Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis.

The Delegates of the other States represented at the Conference, whilst expressing the sympathy of their Governments for the objects of the Convention, had not received authority to sign the Final Act.

In this document the Delegates agree upon, and recommend for the consideration of their Governments, a draft Convention, an Additional Article and a Protocole de Cloture, and express the hope that the same may be accepted, and that the Diplomatic Representatives may, within the delay of twelve months, be instructed to sign it on behalf of their Governments. It was decided that the draft Convention now submitted is to be regarded as a definitive basis of the Copyright Union, not subject to amendment, but to be accepted or declined as it stands by any power.

Provision has, however, been made in the XVIIth Article for periodical revisions of any points which may eventually require attention; but any such ulterior modifications will only become binding by the unanimous consent of the Contracting States.

Practically, therefore, the International Copyright Union may be said to be established on the basis of this draft Convention, which will undoubtedly be signed within the next twelve months by several of the States represented at the Conference.

The broad principle of the Convention is that each of the States of the Union shall accord to the other States composing it the advantages of national treatment, under the conditions specified in the Convention.

The main points to which we invite the attention of Her Majesty's Government are as follows:—

1. *Duration of Copyright.*

The provisions on this head which are contained in the laws of various countries differ so considerably, both as to the mode of deter-

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mining the period and as to the extent of protection accorded to various kinds of copyright property, that it was universally recognized from the outset to be impossible, without a complete international codification of Copyright Law, to adopt any definite term as the basis of an International Copyright Union. It was admitted that any attempt at such a codification at the present moment would be premature, and Article II of the draft Convention therefore stipulates that the owners of literary and artistic property belonging to any State of the Union, or their legal representatives, shall enjoy in every other State thereof the same protection as is granted to natives, such protection, however, not to exceed that granted in the country of origin; the object of this latter stipulation being that, when copyright in any work has expired in the country of origin, it shall no longer exist elsewhere.

2. *Place of Origin.*

Under the conditions stated above, it is obviously essential to be able to decide clearly and readily what is the country of origin of the work.

To give an example: the duration of copyright in Spain is for the life of the author and eighty years after his death; in France, life and fifty years; in Belgium, life and twenty years.

If protection under the Convention were claimed for a work of French origin in Spain, the duration would be for the life of the author and fifty years after his death, the maximum period granted in France; but if the protection were claimed in Spain for a work of Belgian origin, the duration would be for the life of the author and twenty years, the maximum allowed by Belgian law.

If, however, protection were claimed in Belgium for works of Spanish or French origin, the duration would in each case be for life and twenty years according to Belgian law.

The draft Convention framed last year determined the place of origin according to the nationality of the author. We, however, considered that this method would occasion great difficulty in practice, not only in regard to cases where the nationality of the author might be doubtful, but in the numerous instances where works may be first

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published in one country by a native of another country. We therefore proposed the principle which has been adopted in Article II, viz., that the country where the work is first published is considered the country of origin; and in case of simultaneous publication in two or more countries, the country in which the shortest term of copyright is granted by law.

This plan will, we believe, afford a ready means of deciding the point in every case.

3. *Title to Copyright, Registration, Deposit, &c.,*

The only principle upon which an International Copyright Union can apparently be founded with any chance of success is that the title to copyright shall be acquired in all States of the Union by the simple accomplishment of the formalities required by law in the country of origin.

The Royal Commission of 1878 recommended the abolition of the obligation at present imposed by British law for the registration and deposit in Great Britain of foreign works claiming protection there. The deposit of foreign works in the British Museum was declared by the Principal Librarian to be valueless, and it was pointed out that the only countries which still required this formality of registration and deposit of foreign works were England and Spain. The latter country has since abolished this condition, and England therefore remains the only country which still clings to it.

It is clear that the antiquated form of double registration and deposit—in the country of origin, and in the foreign State—imposes an onerous burden on authors, if protection is demanded in several foreign States, especially in the case of works which, in the interest of the public, most require protection, such, for instance, as expensive scientific and historical publications. To form a Copyright Union on such a basis would be perfectly illusory, as the expense of fulfilling such conditions in many and distant States would often deter the author from obtaining protection in them.

In view of these considerations, we have not hesitated to accept the principle contained in Article II of the draft Convention, viz., that the enjoyment of the rights granted by the Convention is condi-

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tional simply on the accomplishment of the formalities, whatever they may be, required by law in the country of origin.

To enable such a condition to be carried out with effect, it is, however, necessary to provide some mode of *prima facie* proof which, unless invalidated, shall serve as presumptive evidence of authorship; otherwise, an author seeking legal redress against the piracy of his work abroad may be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving in a foreign Court his title acquired under the law of the country of origin.

To meet this difficulty, the Convention framed last year adopted the principle that the mere fact of the author's name being placed on the work should be presumptive evidence of his title. We were, however, of opinion that this was not an entirely satisfactory mode, especially from an English point of view, and we therefore recommended to the Conference, first, that this matter should be left to be settled by the domestic law of each state; secondly, that the method proposed by the Royal Commission of 1878 should be adopted viz., that "a copy of any entry in any foreign register, attested by any (British) Diplomatic or Consular Agent, should be *prima facie* evidence."

It was, however, pointed out that in Germany and Switzerland the formality of registration was no longer required by law, and that in regard to these countries no such certificate could therefore be obtained. Still, it seemed to us that it would be very undesirable to adopt in the Convention any stipulation which might imply an opinion that registration and deposit in the country of origin should be dispensed with; and to cover this point we eventually obtained, after much discussion, the insertion of the last paragraph of Article XI, which leaves to the respective Tribunals the right to require a certificate to the effect that the formalities prescribed by the law of the country of origin, whatever they may be, have been fulfilled.

4. *What may be the Subject of Copyright.*

We were disposed to think that the simplest plan would be to avoid any enumeration in this respect in Article IV of the draft Convention, but as this course presented certain difficulties, the list inserted in the Project of last year was maintained. We believe this to

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be within the limits of existing British law. In view of provisions in the laws of certain States, photographs and choregraphic works have not been expressly included in Article IV, but the mode in which works of these two kinds are to be treated is left to be decided by the law of each country, as specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Protocole de Cloture.

5. Translations.

The most important point in the question of international copyright is to determine for what period the exclusive right of translating an original work shall be secured to the author.

Three systems alone seem feasible :—

a. The complete assimilation of the exclusive right of translation to that of reproducing the original work; that is to say, the author shall be able to prevent the unauthorized translation of his work for the whole period during which his copyright in it subsists.

In favour of this system it is urged that in international transactions translation is in most cases practically the only form of reproduction; and that it therefore seems absurd to grant a certain specified period of protection abroad to the original work, if, in regard to the only available means of reproduction, viz., translation, the protection is limited to a much shorter period.

On the other hand, it is contended that such a complete reservation to the author of the right of translation is injurious to the public, as tending to deprive them of the benefit of translations which might be made, if the translating right were allowed sooner to fall into the public domain.

b. To limit the right of preventing the unauthorized translation to a certain number of years from the date of publication of the original work, on condition that an authorized translation shall appear within a certain fixed period.

On this system the existing British law gives the exclusive right of translation to the author of a foreign work for a period of five years from the publication of an authorized translation; but on condition that a part of such authorized translation must have appeared within

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one year from the date of registration in the United Kingdom, and the whole of it within three years from that date. The exclusive period thus extends in some cases to eight years from the date of publication.

The draft International Convention framed last year at Berne adopted the principle that the exclusive right should exist for a period of ten years from the date of the publication of an authorized translation, which, however, must have appeared complete within three years from the publication of the original work. On this principle the protection would in some cases extend to thirteen years from publication of the original work.

This is the system recommended by the British Royal Commission of 1878.

c. To limit the exclusive right of translation to a fixed number of years, absolutely, without the condition that an authorized translation must appear within any fixed period after the publication of the original work.

This system has certainly the merit of simplicity, and it may be claimed in its favour that the desire of the author to enjoy the longest period of protection will furnish him with sufficient inducement to publish a translation speedily, and thus to supply the public demand within a reasonable time.

The French Delegates insisted strongly on the adoption of the system (*a*), viz., that of complete assimilation; but although we are personally of opinion that this is the best and most logical plan, we were not prepared to support it as an essential condition to the accession of any State to the Union, and the French proposal when put to the vote was defeated by a small majority, on the ground that it would preclude the accession of many States at the present moment. Nearly all the Delegates, however, expressed themselves as theoretically in favour of the principle.

On the other hand, we proposed that no express term should be specified in the Convention, but that complete freedom should be left to the legislation of each country to protect translations in such manner as might best suit the circumstances of each State. This proposal,

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although it seemed to us extremely reasonable, as satisfying the requirements of all parties, was, however, defeated by a large majority, on the ground that it would be undesirable to admit into the Union any State which did not give the exclusive right of translation for at least ten years.

As a compromise between the conflicting opinions expressed on this point, the system (c) was eventually adopted unanimously, and the period of protection fixed at ten years, without any condition.

Article V of the draft Convention therefore stipulates that authors belonging to any State of the Union, or their legal representatives, shall enjoy in all the other States of the Union the exclusive right of translation for ten years from the date of the publication of the original work. In order to avoid difficulties as to the exact date of publication, it has been decided that the term of ten years shall commence from the end of the year wherein the publication takes place. And to make clear the question of works appearing in small incomplete parts ["livraisons"] a definition of this term has been inserted in the Report of the Drafting Committee on this Article.*

We believe that this is a very satisfactory solution of the matter. The period thus fixed only exceeds by two years the maximum now permitted by English law; whilst in some cases it may be less than that recommended by the Royal Commission. The interest of the public seems sufficiently guarded, whilst greater latitude is given to the author for making satisfactory and remunerative arrangements for the translation of his work.

6. *Copyright in Translations.*

The provisions on this head, which are contained in Article VI, are distinct from the exclusive right of translation. The intention is simply to extend to each particular translation the same protection as is granted to original works. This might, perhaps, have been more

* "The term 'livraison' means a portion of work appearing in successive parts, and which does not in itself form a separate publication, but is so indissolubly connected with the rest of the work, whether by the paging, or by its typographical entirety, that the omission of a single 'livraison' would render the whole work incomplete and defective."

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clearly expressed in the Article, but the text seems to be legally sufficient, and after much discussion in the Committee it was found difficult to agree upon a more satisfactory wording. No objection apparently exists to the principle, which is sanctioned by existing British law.

7. *The right of republishing Newspaper Articles.*

Considerable difficulty was experienced in reconciling divergent opinions on this point, but Article VII appears to be on the whole satisfactory, it being explained in the Report of the Committee (p. 46 of Records), that, in those countries where the law requires it, the obligation to acknowledge the source whence the articles are derived may be maintained.

8. *The Right of making Extracts for Compilations, &c.*

We regarded the Article on this head which appeared in the draft Project of last year as being exceedingly dangerous, and providing a facile means for wholesale appropriation. We therefore proposed its omission, with the view to leaving the matter to be settled by the law of each State. We ultimately consented to the insertion of the existing Article VIII, which carries out our views on the subject.

9. *Dramatic and Musical Copyright, Adaptations, &c.*

No special remarks on these heads appear to be required. The Articles IX and X will speak for themselves, and the Report of the Drafting Committee furnishes all necessary explanations.

We may, however, draw attention to the mention, at p. 50 of the Records, of the question of dramatization of novels, which is a matter of much interest in England.†

10. *The Colonies.*

Upon our recommendation Article XIX was inserted, fixing a rule as to the accession of Colonies. Under the terms of this Article the acceding State may either include or exclude any of its Colonies at the time of accession, or may afterwards accede on their behalf.

† "It was agreed that the species of indirect appropriation known under the name of 'dramatization' may, according to circumstances, be considered as constituting an indirect illicit reproduction."

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11. *Separate Arrangements between Contracting States.*

Article XV reserves the right to any States, who may be in a position to grant more effectual protection to literary and artistic property than is granted by the International Convention, to enter into separate agreements with the object of extending such treatment to each other.

12.

Article XVI provides for the organization of a central office, under the superintendence of the Swiss Government.

The original proposal was that the expenses of this office should be defrayed by the States of the Union in the proportion of their respective populations.

This proposal, however, appeared open to objection on the part of Great Britain, since, if she were to accede on behalf of herself and her Colonies, a very considerable share of the expenses might thus fall upon her. The principal actually adopted, viz., the division into classes, is that already agreed to by the Treasury in the case of the Convention of 1883 for the Protection of Industrial Property. The sum annually required for the International Office is not to exceed 60,000 fr., but this limit has been fixed on the understanding that a less sum will be asked for, if less is found to suffice.

13. *The United States.*

Conformably to your Lordship's instructions, we have given special attention to the bearing which the draft Convention might have upon any negotiations between Great Britain and the United States.

The American Minister at Berne attended the sittings of the Conference in a consultative capacity, but did not take any part in the proceedings, nor vote on any question. We beg, however, to draw your Lordship's especial attention to the very important statement made by him at the fifth meeting of the Plenary Conference. In this statement Mr. Winchester, after explaining the nature of his functions as United States' Delegate, made the following declaration on behalf of his Government:—

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“ I believe that the United States' Government is kindly disposed in principle towards the proposition that the author of a literary or artistic work, whatever be his nationality and whatever the place of reproduction, should be everywhere protected on the same footing as the citizens and subjects of each nation.”

In view of this statement, we do not think there can be any ground for the apprehension which has been expressed in some quarters, that an immediate amendment of English law, with the view to the entry of Great Britain into the projected Union, would have a prejudicial effect in regard to any copyright negotiations with the United States.

In fact, from the friendly interest in the objects of the Conference which has been expressed by the United States' Delegate, we are justified in anticipating that when once the Union has been formed, and has been acceded to by the more important European countries, the United States will before long feel it difficult to abstain from becoming a party to it also. But if this hope should not be shortly realized, we submit that a moderate and well-considered amendment of English law would furnish an additional incentive to the United States to conclude a separate Copyright Convention with Great Britain, the negotiation of which would be greatly facilitated by placing the British Statutes on a more intelligible basis, and by removing restrictions and formalities which are inconsistent with modern views, and with the general practice of the civilized world.

Recommendations.

Having thus given an outline of the results of the Berne Copyright Conference of 1885, we venture to submit the following recommendations as to the action which might be taken by Her Majesty's Government in the matter :—

The British Royal Commission of 1878 reported that the form of the existing Copyright Law is bad, that it is “ wholly destitute of any sort of arrangement, incomplete, often obscure, and even where it is intelligible upon long study, it is in many parts so ill-expressed that no one who does not give such study can expect to understand it.” The Commissioners proceeded to state that one of their most important recommendations was, that the law should be reduced by codification to

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an intelligible and systematic form, with such amendments in the substance as might be required.

We venture respectfully to express our entire concurrence in this recommendation, and we desire to urge the importance of taking the present opportunity of affecting this much-needed legislative reform.

The principles we desire to suggest for such legislation may be shortly stated as follows :—

The repeal of the whole of the existing Statutes, and the enactment of a simple and perspicuous measure embracing the following points :—

a. The duration of copyright for all kinds of literary and artistic property to be uniformly fixed at the life of the author and thirty years after his death.

b. Registration and deposit of works published in the United Kingdom to be maintained.

c. Registration and deposit of foreign works in the United Kingdom to be abandoned.

d. The right to translate, dramatize, or abridge to be reserved exclusively to the author for the whole time of copyright in the original work.

e. Power reserved to Her Majesty by Order in Council to conclude Copyright Conventions with any foreign Power which may give such copyright protection to British subjects as may appear satisfactory to Her Majesty.

We venture to recommend to your Lordship's attention a draft scheme prepared by Mr. F. R. Daldy, which is designed to embrace the above points, which would, we think, form a very convenient basis for a bill to be prepared by the Government draftsman. [See • Inclosure in No. 39, p. 38.]

It may be observed that if our suggestions in regard to the right of translation should be thought to go too far, the reservation to the

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author of the exclusive right of translation for a period of ten years from the date of publication would suffice to meet the requirements of the International Convention. This period was, however, fixed as a minimum, and was not designed to impede the progress of legislation on a more liberal basis.

If, however, Her Majesty's Government should not think proper to undertake the complete reform of British Copyright Law which we suggest, it might be possible to allow Great Britain to enter the Union by a simple amendment of the existing International Copyright Acts, 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 12, and 15 & 16 Vic., cap. 12.

All the sections in these Acts which relate to registration and deposit of foreign works, and to the right of translation, would require to be amended. Provision must be inserted in the amending Act to meet the stipulations of Articles II, III and IX of the draft Convention; and the wording of section 14 of the Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap 12, would perhaps require alteration as the grounds on which an Order in Council can be issued.

Although we have thought it right to indicate the nature of the amendments in the existing law which would, we believe, enable Great Britain to join the Union, we cannot conceal from your Lordship our opinion that such a mode of proceeding would be far from satisfactory.

It would leave untouched the grievances in the domestic law now complained of by British owners of copyright property, and the anomalies apparent in regard to colonial copyright. British Copyright Law would still remain to the foreigner a sealed book, and even with the most careful amendment, some portions of it might be found to conflict with the International Convention.

On these grounds, therefore, we beg, in conclusion, to urge upon the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government the importance of a complete codification and amendment of Copyright Law, which, if carried out during the course of the next Session, would enable Her Majesty's Government to become one of the original Signatory Powers of the Convention for the creation of an International Copyright Union.

We have, &c.

(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Proces-verbal Final de la Deuxieme Conference Internationale pour la Protection des Œuvres Litteraires et Artistiques.

Des Soussignes, Delegates des Gouvernements de l'Allemagne, de l'Espagne, de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Haiti, du Honduras, de l'Italie, des Pays-Bas, de la Suede et de la Norvege, de la Suisse, de la Tunisie, charges de prendre part a la deuxieme Conference Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, qui s'est reunie a Berne le 7 Septembre, 1885, ayant termine leurs travaux, soumettent aux Gouvernements des pays representes par eux le projet de Convention, avec Article Additionnel et Protocole de Cloture, dont la teneur suit :—

I.—Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la Protection des Œuvres Litteraires et Artistiques.

[Enumeration des Hautes Parties Contractantes.]

egalement animes du desir de proteger d'une maniere efficace et aussi uniforme que possible les droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques,

Ont resolu de conclure une Convention a cet effet, et ont nomme pour leurs Plenipotentiaires savoir :

Lesquels, apres s'etre communique leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouves en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Les pays contractants sont constitues a l'etat d'union pour la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres litteraires et artistiques.

ARTICLE II.

Les auteurs ressortissant a l'un des pays de l'Union ou leurs ayants cause, jouissent dans les autres pays pour leurs œuvres soit publiees dans un de ces pays, soit non publiees, des droits que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux.

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La jouissance de ces droits est subordonnée à l'accomplissement des conditions et formalités prescrites par la législation du pays d'origine de l'œuvre ; elle ne peut excéder dans les autres pays la durée de la protection accordée dans le dit pays d'origine.

Est considéré comme pays d'origine de l'œuvre, celui de la première publication, ou, si cette publication a lieu simultanément dans plusieurs pays de l'Union, celui d'entre eux dont la législation accorde la durée de protection la plus courte.

Pour les œuvres non publiées le pays auquel appartient l'auteur est considéré comme pays d'origine de l'œuvre.

ARTICLE III.

Les stipulations de la présente Convention s'appliquent également aux éditeurs d'œuvres littéraires ou artistiques publiées dans un des pays de l'Union, et dont l'auteur appartient à un pays qui n'en fait pas partie.

ARTICLE IV.

L'expression "œuvres littéraires et artistiques" comprend les livres, brochures, ou tous autres écrits ; les œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, les compositions musicales avec ou sans paroles ; les œuvres de dessin, de peinture, de sculpture, de gravure ; les lithographies, les illustrations, les cartes géographiques ; les plans, croquis, et ouvrages plastiques relatifs à la géographie, à la topographie, à l'architecture ou aux sciences en général ; enfin toute production quelconque du domaine littéraire, scientifique, ou artistique, qui pourrait être publiée par n'importe quel mode d'impression ou de reproduction.

ARTICLE V.

Les auteurs ressortissant à l'un des pays de l'Union, ou leurs ayants cause, jouissent, dans les autres pays, du droit exclusif de faire ou d'autoriser la traduction de leurs ouvrages jusqu'à l'expiration de dix années à partir de la publication de l'œuvre originale dans l'un des pays de l'Union.

Pour les ouvrages publiés par livraisons, le délai de dix années ne compte qu'à dater de la publication de la dernière livraison de l'œuvre originale.

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Pour les œuvres composées de plusieurs volumes publiés par intervalles, ainsi que pour les bulletins ou cahiers publiés par des sociétés littéraires ou savantes ou par des particuliers, chaque volume, bulletin ou cahier est, en ce qui concerne le délai de dix années, considéré comme ouvrage séparé.

Dans les cas prévus au présent Article, est admis comme date de publication, pour le calcul des délais de protection, le 31 Décembre de l'année dans laquelle l'ouvrage a été publié.

ARTICLE VI.

Les traductions licites sont protégées comme des ouvrages originaux. Elles jouissent, en conséquence, de la protection stipulée aux Articles II et III en ce qui concerne leur reproduction non autorisée dans les pays de l'Union.

Il est entendu que, s'il s'agit d'une œuvre pour laquelle le droit de traduction est dans le domaine public, le traducteur ne peut pas s'opposer à ce que la même œuvre soit traduite par d'autres écrivains.

ARTICLE VII.

Les articles de journaux ou de recueils périodiques publiés dans l'un des pays de l'Union peuvent être reproduits, en original ou en traduction, à moins que les auteurs ou éditeurs ne l'aient expressément interdit. Pour les recueils, il peut suffire que l'interdiction soit faite d'une manière générale en tête de chaque numéro du recueil.

En aucun cas, cette interdiction ne peut s'appliquer aux articles de discussion politique ou à la reproduction des nouvelles du jour et des *faits divers*.

ARTICLE VIII.

En ce qui concerne la faculté de faire licitement des emprunts à des œuvres littéraires ou artistiques pour des publications destinées à l'enseignement ou ayant un caractère scientifique, ou pour des chrestomathies, est réservée l'effet de la législation des pays de l'Union et des arrangements particuliers existants ou à conclure entre eux.

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ARTICLE IX.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliquent a la representation publique des œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, que ces œuvres soient publiees ou non.

Les auteurs d'œuvres dramatiques ou dramatico-musicales, ou leurs ayants cause, sont, pendant la duree de leur droit exclusif de traduction, reciproquement proteges contre la representation publique non autorisee de la traduction de leurs ouvrages.

Les stipulations de l'Article II s'appliquent egalement a l'execution publique des œuvres musicales non publiees ou de celles qui ont ete publiees, mais dont l'auteur a expressement declare sur le titre ou en tete de l'ouvrage qu'il en interdit l'execution publique.

ARTICLE X.

Sont specialement comprises parmi les reproductions illicites auxquelles s'applique la presente Convention, les appropriations indirectes non autorisees d'un ouvrage litteraire ou artistique, designees sous des noms divers, tels que : *adaptations, arrangements de musique, &c.*, lorsqu'elles ne sont que la reproduction d'un tel ouvrage, dans la meme forme ou sous une autre forme, avec des changements, additions ou retranchements, non essentiels, sans presenter d'ailleurs le caractere d'une nouvelle œuvre originale.

Il est entendu que, dans l'application du present Article, les Tribunaux des divers pays de l'Union tiendront compte, s'il y a lieu, des reserves de leurs lois respectives.

ARTICLE XI.

Pour que les auteurs des ouvrages proteges par la presente Convention soient, jusqu'a preuve contraire, consideres comme tels et admis, en consequence, devant les Tribunaux des divers pays de l'Union a exercer des poursuites contre les contrefacons, il suffit que leur nom soit indique sur l'ouvrage en la maniere usitee.

Pour les œuvres anonymes ou pseudonymes, l'editeur dont le nom est indique sur l'ouvrage est fonde a sauvegardes les droits appartenant a l'auteur. Il est, sans autres preuves, repute ayant cause de l'auteur anonyme ou pseudonyme.

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Il est entendu, toutefois, que les Tribunaux peuvent exiger, le cas échéant, la production d'un certificat délivré par l'autorité compétente, constatant que les formalités prescrites, dans le sens de l'Article II, par la législation du pays d'origine, ont été remplies.

ARTICLE XII.

Toute œuvre contrefaite peut être saisie à l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union où l'œuvre originale a droit à la protection légale.

La saisie a lieu conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque pays.

ARTICLE XIII.

Il est entendu que les dispositions de la présente Convention ne peuvent porter préjudice, en quoi que ce soit, au droit qui appartient au Gouvernement de chacun des pays de l'Union de permettre, de surveiller, d'interdire, par des mesures de législation ou de police intérieure, la circulation, la représentation, l'exposition de tout ouvrage ou production à l'égard desquels l'autorité compétente aurait à exercer ce droit.

ARTICLE XIV.

La présente Convention, sous les réserves et conditions à déterminer d'un commun accord, s'applique à toutes les œuvres qui au moment de son entrée en vigueur, ne sont pas encore tombées dans le domaine public dans leurs pays d'origine.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est entendu que les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers, en tant que ces arrangements conféreront aux auteurs ou à leurs ayants cause des droits plus étendus que ceux accordés par l'Union, ou qu'ils renfermeraient d'autres stipulations non contraires à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

Un office international est institué sous le nom de "Bureau de l'Union Internationale pour la Protection des Œuvres Littéraires et Artistiques."

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Ce Bureau, dont les frais sont supportés par les Administrations de tous les pays de l'Union, est placé sous la haute autorité de l'Administration Supérieure de la Confédération Suisse, et fonctionne sous sa surveillance. Les attributions en sont déterminées d'un commun accord entre les pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XVII.

La présente Convention peut être soumise à des révisions en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

Les questions de cette nature, ainsi que celles qui intéressent à d'autres points de vue le développement de l'Union, seront traitées dans des Conférences qui auront lieu successivement dans les pays de l'Union entre les Délégués des dits pays.

Il est entendu qu'aucun changement à la présente Convention ne sera valable pour l'Union que moyennant l'assentiment unanime des pays qui la composent.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention et qui assurent chez eux la protection légale des droits faisant l'objet de cette Convention, seront admis à y accéder sur leur demande.

Cette accession sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse, et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, adhésion à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés dans la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XIX.

Les pays accédant à la présente Convention ont aussi le droit d'y accéder en tout temps pour leurs Colonies ou possessions étrangères.

Ils peuvent, à cet effet, soit faire une Déclaration générale par laquelle toutes leurs Colonies ou possessions sont comprises dans l'accession, soit nommer expressément celles qui y sont comprises, soit se borner à indiquer celles qui en sont exclues.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE XX.

La presente Convention sera mise a execution trois mois apres l'echange des ratifications, et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indetermine, jusqu'a l'expiration d'une annee a partir du jour ou la denonciation en aura ete faite.

Cette denonciation sera adressee au Gouvernement charge de recevoir les accessions. Elle ne produira son effet qu'a l'egard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant executoire pour les autres pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

La presente Convention sera ratifiee, et les ratifications en seront echangees a _____, dans le delai d'un an au plus tard.

En foi de quoi, &c.

Fait a _____, le _____

 II.—Article Additionnel.

