

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the 4th Session of the 16th General Assembly.



Holden at St. John's in the 56th year of the Reign
of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,

AUGUST, A.D., 1892.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
PRINTED AT THE "EVENING TELEGRAM" OFFICE,
MDCCCXCII.



PROCLAMATION.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Administrator.
(L.S.)

By His Excellency SIR FREDERIC B. T. CARTER, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JULY instant ; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST next ;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Nineteenth day of July, A. D., 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Administrator.
(L.S.)

By His Excellency SIR FREDERIC B. T. CARTER, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of AUGUST instant;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of AUGUST inst., as aforesaid, *then to meet for the despatch of business*; of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Third day of August, A. D., 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND

Thursday, August 11, 1892.

THE General Assembly having, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor, which Proclamations are hereto prefixed, been prorogued until this day, the members thereof met in the Assembly Room.

At two of the clock a message from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was delivered by W. F. Rennie, Esquire, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and this House in the Council Chamber.

Then Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber ;

And, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a speech to both branches of the Legislature, of which, for greater accuracy, he had procured a copy, which he read to the House as follows :—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :

It is with the profoundest regret that I have convened the Legislature at a season of the year when I am fully aware that your ordinary avocations demand your undivided attention, but the great calamity

which has recently visited St. John's renders it expedient that I should avail myself of your advice and co-operation.

On the eighth day of July an irresistible and awful conflagration completely destroyed nearly two-thirds of this city, the capital of the colony and the centre of its trade, and rendered homeless more than eleven thousand of its inhabitants.

The destruction of property occasioned by the fire of the 9th of June, 1846, is far exceeded by the recent calamity. The former did not extend over so great an area or involve the loss of so many public buildings and valuable mercantile premises.

To-day complete desolation marks the site of the wealthiest and principal portion of our city—the Courts of Justice, the Custom House, one Cathedral, three churches, five public schools, ten public halls, and the Athenæum, together with some three thousand dwelling houses and stores, having been totally destroyed.

Forest fires have also occasioned much loss and suffering in other parts of the colony, and have intensified the gloom which now surrounds us.

As speedily as possible after the disaster, my Government adopted measures to meet the emergency by providing food and shelter for the destitute, and I am thankful to know that their prompt action averted the suffering and privation which immediately threatened the poorer victims.

The people of Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States have manifested their deep sympathy with us in our affliction by bounteous donations, which have contributed largely to mitigate the suffering incident to such a direful calamity. Before the fire had ceased its ravages, our fellow-colonists in Halifax had organized a relief committee, and in a few hours aid was despatched to our assistance, recalling a like action on the part of that city in 1846. This spontaneous generosity was immediately followed by similar acts elsewhere. For these manifestations of benevolence and charity we have reason to be truly grateful, and I know that I am expressing the feelings of this Legislature and of the whole community in now giving utterance to our heartfelt gratitude for the aid so promptly afforded.

I have appointed a committee to receive and distribute all provisions and funds that may be contributed towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire, and I am confident that the position of

the gentlemen comprising that committee is a sufficient guarantee that the donations placed at their disposal will be distributed impartially and in the manner best calculated to meet the requirements of the sufferers.

I desire to resort to your assistance at this time for the purpose of devising measures for laying out the streets and regulating rebuilding in that portion of the city which has recently been destroyed.

There would appear to be an impression that at the present juncture an attempt may be made by proprietors of land to impose excessive rents on those whose business demands that they should immediately obtain leases and proceed to rebuild; this is a subject which may require your attention. But I trust that any measure which you may adopt will be such as will result to the advantage of both landlord and tenant, and the well-being of the community.

You will be invited to make provision for such buildings as are necessary for the conduct of the public business.

I am sure you will concur with me in expressing gratitude that Her Majesty has been pleased to place a company of the Royal Engineers at the disposal of my Government. Their efficient services will be directed to the survey of the city and the alignment of its streets in accordance with such law as the Legislature may enact in relation thereto.

Our best thanks are due for the services rendered by Captain Hamilton, officers, and crew, of Her Majesty's ship *Blake*, which ship was speedily despatched from Halifax to our aid, and also for the valuable services afforded by Commodore Sir Baldwin Walker and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ships *Emerald*, *Magicienne*, and *Buzzard*.

It affords me much gratification to observe that, although many persons have been subjected to very trying circumstances, there has been no serious violation of the law, but rather an unmistakable evidence of the general law-abiding character of our citizens.

In now leaving you to your deliberations, I pray that Divine wisdom may direct your efforts in perfecting such measures as shall be best calculated to aid the colony in recovering from the effects of this visitation; and I trust that having before us, in the case of those cities which within a recent period have suffered from a similar catastrophe, such evidence of what persistent effort and determination will accomplish,

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,400	\$24,705
Second Clerk	900	
Third Clerk	800	
Fourth Clerk.....	700	
Fifth Clerk	700	
Ass't Clerk in Landing and Tide Surveyor's office	600	
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	
Ho use-keeper.....	240	
Incidentals.....	6,000	
Fuel and Light.....	400	
Labrador Revenue Cruizer.....	2,000	
Revenue Protection on South Coast	6,000	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Labrador, East Coast, with 5 per cent. on duties.	750
Blanc Sablon, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	462
Tilt Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties	340
Little Bay, ditto ditto	690
Twillingate, ditto ditto	690
Fogo, ditto ditto	690
Greenspond, ditto ditto	690
Trinity, ditto ditto	800
Carbonear, ditto ditto	690
Harbor Grace ditto (not to exceed \$1,182)	739
Landing Waiter and Clerk at Harbor Grace.....	600
Brigus, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690
Placentia, ditto ditto (not to exceed \$700)	500
LaManche and Oderin, ditto	462
Burin, ditto ditto	690
Lamalaine, ditto ditto	550

<i>Forwarded</i>	\$57,695	\$24,705
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Friday, August 12, 1892.

The House met at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Clift, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended in reference to the consideration of the address of thanks.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Surveyor General asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend title 23, chapter 80, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the rebuilding of the town of St. John's,'" and the Acts in amendment thereof.

And, leave being granted, the said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same stand for second reading to-morrow.

The Hon. Surveyor General gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the rules of this House in reference to the said Bill.

It was moved and seconded that, when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at the hour of half-past three in the afternoon; and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at half-past three in the afternoon.

Saturday, August 13, 1892.

The House met at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Clift, chairman of the committee appointed to draft a reply to the speech of His Excellency the Administrator at the opening of the present session, presented the report of the committee with draft reply annexed, which report and reply are as follows:—

"COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
St. John's, August 13, 1892.

The select committee appointed by the House of Assembly to draft and report an address in reply to the gracious speech with which

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature beg to report that they have considered the matter to them referred, and have drafted the accompanying reply, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of the House. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. CLIFT, *Chairman*,
 J. HALLAREN,
 LAWRENCE J. GERAN,
 D. JOS. GREENE,
 ELI DAWE.

*'To His Excellency SIR FREDERIC BOWKER
 TERRINGTON CARTER, Knight-Comman-
 der of the Most Distinguished Order of
 St. Michael and St. George, Adminis-
 trator of the Government and Command-
 er-in-Chief in and over the Island of
 Newfoundland and its dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

While thanking your Excellency for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to open this special session of the Legislature, we have, in common with your Excellency, to express our deep sorrow at the calamity which has made it necessary to recur to the assistance of the Legislature at this season of the year. We recognize, however, with your Excellency, that, under the terrible disaster which has so recently desolated our city and brought ruin to so many thousands of our fellow-citizens, no other course was open to your Excellency than an appeal to the Legislature for the enactment of such measures as will ensure the rebuilding of the city upon conditions that we trust will add to the future stability of its trade and commerce, and the comfort and safety of its inhabitants.

The people of St. John's are, unfortunately, not the only sufferers by fire during the past summer, and our fellow-colonists in other parts of the Island, whose homes and property have been wasted by forest fires, are deserving of our active sympathy and consideration.

We have to thank your Excellency for the prompt and efficacious measures applied for the immediate relief of the widespread and intense distress which threatened the poorer victims of the catastrophe of the 8th of July; and we beg to express our fullest confidence in your Excellency's choice of those gentlemen appointed as a relief committee to distribute the bounteous donations poured into this colony by the

charitable of all English-speaking countries who have so benevolently and generously befriended us in our misfortune.

To one and all who so nobly came forward, unsolicited by any appeal except the humane impulses of generous hearts, to avert the otherwise inevitable suffering and privation to which we were doomed, this Legislature heartily concurs with your Excellency in expressing, on behalf of Newfoundland, the most sincere gratitude of her people.

Any measure which may be submitted to us affecting the relations of landlord and tenant, and being necessary for the encouragement of those who may require to rebuild, will receive our most careful deliberation ; and we shall give our best attention to devising measures for laying out the streets and regulate the rebuilding of that portion of the city recently destroyed.

We shall endeavour to make all due provision for the restoration of buildings necessary for the conduct of the public business.