Les Plenipotentiaires reunis pour signer la Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques, sont convenus de l'Article Additional suivant, qui sera ratifie en meme temps que l'acte auquel il se rapporte :

La Convention conclue a la date de ce jour n'affecte en rien le maintien des Conventions actuellement existantes entre les pays contractants, en tant que ces Conventions conferent aux auteurs ou a leurs ayants cause des droits plus etendus que ceux accordees par l'Union, ou qu'elles renferment d'autres stipulations qui ne sont pas contraires a cette Convention.

En foi de quoi, &c.

Fait a _____, le _____

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

III.—*Protocole de Cloture.*

Au moment de proceder a la signature de la Convention conclue a la date de ce jour, les Plenipotentiaires soussignes ont declare et stipule ce qui suit :—

1. Au sujet de l'Article IV, il est convenue que ceux des pays de l'Union ou le caractere d'œuvres artistiques n'est pas refuse aux œuvres photographiques s'engagement a les admettre, a partir de la mise en vigueur de la Convention conclue en date de ce jour, au benefice de ses dispositions. Il ne sont, d'ailleurs, tenus de proteger les auteurs des dites œuvres, sauf les arrangements internationaux existants ou a conclure, que dans la mesure ou leur legislation permet de le faire.

Il est entendu que la photographie autorisee d'une œuvre d'art protegee jouit, dans tous les pays de l'Union, de la protection legale au sens de la dite Convention, aussi longtemps que dura le droit principal de reproduction de cette œuvre meme, et dans les limites des conventions privees entre les ayants droit.

2. Au sujet de l'Article IX, il est convenu que ceux des pays de l'Union dont la legislation comprend implicitement, parmi les œuvres dramatico-musicales, les œuvres chirographiques, admettent expressement les dites œuvres au benefice des dispositions de la Convention conclue en date de ce jour.

Il est, d'ailleurs, entendu que les contestations qui s'eleveraient sur l'application de cette clause demeurent reservees a l'appréciation des Tribunaux respectifs.

3. Il est entendu que la fabrication et la vente des instruments servant a reproduire mecaniquement des aires de musique empruntes au domaine prive ne sont pas considerees comme constituant le fait de contrefacon musicale.

4. L'accord commun prevu a l'Article XIV de la Convention est determine ainsi qu'il suit :—

L'application de la Convention aux œuvres non tombees dans le domaine public au moment de sa mise en vigueur aura lieu suivant les stipulations y relatives contenues dans les conventions speciales existantes ou a conclure a cet effet.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

A défaut de semblables stipulations entre pays de l'Union, les pays respectifs régleront, chacun pour ce qui le concerne, par la législation intérieure, les modalités relatives à l'application du principe contenu à l'Article XIV.

5. L'organisation du Bureau International prévu à l'Article XVI de la Convention sera fixée par un Règlement que le Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse est chargé d'élaborer.

La langue officielle du Bureau International sera la langue Française.

Le Bureau International centralisera les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection des droits des auteurs sur leurs œuvres littéraires et artistiques. Il les coordonnera et les publiera. Il procédera aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union, et rédigera, à l'aide des documents qui seront mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue Française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union. Les Gouvernements des pays de l'Union se réservent d'autoriser, d'un commun accord, le Bureau à publier une édition dans une ou plusieurs autres langues, pour le cas où l'expérience en aurait démontré le besoin.

Le Bureau International devra se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des membres de l'Union pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives à la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger une Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau International, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau International assistera aux séances des Conférences et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative. Il fera sur sa gestion un Rapport annuel qui sera communiqué à tous les membres de l'Union.

Les dépenses du Bureau de l'Union Internationale seront supportées en commun par les pays contractants. Jusqu'à nouvelle décision elles ne pourront pas dépasser la somme de 60,000 fr. par année. Cette somme pourra être augmentée au besoin par simple décision d'une des Conférences prévues à l'Article XVII.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des pays dans cette somme totale des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui adhéreraient ultérieurement à l'Union seront divisés en six classes contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir :—

Première Classe	..	..	25	unités.
Deuxième “	..	..	20	“
Troisième “	..	..	15	“
Quatrième “	..	..	10	“
Cinquième “	..	..	5	“
Sixième “	..	..	3	“

Ces coefficients seront multipliés par le nombre des pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournira le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donnera le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Chaque pays déclarera, au moment de son accession, dans laquelle des susdites classes il demande à être rangé.

L'Administration Suisse préparera le budget du Bureau et en surveillera les dépenses, fera les avances nécessaires et établira le compte annuel, qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

6. La prochaine Conférence aura lieu à _____, en _____

7. Il est convenu que, pour l'échange des ratifications prévu à l'Article XXI, chaque Partie Contractante remettra un seul instrument, qui sera déposé, avec ceux des autres pays, aux archives du Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse. Chaque partie recevra en retour un exemplaire du procès-verbal d'échange des ratifications, signé par les Plénipotentiaires qui y auront pris part.

Le présent Protocole de Cloture, qui sera ratifié en même temps que la Convention conclue à la date de ce jour, sera considéré comme faisant partie intégrante de cette Convention, et aura même force, valeur, et durée.

En foi de quoi, &c.

Fait _____ le _____

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Les Delegates soussignes prient le Conseil Federal Suisse de vouloir bien faire les demarches necessaires aupres des Gouvernements representes a la Conference, afin de les inviter a transformer, dans une Conference diplomatique qui aurait lieu dans le delai d'un annee, le projet ci-dessus en une Convention definitive.

Ils emettent en outre le voeu que ce projet soit, par les soins du Conseil Federal Suisse, egalement communique dans le meme but aux Gouvernements des pays qui ne se sont point fait représenter a la Conference.

En foi de quoi, les Delegates respectifs ont dresse le present proces-verbal final et y ont appose leurs signatures.

Fait a Berne, le 18 Septembre, 1885, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera depose aux archives de la Confederation Suisse.

(Signe)

REICHARDT.

MEYER.

DAMBACH.

COMTE DE LA ALMINA.

MANUEL TAMAYO Y BAUS.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

LOUIS ULBACH.

RENE LAVOLLEE.

L. RENAULT.

F. O. ADAMS.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

LOUIS JOSEPH JANVER.

WEDER.

FE.

A. ENRIGO ROSMINI.

REMIGIO TRINCHERI.

B. L. VERWEY.

ALF. LAGERHEIM.

F. BÆTZMANN.

L. RUCHONNET.

DROZ.

A. D'ORELLI.

L. RENAULT.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

(Translation.)

*Final Act of the Second International Conference for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic Works.*

The Undersigned, Delegates of the Governments of Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis, empowered to take part in the second International Conference for the protection of literary and artistic works, which met at Berne the 7th September, 1885, having terminated their labours, submit to the Governments of the countries they represent the draft Convention, with Additional Article and Final Protocol, of which the following is the text:

I.—*Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the
Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.*

[Enumeration of the High Contracting Parties.]

being equally animated by the desire to protect effectively, and in as uniform a manner as possible, the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Contracting States are constituted into an Union for the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works.

ARTICLE II.

Authors of any of the countries of the Union, or their lawful representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries for their works, whether published in one of those countries or unpublished, the rights which the respective laws do now or may hereafter grant to natives.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The enjoyment of these rights is subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by law in the country of origin of the work, and cannot exceed in the other countries the term of protection granted in the said country of origin.

The country of origin of the work is that in which the work is first published, or if such publication takes place simultaneously in several countries of the Union, that one of them in which the shortest term of protection is granted by law.

For unpublished works the country to which the author belongs is considered the country of origin of the work.

ARTICLE III.

The stipulations of the present Convention apply equally to the publishers of literary and artistic works published in one of the countries of the Union, but of which the authors belong to a country which is not a party to the Union.

ARTICLE IV.

The expression "literary and artistic works" comprehends books, pamphlets, and all other writings; dramatic or dramatico-musical works, musical compositions with or without words; works of design, painting, sculpture, and engraving; lithographs, illustrations, geographical charts; plans, sketches, and plastic works relative to geography architecture, or science in general; in fact, every production whatsoever in the literary, scientific, or artistic domain which can be published by any mode of impression or reproduction.

ARTICLE V.

Authors of any of the countries of the Union, or their legal representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries the exclusive right of making or authorizing the translation of their works until the expiration of ten years from the publication of the original work in one of the countries of the Union.

For works published in incomplete parts ("livraisons") the period of ten years commence from the date of publication of the last part of the original work.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

For works composed of several volumes published at intervals, as well as for bulletins or collections ("cahiers") published by literary or scientific Societies, or by private persons, each volume, bulletin, or collection is, with regard to the period of ten years, considered as a separate work.

In the cases provided for by the present Article, and for the calculation of the period of protection, the 31st December of the year in which the work was published is admitted as the date of publication.

ARTICLE VI.

Authorized translations are protected as original works. They consequently enjoy the protection stipulated in Articles II and III as regards their unauthorized reproduction in the countries of the Union.

It is understood that, in the case of a work for which the translating right has fallen into the public domaine, the translator cannot oppose the translation of the same work by other writers.

ARTICLE VII.

Articles from newspapers or periodicals published in any of the countries of the Union may be reproduced in original or translation, unless the authors or publishers may have expressly forbidden it. For periodicals it is sufficient if the prohibition is made in a general manner at the beginning of each number of the periodical.

This prohibition cannot in any case apply to articles of political discussion, or to the reproduction of news of the day or *current topics*.

ARTICLE VIII.

As regards the liberty of extracting portions from the literary or artistic works for use in publications destined for educational or scientific purposes, or for chrestomathies, the matter is to be decided by the legislation of the different countries of the Union, or by special arrangements existing or to be concluded between them.

ARTICLE IX.

The stipulations of Article II apply to the public representation of dramatico-musical works, whether such works be published or not.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Authors of dramatic or dramatico-musical works, or their legal representatives, are, during the existence of their exclusive right of translation, equally protected against the unauthorized public representation of translations of their works.

The stipulations of Article II apply equally to the public performance of unpublished musical works, or of published works in which the author has expressly declared on the title page or commencement of the work that he forbids the public performance.

ARTICLE X.

Unauthorized indirect appropriations of a literary or artistic work, of various kinds such as *adaptations, arrangements of music, &c.*, are specially included amongst the illicit reproductions to which the present Convention applies, when they are only the reproduction of a particular work, in the same form, or in another form, with non-essential alterations, additions, or abridgements, so made as not to confer the character of a new original work.

It is agreed that, in the application of the present Article the Tribunals of the various countries of the Union will, if there is occasion, conform themselves to the provisions of their respective laws.

ARTICLE XI.

In order that the authors of works protected by the present Convention shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be considered as such, and be consequently admitted to institute proceedings against pirates before the Courts of the various countries of the Union, it will be sufficient that their name be indicated on the work in the accustomed manner.

For anonymous or pseudonymous works, the publisher whose name is indicated on the work is entitled to protect the rights belonging to the author. He is, without other proof, reputed the legal representative of the anonymous or pseudonymous author.

It is nevertheless, agreed that the Tribunals may, if necessary, require the production of a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the formalities prescribed by law in the country of origin have been accomplished, as contemplated in Article II.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

ARTICLE XII.

Pirated works may be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where the original work enjoys legal protection.

The seizure shall take place conformably to the domestic law of each State.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Convention cannot in any way derogate from the right belonging to the Government of each country of the Union to permit, to control, or to prohibit, by measures of domestic legislation or police, the circulation, representation, or exhibition of any works or productions in regard to which the competent authority may find it necessary to exercise that right.

ARTICLE XIV.

Under the reserves and conditions to be determined by common agreement,* the present Convention applies to all works which at the moment of its coming into force have not yet fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood that the Governments of the countries of the Union reserves to themselves respectively the right to enter into separate and particular arrangements between each other, provided always that such arrangements confer upon authors or their legal representatives more extended rights than those granted by the Union, or embody other stipulations not contrary to the present Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

An international office is established, under the name of "Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works."

This Office, of which the expenses will be borne by the Administrations of all the countries of the Union, is placed under the high

* See paragraph 4 of Final Protocol, p. 66.

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authority of the Superior Administration of the Swiss Confederation, and works under its direction. The functions of this Office are determined by common accord between the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Convention may be submitted to revisions in order to introduce therein amendments calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

Questions of this kind, as well as those which are of interest to the Union in other respects, will be considered in Conferences to be held successively in the countries of the Union by Delegates of the said countries.

It is understood that no alteration in the present Convention shall be binding on the Union except by the unanimous consent of the countries composing it.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Countries which have not become parties to the present Convention, and which grant by their domestic law the protection of rights secured by this Convention, shall be admitted to accede thereto on request to that effect.

Such accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, who will communicate it to all the other countries of the Union.

Such accession shall imply full adherence to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages provided by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XIX.

Countries acceding to the present Convention shall also have the right to accede thereto at any time for their Colonies or foreign possessions.

They may do this either by a general declaration comprehending all their Colonies or possessions within the accession, or by specially naming those comprised therein, or by simply indicating those which are excluded.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be put in force three months after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in effect for an indefinite period until the termination of a year from the day on which it may have been denounced.

Such denunciation shall be made to the Government authorized to receive accessions, and shall only be affective as regards the country making it, the Convention remaining in full force and effect for the other countries of the Union.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at _____, within the space of one year at the latest.

In witness whereof, &c.

Done at _____, the

 II.—*Additional Article.*

The Plenipotentiaries assembled to sign the Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works have agreed upon the following Additional Article, which shall be ratified together with the Convention to which it relates:—

The Convention concluded this day in no wise affects the maintenance of existing Conventions between the Contracting States, provided always that such Conventions confer on authors, or their legal representatives, rights more extended than those secured by the Union, or contain other stipulations which are not contrary to the said Convention.

In witness whereof, &c.

Done at _____, the

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Final Protocol.

In proceeding to the signature of the Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have declared and stipulated as follows :

1. As regards Article IV, it is agreed that those countries of the Union where the character of artistic works is not refused to photographs, engage to admit them to the benefits of the Convention concluded to-day, from the date of its coming into affect. They are, however, not bound to protect the authors of such works further than is permitted by their own legislation, except in the case of international engagements already existing, or which may hereafter be entered into by them.

It is understood that an authorized photograph of a protected work of art shall enjoy legal protection in all the countries of the Union, as contemplated by the said Convention, for the same period as the principal right of reproduction of the work itself subsists, and within the limits of private arrangements between those who have legal rights.

2. As regards Article IX, it is agreed that those countries of the Union whose legislation implicitly includes choregraphic works amongst dramatico-musical works, expressly admit the former works to the benefits of the Convention concluded this day.

It is, however, understood that questions which may arise on the application of this clause shall rest within the competence of the respective Tribunals to decide.

3. It is understood that the manufacture and sale of instruments for the mechanical reproduction of musical airs which are copyright, shall not be considered as constituting an infringement of musical copyright.

4. The common agreement alluded to in Article XIV of the Convention is established as follows :—

The application of the Convention to works which have not fallen into the public domain at the time when it comes into force, shall

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operate according to the stipulations on this head which may be contained in special Conventions either existing or to be concluded.

In the absence of such stipulations between any countries of the Union, the respective countries shall regulate, each for itself, by its domestic legislation, the manner in which the principle contained in Article XIV is to be applied.

5. The organization of the International Office established in virtue of Article XVI of the Convention shall be fixed by a Regulation which will be drawn up by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

The official language of the International Office will be French.

The International Office will collect all kinds of information relative to the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works. It will arrange and publish such information. It will study questions of general utility likely to be of interest to the Union, and, by the aid of documents placed at its disposal by the different Administrations, will edit a periodical publication in the French language treating questions which concern the Union. The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the faculty of authorizing, by common accord, the publication by the Office of an edition in one or more other languages if experience should show this to be requisite.

The International Office will always hold itself at the disposal of members of the Union, with the view to furnish them with any special information they may require relative to the protection of literary and artistic works.

The Administration of the country where a conference is about to be held, will prepare the programme of the Conference with the assistance of the International Office.

The Director of the International Office will attend the sittings of the Conferences, and will take part in the discussions without a deliberate voice. He will make an annual Report on his administration, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The expenses of the Office of the International Union shall be shared by the Contracting States. Unless a fresh arrangement be made, they cannot exceed a sum of 60,000 fr. a. year. This sum may be increased by the decision of one of the Conferences provided for in Article XVII.

The share of the total expense to be paid by each country shall be determined by the division of the Contracting and acceding States into six classes, each of which shall contribute in the proportion of a certain number of Units, viz. :—

First Class	.....	25 units.
Second “	.....	20 “
Third “	.....	15 “
Fourth “	.....	10 “
Fifth “	.....	5 “
Sixth “	.....	3 “

These coefficients will be multiplied by the number of States of each class, and the total product thus obtained will give the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unity of expense.

Each state will declare, at the time of its accession, in which the said classes it desires to be placed.

The Swiss Administration will prepare the Budget of the Office, superintend its expenditure, make the necessary advances, and draw up the annual account, which shall be communicated to all the other Administrations.

6. The next Conference shall be held at _____, in

7. It is agreed that, as regards the exchange of ratifications contemplated in Article XXI, each Contracting Party shall give a single instrument, which shall be deposited, with those of the other States, in the Government archives of the Swiss Confederation. Each party shall receive in exchange a copy of the *proces-verbal* of the exchange of ratifications, signed by the Plenipotentiaries present.

The present Final Protocol, which shall be ratified with the Con-

 MISCELLANEOUS.

vention concluded this day, shall be considered as forming an integral part of the said Convention, and shall have the same force, effect, and duration.

In witness whereof, &c.

Done at _____, the _____

The undersigned Delegates request the Swiss Federal Council to be so good as to take the necessary steps to invite the Governments represented at the Conference to transform the above project into a definitive Convention, at a diplomatic Conference to be held within the delay of one year.

They further suggest that the project should, with the same object, be also communicated by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of the countries not represented at the Conference.

In witness whereof, the respective Delegates have drawn up the present final *proces-verbal*, and have affixed thereto their signatures.

Done at Berne, the 18th September, 1885, in a single instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

(Signed)

REICHARDT.

MEYER.

DAMBACH.

COMTE DE LA ALMINA.

MANUEL TAMAYO Y BAUS.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

LOUIS ULBACH.

RENE LAVOLLEE.

L. RENAULT.

F. O. ADAMS.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

LOUIS JOSEPH JANVER.

WEDER.

FE.

A. ENRIGO ROSMINI.

REMIGIO TRINCHERI.

B. L. VERWEY.

ALF. LAGERHEIM.

F. BÆTZMANN.

L. RUCHONNET.

DROZ.

A. D'ORELLI.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 59.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Sir T. Farrer.**Foreign Office, October 19, 1885.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, relative to the recent International Copyright Conference held in that city.*

This despatch incloses the Report of the British Delegates, together with a printed copy of the proceedings of the Conference, and I am to state that Lord Salisbury proposes, with the concurrence of the Board of Trade, to approve the proceedings of the British Delegates as reported therein.

I am, &c.

[Signed] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

 No. 60.
*Mr. Trevor to Sir J. Pauncefote.—Received November 6.**Board of Trade, November 5, 1885.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, relative to the recent International Copyright Conference held in that city, together with printed copies of the proceedings of the Conference, and of the Report of the British Delegates.

In reply, I am to state that the Board of Trade concur in Lord Salisbury's proposal that the proceedings of the British Delegates should be approved.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

 * No. 58.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

No. 61.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, November 11, 1885.

Sir,—I have received your despatch of the 28th September last, in which you inclose a Report by yourself and Mr. Bergne of your proceedings as British Delegates to the International Copyright Conference held at Berne this year.

I have referred that despatch to the Board of Trade, and I have now to acquaint you that the proceedings of the British Delegates as reported therein are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

[Signed] SALISBURY.

No. 62.

M. Vernet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—Received November 18.

25, Old Broad Street, November 17, 1885.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward to your Lordship, together with a certain number of copies of the proceedings of the second International Copyright Conference, a Circular note from the Swiss Federal Council inviting the respective Governments to send their Representatives to a new Conference at Berne in September 1886 with a view to the Project of Convention then being transformed into a definite diplomatic act.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. VERNET,
Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Inclosure in No. 62.

The President of the Swiss Confederation to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Berne le 6 Novembre, 1885.

Excellence,—Accueillant favorablement l'invitation que nous lui avons adressée en date du 24 Avril dernier, votre Excellence a bien voulu se faire représenter à la Conférence Diplomatique qui s'est réunie à Berne le 7 Septembre, pour arrêter le texte définitif de la Convention Internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques.

Les pays représentés à cette Conférence étaient au nombre de seize, tandis que treize États seulement avaient pris part à la Conférence de l'année dernière. La présence de plusieurs délégations qui n'avaient pas assisté aux délibérations de la Conférence de 1884 a nécessité le remaniement de plusieurs Articles du projet, en vue de le mettre, autant que possible, en harmonie avec la législation de tous les pays représentés. Des laborieux travaux de la Conférence est sorti un nouveau Projet de Convention, dans lequel sont maintenues les dispositions essentielles du Projet de 1884, mais avec diverses modifications qui les rendent acceptables pour un plus grand nombre d'États.

Douze délégations sont tombées d'accord pour accepter un procès-verbal final dans lequel le Conseil Fédéral Suisse est prié de vouloir bien faire les démarches nécessaires auprès des Gouvernements représentés à la Conférence, afin de les inviter à transformer, dans une Conférence Diplomatique qui aurait lieu dans le délai d'une année, le Projet de Convention qui venait d'être élaboré en une Convention définitive.

Les quatre autres délégations n'étaient pas munies de pouvoirs suffisants pour signer le procès-verbal final. Ainsi qu'il ressort, toutefois, de l'appendice aux actes de la Conférence, une de ces délégations, après avoir reçu les pouvoirs nécessaires trop tard pour pouvoir signer le procès-verbal final, a déclaré l'accepter tel qu'il était sorti des délibérations de la Conférence.

Pour satisfaire au vœu exprimé dans ce document, nous avons l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence un certain nombre d'exem-

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plaires des actes de la Conference, lesquels renferment, outre les proces-verbaux des seances et le Rapport detaille de la Commission sur les differentes redactions en presence, les textes adoptes par les Delegates et recommandes par eux a l'examen de leurs Gouvernements, savoir :

1. Convention concernant la creation d'une Union Internationale pour la protection des œuvres litteraires et artistiques.
2. Article additionnel a cette Convention.
3. Protocole de Cloture.

Nous recommandons ces documents a l'examen bienveillant de votre Excellence, tout en appelant son attention sur le fait que, selon l'avis unanime de la Conference, les textes adoptes par cette derniere ne peuvent plus faire l'objet d'amendements, et qu'il ne reste plus qu'a remplir l'espace laisse libre pour l'indication de l'epoque et du lieu ou se reunira la prochaine Conference des Delegates de l'Union et a signer l'instrument definitif de la Convention. Nous aimons a croire que votre Excellence reconnaitra l'utilite de la Convention projetee et que lors de la constitution definitive de l'Union, les Etats representes a la Conference de 1885 se retrouveront au complet, leur nombre etant encore accru par celui des autres Etats qui tiendront a se joindre a cette œuvre de progres.

Nous invitons donc votre Excellence a vouloir bien se faire représenter a une nouvelle Conference qui se reunira a Berne, en Septembre 1886, pour signer la Convention, et nous la prions de munir son Delege des pouvoirs necessaires pour proceder a la signature de cet instrument diplomatique.

Nous serions reconnaissants a votre Excellence de vouloir bien nous faire connaitre, dans le plus bref delai possible, si nous pouvons compter sur la participation de son Gouvernement a cette Conference.

Nous saisissons, &c.,

Au nom du Conseil Federal Suisse :

Pour le President de la Confederation,

(Signe) WELTI.

Le Chancelier de la Confederation,

(Signe) RINGIER.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

(Translation.)

Berne, November 6, 1885.

Excellency,—In favourable response to the invitation which we addressed to you on the 24th April last, your Excellency was good enough to be represented at the Diplomatic Conference which met at Berne on the 7th September, with the object of drawing up the definitive text of the International Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works.

The countries represented at that Conference were sixteen in number, thirteen States only having taken part in the Conference of last year. The presence of several delegations, which did not assist in the deliberations of the Conference of 1884, led to the remodelling of many Articles of the Project, with the view to bring it as far as possible into harmony with the legislations of all the countries represented. The laborious work of the Conference resulted in a new draft Convention, in which the essential provisions of the Project of 1884 are maintained, but with various modifications which render them acceptable to a greater number of States.

Twelve delegations agreed upon a final *proces-verbal*, in which the Swiss Federal Council is requested to take the necessary steps with the view to invite the Governments represented at the Conference to transform, at a Diplomatic Conference to be held within a year's delay, the draft Convention which had been elaborated, into a definitive Convention.

The four other delegations were not in possession of full powers to sign the final *proces-verbal*. As appears, however, in the Appendix to the records of the Conference, one of these delegations, having received his full powers too late to sign the final *proces-verbal*, has declared his acceptance of it in the shape agreed upon, after deliberation, by the Conference.

In compliance with the desire expressed in this document, we have the honour to forward to your Excellency a certain number of copies of the records of the Conference, which contain, besides the Protocols of the sittings, and the detailed Report of the Commission upon the various draftings under consideration—the documents adopted by the Delegates, and recommended by them to the consideration of their Governments, viz. :—

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1. Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works.*
2. Additional Article to the said Convention.*
3. Final Protocol.*

We recommend these documents to the favourable consideration of your Excellency, requesting special attention to the fact that by the unanimous consent of the Conference, the texts now adopted thereat cannot be subjected to further amendment, and that it remains only to fill in the blank left for the indication of the time and place of the next Conference of the Delegates of the Union, and to sign the definitive Convention itself. We trust that your Excellency will recognize the utility of the projected Conference, and that in the actual constitution of the Union the States represented at the Conference of 1885 will all take part, and that their number may be increased by the accession of other States who may be disposed to join in this work of progress.

We therefore invite your Excellency to be represented at a fresh Conference to be held at Berne in September 1886 for the purpose of signing the Convention, and we hope that your Excellency's Delegate may be furnished with full powers for the signature of this diplomatic instrument.

We shall be glad if your Excellency will make known to us as soon as possible if we may count on the participation of Her Majesty's Government in this Conference.

We avail, &c.,

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council :

For the President of the Confederation,
(Signed) WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
(Signed) RINGIER.

* See Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 63.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Sir T. Farrer.**Foreign Office, November 28, 1885.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a note from the Swiss Agent and Consul-General in London,* inclosing an invitation from the Federal Council to Her Majesty's Government to authorize their Representative at Berne to sign next September on behalf of Her Majesty's Government the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property, the draft of which was unanimously agreed to by the Delegates present at the Copyright Conference held this year.

The project having now assumed a final and definite shape, it will probably be signed next year by the Representatives of the most important European States, and it appears therefore to Lord Salisbury to be necessary to decide without loss of time the question, whether Great Britain should become one of the Signatory Parties to the International Copyright Union, and, if so, what steps it may be necessary to take for that purpose.

With this view, I am to request that the Board of Trade will favour his Lordship as soon as convenient, with any observations which they may have to offer upon the recommendations made by the British Delegates in their Report dated the 25th September last, of which a copy was inclosed in my letter of the 19th ultimo, and generally with any suggestions which may occur to them in connection with the matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

64.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Sir T. Farrer.**Foreign Office, December 3, 1885.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the proof of papers on the subject of Copyright, which his Lord-

* No. 62.