We concur with your Excellency in expressing gratitude that Her Majesty has been pleased to place a company of the Royal Engineers at the disposal of your Government, and we thankfully recognize the value of their future services in surveying the city and aligning its streets in accordance with such measures as the Legislature may enact in relation thereto.

To Captain Hamilton, the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship *Blake*, to Commodore Sir Baldwin Walker and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ships *Emerald*, *Magicienne*, and *Buzzard*, we beg to tender our best thanks for the valuable services afforded by them at a juncture when their assistance was equally important and well-timed.

It affords us great pleasure to hear from your Excellency such an eloquent and, as we believe, well-merited tribute to the law-abiding character and conduct of the citizens of St. John's generally during a period which severely tried the patience, charity, and temper of its inhabitants.

We join with your Excellency in the prayer that Divine Wisdom may direct our efforts to the perfection of measures calculated to inspire the people of St. John's to emulate the indomitable energy and perseverance of their predecessors who, after the similar catastrophe of 1846, undaunted by difficulties, established by their industry and public spirit a thriving and prosperous city on the ruins of the ancient town."

Ordered that the said report be received.

The said address in reply was then read a first time pursuant to order, and, with the assent of the House, it was ordered that the same do pass, and be engrossed, and be presented to His Excellency the Administrator by the whole House at such a time as shall be for that purpose appointed by His Excellency.

On motion of the Hon. Surveyor General, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended in relation to the progress of the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the rebuilding of St. John's.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill relating to the rebuilding of St. John's was read a second time; and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House presently.

Ordered that, in the absence of the chairman of the committee on ways and means, Mr. Dawe be acting chairman of committees.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the said Bill relating to the rebuilding of St. John's.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the consideration of the said Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker announced that His Excellency the Administrator had appointed Monday next at a quarter past twelve in the afternoon to receive the address in reply.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill respecting leases of land within the limits of the town of St. John's.

Pursuant to order, the House adjourned until noon on Monday next.

Monday, August 15, 1892.

The House met at noon, pursuant to adjournment.

At fifteen minutes after noon, the hour appointed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to receive Mr. Speaker and the House with the address of thanks in reply to the speech of His Excellency on opening the present session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker and the House went to Government House, and, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency, he had presented the address of thanks, to which His Excellency had been pleased to reply as follows :—

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :

I sincerely thank you for your address, and your approval of the prompt and efficacious steps adopted to mitigate the distress of the sufferers, also the expression of your fullest confidence in the choice made of the gentlemen who compose the relief committee to distribute the contributions of the charitable and benevolent.

Considering the very great inconvenience which results to most of your honourable body, I am especially gratified at your full concurrence in the assembling of the Legislature at this unusual time for the enactment of the necessary remedial measures consequent upon the disaster, and to the perfecting of which I am confident you will give your unremitting attention.

Government House,

August 15, 1892.

F. B. T. CARTER,

Administrator.”

Hon. the Premier, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled “An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of St. John’s,” and, leave being granted, the said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same stand for second reading to-morrow.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the rules of the House in reference to the progress of the said Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the rebuilding of St. John’s.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Fearn gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General whether it is his intention to reduce the duty on iron structures.

Mr. Fearn also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the following amendment upon the Bill read a first time to-day, entitled "An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of St. John's" :—

" It is hereby declared that the waters or waterways below high-water mark in the harbour of St. John's belong wholly to the commonwealth of this colony ;

All wharves, abutments, jetties, or buildings erected upon or over such waters shall be forthwith removed unless the owners thereof shall enter into an agreement to pay to the Receiver General under leases as hereafter set forth such sum or sums as the Governor in Council may order ;

The Governor in Council may grant leases to such persons as shall erect, own, or occupy buildings immediately in front of the portion of the waterfront for which the lease is granted, upon such terms and for such periods as may be considered advisable."

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, August 16, 1892.

The House met at three of the clock, p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Hon. Premier, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules be suspended in relation to the progress of the St. John's Lands Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House went into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the St. John's Rebuilding Acts.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the said Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of St. John's Lands Bill be deferred till to-morrow ; and that notice of Mr. Fearn relating thereto be in like manner deferred.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to what body the relief committee appointed to disburse the funds subscribed in connection with the late fire are responsible, and when a detailed account of receipts and expenditure will be made public by that committee.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, August 17, 1892.

The House met at three o'clock p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to the rebuilding of St. John's.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the said Bill with amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received.

On motion that said report be adopted, it was moved by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Fearn, in amendment to the adoption of the report :—

“That whereas under the authority and by virtue of an Act of this Legislature the electors of the city of St. John's in January of this year elected representatives to sit in the St. John's Municipal Council ;

And whereas under the authority and by virtue of the aforesaid

Act the Governor in Council has appointed two representatives to sit in the said Municipal Council ;

And whereas it is intended that the cost of making the improvements and alterations contemplated by this Bill is to be assessed upon the taxpayers of the city of St. John's :

Be it resolved that this Bill should be recommitted to a committee of the whole House for the purpose of having inserted therein a provision that the alterations and improvements therein proposed, and all expenditure thereupon, shall be made by and under the authority of the St. John's Municipal Council, and for the purpose of inserting a provision that the Government shall have power to enforce the collection of the interest upon the money expended under this Bill, by taxation upon the property in the burnt district of St. John's."

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment two, namely, Messrs. Morine and Fearn ; and against it eighteen, namely, Hon. Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Chairman of the Board of Works, Messrs. Murphy, Thompson, Geran, Webber, Dawe, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, Woodford, Tait, Fox, and Murray ; so it passed in the negative.

The question of the adoption of the report being then put, it passed in the affirmative upon the same division, and was so ordered.

Ordered that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of the St. John's Land Tenure Bill be deferred till to-morrow, and that Mr. Fearn's notice as to same be also deferred.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General what steps, if any, are being taken to secure the amount of rent due this colony by the Messrs. Simpson, the dry dock lessees, in view of the large sums of money now being received for rent, &c., at the dock.

Mr. Morine gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary to explain the condition of parchment Acts passed last session, having reference to the report that some were destroyed by fire on the eighth day of July last.

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1892.

Customs, including Labrador and West Coast . . .		\$1,370,000
Postal	\$40,000	
Crown Lands	3,000	
Licenses	4,000	
Miscellaneous sources	8,000	
Harbor Master's dues and Examiner's fees	1,300	
Light dues	27,000	
Rent of Dock (1 year)	15,000	
Interest on debt due by Railway Company	2,520	
Imperial Mail Subsidy	19,200	
Interest, account Municipal Act loan	34,039	
Receipts from Broom Factory, Penitentiary	4,000	
		<u>158,059</u>

\$1,528,059

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

suitable buildings thereon, and cannot agree with the owner thereof as to the conditions of a lease, it shall be competent for the Land Court, after due public notice, to order a lease of such land to be put up to public tender, and to award such lease to the said applicant for the highest rental offered by a *bona fide* tenderer, or to such *bona fide* tenderer if the applicant aforesaid will not accept a lease at the rental so tendered, or to fix a term and rental if no *bona fide* tender be for an amount deemed adequate by such Court."

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment three, namely, Messrs. Morine, Greene, and Fearn ; and against it eighteen, namely, Hon. Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, and Messrs. Murphy, Thompson, Geran, Webber, Dawe, Clift, White, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, Fox, Murray, and Dr. Tait ; so it passed in the negative.

The original question that the Bill be now read a second time being put, it passed in the affirmative on the following division :—For the second reading nineteen, namely, Hon. the Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, and Messrs. Murphy, Thompson, Webber, Geran, Dawe, Clift, White, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, Tait, Fox, Morine, and Fearn ; and against it two, namely, Messrs. Greene and Murray.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and it was ordered that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole thereon.

The House went into committee accordingly.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General if an official enquiry into the cause of the late fire has been made by Judge Prowse ; and, if so, if any report of such enquiry has been made to the Government, and in that event to lay such report on the table.

Mr. Morine gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay upon the table any despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having reference to the legislation enacted last session, which may have been received since the Legislature was last prorogued.

Mr. Morine also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that in the opinion of this House the Government should seek legislation authorising the expropriation of land in convenient parts of the city, and its transference to trustees appointed by the Relief Committee, for the purpose of assisting in the construction by the said trustees of dwelling houses for sufferers by the fire of the 8th of July.

Ordered that the remaining matters on the order-paper be deferred.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past three in the afternoon.

Friday, August 19, 1892.

The House met at half-past three p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

It was ordered that third reading of Bill relating to the rebuilding of St. John's be deferred till to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill entitled "An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of St. John's."

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the said Bill with amendments.

Ordered that such report be received.

On question put that the same be adopted, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Morine, "that in the opinion of

this House the principle of this Bill being an unjust and unjustifiable invasion of the rights of property and the right of private contract, the Bill is therefore opposed to the public interest, and that for this reason the report of the committee be adopted this day six months."

The question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment one, namely, Mr. Murray, and against it eighteen.