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ship proposes to lay before Parliament at the commencement of next Session ; and I am to request that the Board of Trade will inform his Lordship at their early convenience whether they have any observations to make thereon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 65.

Mr. Calcrafft to Sir J. Pauncefote.—[Received December 18.]

Board of Trade, London, December 18, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting a proof of the papers on the subject of Copyright which Lord Salisbury proposes to lay before Parliament at the commencement of next Session.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Secretary of State, that the Board of Trade agree with his Lordship's proposal that the papers in question should now be made public.

I am further directed to state that the Board of Trade have very carefully considered the whole matter, and are strongly of opinion that the present opportunity should not be lost for putting the Copyright question on a more satisfactory footing, and that, as legislation is necessary to enable this country to become a party to the proposed International Copyright Union, the Board of Trade will be prepared to submit a Bill to Parliament embodying the necessary changes in the present Law.

The Board of Trade further consider that it is of such importance that foreign countries should be enabled clearly to understand what the Law of Copyright is in this country, that they think it will be most desirable, if the circumstances of the Session admit of it, to take the opportunity of codifying the present Copyright Law in the Bill which they hope to introduce into Parliament at an early date.

I have, &c.,

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 International and Colonial Copyright Bill.

 ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short titles and construction.
2. Amendment as to extent and effect of order under International Copyright Acts.
3. Simultaneous publication.
4. Modification of certain provisions of International Copyright Acts.
5. Restriction on translation.
6. Application of Act to existing works.
7. Evidence of foreign copyright.
8. Application of Copyright Acts to colonies.
9. Application of International Copyright Acts to colonies.
10. Making of orders in Council.
11. Definitions.
12. Repeal of Acts.

 SCHEDULES.

 HENRY O. CALVERT

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[49 VICT.]

A Bill to Amend the Law respecting International and Colonial Copyright.

Whereas by the International Copyright Acts Her Majesty is authorised by Order in Council to direct that as regards literary and artistic works first published in a foreign country the author shall have copyright therein during the period specified in the order, not exceeding the period during which authors of the like works first published in the United Kingdom have copyright :

And whereas at an international conference held at Berne in the month of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five a draft of a convention was agreed to for giving to authors of literary and artistic works first published in one of the countries parties to the convention copyright in such works throughout the other countries parties to the convention :

And whereas, without the authority of Parliament, such convention cannot be carried into effect in Her Majesty's dominions and consequently Her Majesty cannot become a party thereto, and it is expedient to enable Her Majesty to accede to the convention :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

I.—[1.] This Act may be cited as the International Copyright Act, 1886.

[2.] The Acts specified in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to and may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and those Acts, together with the enactment specified in the second part of the said schedule, are in this Act collectively referred to as the International Copyright Acts.

The Acts specified in the second Schedule to this Act may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and these Acts are in this referred to, and may be cited collectively as the Copyright Acts.

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[3.] This Act and the International Copyright Acts shall be construed together, and may be cited together as the International Copyright Acts, 1844 to 1886.

2. The following provisions shall apply to an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts:

[1.] The order may extend to all the several foreign countries named or described therein:

[2.] The order may exclude or limit the rights conferred by the International Copyright Acts in the case of authors who are not subjects or citizens of the foreign countries named or described in that or any other order, and if the order contains such limitation and the author of a literary or artistic work first produced in one of those foreign countries is not a British subject, nor a subject or citizen of any of the foreign countries so named or described, the publisher of such work shall for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom for protecting the copyright in such work be deemed to be entitled to such copyright as if he were the author, but this enactment shall not prejudice the rights of such author and publisher as between themselves:

[3.] The International Copyright Acts and an order made thereunder shall not confer on any person any greater right or longer term of copyright in any work than that enjoyed in the foreign country in which such work was first produced.

3.—[1.] An Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts may provide for determining the country in which a literary or artistic work first produced simultaneously in two or more countries, is to be deemed, for the purpose of copyright, to have been first produced, and for the purposes of this section "country" means the United Kingdom and the country to which an order under the said Acts applies.

[2.] Where a work produced simultaneously in the United Kingdom, and in some foreign country or countries is by virtue of an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts deemed for the purpose of copyright to be produced in one of the said foreign

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countries, and not in the United Kingdom, the copyright in the United Kingdom shall be such only as exists by virtue of production in the said foreign country, and shall not be such as would have been acquired if the work had been first produced in the United Kingdom.

4.—[1.] Where an order respecting any foreign country is made under the International Copyright Acts the provisions of those Acts with respect to the registry and delivery of copies of works shall not apply to works produced in such country except so far as provided by the order.

[2.] Before making an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts in respect of any foreign country, Her Majesty in Council shall be satisfied that that foreign country has made such provisions (if any) as it appears to Her Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors of works first produced in the United Kingdom.

5.—[1.] Where a work being a book or dramatic piece is first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, the author or publisher, as the case may be, shall, unless otherwise directed by the order, have the same right of preventing the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of any translation not authorised by him of the said work as he has of preventing the production and importation of the original work.

[2.] Provided that if after the expiration of *ten years*, or any other term prescribed by the order, next after the end of the year in which the work, or in the case of a book published in numbers each number of the book, was first produced, an authorised translation in the English language of such work or number has not been produced, the said right to prevent the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of an unauthorised translation of such work shall cease.

[3.] The law relating to copyright, including this Act, shall apply to a lawfully produced translation of a work in like manner as if it were an original work.

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[4.] Such of the provisions of the International Copyright Act, 1852, relating to translations as are unrepealed by this Act shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section.

6. Where an Order in Council is made under the International Copyright Acts with respect to any foreign country, the author and publisher of any literary or artistic work first produced before the date at which such order comes into operation shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies as if the said Acts and this Act and the said order had applied to the said foreign country at the date of the said production, except as regards any copies printed or made, translations printed, or any performance or series of performances commenced, or acts done before the date of such Order in Council coming into operation, and such copies and translations may be sold and imported, and performance and acts continued as if the said order had not been made.

7. Where it is necessary to prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, an extract from a register, or a certificate, or other document stating the existence of the copyright, or the person who is the proprietor of such copyright, or is for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom deemed to be entitled to such copyright, if authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of State of the said foreign country, or by the official seal or the signature of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting in such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts named therein, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such official seal and signature as is in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence, without proof, the documents authenticated by it.

8.—[1.] The Copyright Acts shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply to a literary or artistic work first produced in a British possession in like manner as they apply to a work first produced in the United Kingdom :

Provided that—

(a) the enactments respecting the registry of the copyright in such work shall not apply if the law of such possession provides for the registration of such copyright; and

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(b) where such work is a book the delivery to any person or body of persons of a copy of any such work shall not be required.

[2.] Where a register of copyright in books is kept under the authority of the government of a British possession, an extract from that register purporting to be certified as a true copy by the officer keeping it, and authenticated by the public seal of the British possession, or by the official seal or the signature of the governor of a British possession, or of a colonial secretary, or of some secretary or minister administering a department of the government of a British possession, shall be admissible in evidence of the contents of that register, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such seal and signature, and shall admit in evidence, without further proof, all documents authenticated by it.

[3.] Where before the passing of this Act an Act or ordinance has been passed in any British possession respecting copyright in any literary or artistic works, Her Majesty in Council may make an Order modifying the Copyright Acts and this Act, so far as they apply to such British possession, and to literary and artistic works first produced therein, in such manner as to Her Majesty in Council seems expedient.

[4.] Nothing in the Copyright Acts or this Act shall prevent the passing in a British possession of any Act or ordinance respecting the copyright within the limits of such possession of works first produced in that possession.

9.—[1.] Where it appears to Her Majesty expedient that an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts made after the passing of this Act as respects any foreign country, should not apply to any British possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by the same or any other Order in Council to declare that such Order and the International Copyright Acts and this Act shall not, and the same shall not, apply to such British possession, except so far as is necessary for preventing any prejudice to any rights acquired previously to the date of such Order; and the expressions in the said Acts relating to Her Majesty's dominions shall be construed accordingly; but save as provided by such declaration the said Acts and this Act shall apply to every British possession as if it were part of the United Kingdom.

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10.—[1.] It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to make Orders in Council for the purposes of the International Copyright Acts and this Act, and to revoke or alter any Order in Council previously made in pursuance of the said Acts, or any of them.

[2.] Any such Order in Council shall not affect prejudicially any rights acquired or accrued at the date of such Order coming into operation, and if the same applies to any works produced before such date, shall protect works produced, copies printed or made, translations printed, and performance or series of performances commenced, and act done before the said date.

11.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression “literary and artistic work” means every book print, lithograph, article of sculpture, dramatic piece, musical composition, painting, drawing, photograph, and other work of literature and art to which the Copyright Acts or the International Copyright Acts, as the case requires, extend.

The expression “author” means the author, inventor, designer, engraver, or maker of any literary or artistic work, and includes any person claiming through the author; and in the case of a posthumous work means the proprietor of the manuscript of such work and any person claiming through him; and in the case of an encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, or work published in a series of books or parts, includes the proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor.

The expressions “performed” and “performance” and similar words include representation and similar words.

The expression “produced” means, as the case requires, published or made, or, in the case of a drama and music, performed or represented, and the expression production is to be construed accordingly.

The expression “book published in numbers” includes any review magazine, periodical work, work published in a series of books or parts, transactions of a society or body, and other books of which different volumes or parts are published at different times.

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The expression "treaty" includes any convention or arrangement.

The expression "British possession" includes any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom ; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession.

12. The Acts specified in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned :

Provided as follows:

- a. Where an Order in Council has been made before the passing of this Act under the said Acts as respects any foreign country the enactments hereby repealed shall continue in full force as respects that country until the said Order is revoked.
- b. The said repeal and revocation shall not prejudice any rights acquired previously to such repeal or revocation, and such rights shall continue and be enforced in like manner as if the said repeal or revocation had not been enacted or made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Schedule.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACTS.**PART I.**

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 12 .	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	International Copyright Act, 1844.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 12	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings.	International Copyright Act, 1852.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 12	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	International Copyright Act, 1875.

PART II.

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Enactment referred to.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	Section twelve.

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Second Schedule.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
8 Geo. 2. c. 13....	An Act for the encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical, and other prints by vesting the properties thereof, in the inventors and engravers during the time therein-mentioned.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734.
7 Geo. 3. c. 38....	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the eight year of the reign of King George the Second, for encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints, and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints.	Ditto, 1766.
15 Geo. 3. c. 53....	An Act for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in perpetuity their copyright in books given or bequeathed to the said universities and colleges for the advancement of useful learning and other purposes of education; and for amending so much of an Act of the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, as relates to the delivery of books to	The Copyright Act, 1775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
	the warehouse keeper of the Stationers' Company for the use of the several libraries therein mentioned.	
17 Geo. 3. c. 57 ..	An Act for more effectually securing the property of prints to inventors and engravers by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases.	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.
54 Geo. 3. c. 56 ..	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty for encouraging the art of making new models and casts of busts and other things therein mentioned, and for giving further encouragement to such arts.	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.
3 Will. 4. c. 15...	An Act to amend the laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 65	An Act for preventing the publication of Lectures without consent.	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 69	An Act to extend the protection of copyright in prints and engravings to Ireland.	The Prints and Engravings Copyright Act, 1836.

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Session & Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
6 & 7 Will.4. c. 110	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the fifty-fourth year of King George the Third, respecting copyrights, as requires the d'liv'ry of a copy of every published book to the libraries of Sion College, the four Universities of Scotland, and of the King's Inns in Dublin.	The Copyright Act, 1836.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 45..	An Act to amend the law of copy-right.	The Copyright Act, 1842.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 95	An Act to amend the law relating to the protection in the Colonies of works entitled to copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

 Third Schedule.

 ACTS REPEALED.

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 12..	An Act to amend the law relating to international copyright.	Sections 14, 17, and 18.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 12	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a conventi'n with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright engravings.	Sections 1 to 5 both inclusive and sections 8 and 11.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	So much of section 12 as incorporates any enactment repealed by this Act.

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MEMORANDUM.

As to Colonies.

The Imperial Copyright Acts at present give to authors of books first produced in the United Kingdom copyright throughout the empire, but do not give that copyright to authors of books first produced in a colony.

The Imperial Acts relating to international copyright give to authors of books first produced in a country with which the Queen makes a copyright treaty the same rights throughout the empire as the authors of books first produced in the United Kingdom.

The result of the above Acts, therefore, is that, if a book is first produced in a colony the author of it is in a worse position, not only than he would be if his book were first produced in the United Kingdom, but also than he would be if his book were first produced in a foreign country with which a treaty has been made. In fact he has no copyright outside the limits of the colony.

This grievance, which has been long recognised, cannot be removed by colonial legislation, as the legislature of a colony, though able to give copyright in the colony for books first produced in that colony, cannot interfere with the copyright granted under the imperial Acts to books first produced in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country with which a treaty exists.

In respect of Copyright India is in the same position as any of the colonies, and throughout this memorandum it must be recollected that although colonies only are referred to the remarks are intended to apply also to India as a most important part of the British Empire.

In September 1885 the Queen was represented at an international conference at Berne, assembled with the view of amending the present arrangements respecting international copyright, and a draft Convention was then agreed to, which it is proposed to sign in September next.

The principle adopted in that Convention was, that the countries which joined the Convention should form a copyright union, and that

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the author of a book first produced in one country of the union should have throughout each of the other countries of the union, without any registration or other formality there, the same right of copyright as if the book had been there produced.

But the term of copyright so obtained in another country was not to exceed the term allowed by the law of the country in which the book was first produced.

The other matters regulated by the Convention may for the present purpose be disregarded.

The Convention reserves power to the Queen to accede to it on behalf of all or any of the colonies.

A Bill has been introduced for the purpose of making such alterations in the imperial Acts as will enable the Queen to accede to the Convention, and it is proposed to take this opportunity of removing the present injustice to the colonies which is above mentioned.

Two questions arise :

First, as respects British imperial copyright, *i.e.*, the rights of authors of books first produced in any part of the British empire :

Secondly, International Copyright, *i.e.*, the rights in the Queen's dominions of authors of books first produced elsewhere, and the rights in foreign countries of authors of books first produced in the Queen's dominions.

As regards the first question, namely, British imperial copyright, it seems obviously unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of making the empire one for the purposes of copyright. Indeed, any other system seems to lead to what may be termed intercolonial piracy, and would tend to create as between the colonies the same difficulties which the Berne Conference has sought to remove as between all civilised states.

The Bill as introduced deals—clause 8 and 9—with copyright as an imperial question by providing that colonial authors shall have the same rights as English authors under the Imperial Copyright Acts, with the exception that books first produced in a colony need only be registered according to the colonial law, and need not be delivered to English libraries.

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The effect of this provision will be not only to give colonial authors full rights throughout the whole British empire, but also to make the law of copyright uniform throughout the empire, as the Berne Conference desired to do for all civilized states.

At the same time the Bill—by the last sub-section of clause 8,—preserves to each colony its present power of legislating for the copyright within the limits of the colony of books produced there; but any such legislation will not, any more than at present, affect the copyright in the colony of books first produced in other colonies. If the colonies do not desire to retain the power of legislation on copyright as above indicated, the sub-section might be omitted.

If any colony prefers to stand out and to forego the benefits offered by the present Bill, the clause printed at the end of this memorandum might be inserted in the Bill to allow of such exception. The effect would be that the British empire would be one for the purposes of copyright with the exception of any colony or colonies which desired so to stand out, and these colonies would then remain in their present legal position.

The Bill, however, contains a saving for existing colonial laws, and enables the Queen to modify the application of the British Copyright Acts so as to provide for the cases of such laws.

The second question which arises upon the Bill as regards the colonies relates to the application of the International Copyright Acts to the colonies.

The Bill—clause 9—proposes that the International Copyright Acts and the Berne Convention—or any separate copyright treaties—shall apply to every colony unless excepted by Order in Council, an Order which would be made upon the application of the colony.

The foregoing memorandum is confined to copyright in books. In respect of paintings colonies are not in the same disadvantageous position as they are in respect of books, but it seems unnecessary for the present purpose to go into minor questions connected with works of art or dramatic performances.

8th April, 1886.

H. JENKINS.

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—*Clause above referred to*—

After clause 8 insert the following clause:—

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council made within one year after the passing of this Act to declare that the provisions of this Act so far as the same apply the Copyright Acts to works first produced in a British possession shall not apply to the British possession named in the Order or to works first produced in that possession.

Miscellaneous.

No. 61.

JAMES BRYCE, Esq., M.P., to JOHN BRAMSTON, Esq., C.B.

Foreign Office, April 8, 1886.

MY DEAR MR. BRAMSTON,—It seems desirable to convey to your Office, for the information of the Colonial authorities and Agents General, the reasons which have led to the introduction of the International and Colonial Copyright Bill in its present form.

Mr. Jenkyn's Memorandum of April 3 on the Bill so clearly explains the objects and legal effect of the measure that I need only advert shortly to what may be called its policy.

Her Majesty was represented at the International Conferences held at Berne in 1884 and 1885 for the establishment of an International Copyright Union, and it now becomes important, in view of declarations made by the late and present Government, that the Convention should be signed next September, so as to bring Her Dominions within the Union.

When the Bill necessary to enable Her Majesty to do this was being prepared, the question arose, for which of Her Colonial and Indian possessions should She enter the Union? They are all included in the existing Copyright Treaties, and it was therefore thought proper to give them the opportunity of entering, and thereby securing protection for their own authors. In case, however, any Colony should

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prefer to be excepted from the Convention it is proposed to permit it to stand aloof, and clause 9 has been drawn to enable it to do so if so minded, while clause 10 would give the means of its retiring at any later time.

The question next arose whether it was not desirable to take this opportunity of dealing with copyright as between different parts of Her Majesty's dominions. It appeared inconsistent to create reciprocal rights between Great Britain and foreign countries, and not provide for such rights as between different Colonies; and it was thought important to remedy at once an injustice in the law which had long been complained of, viz., that which denies copyright in the United Kingdom to an author who first publishes his book in a Colony, while allowing it throughout the whole British Empire to an author who first publishes in the United Kingdom.

This suggested the framing of clause 8 (sub-sections 1 and 2), which gives to the author of a book first produced anywhere in the Queen's dominions copyright throughout the whole Empire, and which will therefore prevent the growth of any intercolonial piracy, whereby an author publishing in one Colony might be deprived by a publisher in the United Kingdom or some other Colony of the reasonable reward of his labours.

Another part of this clause (sub-section 3), however, enables special provision to be made for the case of a Colony which has already legislated on copyright; and the last part (sub-section 4) secures to a Colony the right of legislating for the copyright, within its own limits, of books first published therein.

It has been suggested that possibly some Colonies might prefer to have the now subsisting Imperial copyright [*i.e.*, the Acts which give a British author copyright in the Colonies as well as in the United Kingdom] repealed, so that every Colony should, as respects copyright, be in the position of a foreign state towards the mother country and all sister Colonies.

Whether this would be the wish of any Colony we do not know. It seems rather opposed to the tendency, which has happily grown stronger of late years, for every part of the English speaking race to draw closer to every other part. But in any case such a change in

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the law could not now be made. Both Parliament and public opinion would refuse to extinguish the existing copyright rights of British authors.

As the policy of the earlier part of the Bill is to enlarge the area of protection of literary property as between different independent states, it would be a contradiction to proceed in the latter part to narrow this area and destroy literary property which already exists; and such a course would be in direct opposition to the claim Britain has so often urged on the United States that there should be reciprocal copyright between the two countries. We should have cut the ground from under our feet as regards all further appeals to the honesty and good feeling of the Americans if we suggested to India or the Colonies to do the very thing which we blame America for permitting.

Finally it would be denying to a colonial author imperial copyright, and would perpetuate what we hold to be not only a present injustice to those authors, but an injustice calculated to stunt and cripple the growth of colonial literature.

Nothing, however, could be further from our wishes than to go beyond the will and mind of the Colonies themselves in this matter.

We suggest clause 8 because we have been led to believe that most, if not all, the Colonies would desire it; but we suggested subject to the qualification in sub-sections 3 and 4, which reserves the validity of existing colonial legislation and continues whatever power of copyright legislation within their own limits they now possess. And we have prepared a clause to be inserted, if desired, in Committee upon the Bill, by which any Colony wishing to stand out of the Act altogether, and to forego the benefit offered to its own authors of imperial copyright can do so. Such a Colony will in that case remain under the provisions of the existing law. This proposed clause will be found at the end of Mr. Jenkyn's Memorandum.

It is, therefore, hoped that the various Colonies and India will cordially accept the provisions of the present Bill, which have been drafted with the utmost desire to meet what we believe to be their requirements and wishes, and to secure their co-operation. But in case India or any Colony should wish to stand aloof, and be excepted either from joining the International Copyright Union, or from the provisions for giving Colonial authors copyright in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, its wishes will be duly complied with.

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The questions which I would suggest might be put to are the following:—

1. Does it desire to enter the International Copyright Union or not?
2. Does it approve of the provisions of clause 8, sub-sections 1 and 2, for giving to books first published in a Colony copyright throughout the Empire?
3. Does it desire the retention of sub-section 4 of clause 8 providing for legislation by a Colony or copyright within its own limits?
4. Does it desire the addition of the clause at the end of the Memorandum; or does it prefer the Bill as it now stands?

Heartily acknowledging the valuable co-operation and assistance which, as Chairman of the Committee on this matter, I have received from you and Mr. Osborne Morgan, and the Agents General for the Colonies.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Papers relative to the recent Conference at Rome on the subject of Industrial Property, and correspondence relating to the fraudulent use of Trade Marks.

No. 1.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 15, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you to be laid before the Board of Trade the accompanying letters from the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield respecting the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" on cutlery in France and Germany.

The Cutlers' Company in effect ask that the governments of those countries should be urged to introduce a new feature in their legislation by enacting that it should constitute a criminal offence to affix upon any goods a mark indicating any place of manufacture other than that where the goods were really made. No such provision exists in the law of Germany nor apparently in the law of France; for the French law cited by the Cutlers' Company seems to require that some particular person shall be injured, as it provides that the goods confiscated may be handed over "to the person whose mark is infringed."

The ground on which the Cutlers' Company contend that diplomatic action should be taken is that by section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1862 it is made an offence to affix to any goods a false indication of the place of manufacture with intent to defraud. But so far as Lord Granville has been able to ascertain that provision has never been enforced, and it is well known that large quantities of goods are made in this country and marked with a name other than that of the place of manufacture, such as cigars marked "Havannah" and fancy goods marked "Paris" or "Nouveaute de Paris."

The recently concluded industrial property convention contains in Article 10 a provision of the kind in question, but coupled with the proviso that in order to constitute an offence, the name of the place must have been combined with a fictitious commercial name used

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with intent to defraud. It is presumed that "fictitious commercial name" here means a colorable imitation of some existing commercial name, although the text is somewhat vague.

In view of the above considerations and of the fact that the application of the Cutlers' Company stands alone, and is not supported by any other representatives of the manufacturing interests of this country Lord Granville hesitates to take any action in the matter without the most careful consideration, and I am, therefore, to request you to move the Board of Trade to favour his Lordship with any observations and advice they may be able to offer thereon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Enclosure 1 to No. 1.

Cutlers' Company of Sheffield to Foreign Office.

Sheffield, April 28, 1884.

My Lord,—I beg to forward your Lordship a statement with regard to the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" in France, which, as you stated at the interview between the deputation from the Cutlers' Company and your Lordship and Mr. Kennedy on Wednesday last, differed from the case of Germany.

It is very possible that the Cutlers' Company may have overlooked some other law in force in France which deals with the matter in question, but it seemed to them that the law which has been cited and the article in it to which special attention has been drawn, is that which most certainly touches the matter in hand; although it is extremely doubtful whether in the English courts the words used would be sufficient to secure the conviction of the offender in such a case as that complained of by the Cutlers' Company. It would, therefore, seem as mentioned in the statement that a reference to Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris is necessary in order to clear the matter up, for

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I, of course, am fully aware that it is the duty of the Cutlers' Company and their constituents to protect themselves provided there exists a law in France under which it is possible for them to act with a certainty of success in case they proceed with the matter.

I trust, therefore, my Company will not be asking too much in requesting your Lordship to kindly communicate with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris with a view of eliciting information upon the matter.

I have &c.,

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON.

Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

The Right Hon. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice,
Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office, London.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Statement for the consideration of the Right Honourable Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regard to the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" upon cutlery in France.

During the inquiries which have been made by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield in connection with the fraudulent marking of the word "Sheffield" on hardware in Germany, it has come to the knowledge of the Cutlers' Company through the personal observation of one of its members that the word "Sheffield" is struck upon knives by French manufacturers with a view no doubt to secure to themselves the repute which has for a long series of years been held by good workmanship emanating from Sheffield.

Two blades which have been so marked while the member of the company, who brought the matter forward, was at the works where they were marked, are forwarded for the inspection of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

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It will not escape attention that this matter is not a case for the protection of a private trade mark, but is a case where a community is trying to protect itself against a fraudulent act on the part of foreign manufacturers, who by marking their goods with the name of the town where the community exists, obtain from them fraudulently the enjoyment of the reputation which attaches to the name of that town as that of the seat of the cutlery trade.

Full protection in a matter of this kind is given to the French manufacturer in England by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 88.

By the 7th and 8th sections of that Act, and other sections ancillary thereto, a French manufacturer, say of silk, who discovered that an English manufacturer of silk was marking a lion upon his goods could bring the offender before two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and on proof of the offence the penalties provided by the Act in question would be undoubtedly enforced.

No doubt it does not appear too clear that such a law exists in France at the present time, but it may very well be that from ignorance of the mode in which the French courts of justice interpret the laws of that country that the Cutlers' Company are wrong in assuming that no such law does exist. There is a *Loi sur les marques des fabrique de Commerce*, 23rd Juin 1857; and under Titre 3, Art. 8, there occur these provisions:—

“ 2. Ceux qui ont fait usage d'une marque portant des indications propres a tromper l'acheteur sur la nature du produit ;

“ 3. Ceux qui ont sciemment vendu ou mis en vente un ou plusieurs produits revetus d'une marque frauduleusement imitee ou portant des indications propres a tromper l'acheteur sur la nature du produit.”

And by Art. 14 of the same law it is noticed that the goods can be confiscated and handed over to the person whose mark is infringed or destroyed as the court may direct.

The difficulty is as to what is the real meaning of Articles 2 and 3. If in the description “those who make use of a mark bearing indi-

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“cations likely to deceive the buyer as to the nature of the product” are included those who make use of a mark which will deceive the buyer as to the country from which the product comes, of course the matter is at an end, because anyone aggrieved can proceed under the Act in question, which it is presumed it is open to both natives and foreigners to avail themselves of, as is the case with the Merchandise Act of this country; but it appears to the Cutlers’ Company to be open to great doubt as to whether “deceit as to the nature of the product” comprehends the case of a knife made in France, and marked with the word “Sheffield.”

Of course it may be stated that the nature of an English knife is different from that of a French, but, on the other hand, the nature of both knives is very similar, both being made of steel, and so forth.

The Cutlers’ Company therefore respectfully suggest that Her Majesty’s Government might address an inquiry to the Embassy at Paris, setting out the practice complained of, and drawing attention to the peculiarity of its not being a case of the infringement of a trade mark, but of a fraud on a community, with a view of ascertaining whether it is considered the law which has been referred to or any other law which is in force in France at the present time would enable a foreigner to take action and bring the offenders to justice.