So it passed in the negative.

The question of the adoption of the report being put, it passed in the affirmative, and was so ordered.

The question being put that the Bill be now read a third time, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Shea, "that the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of inserting a provision that every lessee in the city of St. John's whose premises were destroyed by fire on the 8th or 9th of July, 1892, or whose lease has since expired, or may hereafter expire, and who cannot agree with his landlord as to renewal, shall be entitled to appeal to a Land Court to have fair rents and terms fixed, and shall be entitled to a lease upon the rent and for the term so fixed."

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment two, namely, Messrs. Morine and Shea; and against it seventeen, namely, Honourables Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Surveyor General, E. P. Morris, and Messrs. Thompson, Geran, Webber, Dawe, Clift, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, Woodford, Fox, Tait, and Murray.

So it passed in the negative; and, the question being put that the Bill be now read a third time, it passed in the affirmative, and it was so ordered.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of St. John's," and be engrossed, and that the Clerk carry said Bill to the Council and desire its concurrence.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier whether the Government intends taking any steps relating to the strand or foreshore of the harbour of St. John's with the view of securing the same for the general use and benefit of the public in its corporate capacity.

It was ordered that the remaining matters on the order-paper be deferred.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at half-past three in the afternoon.

Saturday, August 20, 1892.

The House met at 3.30 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

On question put that the St. John's Rebuilding Bill be now read a third time, Hon. Surveyor General moved that the Bill be now recommitted to committee of the whole House; and it was so ordered.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had reconsidered the said Bill, and had passed the same with further amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Rebuilding of St. John's, and to its municipal affairs," and that the Clerk carry the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Ordered that the several matters on the notice paper be deferred.

Hon. Premier laid on the table preliminary report by Judge Prowse as to the late fire of July 8-9, 1892.

Hon. Receiver General gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider certain alterations with a view to a reduction of the tariff on certain articles.

Hon. Receiver General also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider an address to His Excellency the Governor authorizing the erection of the necessary public buildings in this city.

Hon. Premier gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the taking of jury lists.

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until Monday next, at half-past three in the afternoon.

Monday, August 22, 1892.

The House met at half-past three p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of the Hon. Receiver General that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole (as notified yesterday) to consider certain resolutions with a view to the reduction of the tariff of duties on certain articles, the House resolved itself into committee accordingly.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the following resolution :—

“*Resolved* that the following duties be collected and levied upon the following articles in lieu of the duties set forth and opposite the said articles in the table of duties in the Act 54 Vic., cap. 3, as continued by the Act 55 Vic., entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies” :

Iron and steel buildings (not to include their woodwork, which shall pay rates as laid down in table of duties in the Act 54 Vic., cap. 3)	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Iron and steel beams, girders, joists, pillars, columns, doors, sashes, shutters, cornices, architraves, channels, gutters, angles, struc- tural shapes	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Shingles : of iron, steel, or composition	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>

Cement	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Plaster	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Brick	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Sewing machines and knitting machines, and parts of same	10 per ct. <i>ad valorem.</i> "

Ordered that the said report be received.

On motion that the same be adopted, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Carty, that the following be added to the said resolution :—

" Lumber, unplanned hemlock and spruce boards, plank and framing		\$1.00
Spruce, grooved, tongued, and planed		1.50
Pine		1.50
Laths .....		.25
Shingles .....		.25."

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment three, namely, Messrs. Morine, Carty, and Woodford; and against the same fifteen, namely, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Chairman of the Board of Works, Messrs. Murphy, Thompson, Geran, Webber, Dawe, Clift, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, and Greene.

So it passed in the negative; and the original question being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and was so ordered.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Receiver General moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider an address to His Excellency the Governor authorizing the erection of certain public buildings in the city.

The House, pursuant to order, resolved itself into committee of the whole accordingly.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the matter to them referred, and had adopted an address as follows :—

*“To His Excellency SIR FREDERIC BOWKER
TERRINGTON CARTER, Knight-Commander
of the Most Distinguished Order of
St. Michael and St. George, Adminis-
trator of the Government and Command-
er-in-Chief in and over the Island of
Newfoundland and its dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, having had under consideration the necessity of the erection of a Court House, Custom House, and other necessary buildings in the town of St. John's, request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your consideration and make such order thereon as may seem reasonable, and will cause such buildings to be constructed; and this Legislature will make due provision for the same.”

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that said address do pass and be engrossed, and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. the Premier asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled “An Act to amend cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of trial by jury,’ and the Acts in amendment thereof”; and leave being granted, the said Bill, pursuant to order, was read a first time.

By the unanimous assent of the House, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended in relation to the said Bill.

Pursuant to order, the said Bill was then read a second time, and was committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled “An Act to amend cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes and the Acts in amendment thereof,” and that the Clerk carry the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to resolution this day adopted that certain duties be levied and collected in lieu of certain duties on certain articles as provided in the Revenue Act of last session, the Hon. Receiver General asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act 55 Vic., entitled 'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies'"; and leave being granted, the said Bill, pursuant to order, was read a first time.

By the unanimous assent of the House, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended as to the said Bill.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and it was ordered that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole thereon.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend an Act 55 Vic., entitled 'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies,'" and that the Clerk carry the same to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Ordered that notice of question by Mr. Morinè as to destruction of certain parchment Acts by fire, and his notice of motion as to expropriation of land to erect certain dwellings, be deferred.

Hon. Mr. Morris gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the conservation of the public interests in the harbour of St. John's, and to make provision for the vesting of the same in a board of trustees to be named "The St. John's Harbour Trust."

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, August 23, 1892.

The House met at half-past three, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition from Messrs. Harvey & Co., on the subject of a cove near their waterside premises in St. John's.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Morris asked leave to withdraw his notice of motion given yesterday, and to substitute the following (and leave being granted, he gave notice) :—that, on to-morrow, he will move that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting the conservation of the public interests in the harbour of St. John's, and the making provision for the vesting of the same in a board of trustees to be termed "The St. John's Harbour Trust."

On motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, and with the unanimous assent of the House, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended in order to permit the House to resolve itself forthwith into committee of the whole for the said purpose.

Ordered that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole accordingly.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered that notice of Mr. Morine, to move as to expropriation of certain lands for erection of dwellings, be deferred.

Mr. Morine gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a tribunal to adjudicate between landlords and tenants in the town of St. John's, and to prescribe the conditions of leases of land therein.

Mr. Morine also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to state the present relations between this colony and the Messrs. Simpson & Co., lessees of the dry dock.

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, August 24, 1892.

The House met at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table evidence taken before Judge Prowse in the matter of the St. John's fire of July 8-9 last.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on certain resolutions relative to the conservation of the interests of the public in the harbour of St. John's.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Morine asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a tribunal to adjudicate between landlords and tenants in the town of St. John's and to prescribe the conditions of leases of land therein : and, leave being granted, the said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same stand for second reading to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred till to-morrow :

Notice of question by Mr. Morine as to relations between the colony and the lessees of the dry dock ;

Notice of motion by Mr. Morine as to expropriation of land for building dwellings in St. John's.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a statement of the expenditure of the relief committee to date be published for general information.

Mr. Murray also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council, asking that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint a special or royal commission whose duty it shall be to ascertain the extent to which individuals have encroached upon the foreshore or strand of this harbour in every instance, and present a full report to this House at its next

session. Also that it be an instruction to the Attorney General to issue an injunction in every case where such encroachment may be attempted to be made in future to restrain every instance of such attempted encroachment until the action of this Legislature in reference to the subject of the foreshore is determined.

Pursuant to order, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past three in the afternoon.

Thursday, August 25, 1892.

The House met at half-past three in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered that the several notices on the order-paper be deferred to a later hour.

Committee of the whole on resolutions on the conservation of the public interests in the harbour of St. John's standing first on the order of the day, it was moved by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Thompson, in amendment to the question that the Speaker do now leave the chair, that the subject-matter of the said resolutions be referred to a select committee to take evidence thereon during recess, and to report to the next session of the Legislature; and that the Legislative Council be requested to appoint a select committee to co-operate with the committee so appointed.

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment eleven, namely, Hon. Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Chairman of the Board of Works, Messrs. Thompson, White, Dawe, McGrath, Tait, and Fox; and against it one, namely, Mr. Morine. So it passed in the affirmative and was so ordered, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting them to appoint such select committee from their body.

Ordered that the two notices of Mr. Murray standing on the order-paper be discharged.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House that they had passed with some amendments the Bill sent up relating to the rebuilding of St. John's.

Pursuant to order, the said amendments were read a first and a second time, and were referred to committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the said amendments, and had passed the same with amendments.

Ordered that the report be received and adopted, and that the Clerk carry the said amendments to the Council and desire concurrence.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they concur in the address sent up by the Assembly to be presented to His Excellency the Governor to provide for the erection of a Court House, Custom House, and other necessary buildings in St. John's.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they have passed the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the rebuilding of St. John's and to its municipal affairs," without amendment.

Messages were received from the Legislative Council:

a. That they have passed without amendment the Bill sent up entitled "An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of Saint John's";

b. That they have passed without amendment the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend 55 Vic., entitled 'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies'";

c. That they have passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of trial by jury,' and the Acts in amendment thereof," with an amendment, in which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to order, the said amendment was read a first and a second time, and was committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the said amendment, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the report be received and adopted, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them accordingly.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had been acquainted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that it is the intention of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to prorogue the present session of the General Assembly to-morrow, Friday, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting that they will be pleased to furnish to this House an account of their contingent expenses of the present session.

Pursuant to notice, it was moved by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Morison, that, in the opinion of this House, the Government should seek legislation authorizing the expropriation of land in convenient parts of the city and its transference to trustees appointed by the Relief Committee for the purpose of assisting in the construction of dwelling houses by the said trustees for the use of sufferers by the fire of July 8 and 9 last.

The question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the motion three, namely, Messrs. Morine, Morison, and Murray; and against it sixteen, namely, Honourables the Premier, Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Surveyor General, E. P. Morris, Messrs. Thompson, Geran, Webber, White, Dawe, Clift, McGrath, Hallaren, Woodford, Tait, and Fox; so it passed in the negative, and was ordered accordingly.

Dr. Tait gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Administrator respectfully requesting him to pay out of the public treasury the contingent expenses of the present session of the Legislature, and this House will make due provision for the same during the next session thereof.

Pursuant to order of the day, it was moved by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Morison, that the Bill entitled "An Act for the constitution of a Land Court" be now read a second time.

It was moved in amendment by the Hon. the Premier that this House do now adjourn until to-morrow at half-past three p.m.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Murray that the House do now adjourn until to-morrow at half-past ten a.m.

The last amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the last amendment four, namely, Messrs. Murray, Morine, Morison, and Greene ; and against the same seventeen, namely, Hon. the Premier, Hons. Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Surveyor General, E. P. Morris, Messrs. Thompson, Geran, Webber, White, Dawe, Clift, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, Woodford, Tait, and Fox.

So it passed in the negative.

The first amendment being then put, the House thereon divided, when there appeared for the same seventeen, and against it four, the names being the same as upon the last division.

So it passed in the affirmative, and was so ordered.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to issue a writ for return of a member to represent the vacant seat for the district of Burin, and if so, at what date the said writ will be returnable ;

Also that he will call the attention of the Premier to the fatal accident on the Hall's Bay line reported in the *Royal Gazette* of the 25th current, and will ask him if the Government is aware of the disgraceful state of that road as incidentally revealed in connection with that accident ;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Administrator, asking that His Excellency will be pleased to cause a detailed statement of the expenditure of the relief funds to date to be immediately published for general information, shewing the amount paid and to whom paid in every case of payment.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon.

Friday, August 26, 1892.

The House met at half-past three in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. Tait, chairman of committee on contingencies, presented the report of the committee, and moved that the same be referred to the

committee of the whole on proposed address to His Excellency on the subject of contingencies.

Ordered accordingly.

The said report is as follows :

“ The select committee of the House of Assembly appointed to enquire into the contingent expenses of the Assembly for the present session report that they have passed the following resolution: ‘ *Resolved*, — That there be paid to the Speaker, members, officers, and servants of the Assembly for their services during the present session the sums hereinafter specified, and that the other amounts hereinafter mentioned be also paid :—

The Speaker	\$500 00
The Chairman of Committees	200 00
Seven members resident in outports, viz. : Messrs. Thompson, Peyton, Rolls, Webber, Dawe, Duff, and McGrath, at \$200 each	1,400 00
Twenty-three members resident in St. John's, viz. : Sir W. V. Whiteway, Hons. Messrs. Bond, O'Dwyer, Woods, and Morris, and Messrs. Day, Murphy, Geran, White, Clift, Hallaren, F. Morris, Woodford, Tait, Fearn, Fox, Greene, Carty, Morine, Morison, Murray, Shea, and Mr. Speaker, at \$100 each	2,300 00
The Clerk	600 00
The Solicitor	300 00
The Sergeant-at-Arms	300 00
The Engrossing Clerk	160 00
The supervisor of debates reported	180 00
Four reporters, Messrs. Devine, Dyer, Gleeson, and Knight, at \$120 each	480 00
Five doorkeepers, Jackman, Daly, A. Knight, T. C. Walsh, and Stephen Cleary, at \$90 each	450 00
Robert Walsh, caretaker	120 00
Three messengers, Mundy, Long, and Winsor, at \$90 each	270 00
The page	80 00
The contingent expenses of the Clerk	75 00
Contingent expenses of Sergeant-at-Arms (advanced by Board of Works)	25 95
Mrs. Ryall, for attendance	80 00
G. Coughlan and J. Dunphy, for type-writing	20 00

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, for messages during the session	\$3 85
<i>Evening Telegram</i> (proprietors), for publishing debates ..	250 00
<i>Harbor Grace Standard</i> , copying ditto.....	150 00
<i>Twillingate Sun</i> , copying ditto.....	150 00
<i>Trinity Record</i> , copying ditto.....	150 00
<i>Evening Telegram</i> , miscellaneous printing.....	14 00
The following accounts :—	
J. F. Chisholm	38 80
Garrett Byrne.....	33 65
G. S. Milligan.....	24 00
M. Monroe	4 64
Thos. J. Edens	3 75
	\$8,363 64

Respectfully submitted,

J. SINCLAIR TAIT,
 J. HALLAREN,
 D. C. WEBBER,
 JAMES MURRAY,
 GEO. SHEA,
 F. MORRIS."

Pursuant to notice, Dr. Tait moved that an address be presented to His Excellency, requesting that he will be pleased to pay out of the public treasury the contingent expenses of this House for the present session, and that this House will make provision for the same at next session.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on said address.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dawe took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had adopted the said report of the select committee on contingencies with an amendment that a further sum of forty dollars be paid to the *Royal Gazette* for publication of synopsis of debates of the present session.

Ordered that the said report be received and be adopted, and that the address do pass as follows :—

“To His Excellency SIR FREDERIC BOWKER
TERRINGTON CARTER, *Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.*”

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, having had under consideration the contingent expenses of the Legislature for the present session, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the sums set out in the annexed statement to be paid out of the public treasury, and this House will make due provision for the same at its next session,” and that a message be sent to the Council requesting their concurrence.

A message was received from the Legislative Council expressing their concurrence in said address, and that they had adopted and passed an address with report of the contingencies of the said House, which contingencies are as follows :—

President of the Legislative Council	\$120 00
11 members of the Legislative Council	660 00
Acting Clerk of the Legislative Council	300 00
Contingent expenses of the Clerk	13 11
Acting Clerk, re-superintending, re-revising, re-indexing Journals destroyed by fire	150 00
Usher of the Black Rod	300 00
Contingent expenses of Usher of Black Rod	11 55
Acting Master in Chancery	350 00
Edward Shea, reporting debates	150 00
Robert Pittman, reporting debates	150 00
Miscellaneous printing, <i>Royal Gazette</i>	6 00
Miscellaneous printing, <i>Evening Telegram</i>	24 00
Estimated expenses for printing and binding Journal	100 00
<i>Royal Gazette</i> , re-printing 112 pages of Journal, destroyed by fire and sent to binders, for 1892	168 00
Doorkeeper of Council	100 00
Messenger of Council	80 00
Caretaker, Robert Walsh	30 00
<i>Telegram</i> , printing debates	40 00
<i>H. G. Standard</i> , copying debates	25 00

<i>Twillingate Sun</i> , copying debates	\$25 00
<i>Trinity Record</i> , copying debates	25 00
<i>Times</i> , copying debates	25 00
	\$2,852 66

A message was also received from the Council acquainting this House, in reply to message of this House of the 25th instant, on the subject of the conservation of the public interests in the harbour of St. John's for the purpose of sitting out of session, taking evidence, and reporting, that they have appointed a committee of their body to meet the committee of the Assembly on the subject referred to, and that the committee will consist of Messrs. Mackay, Monroe, and Angel.

Ordered that the following be the select committee of this House on the said subject: Hon. the Premier, Hon. E. P. Morris, Hon. R. Bond, Messrs. Geran, Greene, Shea, and Hallaren.

On motion of Mr. Murray, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. Shea, it was ordered that an address pass requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause a detailed statement of the expenditure of the relief fund to date to be immediately published for general information.

At five o'clock a message was delivered by W. F. Rennie, Esquire, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber. Whereupon Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills:—

“An Act to amend an Act 55 Vic., entitled ‘An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies’”;

“An Act to amend cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes, and the Acts in amendment thereof”;

“An Act to amend the Acts relating to the rebuilding of St. John's and to its municipal affairs”;

“An Act respecting land within the limits of the town of Saint John's.”

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following speech to both branches of the Legislature:—

*“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :*

While recognizing the care and attention bestowed by you in maturing the measures for which you were specially convened, I am gratified to be enabled to relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties at this inconvenient season.