The French law upon trade marks will be found in the Parliamentary Paper Commercial, No. 12 [1879], [Trade Marks].

Enclosure 3 to No. 1.

Cutlers’ Company of Sheffield to Foreign Office.

Fraudulent Use of the word Sheffield.

Sheffield, 28th April 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit to your Lordship a statement which recapitulates what has been done in this matter up to the time that the deputation was received by yourself and Mr. Kennedy, C. B., and also contains a statement of the various points urged by the deputation at the interview.

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It would certainly appear to me that the position which can be taken by the English Government upon this matter is a strong one, and one which cannot fail to be cordially received by the German Government.

In case it is decided that a public deputation would assist the Foreign Office in this matter, and perhaps bring it prominently before the people of Germany through the medium of the press, I shall be much obliged if your Lordship will give me at least 14 days' notice of any appointment for such a deputation, in order that I may be able to bring the subject before the other public bodies of this town, all of whom, I feel confident, would be very ready to assist the Cutlers' Company in bringing the matter forward.

I have, &c.

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON,
Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

The Right Hon. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice,
Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office London.

Enclosure 4 to No. 1.

Statement as to the Fraudulent Use of the word Sheffield in Germany.

In August 1883 a memorial was submitted to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K. G., by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, complaining of the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" upon goods made in Germany.

This memorial was forwarded on the 9th August 1883.

The memorial was submitted to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, and on September 6th a memorandum of the British Embassy upon the memorial was furnished by Lord Granville to the Cutlers' Company.

This memorandum chiefly directed the attention of the Cutlers' Company to the possibility of protection being obtained for the word

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“Sheffield” in Germany, on the ground of its being a trade mark, there being a law in Germany as in this country affording protection to registered trade marks, but the memorandum stated that if the word “Sheffield” could not be classed as a trade mark, and so be registered and obtain protection in Germany, the question of redress “becomes exceedingly complicated.”

A memorandum giving the views of the Cutlers' Company in reply was forwarded to Lord Granville, bearing date the 21st September 1883. Briefly the position taken in this memorandum on behalf of the Cutlers' Company is this:—

It is impossible to get protection in Germany for the word “Sheffield” as a trade mark, because it could not be registered in England as a trade mark, being no person's exclusive property, and for that very reason it could not be registered in Germany, and it may be observed while upon this matter that the condition precedent for registration of a trade mark in foreign countries in almost every case, and certainly in the case of Germany, is that the trade mark shall first have been registered in the applicant's own country.

The memorandum called attention in the existence of the Merchandise Marks Act (herein-after referred to) in this country, and hinted at the possibility of some such law (which would exactly meet the case) being in existence in Germany. The memorandum also dealt with a suggestion which had been made in the Foreign Office Memorandum of the 6th September, namely, that the Cutlers' Company might obtain redress in France by proceeding under the French Law No. 8, sub-section 2, titre 3, the Law upon Trade Marks of the 29th Juin 1857, by pointing out that the effectual way of stopping the practice complained of was not by attacking in detail the consignments of German goods fraudulently marked as they arrived in France which would necessarily be a difficult operation with a very wide scope, but to attack the practice in the manufacturing towns of Germany where it would be more concentrated and easily dealt with.

This further memorandum of the Cutlers' Company was referred to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, and the purport of a communication from him upon it was communicated to the Cutlers' Company in a letter from the Foreign Office of the 11th October.

The Ambassador at Berlin in his despatch reverts to the existence of a Trade Mark Law for the protection of foreigners as well as natives

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in Germany [which, however, it has already been shown, does not touch the subject] and also states his opinion that it would be open to the injured parties to take legal proceedings against the offenders on the general charge of attempt to defraud. It also appeared from the Foreign Office letter that communications had been opened upon the matter with the German Government.

A letter of the 17th October was then addressed by the law clerk to the Cutlers' Company to Earl Granville dealing with the despatch of the British Ambassador generally, but specially pointing out that the difficulty with regard to proceeding under the existing laws in Germany as has before been stated in the course of the correspondence lay in the fact that it is a community which is injured by the practice complained of, namely, that of Sheffield, and that a community could not take steps in the German courts in the manner pointed out by the Ambassador. This letter was also forwarded to the Ambassador at Berlin, and a letter from the Foreign Office was received by the Cutlers' Company on the 22nd December 1883 informing the Cutlers' Company that Lord Granville had received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin a copy of a communication German Minister in Foreign Affairs, wherein was expressed "the regret of the German Government that imitation of Sheffield hardware in Germany is a matter which can neither be preceded with under the German Trade Marks Protection law of 1874, nor under any other law actually in force in the German empire."

Although this imitation of the German Government is not very aptly worded, inasmuch as it is not an imitation of hardware which is complained of, but the fraudulent practice of marking such hardware with the word "Sheffield" to imply that it was made there, still it proved that the view originally taken by the Cutlers' Company that there was no law existing in Germany by which the practice could be dealt with was a correct view.

Under these circumstances Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, consented to receive a small deputation from the Cutlers' Company which accordingly waited upon his Lordship [who was accompanied by Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B.] at the Foreign Office on the 23rd day of April. The deputation consisted of the Master, Cutler, Sheffield [George Bransley, Esq.], Mr. J. F. Atkinson, one of the searchers of the Cutlers'

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Company, and Mr. H. Hughes, one of the solicitors to the company as representing the law clerk, Mr. Charles Macro Wilson.

It was pointed out by the deputation that this was no case of the fraudulent imitation of a trade mark, because under no circumstances could the word "Sheffield" be considered as a trade mark even in the sense of being one of those trade marks which are in use in common by all engaged in a trade, but that the matter was one which resolved itself into a fraud upon a community, namely, all persons interested in Sheffield in the welfare of the hardware trades of that town.

It was admitted that for some hundreds of years there had been a growing reputation for all cutlery goods [which are the particular kind of hardware in respect of which the fraud is complained of] made at Sheffield and that Sheffield was regarded throughout the world as the headquarters of the cutlery trade and the facts that goods were marked as being manufactured in Sheffield would of itself command a market for such goods anywhere where any cutlery exists.

It was also pointed out that one of the difficulties in the present case was that these goods which are fraudulently marked do not pass through England at all in transit but are sent from Germany into France.

Having regard to this view the deputation urged that the position which the British Government could take in approaching the German Government in this matter was one altogether free from any corresponding complaint on the part of the German Government, and that they could point to their existing municipal legislation, which afforded to all, whether native or foreigner, redress against any similar practice if carried on in this country.

The deputation especially referred to the Merchandise Marks Act, which received the Queen's assent on the 7th August 1862, and is c. 88 in the Public General Statutes of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty the Queen.

By this Act [see section 7] is expressly made a fraudulent practice, *inter alia*, "to put upon any chattel or article, or upon any cask, "bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label "or other thing together with which any chattel or article shall be in-

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“tended to be or shall be exposed for sale or for any purpose of trade
 “or manufacture, or upon any case, frame, or other thing in or by
 “means of which any chattel or article shall be intended to be or shall
 “be exposed for sale, any false description, statement, or other indi-
 “cation of or respecting the place or country in which the said chattel
 “or article shall have been made, manufactured, or produced.

The penalty is a fine of a sum of money equal to the value of the chattel or article so sold, or uttered, or exposed for sale, and a further sum not exceeding 5*l.* and not less than 10*s.*

By section 8 the same practice on the part of the retailer is made an offence in the same manner, and in similar words as in the previous section it is made an offence for the manufacturer. The penalty is the same, with the exception that the value of the article is not exacted from the retailer. (The word “retailer” is of course used in its fullest sense as applying both to wholesale and retail dealers.)

The process of conviction is extremely summary, for by section 16 it is made a matter of summary proceeding before justices within the provisions of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43. (Summary Jurisdiction Act.)

Provisions are also contained in the Act whereby a court before whom the matter comes can order goods fraudulently marked to be broken up or otherwise destroyed, and by section 11 of the Act the summary conviction does not do away with any right or civil remedy which can be prosecuted by any person aggrieved.

It will thus be seen that this country affords ample protection both to natives and to foreigners, and were similar protection afforded by the German law the course of those who are complaining to the Foreign Office to-day would be clear, for it would be possible for them, without seeking the aid of the Government at all, to bring into force the law, if it existed in Germany, as often as it might be needed, with the certainty of an inexpensive summary process against the offenders.

It may here be stated, for the information of the Foreign Office, that the Act in England is seldom invoked, for all manufacturers and traders are aware of it, and are aware that should they offer a parcel of goods fraudulently marked the penalties against them attaching, as they do, to each article offered for sale would be so crushing that as a

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matter of fact, however fraudulently a person may be disposed, he does not dare to incur the certain retribution he will meet with the moment that his fraud touches the interest of any person and is discovered.

The deputation therefore urged that in asking the German Government to enact such a law as will permit of the offence complained of being dealt with by those interested, they are merely asking that Government to enact a law for the protection of the Germans, Englishmen, and other foreigners as at present exists on the Statute Book of England as a protection to Englishmen, Germans, and other foreigners.

The deputation also submitted to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice the question as to whether it would be likely to strengthen the hands of the Government in the matter if Earl Granville were asked to receive an influential deputation from various public bodies of the town and district of Sheffield generally, accompanied by the members of Parliament for the district, which would be a public deputation, and which might possibly attract considerable attention in Germany.

No. 2.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
June 12, 1884.*

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 15th ultimo touching the views held by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, relative to the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" on cutlery in France and Germany, and the question of the desirability of pressing the Governments of those countries to legislate with the object of preventing the practice.

I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they concur with Earl Granville in considering that it would be undesirable to take action to meet the wishes of the memorialists in the matter.

I am at the same time to return the documents in original that accompanied your letter.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

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No. 3.

*Foreign Office to Board of Trade.**Foreign Office, April 4, 1885.*

Immediate.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 12th of June last, I am directed by Earl Granville to request that you will state to the Board of Trade that the Cutlers' Company have asked that the British delegates at the next conference in connection with the Industrial Property Convention may be instructed to bring forward the subject of the name of a locality being marked on goods in order to convey a false indication of origin. The object of the application is to prevent the word "Sheffield" when used alone, and not in conjunction with any fictitious business name or one assumed for purpose of deceit, to be marked on foreign cutlery.

I am to request that you will move the Board of Trade to state at their early convenience whether in their opinion there would be any objection to assenting to the wishes of the Cutlers' Company in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

4.

*Board of Trade to Foreign Office.**Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.
April 25, 1885.*

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the wish expressed by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, that the British delegates at the next conference in connexion with the Industrial Property Convention may be instructed to bring forward the question of the name of a locality being marked on goods so as to convey a false indication of origin.

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I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that as at present advised they do not think any useful purpose would be served by instructing the British delegates to bring forward the question for discussion at the conference.

I am, &c.

[Signed]

HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 5.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, April 30, 1885.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 25th instant on the subject of the wish of the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, that the British delegates at the next conference in connexion with the Industrial Property Convention may be instructed to bring forward the question of the name of a locality being marked on goods so as to convey a false indication of origin, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that it will be necessary in answering the request of the Cutlers' Company to state fully the reasons for which the Board have come to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by instructing the British delegates to bring forward this question.

As at present advised Lord Granville is unable to agree with the conclusion of the Board, and is, on the contrary, of opinion that the discussion of the question not only could do no harm, but might indeed be of considerable use.

Beyond the abstract good of meeting the wishes of a body thoroughly competent to speak on behalf of one of the staple trades of this country, it might be the means of bringing to the notice of the Conference an apparent *lacuna* in the convention, which while granting a remedy where one firm is injured, fails to do so where not one firm only, but a whole manufacturing district, is injured by the fraudulent use of the name of a place. At the last meeting of the Indus-

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trial Property Convention, the state of the law on this matter in the two important countries of France and Germany was not clearly known, but the case is now different, and it is patent that they afford no remedy. This consideration appears to Lord Granville to be an additional reason for discussing the question at the next conference.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

No. 6.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.
May 6, 1885.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, touching the wish expressed by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield that the British delegates at the next conference in connexion with the industrial property convention may be instructed to bring forward the question of preventing the name of a locality being marked on goods so as to convey a false indication of origin.

In reply I am to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that the grounds upon which this Board, after very careful consideration of the question, arrived at the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by taking steps to meet the wishes of the Cutlers' Company, are as follows:—

It is notorious that the names of places at which goods may have been originally manufactured become in time mere descriptions of a particular kind of goods. The practice is so common that it is scarcely necessary to mention instances, *i.g.*, Brussels carpets, Windsor soap, Cheshire cheese, &c., &c.

To meet this practice, which is perfectly innocent, the provisions of the English law on this head (the Merchandise Act, 1862) contains an important proviso to the effect that the penalties imposed by the Act on persons fraudulently putting on goods a false description of the

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place or country in which the same have been manufactured, shall not apply where the name, word, or expression is one generally used for indicating the goods to be of some particular description or class of manufacture (*see* section 9 of the Act.)

Thus, to constitute an offence under our law it must be shown that the names of the places used have not become, by common usage, merely indicative of good quality and manufacture, and, further, that a fraudulent intent and knowledge exists on the part of an offender.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry this law further without causing inconvenience and injustice.

The Board of Trade do not, therefore, see what special proposals the English delegates could usefully be instructed to make, having regard to a common and established practice not alone in this, but in foreign countries, which it is impossible to prevent, and which is recognised by law.

The principal of the Merchandise Marks Act must be made international. But, having regard to the proviso above referred to, it appears to the Board of Trade more than doubtful whether the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield would really derive any benefit from such a law if in force in foreign courts.

I am, &c.

[Signed] C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 7.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 12, 1885.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that his Lordship is quite prepared to admit the force of some of the arguments brought forward by their Lordships.

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There can be no doubt in such expressions as "Windsor soap" and "Brussels carpet" the name of the place merely indicates a particular make. There is no fraud, because the name of the place is well known as the name of the make. This is sufficiently shown by such expressions as "English Brussels," "American Cheshire," and the like. With such honest and well-recognised use of the name of a place this Office has no wish to interfere. But the very essence of the complaint of the Cutlers' Company is that the use of the word "Sheffield" on foreign goods is fraudulent. His Lordship, as at present informed, is disposed to agree that "Sheffield" is not as yet, at any rate, the well-recognised name of any particular make or quality of wares. It is difficult to see how it ever can become so, as all makes and all qualities of steel goods are produced in that district. His Lordship does not think such expressions as "Creuzot Sheffield" or "Solingen Sheffield" are used or would be intelligible.

Under these circumstances Lord Granville thinks that the discussion of the subject at the forthcoming conference might in any case not be without advantage.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

No. 8.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
June 9, 1885.*

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 12th ultimo on the subject of the wish of the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, that the British delegates at the next conference in connexion with industrial property should be instructed to bring forward the question of the name of the locality being marked on goods so as to convey a false indication of origin, I am directed by the Board of Trade to point out, for the information of Earl Granville, that the Board of Trade do not object to a discussion of the subject generally, but feel a difficulty in instructing the delegates of Her Majesty's Government to raise the question,

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unless they have some distinct proposal to put forward which Her Majesty's Government is prepared to support.

The Board of Trade will, however, gladly assist in considering any proposal which the Foreign Office are of opinion might be profitably discussed at such meeting.

I have, &c.

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 9.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, June 12, 1885.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to request that you will state to the Board of Trade that, in his Lordship's opinion, the representations of the Sheffield trade should be put by the British delegates before the next International Conference relative to industrial property. The exact terms of the reference or proposals to be made had, however, better be settled at the time when the general instructions of the British delegates are prepared.

A letter in this sense has been addressed to the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

I am, &c.

[Signed] EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Secretary Board of Trade.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

Foreign Office to Cutlers' Company of Sheffield.

Foreign Office, June 12, 1885.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the

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fraudulent marking of foreign cutlery with the word "Sheffield," I am directed by Earl Granville to state for the information of the Cutlers' Company, that, after correspondence with the Board of Trade on the subject, his Lordship has recommended that at the next meeting of the International Conference relative to Industrial property, the British delegates should put the representations of the Sheffield trade before the Conference, though the exact terms of the reference or proposals to be made had better be settled at the time when the general instructions of the British Delegates are prepared. These instructions are given by the Board of Trade.

I am, &c.

[Signed] EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

The Law Clerk,
Cutlers' Company, Sheffield.

No. 10.

Cutlers' Company to Board of Trade.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, July 24, 1885.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Cutlers' Company to enclose, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a statement which contains suggestions as to what the British delegates to the next Industrial Properties Convention should in the opinion of my company urge with regard to the marking of a fraudulent indication of origin.

I hope to hear from you again upon the matter as to whether the suggestions of my company are approved and will be embodied in the instructions of the British delegates.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON,
Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company

The Assistant Secretary
[Railway Department], Board of Trade,
London, S.W.

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Enclosure to No. 10.

Statement.

The Cutlers' Company of Sheffield have perused with much interest the correspondence relative to marking goods with a false indication of origin which passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Board of Trade between the dates of May 15, 1884, and June 12, 1885, and they note with the utmost satisfaction that a step which they cannot but regard as one directly in support of integrity and uprightness in commerce is to be taken, notwithstanding the doubts which have been expressed, both on the part of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, as to the desirability of taking any action upon the complaint of the Cutlers' Company.

The Cutlers' Company feel it right to make some comments upon the correspondence, not in any spirit of criticism, but merely with a view to ensure that no misunderstanding shall exist as to the objects they seek to obtain.

Accompanying this statement are sent six copies of a printed statement of the negotiations between the company and the Foreign Office which, with the correspondence now under consideration, completes the history of the matter to the present time.

In Lord Granville's letter of the 15th of May 1884, he construes the Cutlers' Company's request to be that the Governments of France and Germany should be "urged to introduce a new feature in their legislation by enacting that it should constitute a criminal offence to affix upon any goods a mark indicating any place of manufacture other than where the goods were really made."

The company will not take up the time of their Lordships by discussing whether the Merchandise Marks Act can be considered to be a "criminal" law; rather they are of opinion that it appertains to the civil jurisdiction of magistrates; but certainly Lord Granville's statement, that it is a new feature to introduce such an enactment into the French law, is erroneous.

Upon pages 21 and 22 of the printed statement will be found the translation of a most able paper written by M. Jules Ferry upon this subject in reply to an inquiry from his Excellency Viscount Lyons, which inquiry was made at the instigation of the company.

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It will be seen, upon page 22, that the French law of July 24 and August 4, 1824, does contain an enactment punishing "the placing on manufactured goods of the name of a locality other than that of their manufacture," but owing to the rule of French jurisprudence foreign manufactures cannot invoke this law unless reciprocity has been established by treaty. The French law, therefore, is no stranger to such a provision as that urged by the Cutlers' Company, and in the case of France all that is required is to establish reciprocity, giving facilities under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, to a Frenchman in exchange for facilities under the law above cited to the Englishman.

Their Lordships will, however, see that it will be much better to proceed through the "International Industry Property Convention," at which all the Powers will be represented, than to take isolated action in the case of each Power.

The question as to whether any law exists dealing with such a case as this has been asked more directly of the French Government than apparently it was of the German Government, where the reference was somewhat confused by being mixed up with trade mark legislation and other matters affecting individuals as distinguished from communities, but perhaps Lord Granville's conclusion that there is no law in Germany dealing with this matter may be correct.

It cannot, however, as has been pointed out to the Foreign Office be a new feature to introduce into the German law such a provision as has been pointed out, having regard to the very severe code of penalties, coupled with imprisonment in certain cases, which is applied to infringers of private marks and rights by the law of that country.

References to the foreign and other names used by English manufacture occur in several places in the correspondence, but the company feel that they had better deal with this matter as a whole and in one portion of this statement.

It is urged that in England there is a practice of marking goods with marks which are in reality false indications of origin, such for instance, as the words "Havana," "Paris," "Nouveaute de Paris," "Brussels," "Windsor," and "Cheshire."

Now Lord Granville has very ably pointed out the fallacy of an

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argument based upon such practices as these in England and all that it seems requisite for the Cutlers' Company to add is that no one can possibly confound the use of the name of a place upon an article which name has by usage become identified with a description of that particular kind of article with the fraudulent use of the name of a great centre which has become celebrated for all kinds of goods upon goods not manufactured in that centre. The former simply describes the kind of article sold, the latter filches from a community noted for the excellence of its productions the good name it has won for itself, and enables goods which would not be sold upon their own credentials to be sold as something which they are not.

The company do not think that the Board of Trade could have chosen any case to which it is so hard to apply the argument they advance, as the case of Sheffield. As Lord Granville most aptly points out, all classes of goods under the denomination of hardware are manufactured in the town, and it is, as his Lordship says, very difficult to see how the word "Sheffield" can ever become "a well recognised name of any particular make or quality of wares."

It therefore appears to the company that this argument has been fairly disposed of both by Lord Granville and the argument contained in this statement, but the company wish to say that they do not consider that there is any analogy between the cases cited by the Board of Trade, and the actual placing of a false indication of origin upon goods.

One aspect of the case, however, must be touched upon. The Cutlers' Company do not think that the citation of other wrongs practiced in this country is in any way an adequate answer to the complaint of the company.

If fraudulent practices similar to those complained of by the Cutlers' Company are being carried on in this country, surely it is in the interests of commerce that they should be stamped out as speedily as possible; but, having regard to the eminence of this country as a manufacturing community, the Cutlers' Company do not believe that fraudulent practices of this kind are carried on to any large extent.

But it is evident that a clear distinction is made by those who were responsible for the Merchandise Marks Act of 1862 between the

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innocent practice of using the name of a place which has become identified with a particular class of goods upon such goods as a descriptive term merely, and the fraudulent marking of a false indication of origin, and this is pointed out by the Board of Trade in their communication [R. 2385] of the 6th May 1885.

It seems, therefore, to the Cutlers' Company that sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Merchandise Marks Act, taken together, render it impossible for any difficulty such as that contemplated by the Board of Trade to arise.

The Cutlers' Company, too, are advised that the assumption of the Board of Trade that a prosecutor must show that the 9th section of the Act does not apply before securing a conviction under the 7th and 8th sections is not well founded.

Having regard to the provisions of sections 7 and 8, it would appear that where goods are found marked with the name of a place other than that in which they were actually made, an offence has been committed, provided there is an intent to defraud, and therefore it would lie with the person accused to show that the name of the place found upon the goods was in reality an expression generally used for indicating that the goods in question were of some particular class or description of manufacture.

Nor do the company think that the necessity for the existence of a fraudulent intent would be any great stumbling block.

A man who marks "Sheffield" upon goods made in Germany can only do so for one reason, and the company think that no magistrate would find any difficulty in convicting under an enactment such as that contained in the 7th and 8th sections of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, in such a case.

The Cutlers' Company desire to mention that the scope of their complaint is in several places throughout the negotiation somewhat inaccurately expressed. A reference to their original memorial will show that their complaint was made not only as regards cutlery but as regards edge tools, and other hardware goods, and lest there should be any misapprehension upon this point it might be well to say that since the commencement of these negotiations a case has come to light

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where the Admiralty of a foreign state requested tenders for files "of Sheffield make" in pursuance of which request Sheffield houses tendered for the supply, but only to find themselves completely beaten in price by a German house.

Curiosity was aroused in consequence of this, as the Sheffield houses failed to see how it could come about that files could be imported into Germany from Sheffield, re-shipped to Spain, and yet sold at a cheaper rate than they themselves were able to offer them.

Investigations ensued, and it was proved beyond doubt that the files in question were of German make and of inferior quality, but that each file bore upon it the name of Sheffield, which alone enabled the fraud to be perpetrated.

It now remains to state what, in the opinion of the Cutlers' Company, should be the instructions to the British delegates at the next Industrial Properties Convention so far as regards this matter.

The company at once say that it seems to them that the delegates should be instructed to move that some such provisions as those contained in sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, should be incorporated into the law of all the countries parties to the convention.

It has already been pointed out that section 9 amply safeguards all innocent practices, and if in the opinion of the Board of Trade there would be likely to be great difficulty in proving intent to defraud this surely might be met by suggestions that the intent should be presumed, if a false indication of origin should be found upon goods.

Beyond these three sections there seems only one further enactment required, and that is an enactment which shall secure to any member of the injured community a remedy "in rem" as well as "in personam."

The object of this is plain. Goods go into a neutral market with false indication of origin.

In the courts of the neutral country it would be little or no use to proceed "in personam," for the fraudulent marker of the goods is

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probably not within the jurisdiction. The goods, however, are within the jurisdiction, and if an order for their destruction upon proof that the indication of origin upon them is false could be obtained substantial justice would be done and a very heavy blow struck at the fraudulent practice.

In order fully to carry out this latter suggestion the Cutlers' Company would point out the desirability of introducing provisions similar to those contained in the Customs Regulations Acts of this country into the laws of foreign countries so as to enable the Custom House authorities of a country to make inquiry into suspicious imports, and if necessary to seize and destroy them.

These, then are the practical suggestions which the Cutlers' Company desire to make, and they would urge them upon the best consideration of their Lordships, holding as they do the belief that they must secure the support of all those who are desirous of honesty and uprightness in commerce. And lest it should be said that such proposition would be made by this country selfishly, to further secure their commercial supremacy the Cutlers' Company desire to suggest how strong an argument the British delegates to the Industrial Properties Convention might address to their colleagues by pointing out how greatly in the interests of rising manufacturing districts such legislation would be. If it is to the interest of Sheffield to preserve its good name, equally is it to the interests of any rising manufacturing place abroad to take care that a reputation being slowly built up shall at all times be protected from being ruined by fraudulent manufacturers elsewhere.

Can it be said that the Americans with their rising manufacturing centres would be deaf to such an argument as this; or again, would France or Germany, who are daily becoming greater competitors, not only of England generally but of Sheffield itself, be blind enough to their own interests to refuse to discuss such a proposition.

It seems to the Cutlers' Company that the British delegates may be instructed to raise the question with every hope of success, but whether they meet with success or not they will at least have brought

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forward a proposition conceived in the best interests of all classes in manufacturing communities wherever they may be situate.

I have &c.,

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON.
Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

Sheffield, July 24, 1885.

No. 11.

Board of Trade to Cutlers' Company.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
August 5, 1885.*

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 24th ultimo, with accompanying statement touching the expediency of discussing at the next conference on industrial property the question of preventing the name of a locality being marked on goods so as to convey a false indication of origin, I am in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Cutlers' Company, that the Board of Trade cannot undertake to do more than instruct the delegate who may be appointed to represent Her Majesty's Government to state the views and recommendations of the company at the next conference in order that they may be fully considered and discussed.

I am, &c.

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

C. M. Wilson, Esq.,
Cutlers' Hall Sheffield.

No. 12.

Cutlers' Company to Board of Trade.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, August 7, 1885.

Sir,—After all that has passed between the Cutlers' Company and the Foreign Office, and after the correspondence between the Foreign

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Office and the Board of Trade, I must confess to feeling a great disappointment that the very important matter which has been raised by this company is to be brought before the conference on industrial property, not as a suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, but as a suggestion which they bring forward, having been made by somebody else, and which their delegates will not apparently advocate. I will, however, bring the letter before my committee, who will no doubt consider the whole matter, and see whether it is worth while to bring it prominently before the manufacturing districts of the country generally, so as to have a united voice upon the matter.

I am, &c.

[Signed CHAS. MACRO WILSON.

Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

The Assistant Secretary,
Railway Department,
Board of Trade, London.

No. 13.

Cutlers' Company to Board of Trade.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, February 26, 1886.

Sir,—As you are no doubt aware my company has been in correspondence with your two immediate predecessors in the Office of the President of the Board of Trade with reference to the fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" upon foreign goods sent into neutral markets, it has been conceded that this question shall be raised by the British delegate or delegates at the next meeting of the Industrial Property Convention which shall be held in Rome next spring.

My company were promised that they should see the instructions to be given to the British delegate or delegates upon this matter, with a view of advising with the Board of Trade with reference thereto.

In case the instructions have been prepared or a delegate or delegates appointed I would desire most respectfully to point out that the time is rapidly passing within which careful consideration may be

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given to the instructions upon this very important matter to this district, and I would venture to urge that the necessary steps should be taken without more delay than is absolutely necessary.

I am, &c.

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON.

Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M. P.,
 President of the Board of Trade,
 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W.

No. 14.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.
 March 17, 1886.*

Sir,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the complaints urged, especially by the Sheffield Cutlers' Company, against the practice of manufacturers in Germany and elsewhere marking the word "Sheffield" on foreign goods of an inferior description, I am to state, for the information of Lord Rosebery, that the Board of Trade think it desirable that, at the approaching meeting of the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property in Rome, an extension of the scope of Art. 10 of the Convention of 1883 should be proposed by their delegate, so as to cover statements of names or places calculated to denote a false origin. It would further be proposed to provide that such goods shall be liable to confiscation wherever found in any state a party to the Convention.

So far as regards this country, the requisite steps would have to be taken to amend the existing law so as to allow of affect being given to an amendment of the Convention on this head, and the Board of Trade are prepared to advise legislation accordingly.

I am, however, to state that the Board of Trade observe with regret that the German Government have not, up to the present time, deemed it desirable to become a party to the Industrial Property Con-

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vention. The Board of Trade cannot but think that the true interests of the German trading classes are identical with those of the trading community of this country, and that the international arrangements for securing and promoting both those interests will be very imperfect so long as the German Government are unwilling to enter the Industrial Property Union, and so co-operate in an endeavour to suppress the particular practices complained of.

It may be stated that very recently the Customs authorities in this country have, under the existing law, seized German Goods bearing false trade marks. It should also be stated that the British Colonies will in all probability join in any arrangement effected under the present Convention, and the large and increasing trade which Germany has with them makes it the more important to her to join the Union.

Under these circumstances, I have to request that you will move Lord Rosebery to be good enough to inform the Board of Trade whether his Lordship would be disposed to sound the German Government as to the probability of that Government entering the Industrial Property Union.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 15.

Cutlers' Company to Board of Trade.

Fraudulent Use of the word Sheffield.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, March 25, 1886.

Sir,—I am anxious not to appear to be pressing in this matter, but as I have not heard anything since last Friday, when Mr. Hughes left with you on behalf of the Cutlers' Company the suggestions or notices of motion on the part of the British Government at the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, may I

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ask you to be good enough to afford my company an opportunity of seeing the notices of motion upon which the Board of Trade have decided, as I presume they will be sent on to Berne within the next day or so.

May I also ask you to be good enough to let me know, for the information of the Cutlers' Company, what other notices of motion to be raised by other countries have been sent in to the International Office.

I understand that the Convention will open its proceedings on the 29th of April, and it would be a great convenience to the Master Cutler if you could give me some idea of the probable duration of the Convention.

I should also be glad to know if the Board of Trade have decided upon the delegate or delegates whom they will nominate to attend the Convention.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON,
Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.,
President, Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

No. 16.

Board of Trade to Cutlers' Company.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
March 27, 1886.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the President, in which, on the part of the Cutlers' Company, you ask for certain information touching the representation of this country at the approaching International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property to be held at Rome, as regards bringing forward for discussion the question of checking the fraudulent use of British names by foreign traders.

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In reply I am to state for the information of the Cutlers' Company that the notice it is designed to place before the Conference will be to the following effect :—

To extend the scope of Article 10 of the Industrial Property Convention, 1883, so as to cover statements of names or places calculated to denote a false origin.

It would further be proposed to provide that such goods shall be liable to confiscation wherever found in any State a party to the Convention.

In respect to the inquiry upon the point of notices on this question that may have been submitted by other Governments, I am to state that as the time within which such notices may be given has only very recently expired, the Board of Trade are not in a position to afford the information required. They are also unable to say what will probably be the duration of the meeting at Rome.

In answer to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Henry Reader Lack, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, to be the delegate of Great Britain, and they have also appointed Mr. Chas. Belk, the Master Cutler of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company, and Mr. Herbert Hughes, Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, to assist Mr. Lack in bringing forward and considering the question of an amendment of the law in this particular.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

Charles Macro Wilson, Esq.,
Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

No. 17.

Cutlers' Company to Board of Trade.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, March 29, 1886.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of and thank you for your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing a formal appointment of the Mas-

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ter Cutler and Mr Hughes to assist Mr. Lack, whom I notice has been appointed the delegate for Great Britain at the International Conference to be held at Rome on the 29th April.

I think that the notices given by the British Government will be quite satisfactory to the Cutlers' Company, as they seem to raise the point which they have desired.

Perhaps you will be good enough when your Board shall have received the notices to be submitted by the other Governments to transmit a copy of the same to me for the information of my company.

[Signed] CHAS. MACRO WILSON.

Law Clerk to the Cutlers' Company.

The Assistant Secretary,
Railway Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W.

No. 18.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.

April 9, 1886.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, touching the formal appointment of Mr. Henry Reader Lack, Comptroller-General of Patents, &c., as the delegate to represent Her Majesty's Government at the approaching Industrial Property Conference at Rome, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Lord Rosebery, that, acting on the suggestion contained in your letter, the Board of Trade have now appointed Mr. Lack as such delegate.

I am to add that Messrs. Belk and Hughes, on the part of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company and the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, will accompany Mr. Lack to assist in considering the question of an amendment of the Convention for the more effectual prevention of the fraudulent marking of goods.

I am, &c.

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

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19.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.
April 14, 1886.*

Sir,—With reference to communications that have passed between the Secretary of State and the President of this Board upon the subject of the representation of Her Majesty's Government at the approaching Conference at Rome on the subject of Industrial Property, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they will be glad if Lord Rosebery can find it convenient to permit Mr. Bergne, of the Foreign Office, to attend the Conference with Mr. Lack, the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

I have, &c.,

[Signed] HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

20.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, April 15, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply I am to request that you will inform the Board of Trade that his Lordship has much pleasure in complying with your request to permit Mr. Bergne, the Superintendent of the Treaty Department of this Office, to attend the Conference at Rome on the subject of Industrial Property with Mr. Lack, the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks. Lord Rosebery has accordingly directed Mr. Bergne to place himself in communication with the Board of Trade on this subject.

I am, &c.

[Signed] T. V. LISTER.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

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21.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, April 21, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, the translation of a Note Verbale which Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin has received from the German Government, stating that Germany will be represented at the Industrial Property Conference at Rome.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Enclosure to No. 21.

Note Verbale.

Foreign Office, Berlin, April 17, 1886.

The Foreign Office has the honour to inform the British Embassy, with reference to the Note Verbale received on the 3rd instant, that the Government of His Majesty has resolved to comply with the request of the Italian Government to take part in the Conference, to be held at Rome at the end of this month, of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, but nevertheless they are unable to guarantee that their participation will be followed by any material results. The British Embassy, Berlin.

No. 22.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 6, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, the accom-

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panying Despatches, (Sir J. Savile Lumley, Nos. 44 and 45 Commercial), upon the subject of the Industrial Property Conference.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Enclosure 1 to No. 22.

Rome, April 29, 1886.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 23, Commercial, of the 20th instant, I have the honour to report that the Industrial Property Conference met this morning at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, when Signor Ubaldino Peruzzi, first Italian delegate and a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected President, and Comte Du Tour, first French delegate, Vice-President.

It was agreed that Mr. Belk, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, should be present at the meetings in the capacity of technical experts to assist the British delegates, and Mr. Beauclerk was appointed to act as British secretary to the Conference.

The formal inauguration will take place to-morrow at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

I shall not fail in due time to inform your Lordship of the proceedings and results of the Conference.

I have, &c.

[Signed] J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

The Earl of Rosebery,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure 2 to No. 22.

Rome, May 2, 1886.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 44, Commercial, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a list of the delegates to the Industrial Property Conference, and copy of the regulations which have been adopted for transacting the business of the Conference.

At yesterday's meeting a committee, consisting of three members, viz., a representative of Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland, was appointed to examine new proposals to be submitted to the Conference, which will meet again on Tuesday, May 4, to discuss the same.

I am informed that the Austrian Ambassador has expressed his desire to watch the proceedings of the Conference unofficially.

I have, &c.

[Signed] J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

The Earl of Rosebery.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 21, 1886.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a Despatch in original from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome giving an account of the Industrial Property Conference.

With the concurrence of the Board his Lordship proposes to approve the proceedings of the British delegates.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BRYCE.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

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Enclosure 1 to No. 23.

Sir J. S. Lumley to Earl of Rosebery.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the Industrial Property Conference had already decided on that day to hold its next meeting at Madrid.

The labours of the Conference terminated this afternoon, when all the delegates signed the Protocol, three copies of which I transmit herewith to your Lordship, together with proof copies of the proces-verbaux of the meetings of the Conference on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, and of the report of the Committee appointed to examine the additional articles and other questions submitted to the Conference.

A copy of the proposal of the Italian delegates concerning the international registration of trade marks is also enclosed herewith, and a proof copy of the proces-verbal of the 8th instant and of this day's proceedings will be forwarded within a few days.

I further transmit a report of the proceedings of the Conference, drawn up by Mr. Beauclerk, and copy of a letter which I have received from the British delegates expressing their appreciation of the services of that gentleman as British secretary to the Conference, respecting which a similar letter has been addressed to me by the Master Cutler to Sheffield.

On their return to England the British delegates will furnish your Lordship with a report as to the results of the Industrial Property Conference.

I have, &c.

[Signed] J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

The Earl of Rosebery,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure 2 to No. 23.*Messrs Lack and Bergne to Sir J. S. Lumley.**Rome, May 11, 1886.*

Sir,—We have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the sittings of the industrial Property Conference were concluded to-day by the signature of a final Protocol.

Copies of the proces-verbaux of the whole Conference will be handed to your Excellency, when printed, by Mr. Beauclerk.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the courtesy and kindness shown to us by your Excellency during our stay in Rome, and we beg leave to record our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Beauclerk in his capacity of one of the secretaries to the Conference.

We have, &c.

[Signed] . . . H. READER LACK.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

His Excellency

The Right Hon. Sir J. Savile Lumley, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 3 to No. 23.*Proceedings of the Industrial Property Conference, Rome, 1886.*

April 29th.—The Conference held a preliminary meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

Signor Ubaldino Peruzzi, first Italian delegate, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected President, and Comte Du Tour—as delegate of France, in which country the last Conference was held—was elected Vice-President. Mr. Beauclerk was appointed as British secretary to the Conference.

A project of Regulations for conducting the business of the Conference was read and accepted provisionally.

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On the proposal of Mr. Reader-Lack, Mr. Charles Belk, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, were admitted to be present at the meetings of the Conference in the capacity of technical experts to assist the British delegates.

April 30th.—A second preliminary meeting was held at 10 a.m., when the Regulations for transacting the affairs of the Conference were discussed and adopted with a few amendments.

Mr. Bergne asked whether new proposals might be submitted to the Conference, or whether it was proposed to restrict the deliberations to the basis indicated by Article 3 of the Regulations.

It was agreed that new proposals might be made, provided that they came within the scope of the Convention.

Count Hamilton claimed separate votes for Norway and Sweden. This was accorded by the Conference on precedents to the same effect.

The President proposed that committees should consist of not more than three members, and should be elected by the secret votes of each State represented.

Mr. Stallo announced that his instructions from the United States Government permitted him merely to be present to take act of the decisions of the Conference "ad referendum," and that he could not vote on any proposal before submitting the same to his Government.

Mr. Stuve, German delegate, made a similar declaration.

April 30th.—At 2 p.m., the Conference was formally opened by General Count di Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whose speech M. Peruzzi and M. de Westenberg replied. The appointments made at the preliminary meetings were ratified.

May 1st.—M. Tenaille-Saligny was appointed as French secretary to the Conference on the proposal of the President at the request of the French delegates.

M. Snyders said that according to his instructions the Dutch Government were of opinion that the time had not come for altering the

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text of the Convention, and asked the Conference to vote whether or no the Convention should be modified. He objected to alterations of the Convention and to the discussion of proposals having that object.

The President referred the Conference to the terms of Article 14 of the Convention with regard to this matter.

M. Dujoux read the proposal of the Belgian Government for the revision of the patents rights clause, which he maintained to be a step in advance, whilst the alteration of Article 5 of the Convention proposed by France was a retrograde movement, and amounted to a counter-proposal to that of Belgium. Rather than admit the French proposal, he would vote with the Dutch delegate for not touching the Convention.

M. Willi said that Switzerland was much in the same position as Holland with respect to this question, and would rather not touch the Convention, but much other work remained for the Conference to do. He saw no prospect of reconciliation between the French and Belgian proposals, and he should vote with the Dutch delegate.

The French delegates protested that Article 14 of the Convention should be adhered to. Revision might not take the shape of changes, but simply of interpretation, modification, and the precision of doubtful clauses. The whole subject demanded examination and discussion, and they would have to submit the results to the decision of the French Parliament.

M. Monzilli would support the Dutch proposal in a spirit of conciliation. He considered the Belgian proposal as an amelioration of the Convention and the French proposal as quite the contrary. He looked upon the French proposal as a negation of the system of the Convention by the imposition of well-nigh impossible conditions; and if it were accepted he should propose as an amendment: "That the Conference should only discuss such proposals as are ameliorations of the Convention."

M. Pelletier criticized the Dutch proposal as a negation of all discussion and examination, opposed to common sense, and contrary to Article 14 of the Convention, which must be applied. The questions raised were important and must be examined. The text of the Convention might well be revised, and it required revision; such was the opinion of the authors of the Convention who had appointed the first revision to be made at the present Conference.

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Mr. Bergne said that it appeared to the British delegates that the question now was: "If the result of this Conference is to be the modification of the text of the Convention, and if when the delegates refer to their Government the said Governments are not agreed to accept unanimously the proposed modifications, will this refusal by a minority entail the secession from the union of all the States composing the minority; or is the existing Convention to be looked upon as the charter of the Union, which cannot be altered excepting by the unanimous consent of all the contracting States?"

"The decision of the Conference upon this question will be important in deciding the form in which each delegation presents its proposals. If it is decided that the text is not to be modified, the British delegates will reserve the right of proposing an additional article to Article 10."

The vote was then taken on the Dutch proposal:—Ayes 5. Noes, 4. Abstentions. 3.

M. Pelletier asked whether votes reserved could be accepted later in the proceedings.

The President preferred that this question should await discussion until some occasion should arise to bring it forward.

Mr. Bergne made the following motion: "That additional articles to the Convention may be proposed."

This was voted unanimously, and it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to examine the additional articles to be sent in to the secretaries by 9 p.m.

Mr. Bergne asked whether when a proposal was made by the representatives of a State one of the delegates of the said State would be on the committee to explain the purport and reason of the proposal?

The President said there was no right or privilege to sit on a committee.

A committee as above mentioned was then chosen by ballot, consisting of the delegates of England, Belgium, and Switzerland.

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Several additional articles were then handed in, and leave was given to any delegate to present an "expose des motifs," together with this proposal.

May 3.—10 a.m. Meeting of the committee. Present:—

Mr. Reader Lack, President.

Mr. Willi [Switzerland].

M. Dujoux [Belgium].

M. Frey-Godet } Secretaries.
Mr. Beauclerk }

The meeting was open to all the delegates.

The additional articles proposed were explained and supported by the delegates who presented them, and were discussed in detail. The Commission met again in the afternoon privately, to draw up its report.

During the debate on the additional articles to Article 5 of the Convention it was stated that the word "exploiter" was differently interpreted in various countries, the question being whether the "working" of a patent means the manufacture and sale or merely the sale of the patented articles.

They "pays d'origine" was defined to be the country in which the first patent is taken out.

M. Monzilli declared that Italy would probably withdraw from the Convention if modifications were made by this Conference in a less liberal spirit than that which prevailed at the Paris Conference. This declaration was made with reference to the French proposals.

The French delegates argued that the first patent would naturally be taken out in the country where labour was cheapest, and thus certain countries would come to be deprived of a manufacture to which they have a right. The inventor must not be protected to the prejudice of the industrial interests of the nation, and therefore they demanded the retention of the text, with a reserve to the legislature of each country to define precisely the meaning of the word "exploiter." The internal legislation of each nation must be respected and cannot be interfered with.

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After a discussion between the Belgian and Tunisian delegates, the additional article proposed by the British delegates was brought forward by Mr. Bergne, who stated that "the delegates of Great Britain had received instructions from their Government to call the most serious attention of the conference to a deficiency in the Convention of 1883, which is of special importance not only to Great Britain but also to all of the contracting states."

Article 10 of the Convention applies the provisions of Article 9 [viz., seizure on importation] to all products bearing falsely the name of a particular locality; but on condition that "this indication shall be accompanied by a fictitious commercial name or one borrowed with a fraudulent intent."

Now it often happens in various countries that a false indication of locality is applied alone; that is to say, without being joined to any trade mark or name. For instance, very urgent representations have been made to the British Government by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield to the effect that the word "Sheffield" alone is often put in different countries on goods which have not even been made in England. It is hardly necessary to point out that it is in the interest of everyone to suppress, if possible, such a fraud as this.

It is even stated that these false marks are generally put on goods of an inferior quality, which strikes a double blow at the reputation and interests of the place thus falsely indicated and is a serious fraud on the consumer who buys on the faith of this reputation.

The object of this Conference is to ensure commercial morality, and all the delegates must agree in the principle that it is for the common interest that fraud should be suppressed. The Convention of 1883 has consecrated the rights of individuals; let this Conference consecrate more extended rights, viz., those of corporations, which are composed of many individuals, and have thus a stronger right to be protected.

The difficulties which arose on this point in 1883 have not been forgotten. It has been shown that sometimes the name of a place merely indicates a particular class of goods, as, for instance, "Utrecht velvet;" but the British delegates believe that their proposal takes account of this objection, as well as the question of transit, which was raised in previous conferences.

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If a seizure be made, the interested party can always avail himself of the fact that an ordinary custom of trade justifies the use of the name of a place as indicating a particular class of goods, and the person who takes action for a seizure will always take into account the losses he would suffer from a lawsuit which he would be likely to lose.

An interesting discussion followed this "expose des motifs" and Messrs Belk and Hughes exhibited specimens of very inferior cutlery marked "best quality, Sheffield" but known to be made in Germany.

The committee presented its Report to the Conference on May 4th, when the debate commenced on the French proposal "that the States belonging to the Union which do not possess laws on all the branches "of industrial property, should as quickly as possible complete their "legislation on this subject."

The Committee considering that the Conference cannot impose upon the States of obligation of making laws, recommended that this proposal should be submitted in the form of a recommendation.

Count Hamilton declared that the Governments of Norway and Sweden were not prepared to alter their internal legislation.

M. Willi reminded the delegates that all new laws in Switzerland had to be submitted to the vote of the people; but he added that there was in his country an increasing tendency towards the desired legislation.

The proposed additional article as proposed by the Committee was voted unanimously.

The proposal of the Tunisian delegate for an additional article to Article 3 of the Convention was next read as follows:—

"It is understood that the establishments mentioned in Article 3 of the Convention must have the character of real industrial works in the case of patents, trade-marks, models and designs; and of principal establishments of sale in the case of commercial marks."

The Committee found this proposal too restrictive, and preferred to retain the wording of Article 3 of the Convention, explained by section I., § 1, of the "projet de Reglement" drawn up by the Italian Administration and the International Bureau.

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M. Pelletier argued that in 1880 foreigners were admitted to the benefits of the Convention under certain conditions. Now those who are under no obligations to the Union should not be allowed to enjoy all its benefits without restriction. Article 3 should be explained more fully, and this was the object of his proposal. He agreed with the rule laid down as to domicile, but not with the condition respecting the commercial establishments, which might now be nothing more than small depots. Under such circumstances what was the advantage of entering the Union?

The proposed article was rejected by a vote consisting of 2 ayes, 6 noes, 4 abstentions.

The first additional article to Article 5 was proposed by the Swiss delegate, viz. :—

“The term ‘to work a patent,’ in section 2 of Article 5 of the Convention applies not only to the sale, but also to the manufacture of the article invented.”

To this the Tunisian delegate proposed the following amendment :

“Each country shall decide the meaning of the word ‘exploiter’ for itself.”

The Committee, not wishing to give an official definition of the word in question, adopted the second of these proposals.

M. Monzilli declared that Italy could not accept this proposal, which was entirely contrary to the Convention. France would no doubt interpret the word according to her wishes, as embodied in the additional article to Article 3, which had just been rejected. The Italian Law required that a patent should be worked within a certain time, but did not enforce its being worked in Italy.

M. Pelletier said that, though the word “exploiter” was reputed to be of doubtful meaning, nearly all countries interpreted it in the same sense as the French, viz., “to manufacture as well as to sell.” In support of this view he quoted from the laws of Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil, Spain, and other nations.

M. Dujoux remarked upon the contradictory judgments concerning foreign trade-marks given by the French Court of Cassation.

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M. Rascon contended that liberty requires freedom of importation and not restriction to manufacture in every country where patented goods are sold. The object of the Conference should be to protect inventors.

M. Pelletier argued that the legislation of every State ought to be respected, and that a common ground of concord should be sought for as well now as in 1880.

M. Monzilli thought that the debate had now entered upon economical questions, which were not the object of the Conference of 1880. He did not believe that the majority of public opinion in France shared the opinions of the exaggerated protectionists who had prevailed with the French Government to put forward the views here supported by their delegates, and to attempt to modify the Convention.

M. Nicholas declared that every Chamber of Commerce in France had demanded the revision of Article 5, on account of which article several of them had desired the Government to denounce the Convention. Article 5 was the "Trojan Horse" of the Convention, and never ought to have entered it. The article has created difficulties between the inventor and manufacturer, and the one must not be protected to the detriment of the other. Restrictive legislation has not restricted invention in France. So great an agitation has Article 5 created in France that it has been seriously proposed that the delegates to the Conference of 1883 should be indicated before a high court of justice.

M. Rascon considered that the great manufacturing resources of France had led to a tyranny of force in that country, and that her present ideas were contrary to those which she formerly held, as well as to true principles.

M. Willi alluded to the prohibitive duties in Italy, which prevent all importation.

After a lengthy debate the vote was taken—6 ayes, 3 noes, 3 abstentions.

M. Monzilli then proposed to add to the new article the words "provided that this interpretation does not involve consequences contrary to the object of the Convention." It was objected that new

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matter could not be added to an article already voted unless in the form of another additional article, and that such an addition might be made to every new article, and that it might appear to question the good faith of the assembly; eventually the motion of M. Monzilli was negatived by a vote—

2 ayes, 7 noes, 3 abstentions.

M. Monzilli asked whether any State might now interpret the word "exploiter" even in a sense contrary to the spirit of the Convention.

The President replied that this question had been already answered in the preceding debate.

May 5th. The Italian and French proposals for additional articles to Article 5 were framed as follows, Italian proposal: "It is understood that section 1 of Article 5 of the Convention does not involve the loss of rights of the owner of a patent in the other States of the Union when he shall have worked his invention in the county of its origin."

For economical reasons the Committee were unable to support this proposal.

French proposal: "In the States where the legislation requires the manufacture of the article patented in the country itself, the importation may be limited to a certain number of models to be decided by the proper department of State."

This proposal was subsequently altered thus: after the words "in the country itself," substitute the words, "the importation shall be allowed for six months after the granting of the patent."

The Committee could not adopt either of these proposals. The first appeared to them to be contrary to the terms of the Convention, which the Conference had determined by its vote of May 1 to retain intact, and the period mentioned in the amendment seemed much too short to be of any use in the case of great inventions.

M. Dujuex had himself drawn up an additional article in the sense of the Italian proposal, which was the exact reverse of the French proposal. He had, however, withdrawn his article, and he suggested that the French and Italian delegates should do the same.

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M. Nicholas and M. Monzilli replied that they were unable to withdraw their proposals, and it was agreed that the Conference should decide whether the consideration of them should be adjourned until the next Conference.

Vote thereupon: 7 ayes, 2 noes, 3 abstentions.

The additional article to Article 10 proposed by the British delegates runs thus:

“Every article bearing illegally a false indication of origin may be seized on importation in all the contracting States.

“The seizure may be affected both in that country where the false indication has been put on the goods, and in the country into which the goods are imported.

“The seizure will take place on the demand of the Public department, or of the interested party—individual or company—in accordance with the internal legislation of each State.

“The tribunals of each country must decide what are the appellations which in virtue of their generic nature do not come within the present regulations.

“The authorities are not bound to seize in case of transit.”

The Committee accepted the proposed article on the ground that the fourth section removed the objections which might be raised by the imperative nature of the first section, and after striking out a paragraph in the original draft as being redundant and already existing in the Convention itself.

M. Monzilli found this proposal to be outside the domain of the protection of industrial property and utterly inapplicable in practice. No Government could undertake to seize all goods bearing only a false indication of origin. This question had been thoroughly discussed at the Paris Conference and the proposal rejected. If this new article were adopted, the authorities would have to seize all articles bearing such appellations as “Mode de Paris,” “Nouveaute de Paris,” “Lucca Oil,” “Leghorn Hats,” &c., &c., and the result would be worse than the acceptance of the French proposal. Italian law had no regu-

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lations of its own to meet the Convention of 1883 but Italy had accepted the Convention on the principle of assisting the Union. The present proposal, however, would never be sanctioned by the Italian Parliament, &c., were it adopted the Italian delegates could not sign the Protocol.

M. Nicholas replied to M. Monzilli, that he felt himself bound to support the simple and equitable proposal of the English delegates. It was for the first time that he heard it argued that such a proposal was outside the domain of the protection of industrial property. He had read M. Monzilli's pamphlet ; but he could not agree with the conclusions of the author. He asked whether towns and corporations were not entitled to the protection of the reputation, which their manufactures had acquired by years of patient labour and industry. Surely the name of Sheffield should belong to Sheffield and the reputation of Paris to Paris. Spain also had her specialities, such as the "Eau de Robinat" and other mineral waters. Generic appellations were duly considered in the British proposal and the objections of M. Monzilli on this point must fall to the ground. The British proposal was in his opinion the justification of French law upon the same subject. He need scarcely enlarge upon the considerations of international morality which were necessarily involved in the matter.

M. Monzilli put forward fresh objections.

M. Pelletier answered by detailing the history of the opinions and decisions relative to the question, and by setting forth several other suppositions connected therewith. He contended that the Paris Conference never intended to limit the application of the article, and showed that there were many cases of fraud which the article as it stood could not touch ; for instance, watches may be called "Geneva watches" and the names or signs of extinct firms, formerly enjoying a great reputation, might be used with impunity without conviction for fraudulent intention. He considered the British proposal as honest, and he should vote in its favour.

M. Monzilli was convinced that there could be no doubtful interpretation of the formula laid down in the Paris Convention.