The Bill relating to the rebuilding of this city and to its municipal affairs to which I have assented will doubtless secure the reconstruction of the burnt portion upon a plan which will not only improve the appearance of the city, but will also be promotive of the health of the inhabitants and reduce the dangers of a similar calamity to that from which we are now suffering.

I trust that the Bill respecting land tenure within the city limits will be found adequate towards effecting the objects for which it has been designed.

The erection of the necessary public buildings for which you have made provision shall be commenced as speedily as possible, and carried to completion with a due regard to adaptation and economy.

It is satisfactory to observe that the result of the season's fishery, thus far ascertained, gives promise of a fair degree of success, and I trust that with the restoration of regular employment to the operative classes we may soon witness a return to that activity in business which has hitherto characterized this the capital of the colony.

F. B. T. CARTER.”

After which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday, the thirteenth day of October next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the thirteenth day of October next, to be then and here holden.

GEORGE M. JOHNSON,

Clerk of the House of Assembly.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEW- FOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Government House,—

His Excellency the Governor	\$12,000	
The Private Secretary	924	
The Governor's Orderly	300	
Keeper of the Grounds	277	
Fuel and Light	1,700	

\$15,201

Colonial Secretary's Office,—

The Colonial Secretary	2,400	
First Clerk	1,124	
Second Clerk	1,000	
Office-Keeper and Messenger	680	

5,204

Receiver General's Office,—

The Receiver General	2,400	
First Clerk	1,300	
Second Clerk	600	

4,300

Customs Department,—

The Assistant Collector	1,600	
Inspector of Outport Customs	1,200	
Landing Surveyor	1,300	
Tide Surveyor	1,100	
First Landing Waiter	1,100	
Second ditto	1,000	
Third ditto	1,000	
Examining Officer	1,000	
First Clerk and Warehouse-keeper	1,100	

<i>Forwarded</i>	\$10,400	\$24,705
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ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,400	\$24,705
Second Clerk	900	
Third Clerk	800	
Fourth Clerk	700	
Fifth Clerk	700	
Ass't Clerk in Landing and Tide Surveyor's office	600	
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	
Ho use-keeper	240	
Incidentals	6,000	
Fuel and Light	400	
Labrador Revenue Cruizer	2,000	
Revenue Protection on South Coast	6,000	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Labrador, East Coast, with 5 per cent. on duties.	750
Blanc Sablon, with 10 per cent. on duties	462
Tilt Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties	340
Little Bay, ditto ditto	690
Twillingate, ditto ditto	690
Fogo, ditto ditto	690
Greenspond, ditto ditto	690
Trinity, ditto ditto	800
Carbonear, ditto ditto	690
Harbor Grace ditto (not to exceed \$1,182)	739
Landing Waiter and Clerk at Harbor Grace	600
Brigus, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690
Placentia, ditto ditto (not to exceed \$700)	500
LaManche and Oderin, ditto	462
Burin, ditto ditto	690
Lamaline, ditto ditto	550

<i>Forwarded</i>	\$57,695	\$24,705
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ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$57,695	\$24,705
Bay-du-Nord and English Harbor, with 2½ per cent. on duties	462	
Harbor Briton, with 2½ per cent. on duties.	462	
Gaultois, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	550	
Pushthrough, with 2½ per cent. on duties	462	
LaPoile, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	690	
Channel, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	462	
St. George's Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties...	400	
Bay of Islands, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	400	
Bonne Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties (not to exceed \$1000)	600	
Flower's Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties	400	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
St. Anthony, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	350	
La Scie, with 10 per cent. on duties	200	
Botwoodsville, with 10 per cent. on duties	200	
Pilley's Island, with 10 per cent. on duties (not to exceed \$400)	200	
King's Cove, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Catalina, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Heart's Content, with 10 per cent. on duties	100	
Bay Roberts, with 10 per cent. on duties	300	
Harbor Main, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	280	
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, with 10 per cent. on duties	231	
Little Placentia, with 10 per cent. on duties	231	
Black River, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	240	
St. Lawrence, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281	
Fortune, with 10 per cent. on duties	281	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$66,882	\$24,705

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$66,882	\$24,705
Grand Bank, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	\$231	
Burgeo, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Rose Blanche, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281	
Codroy, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	120	
Percentage on duties to Outport Officers.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	72,745
Financial Department,—		
The Financial Secretary.....	1,662	
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office.....	1,200	
	<hr/>	2,862
Board of Works,—		
The Chairman.....	2,000	
The Secretary and Book-keeper.....	1,200	
Two Clerks.....	1,000	
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Light- houses.....	1,600	
Clerk to Superintendent of Public Buildings and Lighthouses.....	1,000	
Foreman of Public Works.....	750	
Members of Board of Works (4).....	800	
	<hr/>	8,350
Colonial Building,—		
The Keeper.....	300	
Fuel and Light.....	1,200	
	<hr/>	1,500
Legislative Contingencies,—		
Estimated amount.....		35,000
Crown Lands,—		
The Surveyor General.....	2,400	
Director of Geological Survey.....	1,800	
Assistant Geological Surveyor.....	600	
Clerk.....	300	
Curator of Museum.....	400	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$5,500	\$145,162

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$5,500	\$145,162
First Clerk	1,124	
Second Clerk	900	
Third Clerk.....	500	
Two Junior Clerks at \$300 each.....	600	
One Junior Clerk.....	200	
Surveyor	900	
Assistant Surveyor.....	600	
Messenger	286	
Land and Geological Surveys.....	6,000	
	<hr/>	16,610
Government Engineer,—		
The Government Engineer.....	2,400	
Assistant to Government Engineer	840	
Clerk	600	
Messenger	288	
	<hr/>	4,128
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	
Chief Clerk S. Court and Registrar of Deeds....	2,000	
First Clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office .	800	
Second Clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office	600	
Stationery for Registrar's office	200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	500	
Crown Prosecutions.....	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries.....	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of steamers ..	5,500	
	<hr/>	34,943
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$200,843

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$200,843
Police Department,—			
Two Judges, Central District Court.....		\$4,000	
District Judge, Harbor Grace.....		1,800	
District Judge, Harbor Grace, travelling expenses		240	
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection			
License Fund.....		1,570	
Newfoundland Constabulary.....		45,000	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....		50	
St. John's Penitentiary, for maintenance and sal-			
aries.....		7,000	
St. John's Penitentiary, for expenses of broom de-			
partment.....		2,500	
OUTPORTS.			
Twenty-five Magistrates.....	{	As per de- tailed statement.	21,538
Two Clerks of the Peace.....			
Twelve Gaolers.....			
Nineteen Constables.....			
			83,698
Court Houses and Gaols,—			
Supplies.....			10,000
Ferries,—			
Estimated amount for this service.....			5,076
Postal Department,—			
Estimated amount for this service.....			64,000
Repairs Public Buildings,—			
Block House.....		150	
Colonial Building.....		900	
Custom House, St. John's.....		500	
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....		300	
Drill Shed.....		200	
Government House.....		2,250	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$4,300	\$363,617

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4,300	\$363,617
Imperial property.....	400	
Kerosene Oil Store.....	70	
Lunatic Asylum: ordinary, \$1,200; extraordinary, \$600.....	1,800	
Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,800	
Poor Asylum.....	3,350	
Quidi Vidi Hospital, St. John's.....	1,100	
St. George's Hospital, St. John's.....	700	
St. John's Court House and Penitentiary.....	1,500	
	<hr/>	16,020
Interest on Public Debt,—		
On account of funded debt, <i>i.e.</i> ...\$5,223,364.37	214,000	
On account of temporary loan, due the London and Westminster Bank.....	664,800.00	26,900
On account of floating debt of the colony, as per balance sheet, 31st December, 1891.....	212,667.83	8,506
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6,100,832.20	
	<hr/>	
Estimated interest on railway bonds for 1892....	16,851	266,257
	<hr/>	
Steam Subsidies,—		
Winter service to Halifax.....	\$11,760	
Ocean steam to and from Liverpool, &c..	57,600	
	<hr/>	69,360
Coastal steam to south, west, and north.....	59,000	
Coastal steam to Labrador.....	8,000	
	<hr/>	136,360
Relief of Poor,—		
The Commissioner.....	1,600	
Inspector.....	800	
Assistant.....	400	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925	
	<hr/>	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$3,725	\$782,254

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,725	\$782,254
Gaol Surgeon, 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	400	
Permanent and Casual Poor.....	140,000	
Servant and Paupers, Poor Asylum.....	9,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum.....	20,000	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospitals	9,000	
Shipwrecked Crews	3,000	
	189,511	
Pensions,—		
Paul Carty, late Inspector of Police	1,440	
Miss Solomon.....	231	
Harriet Oke	200	
Widow Buckley	116	
Rebecca Oke	100	
Widow Fennessey	80	
Dr. Stabb, late Physician Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
John Bemister, late Sheriff of Northern District..	1,000	
	4,552	
Education,—		
Estimated amount for this service		143,500
Fog and Noonday Guns,—		
Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun.....	48	
Ammunition	800	
	948	
Block House Signal Station,—		
Two men's salaries, \$240 and \$220	460	
Fuel and Light.....	50	
Chronometer Time.....	100	610
	610	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$1,121,375