Italy could not accept an article which could never be practically executed, and which must seriously interfere with trade and commerce.

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If the article were adopted he must take the opinion of the Italian Government as to the future proceedings. He looked upon the new article as a distinct modification of the Convention.

M. Snyders said that the arguments he had heard had decided him to vote for the English proposal, in spite of several primary objections which had occurred to him.

M. Willi announced that he must reserve his vote pending the receipt of instructions from his Government.

M. Pelletier maintained that the internal legislation of every State would not be affected by the acceptance of the proposal.

M. Monzilli could not understand the utility of the new article if foreign Governments were not bound to carry it out. He asked for the rejection of the proposal as being destructive to the Union and of most serious importance, even more so, in his opinion, than the proposed modifications of Article 5.

Mr. Bergne asked that the vote might now be taken. All the delegates must agree as to the morality of the proposal, and he asked Mr. Monzilli whether he considered the false name of "Sheffield" placed on spurious articles to be a moral proceeding. He hoped that M. Willi would eventually be able to give a favourable vote to the new article.

M. Monzilli did not consider the false indication of origin cited by Mr. Bergne as moral; but he considered the proposal as extraneous to the province of the work of the Conference, and as belonging to the domain of penal jurisdiction.

Vote.—8 ayes, 1 no, 3 abstentions.

The additional article to Article 10, proposed by the Belgian delegate, was submitted to the Conference, viz. :—

"There is no fraudulent intention in the case mentioned in section 1 of Article 10 of the Convention when the name on the imported goods has been affixed to them with the consent of the person interested."

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The Committee adopted this proposal after substituting after the words "of the Convention" the words: "when it shall be proved that the name on the imported goods has been affixed to them with the consent of the manufacturer whose name is thus used."

M. Dujoux supported his proposal, quoting as an example the case of a quantity of guns ordered by an English or French gunmaker from a Belgian firm. His article was nearly identic with Article 31 of the Portugese Law concerning trade marks. He pointed out that the French law had agreed with this view until a decree of the Court of Cassation in 1884 had reversed their own previous decisions, by declaring that fraudulent intention existed even when the interested party consented to the use of his name. This legislation, he argued, was an absolute contradiction of the spirit of Article 10 of the Convention.

M. Nicholas was unable to accept this proposal, which involved a serious modification of the French Law of 1857, which France cannot consent to renounce. The large concessions granted by France in the Convention of 1883 have been violently attacked in that country, and new ones cannot be granted.

In his opinion the Belgian proposal was adverse to the interests of French manufactures, and he asked that it might be rejected.

M. Pelletier contended that the buyer must be protected from a false name on the goods purchased by him.

Count Hamilton supposed the case of a Swedish gunmaker executing the order of a Belgian manufacturer and affixing the name of the latter to the guns with his consent; supposing these guns were then sent to England, would there be no fraud?

M. Dujoux admitted that he had not thought of this case.

Vote on Belgian proposal—

5 ayes, 4 noes, 3 abstentions.

May 6th.—M. Monzilli, referring to the debate of the previous day upon the British additional article, stated that he had omitted to

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say that the indication of origin falsely put on goods with a fraudulent intention is already provided for by the Italian penal code, and that the authorities had done all in their power to prevent this fraud and to protect manufactures, particularly those of Sheffield.

Mr. Bergne thanked M. Monzilli for this declaration, and was sure that Italy would never fail in protecting foreign commerce.

Mr. Lack announced that the alteration of Article 6 proposed by the British delegates was now withdrawn.

The debate then turned upon the "Projet de Reglement" for the execution of the Convention of March 20th, 1883 (vide book of proposals submitted to the Conference at Rome, page 9.)

M. Willi hoped that the delegates would sign the Reglement in the name of their respective Governments.

Mr. Bergne and M. Nicholas announced that they could sign nothing definitively without the consent of the British and French Governments.

After an attempt by M. Pelletier to induce the Conference to reconsider his previous proposal for the modification of Article 3 of the Convention it was decided that Article I., section 1, of the Reglement should be referred to a new committee.

The second paragraph was then discussed viz., "When within the period fixed by Article 4 of the Convention, a person shall have deposited demands for patents of the same invention in several States of the Union, the rights accruing to these patents shall be independent of one another."

M. Nicholas considered this clause to be a real additional article, which would constitute a considerable modification of French and Belgian Law. Under a modest appearance the paragraph concealed matter of great importance, and its contents were contrary to the laws of at least two States belonging to the Union. The whole question of Article 5 of the Convention was found again here.

It was decided by a vote of 7 ayes and 5 abstentions to adjourn the paragraph to the next Conference.

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The following paragraph defining countries beyond the seas as non-European was adopted.

The definition as to the date of a State joining the Union on notification of its adhesion to the Swiss Federal Council was approved.

The question of Colonies joining the Union and voting at the Conferences was adjourned to the next Conference, after a discussion during which M. Pelletier argued that no State could claim to have as many votes as it has colonies; the case was different for independent but protected States (such as Tunis). He could not accept this clause.

Mr. Bergne observed that the question was of no small importance to England; as according to the precedent of the Postal Union, Canada, the East Indies, the Cape, and the Australian, and other Colonies would have separate votes.

On the question of the "Foreign Possessions of a State which are to be considered as belonging to the Union," a discussion arose as to the distinction between colonies, territories, and foreign possessions, after which the Article 3 was approved.

The article on "attestations of legal protection" was adopted after a long debate in the following form: "In order to ensure the protection of trade marks throughout the Union, the administrations in the country of their origin will deliver an attestation declaring that the said trade marks have been deposited in the above-mentioned country."

The provision for a certain form of attestation to prove legal protection was adjourned to the next Conference.

The English additional paragraph was adopted to the effect that "every demand for extending a patent to other countries of the Union must be accompanied by a written or printed copy of the description of the invention, and of the drawings, if any, the same as have been deposited in the country where the first demand was made."

An addition proposed by Switzerland was also adopted, viz.: "the legislation of the above-mentioned attestation (section 1) is not requisite."

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Article 5 was referred to the Committee.

Article 6 was also referred to the Committee.

Article 8 relative to the information to be given from the International Office at Berne, as to patents, and trade marks was adopted, and also Article 8, concerning the temporary protection of inventions, drawings, models, and marks shown at International exhibitions.

This article was, however, slightly altered from its original form and as adopted is thus framed :

Section 1. "The temporary protection mentioned in Article 8 of the Convention consists of a delay of priority extending to a minimum of six months from the day of the admission of the goods to the exhibition ; during which period the unauthorised use, exhibition, or publication of the invention, drawing, model or mark thus protected cannot prevent the person who has obtained temporary protection from a valid demand for a patent within the period above mentioned or the necessary deposition for obtaining definitive protection in all the territory of the Union.

"Every State has the right to extend the aforesaid period."

Sections 2, 3, and 4 were also adopted without alteration.

Articles 9 and 10 were referred to the committee, which was appointed by ballot to consist of same members as the former Committee.

May 7th.—The Committee met as before, openly in the morning and privately in the afternoon.

May 8th.—The Report of the Committee was read to the Conference. In the first place they proposed the following text as Article, 1, section 1, of the Reglement :—

"So as to be put on a par with the subjects or citizens of the contracting States according to Article 3 of the Convention, the subjects or citizens of States which do not belong to the Union, and who, without being domiciled therein, have industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of one of the States of the Union must be the

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actual owners of such establishments, must be represented by a general proxy, and must in case of contestation, prove that they exercise their trade or industry in a real and continuous manner in the country."—Adopted.

The Committee reported that Article 5 and 6 of the "Reglement d'execution" indicate the regulations to be observed by the administrations of the Union with respect to the information of all kinds to be furnished to the International Office.

They considered that the dispositions of Article 6 of the Protocole de Cloture annexed to the Convention of 1883 are sufficiently precise, and that these two Articles may well be suppressed, but that the next Conference may reconsider the question, if necessary.—Adopted.

As to Article 9 concerning the classification of statistics, the Committee thought that it was certainly desirable to obtain an uniform classification, but the debates had shown that there were many and great difficulties in the statement of this object. They therefore proposed to omit section 1 of this article, as well as Nos. 4 and 5 of the sub-paragraphs, *a*, *b*, and *c* of section 2 (*vide* book of proposals submitted to the Conference, pp. 15—18), and to strike out the words "sur des formulaires etabliee par ce dernier" in section 2.

The Italian delegates proposed the following as section 1 of Article 9: "The International Office may adopt the classification which it shall judge to be the best for the statistics of industrial property.—Adopted.

The Committee proposed as Article 10 the following: "This present Reglement shall be made executable as soon as possible.—Adopted.

The Committee were also charged to report on the proposed arrangement for the international registration of trade marks *vide* (book of proposals submitted to the Conference, p. 6 of No. 2).

On this matter they advised that the Conference should decide in the first instance whether the proposal was opportune.

Count Hamilton stated that he must vote against the proposal.

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M. Nicholas must also vote against it as contrary to French law.

M. Willi was much astonished at this declaration, as he had expected that France would have been the first to accept the arrangement, and her refusal the more striking as coming at the moment when she was inviting all countries to take part in her International Exhibition of 1889, as well as in consideration of the vast number of trade marks in France.

M. Monzilli said that Italy, owing to the very limited number of her trade marks, had but the smallest interest in the matter. He regarded the proposal as a measure of progress, but suggested that it should be adjourned to the next Conference. This was voted by 10 ayes, 1 no, 3 abstentions. (Thus upon this subject Article 15 of the Convention remains in force.

M. Willi then asked for the appointment of a committee to examine the budget of the International Office at Berne, to consider its ordinary and new expenses, and to advise as to the contributions required for its maintenance and working.

M. Dujoux did not think it was the province of the delegates to examine accounts. The matter should be submitted by the Swiss Federal Council to the various Governments.

M. Nicholas was of the same opinion.

M. Willi maintained that the question was of vital importance to the very existence of the International Office. A circular on the subject had been sent to each Government, and he was ready to submit accounts and a provisional Budget to a committee.

After a long discussion a vote was taken on the motion to have the matter sent direct to the different Governments. Result, 5 ayes 5 noes, and 3 abstentions.

In view of the equal number of ayes and noes the vote was taken again, after explanation on the subject and the withdrawal by M. Rascon of a different motion which had been formulated by him. Eventually the vote resulted in 6 ayes, 4 noes, and 3 abstentions.

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During the sitting Mr. Bergne made the following declaration: "On page 7 of the report of the proceedings of the Conference, referring to the additional article to Article 10 proposed by the British delegates, are these words: 'in short, the adoption of the proposal would not oblige any of the contracting States to modify their legislation upon the subject.'"

"Now it is well understood that the signing by the delegates of a final Protocol containing the proposals of the Conference is nothing more than a recommendation of principles which their Governments will accept or not, as they think well. The existing English law does not give full and entire effect to the principles of the additional article which has been voted by the Conference, but for their part the British delegates undertake to recommend to their Government the drafting of a law in harmony with the said article. They have noted the declarations made upon this subject by the delegates of Holland, Italy, and Sweden and Norway, and they are persuaded that all those who have voted in favour of the additional article have done so with the intention of ratifying the principle that fraud must be suppressed, and that they will urge upon their respective Governments the desire of the British Government, namely, that each State shall do its best, at its own time and in the manner most convenient to itself, to conform its legislation to the principles recommended by the Conference."

At the conclusion of the sitting the Conference selected Madrid as the city in which the next meeting should take place in 1889.

May 11th.—the Conference met at 10 a.m. It was agreed that the date of the next Conference should not be decided, considering that this matter ought to be reserved for the different Governments to arrange according to circumstances.

Mr. Bergne proposed that the ratifications of the Protocol should be exchanged within a year, or sooner, if possible: Adopted.

The President hoped that all the delegates would sign the Protocol, as the faithful record of the proceedings of the Conference.

The final Protocol was then read and discussed, and several amendments were adopted. At 2 p.m. the revised Protocol was signed

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by all the delegates, and after the usual complimentary speeches the Conference was closed by M. Grimaldi, the Italian Minister of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce.

(Signed) W. BEAUCLERK.

British Embassy,
Rome, May 11, 1886.

24.

*Report to Board of Trade by the Comptroller of Patents and Mr.
J. H. G. Bergne.*

Foreign Office, May 31, 1886.

Sir,—We have the honour to report that in obedience to the instructions received from the Board of Trade we proceeded to Rome as British delegates to the Industrial Property Conference which opened on the 29th April, 1886.

Annexed is a list of the delegates who attended the Conference, from which it will be seen that all the States composing the Union were represented, save Guatemala and Salvador; whilst six States which have not yet adhered, including Germany and the United States, also sent delegates.

Early in the Conference the question was raised by the Netherlands delegate whether any actual amendments of the text of the Convention of 1883 should be considered, and this on being put to the vote was decided in the negative.

This decision incidently raised the important point whether any such amendments of the Convention could be made without the unanimous consent of the Signatory Powers, on which question no provision is contained in the Convention of 1883, similar to that which exists in Article XVII of the Draft Literary Convention framed at Berne last year.

The Conference generally appeared to doubt its powers to touch this question, which remained undecided.

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In view, however, of possible difficulties on this head it had already occurred to us that it would be in some respects advantageous to present the proposal which we had been instructed to make respecting false indications of origin, in the form of an additional article to the Convention of 1883, rather than as an actual amendment of the text; and as soon as the decision had been taken on the main question put by the Netherlands delegate, we therefore proposed that articles of a purely additional character might be considered. This was carried unanimously, and we thereupon handed in the draft additional article which we had prepared in accordance with our instructions.

It will be unnecessary for us to enter into minute details as to the successive proceedings of the Conference, the actual results being continued in the final Protocol signed by all the delegates on May 11th, the original British signed copy of which we have the honour to enclose herewith.

The full record of the discussions incidental to the various proposals will be found in the *proces verbaux*, of which proofs have from time to time been forwarded by Her Majesty's Ambassador, for communication to the Board of Trade; together with a precis of the debates drawn up by Mr. Beauclerk, one of the secretaries to the Conference.

When the *proces verbaux* have been arranged and corrected in a collective form, we shall have the honour to forward copies to the Board of Trade.

The Final Protocol is divided into three heads viz. :—

The additional articles to the Convention, a *reglement* for the execution of the Convention, and a recommendation by the Conference respecting Article 2.

It will be seen that we have succeeded in carrying out the instructions we received from the Board of Trade upon all points, save one of detail, viz. :— the insertion in the text of Article 6 of the Convention of the passage inserted as section 4 of the Final Protocol of 1883, which was ruled out by the decision as to amendments of the text. The matter, however, seems to be of no particular importance, as the Final Protocol of 1883 has the same force and validity as the Convention itself.

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It remains to be seen whether in the event of a majority of the Powers, parties to the Convention of 1883, ratifying the Final Protocol which embodies the recommendations of the recent Conference, the rejection thereof by a minority will necessitate the withdrawal from the Union of the States composing such minority.

Some difficulty may arise in certain States as to the immediate practical application of the principles embodied in the Final Protocol in view of the necessity of obtaining the necessary amendments of the law, which in some cases has only recently been altered to meet the provisions of the Convention of 1883.

Considerable difference of opinion on this point was expressed at the Conference, and especially in relation to the additional article to Article 10 of the Convention respecting false indications of origin; but, as will be gathered from the declaration made by the British delegates at the meeting of the 8th May, we are of opinion that although a certain latitude as to time should be allowed in the case of States who, like the Netherlands, have frankly declared their difficulties in this respect, any State which by ratification accepts the recommendation of their delegates, as embodied in the Final Protocol, will remain morally bound to take the first available opportunity to conform their laws to the principles so accepted by them, in the sense indicated by Article 17 of the Convention and of the recommendation of the Conference of 1886 contained in the last paragraph of the Final Protocol.

Outside the actual discussions on the various proposals put forward the principal feature of interest was the presence of delegates from the United States and Germany, who although taking no active part in the proceedings, signed the Final Protocol and engaged to report on the matter to their respective Governments.

With regard to the legislative changes which will be required in this country in case Her Majesty's Government decide to ratify the Final Protocol, we may observe that the Act 46 & 47 Vict. c. 55., does not appear to be sufficient to carry out even the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention of 1883, since it is confined to prohibition of articles bearing the names and addresses or trade marks of manufacturers in the United Kingdom, or the name of a place in the United Kingdom; whereas Article 10 of the Convention applies to such indications relating to any of the States of the Union.

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The necessary amendment of law might be made together with the fresh legislation which will be required to meet the terms of the additional article proposed by Her Majesty's Government and embodied in the Final Protocol.

A slight amendment in the Patent Act, 1883, section 39, will apparently be required in view of the provisions of section 6 of the Reglement relating to International Exhibitions, in order to ensure the temporary protection in the United Kingdom of patentable articles sent to exhibitions which are held in foreign States parties to the Union.

Section 39 of the Act appears only to contemplate exhibitions certified by the Board of Trade, and, therefore, presumably held in the United Kingdom.

We would further venture to suggest that if it be decided to accept the recommendations contained in the Final Protocol, Her Majesty's ratification should be accompanied by an express statement that it is given in the full expectation that all those States which also ratify it, and whose laws are not at present in complete harmony with its provisions, will take the earliest opportunity of making the necessary legislative changes.

We cannot close this Report without recording our high appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to us with so much courtesy and ability by Mr. Belk and Mr. Hughes throughout the proceedings of the Conference.

Trusting that our proceedings will meet with the approval of the Board of Trade.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. READER LACK.

J. H. G. BERGNE.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure 1 to No. 24.

*Conference Internationale de L'Union pour la Protection de la
Propriete Industrielle.*

Rome, 1886.

P R O T O C O L E .

La Conference internationale de l'Union pour la protection de la propriete industrielle, convoquee a Rome le 29 avril 1886, ayant termine ses travaux, soumet aux Gouvernements des Etats qui s'y sont fait représenter, les articles additionnels a la Convention conclue a Paris le 20 mars 1883, et le Reglement pour l'execution de ladite Convention, dont la teneur suit :

Articles Additionnels a la Convention conclue a Paris le 20 mars 1883.

A L'ARTICLE 5.

Chaque pays rura a determiner le sens dans lequel il y a lieu d'interpreter chez lui le terme "exploiter."

A L'ARTICLE 10.

1.—Tout produit portant illicitement une indication mensongere de provenance pourra etre saisi a l'importation dans tous les Etats contractants.

La saisie pourra egalement etre effectuee dans le pays ou l'indication mensongere aura ete apposee, ainsi que dans le pays ou le produit aura ete introduit.

La saisie aura lieu a la requete soit du Ministere public, soit d'une partie interessee, individu, ou societe, conformement a la legislation interieure de chaque Etat.

Les tribunaux de chaque pays auront a decider quelles sont les appellations, qui, a raison de leur caractere generique, echappent aux presentes dispositions.

Les autorites ne sont pas tenues d'effectuer la saisie en cas de transit.

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2.—Il n'y a pas intention frauduleuse dans le cas preve par le paragraphe 1er de l'article 10 de la Convention, lorsqu'il sera prouve que c'est du consentement du fabricant dont le nom se trouve appose sur les produits importes, que cette apposition a ete faite.

Les presents articles additionnels seront ratifies, et les ratifications seront echangees a Rome dans le delai d'un an, ou plus tot si faire se peut.

Ils entreront en vigueur un mois apres l'echange des ratifications et auront la meme duree que la Convention.

Reglement pour l'execution de la Convention conclue a Paris le 20 Mars 1883.

I.

DISPOSITIONS EXPLICATIVES.

1.—Pour pouvoir etre assimilies aux sujet ou citoyens des Etats contractants, aux termes de l'article 3 de la Convention, les sujets ou citoyens d'Etats ne faisant pas partie de l'Union et qui, sans y avoir leur domicile, possedent des etablissements industriels ou commerciaux sur le territoire d'un des Etats de l'Union, doivent etre proprietaires exclusifs desdits etablissements, y etre representes par un mandataire general, et justifier, en cas de contestation, qu'ils y exercent d'une maniere reelle et continue leur industrie ou leur commerce.

2.—Relativement aux Etats de l'Union situes en Europe, sont consideres comme "pays d'outremer" (Article 4), les pays extra-Europeens qui ne sont pas riverains de la Mediterranee.

II.

ACCESSION DE NOUVEAUX ETATS A L'UNION INTERNATIONALE.

Lorsqu'un nouvel Etat adhere a la Convention, la date de la note par laquelle son accession est annoncee au Conseil federal suisse sera consideree comme celle de l'entree dudit Etat dans l'Union, a moins que son Gouvernement n'indique une date d'accession posterieure.

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III.

RESSORT DE L'UNION.

Sont consideres comme appartenant a l'Union internationale pour la protection de la propriete industrielle :

[Les diverses Administrations fourniront au Bureau international l'indication de ceux de leurs territoires, colonies ou possessions qui font partie de l'Union par le seul fait de l'accession de la metropole.]

IV.

ATTESTATIONS DE PROTECTION LEGALE.

1.—Pour assurer la protection des marques de fabrique ou de commerce de leurs ressortissants dans tout le territoire de l'Union, les Administrations du pays d'origine leur delivreront une attestation constatant que lesdites marques ont ete deposees dans le pays d'origine.

2.—La legalisation de l'attestation ci-dessus n'est pas requise.

3.—Toute demande tendant a etendre un brevet a d'autres pays de l'Union devra etre accompagnee d'un exemplaire, manuscrit ou imprime, de la description de l'invention et des dessins (s'il en existe), tels qu'ils auront ete deposees dans le pays ou la premiere demande a ete faite.

Cette copie devra etre certifiee par le Service special de la propriete industrielle de ce dernier pays.

V.

RENSEIGNEMENTS A FOURNIR PAR LE BUREAU INTERNATIONAL.

1.—Le Bureau international est tenu de fournir gratuitement aux diverses Administrations les renseignements qu'elles pourront lui demander sur les brevets et les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

2.—Les memes renseignements seront fournis aux particuliers domicilies dans le territoire de l'Union, moyennant une taxe de 1 franc par renseignement demande.

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Cette taxe pourra être payée en timbres-poste des divers Etats contractants, et cela sur la base suivante pour les Etats qui n'ont pas le franc pour unité monétaire, savoir :—

Bresil.. .. .	1 franc=400 reis ;
Dominicaine (Rep.) .. .	" 20 cent de peso ;
Espagne	" 1 peseta ;
Grande-Bretagne	" 10 pence ;
Guatemala.. .. .	" 20 centos de peso ;
Norvege.. .. .	" 80 øere ;
Pays-Bas	" 50 cents ;
Portugal	" 200 reis ;
Suede.. .. .	" 80 øere ;
Salvador	" 20 centos de peso.

3.—Les Administrations des divers Etats ci-dessus accepteront, aux taux indiqués dans le paragraphe précédent, les timbres de leur pays que le Bureau international aura recus à titre de frais de renseignements.

VI.

PROTECTION TEMPORAIRE DES INVENTIONS, DESSINS, MODELES ET MARQUES FIGURANT AUX EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES.

1.—La protection temporaire prévue à l'article 11 de la Convention consiste dans un délai de priorité, s'étendant au minimum jusqu'à six mois à partir du jour de l'admission du produit à l'exposition, et pendant lequel l'exhibition, la publication ou l'emploi non autorisés par l'ayant droit, de l'invention, du dessin, du modèle ou de la marque ainsi protégés, ne pourront pas empêcher celui qui a obtenu ladite protection temporaire, de faire valablement, dans ledit délai, la demande de brevet ou le dépôt nécessaire pour assurer la protection définitive dans tout le territoire de l'Union.

Chaque Etat aura la faculté d'étendre ledit délai.

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2.—La susdite protection temporaire n'aura d'effet que si, pendant sa durée, il est présentée une demande de brevet ou fait un dépôt en vue d'assurer à l'objet auquel elle s'applique la protection définitive dans un des États contractants.

3.—Les délais de priorité mentionnés à l'article 4 de la Convention sont indépendants de ceux dont il est question dans le 1er paragraphe du présent article.

4.—Les inventions brevetables auxquelles la protection provisoire aura été accordée en vertu du présent article, devront être notifiées au Bureau international et faire l'objet d'une publication dans l'organe officiel dudit Bureau.

VII.**STATISTIQUE.**

1.—Avant la fin du premier semestre de chaque année, les Administrations de l'Union transmettront au Bureau international les indications statistiques suivantes concernant l'année précédente, savoir :—

a. Brevets d'invention.

- 1.—Nombre des brevets demandés ;
- 2.—Nombre des brevets délivrés ;
- 3.—Sommes perçues de ce chef.

b. Dessins ou modèles industriels.

- 1.—Nombre des dessins ou modèles déposés ;
- 2.—Nombre des dessins ou modèles enregistrés ;
- 3.—Sommes perçues de ce chef.

c. Marques de fabrique ou du commerce.

- 1.—Nombre des marques déposées ;
- 2.—Nombre des marques enregistrées ;
- 3.—Sommes perçues de ce chef.

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2.—Pour la statistique des brevets d'invention, des marques de fabrique ou de commerce, et des dessins ou modèles industriels [article 6 du Protocole de clôture], le Bureau international pourra adopter la classification qu'il jugera la meilleure.

VIII.

ENTREE EN VIGUEUR DU PRESENT REGLEMENT.

Le present Reglement sera executoire dans un delai aussi rapproche que possible.

VŒUR EMIS PAR LA CONFERENCE.

La Conference a emis, en outre, le vœu suivant, se rapportant a l'article 2 ee la Convention du 20 mars 1883 :

Les Etats faisant partie de l'Union, qui ne possedent pas de lois sur toutes les branches de la propriete industrielle, devront completer dans le plus court delai possible leur legislation sur ce point.

Il en sera de meme pour les Etats qui entreraient ulterieurement dans l'Union.

En foi de quoi les soussignes delegues par leurs Gouvernements respectifs a la Conference internationale de Rome ont dresse le present proces-verbal et y ont appose leurs signatures.

Fait a Rome le 11 mai 1886.

Pour l'Allemagne . . .	D. V. STUVE.
Pour la Belgique . . .	DU JEUX.
Pour le Bresil . . .	LOPEZ NETTO.
Pour l'Espagne . . .	COMTE DE RASCON.
	LUI M. DE LARRA.
	BME SPOTTORNO.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amerique	J. H. STALLO.
Pour la France	COMTE DU TOUR. C. NICHOLAS.
Pour la Grande-Bretagne	H. READER LACK. J. H. G. BERGNE.
Pour l'Italie	UBALDINO PERUZZI. ANTOINE MONZILLI. ORESTE LATTES:
Pour le Luxembourg	SPEDENER.
Pour le Mexique	SANCHES AZCONA.
Pour la Norvege	COMTE HAMILTON.
Pour le Paraguay	E. RENAZZI.
Pour les Pays-Bas	WESTENBERG. GEORGE SNYDERS V.W.
Pour le Portugal	E. DE SOUZA PREGO.
Pour la Roumanie	A. C. HAYW.
Pour la Serbie	M. CHRISTITCH.
Pour la Suede	COMTE HAMILTON.
Pour la Suisse	BAVIER. D. WILLI.
Pour la Tunisie	MICHEL PELLETIER.
Pour l'Uruguay	P. ANTONINI Y. DIEZ.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 25.

Mr. Hughes, (Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce) to Board of Trade.

Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, June 9, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose on behalf of Mr. Belk and myself a report as to the proceedings at the International Conference for the protection of industrial property at Rome to which you were so good as to accredit us.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HERBERT HUGHES.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.,
 President, Board of Trade,
 &c., &c., &c.

 Enclosure 1 to No. 25.

To the Right Honourable A. J. Mundella, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

SIR,—Having been appointed by the Board of Trade to assist the British delegates at the International Conference upon the protection of industrial property at Rome, we proceeded thither, and at its first meeting, held on the 29th day of April, 1886, the Conference, at the request of the British delegates, admitted us with a deliberate voice to all its sittings.

The object which the Cutlers' Company (in response to whose application our appointment was so readily and kindly conceded) had in view in seeking to be represented at the Conference was to obtain a declaration that goods marked with a false indication of their origin should be forbidden to be introduced into any of the countries parties to the Convention, and should be liable to seizure if introduced wherever found, and soon after our arrival in Rome we commenced a

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series of discussions with the British delegates as to the wording of the resolution to be brought forward on the part of Great Britain, a notice of motion in general terms only having been previously given by Her Majesty's Government.

Eventually the British delegates proposed to the Conference a resolution, which was as follows:—

“ Tout produit portant illicitement une indication mesongere de provenance pourra etre saisi a l'importation dans tous les Pays contractants.

“ La saisie pourra etre egalement effectuee dans le Pays ou l'indication mesongere aura ete apposee anisi que dans le Pays ou le produit aura ete introduit.

“ La saisie aura lieu a la requete soit du Ministere Public, soit d'une partie interessee, individu, ou societe, conformement a la legislation interieure de chaque Pays.

“ Est repute partie interessee tout fabricant ou commercant engage dans la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit, et etabli dans la localite faussement indique comme provenance.

“ Les tribunaux de chaque pays auront a decider quelles sont les appellations, qui, a raison de leur caractere generique, echappent aux presentes dispositions.

“ Les autorites ne sont pas tenues de effectuer la saisie dans le cas de transit.”

This particular wording was chosen after considerable discussion and inquiry, in order to procure the adhesion of as many representatives present at the Conference as possible.

The greatest care and attention was displayed by the British delegates, Messrs. H. Reader Lack and J. H. G. Bergne, and every consideration was paid by the delegates to the suggestions which we ventured to make to them from time to time from the point of view of those practically interested in the matter.

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In particular we desire to mention the most able expose des motifs which was prepared by Mr. Bergne to accompany the British resolution, and which must have had great weight with the various delegates, as it placed the British resolution before them in its true light as conceived in the interests of international commercial honesty.

The resolution was submitted to a Commission appointed by the Conference to examine it, and approved by them, subject, however, to the omission of the fourth paragraph, which they excised as unnecessary, on the ground that the original convention contained an adequate definition of an interested party. Subsequently the subject came before the Conference itself, and after a considerable amount of discussion the resolution was carried by eight votes, three countries (Brazil, Servia, and Switzerland) abstaining from voting, and one country (Italy) voting to the contrary.

Before the adoption of the British proposition there was much debate as to whether the proposition was imperative upon the various States, parties to the union, and, therefore, would compel them at once to alter their laws so as to bring them into harmony with it, and in particular the delegates from Sweden, Norway, and Holland raised considerable difficulties, mainly on the ground that they would be unable immediately to bring their laws into harmony with the British proposition if it should be adopted by the Conference.

No State, however, except Italy, refused to accede to the proposition upon its merits, and it was understood that the declarations made by some States resisting a compulsion at once to alter their laws proceeded from a desire to guard themselves against any immediate alteration of their laws rather than from any desire to defeat the purpose of the resolution.

As to one country which abstained from voting (Switzerland) it may be mentioned that her representative expressed himself strongly in favour of the British proposition, but unfortunately he was unable to obtain instructions from his Government in sufficient time to enable him to cast his vote upon the proposition.

The resolution was, however, carried, and it is now only necessary that the Protocol of the Convention shall be duly ratified by the

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Governments parties to the Convention to ensure the ultimate harmonising of the laws of the various States of the Union upon this subject.

Another article bearing to some extent upon this subject was carried on the initiative of Belgium. As originally proposed it stood thus: "Il n'y a pas intention frauduleuse dans le cas prévu par le paragraphe 1er de l'article 10 de la Convention, lorsque c'est du consentement de l'intéressée qu'il est fait usage du nom figurant sur les produits importés." Had it been carried in those terms the British proposal would have become practically inoperative, and eventually by the efforts of the British representatives it was reduced to the following form: "Il n'y a pas intention frauduleuse dans le cas prévu par le paragraphe 1er de l'article 10 de la Convention lorsqu'il sera prouvé que c'est avec le consentement du fabricant dont le nom se trouve apposé sur les produits importés, que cette apposition a été faite."

The changes which are necessary in the laws of this country in order to carry out the provisions of the British resolution and in order to carry out the previous Convention of 1883 which up to the present time has not been provided for in its entirety in the laws of this country are as follows:—

First. That the internal law of the country should permit of the seizure of all goods marked with a misleading indication of origin and at the instance of a public official or of an interested party either an individual or society as defined by the articles of the Convention of 1883.

Secondly. That the legislation as to customs should be altered so as to direct seizure on importation of all goods bearing a misleading indication of origin, whether that origin is attributed to England or elsewhere.

The British law at present does not even carry out the Convention of 1883; for the existing Customs Regulation Act, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 2, only directs the seizure of articles of foreign manufacture bearing either the name or trade mark of a manufacturer in the United Kingdom or the name of a place situated within the United Kingdom.

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Article 10 of the Convention of 1883, however, to which the British Government acceded, rendered it obligatory upon the British Government to seize goods bearing a misleading indication of origin, even if that origin were foreign, provided it were coupled with a false business name, so that the Act of Parliament should have directed the seizure of, for example, goods coming from Germany and bearing the name of a French town with a fictitious business name.

But in truth the whole of this second section of the Customs Act of 1883 needs remodelling in order to carry out the international understanding which has been so happily arrived at under the auspices of the British Government, for by the section as it stands a British manufacturer or merchant may import into this country goods manufactured abroad upon which there is a distinctly false indication of origin, namely, the English address of the manufacturer or merchant in question. That is to say, that a manufacturer residing in Manchester or Sheffield may import goods manufactured in Germany, but bearing the name of Manchester or Sheffield respectively, and this not by a side wind but by the very provisions of an Act of Parliament of his country which nevertheless joins in an international denunciation of false indications of origin.

The instructions issued by the Customs authorities for carrying out this Act clearly show that our view is perfectly correct.

This should not be suffered to continue, and it must not if the British Resolution of 1886 is to be carried out.

As has been pointed out the Customs authorities must seize all goods bearing misleading (*mensongere*) indications of their origin.

One further important duty still remains incumbent upon Her Majesty's Government if it is desired that full effect should be given to the Resolution passed at the Convention, and that is to try and induce the Governments of Germany of the United States and of our Colonies to pass laws which shall be available for foreigners as well as natives in the direction indicated by the British Resolution.

By far the largest use of false indications of origin takes place in Germany, and by far the largest portion of goods marked with a false indication of origin are exported to the United States and the Colo-

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nies, and if Her Majesty's Government are desirous of carrying out to the full the Resolutions so successfully proposed by the British delegates it will be necessary to endeavour to obtain the adhesion of Germany, America, and the Colonies to the principle of the Resolution.

Both Germany and America were represented at the Conference, although neither is a party thereto, but it is believed that the representatives of both countries would be impressed by the comparative unanimity of the countries of Europe upon this subject, and may therefore fairly be approached upon it at the present time.

Nor are there wanting signs that the present is a propitious moment for approaching the Government of the United States upon this point. Public attention there has recently been called to the importation of foreign hardware goods bearing marks tending to show that they are of American origin, and a Bill has been introduced into the Senate with a view to stop the importation of goods bearing these misleading indications. Could our Colonies be induced to take action against misleading indications of origin, America might easily be induced to afford, in return for protection given to her industrial communities in what are very important markets to her, similar protection to British industrial communities.

If only the great consuming States and countries, such as America, the countries of South America, and our Colonies, could be induced to accede to the recently adopted Resolution, the way of the transgressors would become hard and unprofitable, and the accession of Germany to the principle affirmed at the recent Conference must of necessity follow.

We have thus far simply reported upon the business with which we were more particularly identified, but several matters occurred in the programme with reference to trade marks generally upon which we cannot refrain from offering a few suggestions, and in making them we would venture to point out that we have no interest to serve save that of endeavouring as far as possible to promote commercial interests throughout the world, and to render as far as in us lies some return for the great service done to the Cutlers' Company by the action of the Government in procuring an international understanding upon the great principles in which they were so deeply interested.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

The first matter upon which we desire to touch arises with reference to the propositions made as to the accession of States to the Union which have not hitherto joined it.

A discussion arose as to the position of the British Colonies, but no definite arrangement was come to.

For our part, we wish to point out how desirable it is that our Colonies should join the International Property Convention, which derives all the authority it may have from numbering among its members the important countries of the world.

The Colonies have for the most part adopted English ideas with reference to the protection of industrial property, and having regard to the increasing commerce which is arising between them and the mother country, and other industrial centres, it would seem very desirable indeed that they should become parties to the Convention, and we would venture to suggest that the Government should take steps to invite them to do so.

There is this further advantage to be gained from the adhesion of the Colonies, that where identity of interest is so common as in the case of Great Britain and her Colonies, the voting power which they could bring to bear at any future Conference would play a most important part, and would emphasize any proposal which might be brought forward in the interests of the Empire.

Again, a proposition was carried at the Conference that a certificate issued under the hand of the proper authority in the country of origin should be taken without any further verification as proof that the laws of the country of origin had been observed with regard to the trade mark referred to in the certificates.

This resolution appears to us to be one of great utility, for, merely looked at from a pecuniary point of view, it would save the fee of the Consul of the State to which it was about to be sent, in each case amounting, as a rule, to a sum of 4s. 6d. for each certificate, a matter of no small importance where many marks are owned by one person, and many certificates have to be sent to various countries.

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In connection with this subject it was proposed that a similar certificate should hold good with regard to the registration of commercial names.

In some countries a system of registration of commercial names obtains, and we are desirous of pointing out to Her Majesty's Government that in our opinion such a registration here would be a very excellent thing.

At present if a man's commercial name be fraudulently adopted by another he is put to considerable trouble and expense in order to establish a *prima facie* case, and to show that he is entitled to the use of the commercial name in question.

Were there, however, a registry of commercial names it would suffice in the case of any infringement to produce a certificate of the registering authority, when a *prima facie* case would be at once established, and it would rest with the offender to prove his innocence.

In our opinion commercial names are on the same basis as trade marks, and, although a difficulty may be apparent at first sight from the fact that commercial names in different towns in the country are in many cases similar, we think that the difficulty would be removed by requiring registration, not only of the commercial name, but also of the address where that commercial name is used.

We think that such a registration should be permissive and not compulsory, and that the fee for registration should be small, say 1*l.* for each commercial name, but that a provision should be made, as in the Trade Marks Act, that no person should be liable to sue upon an infringement of his commercial name until it is registered with the proper authority.

Another matter to which we would desire to refer is a proposition which was made by the Swiss delegation for the institution of an international system of classification.

Now this proposition had not been properly considered beforehand, as it was brought before the Conference in a somewhat sudden and unexpected manner.

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The natural result, that it was shelved, followed, and this was done without, as we venture to think, sufficient consideration as to the desirability of a classification common to all nations.

We are fully aware of the difficulties which must inevitably arise in preparing any such classification.

The fact that different substances are in use in different countries, that the trades of one country differ from the trades of another, and that the conditions of the people are different in different countries must of course render it a work of great difficulty to reconcile the various classifications, and no doubt considerable expense and trouble would be involved in doing so; but in our opinion the expense and trouble would be completely outweighed by the benefit which would be conferred upon manufacturers and merchants in all countries were they able to take out patents and registered designs and trade marks in the same classes abroad as they are accustomed to adopt at home.

A moment's thought will show how simple a transaction it would be to register a trade mark, say, in classes 2 and 3 at home, and then simply have to write and direct a registration in classes 2 and 3 in foreign countries.

We believe that if this country, France, and one or two other first-class powers were to take this subject in hand at once, and get ready to bring before the next meeting of the Industrial Property Convention three years hence a well considered scheme for an international classification, which ought, of course, to be communicated to the other States some time before the next meeting, the difficulties which were raised in the case of the Swiss proposition at the recent Conference would not arise again, but if such a proposition is to be brought forward no time should be lost in opening up negotiations with one or two of the great powers of Europe, and we would venture to point out that a simple mode of bringing about a preliminary understanding would be to interchange the existing classifications of each country, and to carefully consider them together prior to a meeting of delegates appointed by the States taking the matter in hand.

We would venture also to point out to Her Majesty's Government the great utility of arriving at a more complete international under-

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standing upon such a subject as the protection of industrial property, and of carrying that understanding much further than it has hitherto been carried, so as to establish something like common practice with regard to such matters.

In conclusion we are desirous of bringing under the notice of the Board of Trade the very admirable manner in which the case of the British Government was dealt with by Messrs. H. Reader Lack and J. H. G. Bergne, the delegates appointed by the Board.

The utmost kindness, courtesy, and attention were given by the delegates to ourselves, who had in charge the practical aspect of the matter, and we desire to acknowledge the great kindness we received from them.

With regard to Mr. Lack he has been officially so long associated with the department connected with the work of the Cutler's Company, that it is only necessary to say that his intimate knowledge of their aims rendered him an advocate as able and zealous as he was courteous and well disposed.

To Mr. Bergne, to whom was committed the discussion of the subject in which the Cutler's Company of Sheffield was most interested, especial acknowledgements are due.

He, throughout the important, though informal, negotiations which preceded the launching of the proposition before the Conference, showed the greatest possible tact and ability in dealing with foreign susceptibilities, and largely contributed to the ultimate acceptance of the British resolution.

For our own part we give our hearty thanks to the Board of Trade for having so kindly afforded us an official status before the Conference, which enabled us to keep ourselves acquainted with all that transpired, and thus to be ready to assist the delegates in a manner which we trust they may have found not without advantage to them.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES BELK, *Master Cutler*.
HERBERT HUGHES.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Protection of Submarine Cables.

[CIRCULAR].

DOWNING STREET, 9th November, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 6th of June last, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy, as presented to Parliament, of the Declaration signed by the Conference at Paris on the 1st of December last; and of the Final Protocol signed by the Conference at Paris on the 7th of July last, relative to the International Convention of the 14th of March, 1884, for the protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables.

You will observe from the Final Protocol, that the 1st of May, 1888, has been fixed as the date on which the International Convention shall come into operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Officer administering
the Government of

Declaration and Protocol relative to the Convention of the
14th March, 1884, for the Protection of Submarine Cables.

Signed at Paris, December 1, 1886, and July 7, 1887.

Declaration.

Les Soussignes, Plenipotentiaires des Gouvernements Signataires de la Convention du 14 Mars, 1884, pour la protection des cables sous-marins, ayant reconnu la convenance de preciser le sens des termes des Articles II et IV de la dite Convention, ont arrete, d'un commun accord, la declaration suivante :

Certains doutes s'étant eleves sur le sens du mot "volontairement" insere dans l'Article II de la Convention du 14 Mars, 1884, il est entendu que la disposition de responsabilite penale mentionnee dans le dit Article, ne s'applique pas aux cas de ruptures ou de deteriora-

 MISCELLANEOUS.

tions occasionnées accidentellement ou nécessairement en raparant un cable, alors que toutes les precautions ont été prises pour éviter ces ruptures ou deteriorations.

Il est également entendu que l'Article IV de la Convention n'a eu d'autre but et ne doit avoir d'autre effet que de charger les Tribunaux compétents de chaque pays de résoudre, conformément à leurs lois et suivant les circonstances, la question de la responsabilité civile du propriétaire d'un cable, qui, par la pose ou la réparation de ce cable, cause la rupture ou la deterioration d'un autre cable, de même que les conséquences de cette responsabilité, s'il est reconnu qu'elle existe.

Fait à Paris, le 1er Decembre, 1886, et le 23 Mars, 1887, pour l'Allemagne.

(Signe)

LYONS.
 MUNSTER.
 JOSE C. PAZ.
 GOLUCHOWSKI.
 BEYENS.
 ARINOS.
 R. FERNANDEZ.
 MOLTKE-HOITFELD.
 EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
 T. LUIS ALBAREDA.
 NOBEL M. McLANE.
 C. DE FREYCINET.
 CRISANTO MEDINA.
 N. T. DELYANNI.
 L. A. MENABREA.
 HARA.
 ESSAD.
 DE STUERS.
 Comte DE VALBOM.
 ALECSANDRI.
 KOTZEBUE.
 E. PECTOR.
 J. MARINOVITCH.
 C. LEWENHAUPT.
 JUAN J. DIAZ.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

(Translation.)

Declaration.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Signatory Governments of the Convention of the 14th March, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables, having recognized the expediency of stating precisely the meaning of the terms of Articles II and IV of the said Convention, have agreed upon the following Declaration by common consent.

Certain doubts having been raised as to the meaning of the word "wilfully" used in Article II of the Convention of the 14th March, 1884, it is understood that the provision in respect of penal responsibility contained in the said Article does not apply to cases of breakage or injury caused accidentally or of necessity in the repair of a cable, when all precautions have been taken to avoid such breakage or injury.

It is equally understood that Article IV of the Convention had no other object and is to have no other effect than to empower the competent Tribunals of each country to decide, in conformity with their laws and according to the circumstances, the question of the civil responsibility of the owner of a cable, who, in laying or repairing his own cable, breaks or injures another cable, as well as the consequences of such responsibility if it is recognized as existing.

Done at Paris, the 1st December, 1886, and the 23rd March, 1887, for Germany.

(Signed) LYONS.
MUNSTER.
JOSE C. PAZ.
GOLUCHOWSKI.
BEYENS.
ARINOS.
R. FERNANDEZ.
MOLTKE-HOITFELD.
EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
T. LUIS ALBAREDA.
NOBEL M. McLANE.
C. DE FREYCINET.
CRISANTO MEDINA.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

N. T. DELYANNI.
L. A. MENABREA.
HARA.
ESSAD.
DE STUERS.
Comte DE VALBOM.
ALECSANDRI.
KOTZEBUE.
E. PECTOR.
J. MARINOVITCH.
C. LEWENHAUPT.
JUAN J. DIAZ.

Protocole de Cloture.

Les Soussignes, Plenipotentiaires des Gouvernements Signataires de la Convention du 14, Mars, 1884, pour la protection des cables sous-marins, reunis a Paris a l'effet d'arreter, conformement a l'Article XVI de cet Acte International, la date de la mise a execution de la dite Convention, sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

1. La Convention Internationale du 14 Mars, 1884, pour la protection des cables sous-marins, entrera en vigueur le 1er Mai, 1888, sous la condition, toutefois, qu'a cette date ceux des Gouvernements Contractants qui n'ont pas encore adopte les mesures prevues par l'Article XII du dit Acte International se seront conformes a cette stipulation.

2. Les dispositions que les dits Etats aurent prises en execution de l'Article XII precite seront notifiees aux autres Puissances Contractantes par l'intermediaire du Gouvernement Francais, charge d'en examiner la teneur.

3. Le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise reste egalement charge d'examiner les memes dispositions legislatives ou reglementaires que devront adopter, dans leurs pays respectifs, pour se conformer a l'Article XII, les Etats qui n'ont pas pris part a la Convention et qui voudraient profiter de la faculte d'accession prevue dans l'Article XIV.

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En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires Soussignes ont arrete le present Protocole de Cloture, qui sera considere comme faisant partie integrante de la Convention Internationale du 14 Mars, 1884.

Fait a Paris, le 7 Juillet, 1887.

(Signe)

LYONS.
 LEYDEN.
 JOSE C. PAZ.
 HOYOS.
 BEYENS.
 ARINOS.
 MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.
 MOLTKE-HOITFELD.
 EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
 FLOURENS.
 T. LUIS ALBAREDA.
 NOBEL M. McLANE.
 CRISANTO MEDINA.
 N. T. DELYANNI.
 L. A. MENABREA.
 HARA.
 J. S. MISSAK.
 DE STUERS.
 Comte de VALBOM.
 ALECSANDRI.
 M. DE GIERS.
 J. F. MEDINA.
 J. MARINOVITCH.
 C. LEWENHAUPT.
 JUAN J. DIAZ.

Translation.

Final Protocol.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Signatory Governments of the Convention of the 14th March, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables, assembled at Paris for the purpose of fixing, in accordance with Article XVI of this International Act, the date for the putting into force of the said Convention, have agreed as follows :

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1. The International Convention of the 14th March, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables, shall come into force the 1st May, 1888, with the condition, however, that upon that date those of the Contracting Governments, which have not yet adopted the measures stipulated by Article XII of the said International Act, shall have conformed to that stipulation.

2. The measures that shall have been taken by the said States in execution of Article XII aforesaid shall be notified to the other Contracting Powers by the French Government, who are charged with the examination of their purport.

3. The Government of the French Republic is equally charged with the examination of similar legislative measures or regulations which the States who have not taken part in the Convention, and who wish to avail themselves of the power of accession provided by Article XIV, must adopt in their respective countries, in accordance with Article XII.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present final Protocol, which shall be considered as forming an integral part of the International Convention of the 14th March, 1884.

Done at Paris, the 7th July, 1887.

(Signed)

LYONS.
 LEYDEN.
 JOSE C. PAZ.
 HOYOS.
 BEYENS.
 ARINOS.
 MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.
 MOLTKE-HOITFELD.
 EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
 FLOURENS.
 T. LUIS ALBAREDA.
 NOBEL M. McLANE.
 CRISANTO MEDINA.
 N. T. DELYANNI.
 L. A. MENABREA.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

HARA.
 J. S. MISSAK.
 DE STUERS.
 Comte de VALBOM.
 ALECSANDRI.
 M. DE GIERS.
 J. F. MEDINA.
 J. MARINOVITCH.
 C. LEWENHAUPT.
 JUAN J. DIAZ.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET, 27th June, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, the accompanying Parliamentary Paper, containing the Convention for the protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, which was signed at Paris on the 14th of March last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DERBY.

The Officer Administering
 the Government of

Despatch from Viscount Lyons, forwarding the Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, signed at Paris, March 14, 1884.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received March 22.)

PARIS, March 21, 1884.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, in original, the Convention for the protection of submarine cables, signed

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on the 14th instant by myself, on the part of Great Britain, and by the Plenipotentiaries of the twenty-five other States parties to it, on behalf of their respective Governments.

I transmit also the *proces-verbal* of signature, which was signed by the other Plenipotentiaries and myself on the 14th March.

Your Lordship will observe that the *proces-verbal* contains a provision that the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention shall be made through the French Government.

Enclosure I.

Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, signed at Paris, March 14, 1884.

Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Imperatrice des Indes, Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, Son Excellence le President de la Confederation Argentine, Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Boheme, &c., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie, Sa Majeste le Roi des Belges, Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Bresil, Son Excellence le President de la Republique de Costa-Rica, Sa Majeste le Roi de Danemark, Son Excellence le President de la Republique Dominicaine, Sa Majeste le Roi d'Espagne, Son Excellence le President des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, Son Excellence le President des Etats-Unis de Colombie, Son Excellence le President de la Republique Francaise, Son Excellence le President de la Republique Guatemala, Sa Majeste le Roi des Hellenes, Sa Majeste le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majeste le Empereur des Ottomans, Sa Majeste le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Sa Majeste le Schah de Perse, Sa Majeste le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majeste le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes des Russies, Son Excellence le President de la Republique de Salvador, Sa Majeste le Roi de Serbie, Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege et Son Excellence le President de la Republique Orientale de l'Uruguay, desirant assurer le maintien des communications telegraphiques qui ont lieu au moyen des cables sous-marins, ont resolu de conclure une Convention a cet effet, et ont nomme pour leurs Plenipotentiaries, savior :

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grand-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Imperatrice des Indes : son Excellence les Tres Honorable Richard B. Pemell, Vicomte Lyons, Pair du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Membre de Conseil Prive de Sa Majeste Britannique, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse : son Altesse le Prince Chlodwig-Charles-Victor de Hohenlohe-Schillinfurst, Prince de Ratibor et Corvey, Grand Chambellan de la Couronne de Baviere, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President de la Confederation Argentine : M. Balcarce, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Confederation a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Boheme, &c., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie : son Excellence M. le Comte Ladislas Hoyos, Conseiller Intime Actuel, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi des Belges : M. le Baron Beyens, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ; et M. Leopold Orban, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire, Directeur-General de la Politique au Departement des Affaires Etran-geres de Belgique, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Bresil : M. d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajuba, Charge d'Affaires du Bresil a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellende le President de la Republique de Costa-Rica : M. Leon Somzee, Secretaire de la Legation de Costa-Rica a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi de Danemark : M. le Comte de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President de la Republique Dominicaine : M. le Baron de Almeda, Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Dominicaine a Paris, &c., &c. ;

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Sa Majeste le Roi d'Espagne : son Excellence M. Manuel Silvela de la Vielleuse, Senateur Inamovible, Membre de l'Academie Espagnole, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President des Etats-Unis d'Amerique : M. L. P. Morton, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique a Paris, &c., &c. ; et M. Vignaud, Secretaire de la Legation des Etats-Unis d'Amerique a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President des Etats-Unis de Colombie : M. le Dr. Jose G. Triana, Consul-General des Etats-Unis de Colombie a Paris ;

Son Excellence le President de la Republique Francaise : M. Jules Ferry, Depute, President du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, &c., &c. ; et M. Adolphe Cochery, Depute, Ministre des Postes et des Telegraphes, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President de la Republique de Guatemala ; M. Crisanto Medina, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministere Plenipotentiaire de la Republique de Guatemala a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi des Hellenes : M. le Prince Maurocordato, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi d'Italie : son Excellence M. le General Comte Menabrea, Marquis de Valdora, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste l'Empereur des Ottomans : son Excellence Essad Pacha, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi des Pays-Bays, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg : M. le Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Schah de Perse : M. le General Nazare Aga, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Sa Majeste le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves : M. d'Azevedo, Charge d'Affaires de Portugal a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi de Roumanie : M. Odobesco, Charge d'Affaires par interim de Roumanie a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies : son Excellence M. l'Aide-de-camp General Prince Nicolas Orloff, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire pres le Gouvernement de la Republique Francaise, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President de la Republique de Salvador : M. Torres-Caicedo, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique de Salvador a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi de Serbie : M. Marinovitch, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege : M. Sibbern, son Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire a Paris, &c., &c. ;

Son Excellence le President de la Republique Orientale de l'Uruguay : M. le Colonel Diaz, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Orientale de l'Uruguay a Paris, &c.

Lesquels, apres avoir echange leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouves en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

La presente Convention s'applique, en dehors des eaux territoriales, a tous les cables sous-marins legalement etablis et qui atterrissent sur les territoires, Colonies, ou possessions de l'une ou de plusieurs des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE II.

La rupture ou la deterioration d'un cable sous-marins, faite volontairement ou la negligence coupable, et qui pourrait avoir pour resultat d'interrompre ou d'entraver, en tout ou en partie, les communications telegraphiques est punissable, sans prejudice de l'action civile en dommages-interets.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux ruptures ou deteriorations dont les auteurs n'auraient eu que le but legitime de proteger leur vie ou la securite de leurs batiments, apres avoir pris toutes les precautions necessaires pour eviter ces ruptures ou deteriorations.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent a imposer, autant que possible quand elles autoriseront l'atterrissement d'un cable sous-marin, les conditions de surete convenables, tant sous le rapport du trace que sous celui des dimensions due cable.