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,121,375
Roads and Bridges,—		
Estimated amount for this service		119,000
Miscellaneous,—		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$8,000	
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	2,000	
Insurance on Public Buildings	2,000	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,500	
Lighting and cleansing St. John's streets (including South Side).....	8,400	
Harbor Grace Gas Company	500	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	120	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear	116	
Dorcas Society, Twillingate	100	
St. John's Factory	462	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	231	
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's...	231	
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Harbor Grace.....	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's .	462	
Agricultural Grant (General).....	1,700	
Agricultural Grant (Conception Bay).....	462	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	162	
Repairs of town clock, and for 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 Masters and Mates, and Harbor Master	1,500	
Assistant Examiners and boat hire.....	600	
To encourage Instructors of Masters and Mates .	200	
To encourage Shipbuilding.....	10,000	
Bait Fishes Protection Act	30,000	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$106,640	\$1,240,375

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$106,640	\$1,240,375
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500	
To educate the Blind.....	450	
Wolf Act.....	100	
Registration of Jurors.....	350	
Maintenance of Telegraph lines.....	18,000	
Maintenance of general Light-houses.....	50,670	
Observatory vote.....	160	
Rent of public offices.....	1,180	
Fuel and attendance public offices.....	350	
Railway subsidy.....	45,400	
To encourage Home Industries.....	8,000	
Medical attendance on Labrador Coast, &c.....	800	
Protection of Fisheries.....	500	
Census.....	3,000	
Four bay steamers.....	20,000	
Fishery Bureau.....	10,600	
Western steam and extra mail subsidies.....	3,500	
Dry Dock water rates.....	100	
Rent Bannerman Park.....	80	
Museum.....	800	
Promotion of Agriculture.....	4,000	
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador....	400	
Registration Births, &c., Act.....	1,500	
Pickled Fish Inspection Act.....	1,000	
Sheep Preservation Act.....	100	
Expenses inspection Railway construction.....	4,000	
Erection Custom House, Blanc Sablon.....	600	
	<hr/>	282,780
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of the Colony, 31st Dec., 1892..		1,523,155
		4,904
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,528,059</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1892.

Customs, including Labrador and West Coast . . .		\$1,370,000
Postal	\$40,000	
Crown Lands	3,000	
Licenses	4,000	
Miscellaneous sources	8,000	
Harbor Master's dues and Examiner's fees	1,300	
Light dues	27,000	
Rent of Dock (1 year)	15,000	
Interest on debt due by Railway Company	2,520	
Imperial Mail Subsidy	19,200	
Interest, account Municipal Act loan	34,039	
Receipts from Broom Factory, Penitentiary	4,000	
		<u>158,059</u>

\$1,528,059

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF
THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1892.***

Miscellaneous,—

The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$924
The Governor's Orderly	400
Keeper of the Grounds, Government House	277
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's office	1,124
Second Clerk in Colonial Secretary's office	1,000
Office-keeper and Messenger, Colonial Secretary's office	680
First Clerk in Receiver General's office	1,300
Second Clerk in Receiver General's office	600
Clerk in the Financial Secretary's office	1,200
Two Clerks, Board of Works office	1,000
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Light- houses	1,600
Clerk to Superintendent of Public Buildings and Lighthouses	1,000
Foreman of Public Works	750
First Clerk in Surveyor General's office	1,124
Second Clerk in Surveyor General's office	900
Third Clerk in Surveyor General's office	500
Two Junior Clerks in Surveyor General's office at \$300 each	600
One Junior Clerk in Surveyor General's office	200
Surveyor in Surveyor General's office	900
Assistant Surveyor in Surveyor General's office	600
Messenger in Surveyor General's office	286
Director of Geological Survey	1,800
Assistant Geological Surveyor	600
Clerk to Director of Geological Survey	300
Curator of Museum	400
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$20,065

*These are the votes of the Supply Bill, as see page 70 of Journal.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$20,065	
Government Engineer.....	2,400	
Assistant to Government Engineer.....	840	
Clerk to Government Engineer.....	600	
Messenger to Government Engineer.....	288	
Keeper of Colonial Building.....	300	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier.....	162	
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	100	
Inspector of Meats.....	250	
Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, and Harbor Master.....	1,500	
Assistant Examiners and boat hire.....	600	
		27,105
Judicial Department,—		
Bailiff Central District and Keeper Court House.....	650	
Chief Clerk S. Court and Registrar of Deeds....	2,000	
First Clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office .	800	
Second Clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office	600	
Stationery for Registrar's office.....	200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	500	
Crown Prosecutions.....	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries.....	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of steamers ..	5,500	
		14,650
Police Department,—		
District Judge, Harbor Grace, travelling expenses	240	
Newfoundland Constabulary.....	45,000	
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection License Fund.....	1,570	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
St. John's Penitentiary, for maintenance and salaries.....	7,000	
St. John's Penitentiary, for expenses of broom department.....	2,500	
		\$41,755
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$56,360	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$56,360 \$41,755

OUTPORTS.

Twenty-five Magistrates.....	{ As per de- tailed statement. }	21,538	<hr/> 77,898
Two Clerks of the Peace.....			
Twelve Gaolers.....			
Nineteen Constables.....			

Relief of Poor,—

The Commissioner.....	1,600	
Inspector.....	800	
Assistant.....	400	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925	
Gaol Surgeon, 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.....	400	
Permanent and Casual Poor.....	140,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum.....	20,000	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum.....	9,000	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospitals.....	9,000	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,000	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....	120	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	116	
Dorcas Society, Twillingate.....	100	
St. John's Factory.....	462	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....	231	
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's... ..	231	
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Harbor Grace.....	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's .	462	191,584
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$311,237

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward..... \$311,237

Ferries,—

Bonne Bay	100
White Bay	100
Exploits, Burnt Island	80
Gillard's Cove to Tizzard's Harbor	80
Herring Neck to Little Harbor	120
Ragged Harbor	80
Deadman's Bay	47
Windmill Brook (Cat Harbor)	80
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 Harbor	180
Bay Roberts	160
Chapel Cove to Duff's (2)	150
Holyrood	50
Belle Isle to Topsail	136
Portugal Cove to Belle Isle	180
Aquaforte	94
Trepassey	60
Holyrood, St. Mary's	80
Riverhead, St. Mary's	50
Mall Bay	80
Salmonier (1)	80
Admiral's Cove	80
Muscle Pond	36
North Harbor	20
Branch	60
Great Placentia	180

Forwarded..... \$3,338 \$311,237

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,338	\$311,237
Big Head to Spanish Room (2)	156	
Burin to Mud Cove	156	
Corbin	40	
Little St. Lawrence	87	
Grand Beach.....	40	
Bay de l'Eau.....	110	
Jersey Harbor to Harbor Briton [carrying mails, Bay de l'Eau Ferry] (2).....	10	
Little Bay to Coomb's Cove	80	
Harbor Briton.....	120	
Harbor Briton to Jersey Harbor.....	140	
Connaigre Bay	139	
LaPoile Harbor.....	140	
Harbor LeCou	100	
Grandy's Passage.....	100	
Grand Bay.....	120	
Highlands	20	
Crabb's Brook.....	60	
Robinson's Head	60	
Fishell's Brook	60	
		5,076
Fog and Noonday Guns,—		
Two men at Fort Amherst, for fog gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for noon gun.....	48	
Ammunition	800	
		948
Block House Signal Station,—		
Two men's salaries, \$240 and \$220	460	
Fuel and light.....	50	
Chronometer time	100	
		610
Public Buildings,—		
Repairs Block House.....	150	
“ Colonial Building.....	900	
		610
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$1,050	\$317,871

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,050	\$317,871
Repairs Custom House, Harbor Grace	300	
“ Custom House, St. John's.....	500	
“ Drill Shed.....	200	
“ Government House.....	2,250	
“ Imperial Property.....	400	
“ Kerosene Oil Store	70	
“ Lunatic Asylum: ordinary, \$1,200; ex- traordinary, \$600	1,800	
“ Outport Court Houses and Gaols	2,800	
“ Poor Asylum.....	3,350	
“ Quidi Vidi Hospital, St. John's.....	1,100	
“ St. George's Hospital, St. John's	700	
“ St. John's Court House and Penitentiary.	1,500	
Fuel and light, Custom House	400	
Fuel and light, Government House	1,700	
Fuel and light, Colonial Building.....	1,200	
Fuel, light and attendance, public offices	350	
Insurance on Public Buildings	2,000	
Rent of public offices.....	1,180	
Repairs of town clock, and for attendance on clocks in public offices.....	200	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols.....	10,000	
		33,050
Steam Subsidies,—		
Winter service to Halifax.....	\$11,760	
Ocean steam to and from Liverpool, &c..	57,600	
		69,360
Coastal steam to south, west, and north	59,000	
Coastal steam to Labrador	8,000	
		136,360
Miscellaneous, General,—		
Education	\$20,000	
Postal Service.....	64,000	
Land Surveys.....	6,000	
		\$90,000
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$90,000	\$487,281