ARTICLE IV.

Le proprietaire d'un cable qui, par la pose ou la reparation de ce cable, cause la rupture ou la deterioration d'un autre cable doit supporter le frais de reparation que cette rupture ou cette deterioration aura rendus necessaires, sans prejudice, s'il y a lieu, d l'application de l'Article II de la presente Convention.

ARTICLE V.

Les batiments occupes a la pose ou a la reparation des cables sous-marins doivent observer les regles sur les signaux qui sont ou adoptees, d'un commun accord, par les Hautes Parties Contractantes, en vue de prevenir les abordages.

Quand und batiment occupe a la reparation d'un cable porte les dits signaux, les autres batiments qui apercoivent ou sont en mesure d'apercevoir ces signaux doivent ou se retirer ou se tenir eloignes d'un mille nautique au moins de ce batiment, pour ne pas le gener dans ses operations.

Les engins ou filets des pecheurs devront etre tenus a la meme distance.

Toutefois, les bateaux de peche qui apercoivent ou sont en mesure d'apercevoir un navire telegraphique portant les dits signaux auront, pour se conformer a l'avertissement ainsi donne, un delai de vingt-quatre heures au plus, pendant lequel aucun obstacle ne devra etre apporte a leurs manoeuvres.

Les operations du navire telegraphique devront etre achevees dans le plus bref delai possible.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

ARTICLE VI.

Les batiments qui voient ou sont en mesure de voir les bouees destinees a indiquer la position des cables, en cas de pose, de derangement ou de rupture, doivent se tenir eloignes de ces bouees a un quart de mille nautique au moins.

Les engins ou filets des pecheurs devront etre tenus a la meme distance.

ARTICLE VII.

Les proprietaires des nevires ou batiments qui peuvent prouver qu'ils ont sacrifie une ancre, un filet ou un autre engin de peche, pour ne pas endommager un cable sous-marin, doivent etre indemnisés par le propriétaire du cable.

Pour avoir droit a une telle indemnité, il faut, autant que possible, qu'aussitot apres l'accident, on ait dresse, pour le constater, un proces-verbal appuyé des temoignages des gens de l'equipage, et que le capitaine du navire fasse, dans les vingt-quatre heures de son arrivee au premier port de rotour ou de relache, sa declaration aux autorites competentes. Celles-ci en donnent avis aux autorites Consulaires de la nation du propriétaire du cable.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les Tribunaux competents pour connaitre des infractions a la presente Convention sont ceux du pays auquel appartient le batiment a bord duquel l'infraction a ete commise.

Il est, d'ailleurs, entendu que, dans le cas ou la disposition inseree dans le precedent alinea ne pourrait pas recevoir d'execution, la repression des infractions a la presente Convention aurait lieu, dans chacun des Etats Contractants a l'egard de ces nationaux, conformement aux regles generales de competence penale resultant des lois particulieres de ces Etats ou des Traites Internationaux.

ARTICLE IX.

La poursuite des infractions prevues aux Articles II, V, et VI de la presente Convention aura lieu par l'Etat ou en son nom.

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ARTICLE X.

Les infractions a la presente Convention pourrant etre constatees par tous les moyens de preuve admis dans la legislation du pays ou siege le Tribunal saisi.

Lorsque les officiers commandant les batiments de guerre ou les batiments specialement commissionnes a cet effet de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront lieu de croire qu'une infraction aux mesures prevues par le presente Convention a ete commise par un batiment autre qu'un batiment de guerre, ils pourront exiger du capitaine ou du patron l'exhibition des pieces officielles justifiant de la nationalite du dit batiment. Mention sommaire de cette exhibition sera faite immediatement sur les pieces produites.

En outre, des proces verbaux pourront etre dressees par les dits officiers, quelle que soit la nationalite du batiment inculpe. Ces proces-verbaux seront dressees suivant les formes et dans la langue en usage dans le pays auquel appartient l'officier qui les dresse ; ils pourront servir de moyen de preuve dans le pays ou ils seront invoques et suivant la legislation de ce pays. Les inculpes et les temoins auront le droit d'y ajouter ou d'y faire, dans leur propre langue, toutes explications qu'ils croiront utiles ; ces declarations devront etre dument signees.

ARTICLE XI.

La procedure et le jugement des infractions aux dispositions de la presente Convention ont toujours lieu aussi sommairement que les Lois et Reglements en vigueur le permettent.

ARTICLE XII.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent a prendre ou a proposer a leurs Legislatures respectives les mesures necessaires pour assurer l'execution a la presente Convention, et notamment pour faire punis soit de l'emprisonnement, soit de l'amende, soit de ces deux peines, ceux qui contreviendraient aux dispositions des Articles II, V, et VI.

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ARTICLE XIII.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se communiqueront les lois qui auraient déjà été rendues ou qui viendraient à l'être dans leurs États, relativement à l'objet de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les États qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer, sur leur demande. Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la République Française, et par celui-ci aux autres Gouvernements Signataires.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est bien entendu que les stipulations de la présente Convention ne portent aucune atteinte à la liberté d'action des belligérants.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention sera mise à exécution à partir du jour dont les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviendront.

Elle restera en vigueur pendant cinq années à dater de ce jour, et, dans le cas où aucune des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de la dite période de cinq années, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, elle continuera à rester en vigueur une année, et ainsi de suite d'année en année.

Dans le cas où l'une des Puissances Signataires dénoncerait la Convention, cette dénonciation n'aurait d'effet qu'à son égard.

ARTICLE XVII.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée; les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, le plus tôt possible, et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Fait en vingt-six exemplaires, a Paris, 14 Mars, 1884.

[Signe]

- (L.S.) LYONS.
 “ HOHENLOHE.
 “ M. BALCARCE.
 “ LADISLAS, Comte HOYOS. (Signe)
 “ BEYENS. (L.S.) LEOPOLD ORBAN.
 “ Baron D'ITAJUBA.
 “ LEON SOMZEE.
 “ EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
 “ MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
 “ MANUEL SILVELA.
 “ L. P. MORTON. (L.S.) HENRY VIGNAUD.
 “ JOSE G. TRIANA.
 “ JULES FERRY. (L.S.) A. COCHERY.
 “ CRISANTO MEDINA.
 “ MAUROCORDATO.
 “ L. L. MENABREA.
 “ ESSAD.
 “ Baron de ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
 “ NAZARE AGA.
 “ F. D'AZEVEDO.
 “ ODOBESCO.
 “ Prince ORLOFF.
 “ J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
 “ J. MARINOVITCH.
 “ G. SIBBERN.
 “ JUAN J. DIAZ.

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ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les stipulations de la Convention conclue, a la date de ce jour, pour la protection des cables sous-marins seront applicables, conformément a l'Article Ier, aux Colonies et possessions de Sa Majeste Britannique, a l'exception de celles ci-apres denommees, savoir :—

- Le Canada ;
- Terre-Neuve ;
- Le Cap ;
- Natal ;
- La Nouvelle-Galles du Sud ;
- Victoria ;
- Queensland ;
- La Tasmanie ;
- L'Australie du Sud ;
- L'Australie Occidentale ;
- La Nouvelle-Zelande.

Toutefois, les stipulations de la dite Convention seront applicables a l'une des Colonies ou possessions ci-dessus indiquees, si, en leur nom, une notification a cet effet a ete adreesee par le Representant de Sa Majeste Britannique a Paris, au Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de France.

Chacune des Colonies ou possessions ci-dessus denommees qui aurait adhere a la dite Convention conserve la faculte de se retirer de la meme maniere que les Puissances Contractantes. Dans le cas ou l'une des Colonies ou possessions dont il s'agit desirerait se retirer de la Convention, une notification a cet effet serait adreesee par le Representant de Sa Majeste Britannique a Paris, au Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de France.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

Fait en vingt-six exemplaires, a Paris, le 14 Mars, 1884.

[Signe]

- (L.S.) LYONS.
 “ HOHENLOHE.
 “ M. BALCARCE.
 “ LADISLAS, Comte HOYOS. [Signe]
 “ BEYENS. (L.S.) LEOPOLD ORBAN.
 “ Baron D'ITAJUBA.
 “ LEON SOMZEE.
 “ MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
 “ EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
 “ MANUEL SILVELA.
 “ L. P. MORTON. (L.S.) HENRY VIGNAUD.
 “ JOSE G. TRIANA.
 “ JULES FERRY. (L.S.) A. COCHERY.
 “ CRISANTO MEDINA.
 “ MAUROCORDATO.
 “ L. L. MENABREA.
 “ ESSAD.
 “ Baron de ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
 “ NAZARE AGA.
 “ F. D'AZEVEDO.
 “ ODOBESCO.
 “ Prince ORLOFF.
 “ J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
 “ J. MARINOVITCH.
 “ G. SIBBERN.
 “ JUAN J. DIAZ.

(Translation.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty

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the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the United States of America, His Excellency the President of the United States of Colombia, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Roumania, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador, His Majesty the King of Servia, His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, being desirous to secure the preservation of telegraphic communications made by means of submarine cables, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, his Excellency the Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Viscount Lyons, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.,

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia ; his Highness Prince Chlodwig Charles Victor de Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Prince de Ratibor and Corvey, Grand Chamberlain of the Crown of Bavaria, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation : M. Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary : his Excellency Count Ladislas Hoyos, Actual Privy Councillor, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians : Baron Beyens, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

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and M. Leopold Orban, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Political Director-General in the Department for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil: M. d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajuba, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica: M. Leon Somzee, Secretary of the Costa Rican Legation at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Denmark: Count Moltke-Hvitfeldt, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic: Baron de Almeda, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Spain: his Excellency M. Manuel Silvela de le Vielleuse, Permanent Senator, Member of the Spanish Academy, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the United States of America: Mr. L. P. Morton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Paris, &c., &c., and Mr. Vignaud, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the United States of Colombia: Dr. Jose G. Triana, Consul-General of the United States of Colombia at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the French Republic: M. Jules Ferry, Deputy, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., and M. Adolphe Cochery, Deputy, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala: M. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala at Paris, &c., &c. ;

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His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Prince Maurocordato, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Italy: his Excellency General Count Menabrea, Marquis de Valdora, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: his Excellency Essad Pasha, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the Shah of Persia: General Naza Aga, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves: M. de Azevedo, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Roumania: M. Odobesco, Roumanian Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: his Excellency Aide-de-camp General Prince Nicolas Orloff, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c. ;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador: M. Torres-Caicedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Servia: M. Marinovitch, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway: M. Sibbern, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay: Colonel Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay at Paris, &c., &c. ;

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Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The present Convention applies outside territorial waters to all legally established cables landed on the territories, Colonies, or possessions of one or more of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE II.

It is a punishable offence to break or injure a submarine cable, wilfully or by culpable negligence, so as to interrupt or obstruct telegraphic communication, either wholly or partially, such punishment being without prejudice to any civil action for damages.

This provision does not apply to cases where those who break or injure a cable do so with the lawful object of saving their lives or their ship, after they have taken every necessary precaution to avoid so breaking or injuring the cable.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties undertake that, on granting a Concession for landing a submarine cable, they will insist upon proper measures of safety being taken, both as regards the track of the cable and its dimensions.

ARTICLE IV.

The owner of a cable who, on laying or repairing his own cable, breaks or injures another cable, must bear the cost of repairing the breakage or injury, without prejudice to the application, if need be, of Article II of the present Convention.

ARTICLE V.

Vessels engaged in laying or repairing submarine cables shall conform to the regulations as to signals which have been, or may be, adopted by mutual agreement among the High Contracting Parties, with the view of preventing collisions at sea.

When a ship engaged in repairing a cable exhibits the said signals, other vessels which see them, or are able to see them, shall with-

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draw to or keep beyond a distance of 1 nautical mile at least from the ship in question, so as not to interfere with her operations.

Fishing gear and nets shall be kept at the same distance.

Nevertheless, fishing-vessels which see or are able to see a telegraph-ship exhibiting the said signals, shall be allowed a period of twenty-four hours at most within which to obey the notice so given, during which time she shall not be interfered with in any way.

The operations of the telegraph ships shall be completed as quickly as possible.

ARTICLE VI.

Vessels which see, or are able to see, the buoys showing the position of a cable when the latter is being laid, is out of order, or is broken, shall keep beyond a distance of one-quarter of a nautical mile at least from the said buoys.

Fishing nets and gear shall be kept at the same distance.

ARTICLE VII.

Owners of ships or vessels who can prove that they have sacrificed an anchor, a net, or other fishing gear in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable, shall receive compensation from the owner of the cable.

To be entitled to such compensation, a statement, supported by the evidence of the crew, must, whenever possible, be drawn up immediately after the occurrence; and the master must, within twenty-four hours after arriving at his destination, or on next putting into a port, make a declaration to the proper authorities.

The latter shall communicate the information to the Consular authorities of the country to which the owner of the cable belongs.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Tribunals competent to take cognizance of infractions of the present Convention are those of the country to which the vessel on board of which the offence was committed belongs.

It is, moreover, understood that, in cases where the provisions

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in the previous paragraph cannot apply, offences against the present Convention will be dealt with in each of the Contracting States in accordance, so far as the subjects and citizens of those States respectively are concerned, with the general rules of competence prescribed by the municipal laws of that State, or by International Treaties.

ARTICLE IX.

Prosecutions for infractions provided against by Articles II, V, and VI of the present Convention shall be instituted by the State, or in its name.

ARTICLE X.

Offences against the present Convention may be verified by all means of proof allowed by the legislation of the country of the Court. When the officers commanding the ships of war, or ships specially commissioned for the purpose by one of the High Contracting Parties, have reason to believe that an infraction of the measures provided for in the present Convention has been committed by a vessel other than a vessel of war, they may demand from the captain or master the production of the official documents proving the nationality of the said vessel. The fact of such document having been exhibited shall then be endorsed upon it immediately. Further, formal statements of the facts of any offence may be prepared by the said officers, whatever may be the nationality of the vessel on board of which the offence has been committed. These formal statements shall be drawn up in the form and in the language used in the country to which the officer making them belongs; they may be considered, in the country where they are adduced, as evidence in accordance with the laws of that country. The accused and the witnesses shall have the right to add, or to have added, thereto, in their own language, any explanations they may consider useful. These declarations shall be duly signed.

ARTICLE XI.

The proceedings and trial in cases of infraction of the provisions of the present Convention shall take place as summarily as the laws and regulations in force will permit.

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ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties engage to take or to propose to their respective Legislatures the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Convention, and especially for punishing, by either fine or imprisonment, or both, those who contravene the provisions of Articles II, V, and VI.

ARTICLE XIII.

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other laws already made, or which may hereafter be made, in their respective countries, relating to the object of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

States which have not signed the present Convention may adhere to it on making a request to that effect. This adhesion shall be notified diplomatically to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to the other Signatory Powers.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention do not in any way restrict the freedom of action of belligerents.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Convention shall be brought into force on a day to be agreed upon by the High Contracting Powers.

It shall remain in force for five years from that day, and unless any of the High Contracting Parties have announced, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, its intention to terminate its operation, it shall continue in force for a period of one year, and so on from year to year.

If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

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ARTICLE XVII.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris with as little delay as possible, and, at the latest, at the expiration of a year.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in twenty-six copies, at Paris, the 14th day of March, 1884.

[Signed]

(L.S.)	LYONS.	
"	HOHENLOHE.	
"	M. BALCARCE.	
"	LADISLAS, Comte HOYOS.	[Signed]
"	BEYENS.	(L.S.) LEOPOLD ORBAN.
"	Baron D'ITAJUBA.	
"	LEON SOMZEE.	
"	MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.	
"	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.	
"	MANUEL SILVELA.	
"	L. P. MORTON.	(L.S.) HENRY VIGNAUD.
"	JOSE G. TRIANA.	
"	JULES FERRY.	(L.S.) A. COCHERY.
"	CRISANTO MEDINA.	
"	MAUROCORDATO.	
"	L. L. MENABREA.	
"	ESSAD.	
"	Baron de ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.	
"	NAZARE AGA.	
"	F. D'AZEVEDO.	
"	ODOBESCO.	
"	Prince ORLOFF.	
"	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.	
"	J. MARINOVITCH.	
"	G. SIBBERN.	
"	JUAN J. DIAZ.	

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ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention concluded under to-day's date for the protection of submarine cables shall be applicable, in conformity with Article I, to the Colonies and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, with the exception of those hereinafter mentioned, namely :

Canada.

Newfoundland.

The Cape.

Natal.

New South Wales.

Victoria.

Queensland.

Tasmania.

South Australia.

Western Australia.

New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the said Convention shall be applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Paris to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Each of the above-named Colonies or possessions which may have acceded to the said Convention shall be at liberty to withdraw from it in the same manner as the Powers parties to it. In the event of any of the said Colonies or possessions desiring to withdraw from the Convention, a notification to that effect shall be made by her Britan-

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nic Majesty's Representative at Paris to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[Signed]

(L.S.)	LYONS.	
"	HOHENLOHE.	
"	M. BALCARCE.	
"	LADISLAS, Comte HOYOS.	(Signed)
"	BEYENS.	(L.S.) LEOPOLD ORBAN.
"	Baron D'ITAJUBA.	
"	LEON SOMZEE.	
"	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.	
"	MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.	
"	MANUEL SILVELA.	
"	L. P. MORTON.	(L.S.) HENRY VIGNAUD.
"	JOSE G. TRIANA.	
"	JULES FERRY.	(L.S.) A. COCHERY.
"	CRISANTO MEDINA.	
"	MAUROCORDATO.	
"	L. L. MENABREA.	
"	ESSAD.	
"	Baron de ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.	
"	NAZARE AGA.	
"	F. D'AZEVEDO.	
"	ODOBESCO.	
"	Prince ORLOFF.	
"	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.	
"	J. MARINOVITCH.	
"	G. SIBBERN.	
"	JUAN J. DIAZ.	

Inclosure 2.

Proces-Verbal de Signature.—(Vendredi, le 14 Mars, 1884.)

MISCELLANEOUS.



The plenipotentiaries of the Contracting States, after having communicated their full powers, collated the texts of the Convention which had been prepared in a number equal to that of the Contracting States, and all these documents having been found in good and proper form, the plenipotentiaries affixed thereto their signatures and the seal of their arms.

(Translation.)

After having communicated their full powers, the Plenipotentiaries collated the texts of the Convention which had been prepared in a number equal to that of the Contracting States, and all these documents having been found in good and proper form, the Plenipotentiaries affixed thereto their signatures and the seal of their arms.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

On signing the Convention, *His Excellency Lord Lyons* made the following declaration in the name of his Government:—

“Her Majesty’s Government takes Article XV to mean that in time of war, a belligerent, who is Signatory to the Convention will be free to act, with respect to submarine cables, as if the Convention did not exist.”

Formal note was taken of this declaration on the part of his Excellency the Ambassador of Great Britain.

M. Leopold Orban read the following declaration in the name of the Belgian Government:—

“The Belgian Government, through its Delegate at the Conference, has maintained that the Convention has no effect on the rights of belligerent Powers; these rights would be, after signing, neither more nor less extended than they are at present. The reference inserted in Article XV, though absolutely useless in the view of the Belgian Government, would not justify it in refusing to join in an object the importance of which was beyond dispute.

Formal note was taken of this declaration of M. Leopold Orban.

Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt stated that the Netherlands Government, in signing the Convention, could undertake to accede at present only as regards the mother country. It reserved to itself the power to accede later to this Convention for the whole or for part of its Colonies or possessions.

Formal note was taken of this declaration of the Minister of the Netherlands.

The Minister of Sweden and Norway stated that his instructions require him to reserve, in signing the Convention, the subsequent approval of the legislatures of the United Kingdoms.

The President took formal note of this declaration of the Minister of Sweden and Norway, while observing further that the reservation for the fulfilment of formalities required by the different constitutions before exchanging the ratifications of the Convention, was the right of all the Contracting States.

Taking into consideration the large number of the Contracting

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Parties, and following the method of proceeding already adopted at the time of the ratification of the Treaties relative to the redemption of the Sound Dues and the Scheldt tolls, of the Telegraph Convention at Paris and of the Metre Convention, it was agreed, on the proposal of the President, that the exchange of ratifications for the protection of submarine cables should be effected through the Government of the French Republic.

The Plenipotentiaries decided further that the document which had just been signed should be brought to the cognizance of all the non-Signatory States, which should be invited to take advantage of the power of accession which is reserved to them by Article XIV of the Convention.

It was agreed that this communication should be left to the care of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Government of the French Republic would likewise receive notifications of accession, which might come in before the date fixed for the Convention to come into force.

The present Minutes, drawn up during the sitting, having been read and approved, the Conference separated at 3 o'clock.

**Despatch in re Submarine Telegraph Convention and Act,
1886.**

CIRCULAR [2]

DOWNING STREET, 6th June, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessors' Circular Despatches noted in the margin, relative to the Submarine Telegraph Convention, and with reference to the "Additional Article" in that Convention, I have the honour to point out that I am not yet informed whether your Government is prepared to accede to that Convention.

I now transmit to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Foreign Office, and of the declaration referred to in it,

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and I request that I may be informed at your earliest convenience whether your Government is prepared to accede to the Convention and Declaration.

I have to inform you that the Convention has not yet been brought into operation. An International Conference was assembled at Paris in December last to examine the laws already passed by certain of the Signatory Powers, and to consider the date at which the Convention should come into operation, but decided to adjourn to the 1st July next, when the matter will be further considered.

I take this opportunity to transmit to you the accompanying copies of the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1886, amending the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Officer Administering
The Government of

[50 VICT.]

CHAPTER 3.

An Act to amend the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, 48 & 49 V., C. 49.

[25th September, 1886.]

Whereas the delegates of the States, parties to the convention of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, mentioned in the Schedule to the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, have recommended for adoption by their respective States a declaration respecting the interpretation of such convention, and it is expedient to provide for giving effect to such declaration when adopted :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Submarine Telegraph Acts, 1885 and 1886, and this Act may be cited separately as the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1886.

2. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council at any time after the passing of this Act to order that the declaration mentioned in the schedule to this Act, as set forth in that schedule, shall be of the same force, and the same shall accordingly be of the same force, as the articles of the convention set forth in the schedule to the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

3. Section four of the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH DECLARATION.

Certain doubts having been raised as to the meaning of the word "wilfully" used in article two of the convention of the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, it is understood that the provision in respect of penal responsibility contained in the said article does not apply to cases of breakage or injury caused accidentally or of necessity in the repair of a cable when all precautions have been taken to avoid such breakage or injury.

It is equally understood that article four of the convention had no other object, and is to have no other effect, than to empower the competent tribunals of each country to decide in conformity with their laws and according to the circumstances the question of the civil responsibility of the owner of a cable who in laying or repairing his own cable breaks or injures another cable, as well as the consequences of such responsibility if it is recognized as existing.

[COPY.]

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 28, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the

 MISCELLANEOUS.

Submarine Telegraphs Convention of March 14, 1884, I am now directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to request that you will inform Mr. Secretary Stanhope that the Submarine Telegraph Act [1885] Amendment Bill has received the Royal assent.

Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, in a position to give effect to the Declaration drawn up at the Conference which met at Paris last May. A copy of this document accompanied the letter from this Office of the 4th of June last. The French Government have proposed that, after an examination of the further laws passed by the Legislatures of countries parties to the Convention of 1884, which will be communicated to the Conference when it reassembles on the 1st December next, the list of these States shall then be definitely settled, and a decision come to respecting the position of States which are not at that date in a position to carry out the provisions of Article 12 of the Convention of 1884. When this preliminary business is disposed of, the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers will proceed to sign the Declaration.

Lord Iddesleigh will be glad to learn whether the British Colonies enumerated in the Additional Article to the Convention of 1884 accede to the Convention and to the Declaration, and will be on the 1st December next in a position to give effect to the provisions of these engagements; and if they accede, but are not yet in a position to give effect to them, what statement is to be made with respect to each Colony so circumstanced.

I am, &c.

(Sd.)

JAMES FERGUSSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

[COPY].

The Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.

DOWNING STREET, 22nd October, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th September, on the subject of the Submarine Telegraphs Convention, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanhope to state that the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland have, as the Earl of Iddesleigh is

 MISCELLANEOUS.

already aware, acceded to the Convention, but that they have not intimated their wishes with regard to the Declaration of May last, nor have they yet been afforded sufficient time to do so. The remaining Colonies mentioned in the Additional Article not having signified their accession to the Convention, no communication has been addressed to them with reference to the Declaration; but Mr. Stanhope, being now informed that Her Majesty's Government are in a position to give effect to the Declaration, will invite the Colonial Governments to furnish him with a definite answer as to their desire to accede both to the Convention and to the Declaration. I am first to inquire whether Lord Iddesleigh concurs with Mr. Stanhope in considering that the effect of accession to a Colony is (a) to make the Convention—Art. I.—operative outside the waters of the Colony in respect of any cable which is landed upon the shores of that Colony; and (b) to pledge the Colony—Art. XII.—to pass any legislative measures which may be necessary to make the Convention operative within the waters of the Colony.

I am to add that no Colony has yet legislated on the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.)

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

Memorandum on "The Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885."

The alterations made by this Act in the stipulations of the International Convention of the 14th March, 1884, for the protection of submarine telegraphs, are two, and were urgently pressed for by various Telegraph Companies, (including the principal Transatlantic Companies), whose combined capital was stated to amount to about 28,000,000*l.*, and who claimed to own or work about two-thirds of the entire length of all the cables in the world. Their views were supported by Companies who manufacture, lay, and repair cables.

The two alterations are as follows:—

1. Subsection 4 of section 3 provides that a person shall not be deemed to have unlawfully and wilfully broken or injured a submarine cable where injury has been done to that cable in the *bona fide* attempt to repair another cable.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S .

It was thought but fair that it should be placed beyond a doubt that an owner of a cable should not incur a criminal liability for any unavoidable consequence which might result from his undertaking the legitimate operation of repairing his property and restoring telegraphic communication.

2. Section 4 provides that Article IV* of the Convention shall not apply to that part of a cable which is laid in a depth of water exceeding 100 fathoms.

The 100-fathoms limit was here adopted as being the extreme depth within which vessels can anchor, and therefore the depth within which cables would be most liable to damage, and also as being a depth beyond which it is more difficult to take up and repair cables.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET, 9th April, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessors' Circular Despatch of the 14th September last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Colony under your Government, a copy of a memorandum which has been prepared by the Board of Trade relative to the alterations made by "The Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885," in the stipulations of the International Convention of the 14th of March, 1884, for the protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Newfoundland.

*Article IV.—The owner of a cable who, on laying or repairing his own cable, breaks or injures another cable, must bear the cost of repairing the breakage or injury without prejudice to the application, if need be, of Article II of the present Convention.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

It is hereby declared that it shall be the duty of the... (faded text)

Article IX of the Constitution shall... (faded text)

The 100th section was hereby adopted... (faded text)

SECRET

Ottawa, 25th April, 1884.

Sir, With reference to my predecessor's... (faded text)

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary of the Government of New South Wales.

Article IX of the Constitution... (faded text)

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