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$90,000	\$487,281
Printing and Stationery.....	8,000	
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	2,000	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,500	
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	500	
Lighting South Side, St. John's.....	400	
Agricultural Grant (General).....	1,700	
Agricultural Grant (Conception Bay).....	462	
Special votes for public works.....	36,000	
To encourage Instructors of Masters and Mates..	200	
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500	
To educate the Blind.....	900	
Maintenance of Telegraph lines.....	18,000	
Maintenance of general Light-houses.....	50,670	
Observatory vote.....	160	
Pension to Paul Carty, late Inspector of Police...	1,440	
Pension to Widow Buckley.....	116	
Pension to Widow Fennessey.....	80	
Pension to Harriet Oke.....	200	
Pension to Rebecca Oke.....	100	
Pension to Dr. Stabb, late Physician Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
Pension to John Bemister, late Sheriff of Northern District.....	1,000	
Medical attendance on Labrador Coast, &c.....	800	
Bait Fishes Protection Act.....	30,000	
Four bay steamers.....	20,000	
Fishery Bureau.....	10,600	
Western steam and extra mail subsidies.....	3,500	
Census.....	3,000	
Dry Dock water rates.....	100	
Museum.....	800	
Rent Bannerman Park.....	80	
Protection of Fisheries.....	500	
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador....	400	
Registration Births, &c., Act.....	1,500	
Pickled Fish Inspection Act.....	1,000	
Expenses inspection Railway construction.....	4,000	
Erection Custom House, Blanc Sablon.....	600	293,193

 \$780,474

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE
COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1891, IN-
CLUDING UNEXPENDED LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.**

CREDIT BALANCES.

Customs Bonds outstanding	\$231,597 68
Cash in the Commercial Bank	19,001 67
Interest due by St. John's Municipal Council.....	15,423 42
Balance due by Newfoundland Railway Company....	2,181 87
Amount due by J. E. Simpson & Co.....	60,000 00
Amount due by Carbonear Water Co	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$328,604 64
Balance against the Colony	877,467 83
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,206,072 47</u>

DEBIT BALANCES.

Outstanding Warrants.....	\$255,642 35
Outstanding Interest	68,976 70
Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland	80,022 05
Balance due the London and Westminster Bank.....	664,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,069,441 10
Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	136,631 37
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,206,072 47</u>

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND ON THE 31ST DAY OF DEC., 1891, AND THE YEARS IN WHICH CERTAIN PORTIONS OF IT ARE PAYABLE.

Am't consolid'd under Act 22 Vic., cap. 16		\$19,666	22	
" " " 23 " " 12		461	54	
" " " 28 " " 18		32,630	00	
" " " 29 " " 20		86,307	00	
" " " 34 " " 11		34,500	00	
" " " 35 " " 12		327,634	11	
" " " 37 " " 11		203,768	77	
" " " 38 " " 12		10,000	00	
" " " 38 " " 22		8,350	00	
" " " 39 " " 14		57,450	00	
" " " 40 " " 24		98,000	00	
" " " 41 " " 18		23,800	00	
" " " 42 " " 21		15,192	00	
" " " 45 " " 20		36,500	00	
" " " 46 " " 22		50,000	00	
" " " 46 & 47, c. 5 & 4		600,000	00	
" " " 49 Vic., cap. 15		240,000	00	
				\$1,844,259 64
Am't repayable in the year 1892	.....	39,110	29	
" " " 1893	.....	2,235	80	
" " " 1895	.....	978	00	
" " " 1896	.....	2,083	20	
" " " 1897	.....	16,679	60	
" " " 1898	.....	41,459	22	
" " " 1899	.....	9,203	13	
" " " 1900	.....	5,998	95	
" " " 1901	.....	17,186	34	
" " " 1908	.....	4,600	00	
" " " 1917	.....	145,000	00	
" (Inscribed stock)"	1938	1,536,000	00	
" (Debenture) "	1938	1,169,569	54	
Am't repayable in the year 1939	.....	389,000	00	\$3,379,104 07
				<u>\$5,223,363 71</u>

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

**Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.**

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891,	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Addresses, House of Assembly	\$13,317			\$13,317 00		
Agriculture, promotion of: Acts 1886 and 1888				1,165 45		\$1,165 45
Agriculture, promotion of: under control of Government Boards		\$3,473 16	\$4,000 00	4,500 00	\$2,973 16	
Agricultural Society, general grant		800 21	1,700 00	1,636 58	863 63	
Agricultural Society, Conception Bay Grant		87 01	462 00	536 33	12 68	
Alterations and Repairs, Court House, St. John's		10,000 00			10,000 00	
Bait Protection Act			*51,897 04	51,897 04	\$52,419,04	
Bait Protection Act: account Commission of Enquiry			522 00	522 00		
Bannerman Park			80 00	80 00		
Board of Health and Quarantine Act			30,095 96	30,095 96		
Bonavista Breakwater		82 62			82 62	

*This includes balance of S. S. *Fiona's* account, viz: \$14,058.56. The remainder of the *Fiona's* account is charged to Circuit Courts on account hire, viz: \$3,772.00. Further credits in Receiver General's statement.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

**Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.—(continued.)**

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Charitable institutions and societies, viz :						
Dorcas Society, St. John's..			\$231 00	\$231 00		
Dorcas Society, Har. Grace.			120 00		\$120 00	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear .			116 00	116 00		
Dorcas Society, Twillingate.			100 00	100 00		
General Protestant Industrial Society.....			462 00	462 00		
Industrial Department Benevolent Irish Society			231 00	231 00		
Institute for the Blind, Halifax			300 00	300 00		
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax			500 00	500 00		
St. Vincent de Paul Society (male branch)			462 00	462 00		
St. Vincent de Paul Society (female branch)			231 00	231 00		
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Harbor Grace.....		\$120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	
Chronometer Time.....			100 00	100 00		
Circuit Courts.....			5,500 00	5,974 00		\$474 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Civil and Criminal Prosecutions		4,000 00	7,841 52	3,841 52
Consolidation of Laws	4,198 75		314 40	3,884 55
Constabulary		50,000 00	58,778 89	8,778 89
Court Houses and Gaols		11,000 00	7,437 23	3,562 77
Census		12,000 00	11,995 32	4 68
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador		400 00	271 15	128 85
Debentures under Sewerage Act, and voted by Loan Bill, 1890, to pay off above	69,230 96			69,230 96
7 Dry Dock water rates		100 00	100 00	
Dredging	41,588 56		1,831 85	39,756 71
Education Act, viz :				
Education, general	92 35	103,984 09	103,959 12	117 32
Education, higher, viz :				
Roman Catholic	251 35	1,918 91	1,527 56	642 70
Church of England	822 52	1,759 44	1,944 27	637 70
Methodist	749 84	1,243 52	882 00	1,111 36
Congregational	21 28	19 58		40 86
Reformed Episcopal	35 95	16 24		52 19
Education, pupil teachers, viz :				
Roman Catholic	5 47	2,682 27	2,674 00	13 74
Church of England		1,863 37	1,863 37	
Methodist	285 12	1,316 97	1,080 37	521 72
Congregational	41 48	20 74		62 22
Reformed Episcopal		17 20		17 20
Education, encouragement of teachers, viz :				
Roman Catholic	497 57	1,918 91	1,332 00	1,084 48
Church of England	504 53	1,759 44	1,267 45	996 52

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.—(continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Education, encouragement of teachers, viz : (continued)						
Methodist		\$377 52	\$1,243 52	\$958 37	\$662 67	.....
Congregational		79 29	19 58	44 00	54 87	.....
Reformed Episcopal		50 12	16 24	12 00	54 36	.....
Education, destitute places, viz :						
Roman Catholic			2,001 68	2,001 68	.....	.....
Church of England			1,835 33	1,735 63	99 70	.....
Methodist			1,297 16	1,297 16	.....	.....
Congregational			20 44	20 44	.....	.....
Reformed Episcopal			16 94	16 94	.....	.....
Education, promotion of : Acts 1890, loan \$5,000 :						
General Protestant		57 70	.....	38 12	19 58	.....
Reformed Episcopal		16 24	.....	16 24	.....	.....
Other denominations		4 19	.....	4 19	.....	.....
Education, promotion of : vote of \$20,000 :						
Roman Catholic			7,675 64	7,144 00	531 64	.....
Church of England			7,037 76	5,785 61	1,252 15	.....
Methodist			4,974 08	4,124 68	849 40	.....
General Protestant			230 80	230 80	.....	.....

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Reformed Episcopal.....	64 96	64 96	.....
Other denominations.....	16 76	16 76	.....
Election expenses.....		33 30	33 30
Encouragement of shipbuilding.....	6,476 00	6,476 00	.....
Executive Responsibility.....		4,335 77	4,335 77
Expenses, legal, in suit <i>vs.</i> New- foundland Railway Company.....		5,101 50	5,101 50
Fisheries Commission.....	9,000 00	9,158 00	158 00
Fuel and light, viz :			
Colonial Building.....	1,200 00	1,944 13	744 13
Custom House.....	400 00	280 25	119 75
Government House.....	1,700 00	2,491 48	791 48
Fuel, light, and attendance, pub- lic offices.....	350 00	243 68	106 32
Government Engineer's office.....		837 92	837 92
Harbor Master's office.....	600 00	594 91	5 09
Home Industries.....	4,039 88	4,039 88	.....
Hospital expenses, Quidi Vidi.....	9,000 00	9,680 69	680 69
Herring Fishery investigation.....		3,350 56	3,350 56
Inquests and Magisterial in- quiries.....	400 00	1,387 74	987 74
Instructors to Masters and Mates.....	15 00	200 00	437 00
Insurance of Public Buildings.....	2,500 00	1,884 37	615 63
Interest account.....		4,654 29	4,654 29
Inspection of Pickled Fish Act.....	1,000 00	1,413 33	413 33
Loan Act of 1891, chapter 7, 54 Victoria.....	153,069 54	153,069 54	.....
Labrador Relief.....		1,409 84	1,409 84
Land and Mineral Survey.....	1,869 09	6,000 00	8,411 33
			542 24

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.—(continued.)**

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Legislative Contingencies, library vote.....		\$109 81	\$500 00	\$658 14		\$48 33
Legislative Contingencies, proper.....			38,541 99	38,017 90	\$524 09	
Lighting and Cleaning Saint John's streets.....			8,400 00	8,400 00		
Lighting Harbor Grace streets.....			500 00	500 00		
Lighthouses.....			45,000 00	43,328 99	1,671 01	
Lighthouse, Harbor Grace.....		4,000 00			4,000 00	
Lighthouse, Twillingate.....		1,657 00			1,657 00	
Lunatic Asylum.....			20,000 00	23,614 13		3,614 13
Mercantile Marine office.....				27 62		27 62
Medical attendance, Labrador.....			800 00	844 29		44 29
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply.....			400 00	580 00		180 00
Museum.....		942 56	800 00	298 61	1,443 95	
Municipal Council, account of Savings Bank loan.....		37,000 00		37,200 00		200 00
Municipal Council, election account.....				540 08		540 08
Newfoundland Railway Subsidy.....			45,400 00	45,382 75	17 25	
Newfoundland Railway, acct. of Arbitration Awards, &c.....			160 00	160 00		

Noon and Fog Gun and Block House		1,438 00	1,865 49	427 49
Penitentiary, Broom department		2,500 00	2,480 60	19 40
Penitentiary expenses		7,000 00	6,524 34	475 66
Poor Asylum		9,000 00	9,000 00	
Poor Asylum, extraordinary			5,403 61	5,403 61
Postages and Incidentals		2,000 00	2,804 71	804 71
Postal Department		63,000 00	64,133 20	1,133 20
Printing and Stationery		8,000 00	11,202 26	3,202 26
Protection of Fisheries		500 00	361 40	138 60
Public Works: eighteen districts at \$2,000.00 per district, \$36,000; less \$1,322.46 overpaid Board of Works in 1890		34,677 54	34,677 54	
Public Wharf, Catalina	444 61		444 61	
Placentia Branch Railway			315 36	315 36
Pensions and retiring allowances		4,279 05	4,279 05	
Penitentiary fence	600 00	1,830 00	2,430 00	
Rebuilding Act, St. John's			60 00	60 00
Rebuilding Act, Carbonear			20 70	20 70
Railway construction to Hall's Bay			440 00	440 00
Railway construction to Hall's Bay, inspection		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths		1,000 00	370 90	629 10
Registration of Jurors		569 21	569 21	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.—(continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Relief of Poor.....			\$150,000 00	\$174,400 00		\$24,400 00
Rent of public offices.....			1,180 00	1,215 28		35 28
Registrar General's office:—						
Births, Marriages, and						
Deaths.....			80 70	80 70		
Repairs, viz:						
Blockhouse.....			200 00	130 56	\$69 44	
Colonial Building.....			630 00	3,253 76		2,623 76
Custom House, St. John's..			400 00	590 60		190 60
Custom House, Harbour						
Grace.....			50 00	46 60	3 40	
Court House and Penitenti-						
ary, St. John's.....			2,200 00	3,380 01		1,180 01
Court Houses and Gaols in						
Outports.....			3,000 00	2,426 73	573 27	
Drill Shed.....			180 00	103 02	76 98	
Government House.....			2,300 00	3,108 96		808 96
Government House fence..			1,100 00	1,100 00		
Hospitals, Quidi Vidi.....			600 00	1,280 58		680 58
Hospital, St. George's.....			700 00	1,742 24		1,042 24
Imperial Buildings.....			600 00	286 02	313 98	
Kerosene Oil Store.....			200 00	231 96		31 96

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lunatic Asylum	1,100 00	1,588 91	488 91
Lunatic Asylum, extraordinary	550 00	550 00	
Poor Asylum	500 00	199 02	300 98
*Poor Asylum, extraordinary		8,369 79	8,369 79
Town clock and attendance on clocks in public offices	200 00	200 00	
Ferryland Lighthouse	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Roads: Acts 52, 53 and 54 Victoria	7,998 62	125,004 55	122,383 69 10,619 48
Salaries, viz:			
Ferry-men	50 00	5,076 00	5,126 00
Gaolers and Assistants		1,204 00	1,255 30 51 30
Local Constables		1,642 00	1,642 00
Miscellaneous		40,018 00	42,313 47 2,295 47
Outport Clerks of the Peace		1,250 00	1,250 00
Outport Magistrates		16,535 00	16,455 10 79 90
Special		50,706 00	50,706 00
Sheep Preservation Act		447 18	447 18
Steam (coastal) south, west, and north		59,000 00	56,345 00 2,655 00
Steam, Labrador		8,000 00	8,900 00 900 00
Steam, Placentia Bay		14,000 00	15,000 00 1,000 00
Steam, Ocean		69,360 00	57,840 00 11,520 00
Steam, Western and extra mail service		3,000 00	750 00 2,250 00
Shipwrecked crews		3,000 00	2,924 68 75 32
Telegraph construction and maintenance		18,000 00	18,246 50 246 50

*This expenditure is for repairs after the fire. The amount received from Insurance Companies appears in Receiver General's statement.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending
31st December, 1891.—(concluded.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1890.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1891,	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1891.
Twillingate Tickle .....	.....	\$463 32	.....	\$463 12	20	.....
Unforeseen contingencies.....	.....	.....	\$2,500 00	1,991 26	508 74	.....
Weights and Measures Act. ....	.....	.....	151 70	151 70	.....	.....
Total	\$13,317.00	191,123.81	1,399,597.91	1,523,336.18	180,032.33	99,329.79

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1891.

JOHN STUDDY,
Financial Secretary.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.—*Concluded.*

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

Bonavista Breakwater	\$82 62
Court Houses and Gaols	3,562 77
Coveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador	128 85
Dredging	19,756 71
Fuel and light, Custom House	119 75
Fuel, light and attendance, public offices	106 32
Harbor Master's office..... :	5 09
Insurance Public Buildings	615 63
Legislative Contingencies, proper	524 09
Lighthouses	1,671 01
Newfoundland Railway Subsidy	17 25
Penitentiary Broom department	19 40
Penitentiary expenses	475 66
Protection of Fisheries	138 60
Repairs to Blockhouse	69 44
Repairs Harbor Grace Custom House	3 40
Repairs Outport Courthouses and Gaols	573 27
Repairs Drill Shed	76 98
Repairs Imperial Buildings	313 98
Repairs Poor Asylum	300 98
Salaries Outport Magistrates	79 90
Steam (coastal) south, west, and north	2,655 00
Steam, Ocean	11,520 00
Shipwrecked crews	75 32
Twillingate Tickle	20
Unforeseen contingencies	508 74

\$43,400 96

Unexpended Legislative Grants, as above.....\$180,032 33
Dropped Balances, as above..... 43,400 96

Amount to be carried to 1892 account.....\$136,631 37

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1891.

JOHN STUDDY,
Financial Secretary.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS, AND LABRADOR.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1891, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES, AND AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, porter, cider, and perryat 30c. per gal.	22,444	gals.	\$6,733 20
Animals, viz :—Oxen, cows, and bulls . 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	2,515	No. \$101,486 00	20,297 20
Pigs and calves60c. each.	118	No.	70 80
Sheep60c. each.	3,485	No.	2,091 00
Horses, mares, &c \$6.00 each.	230	No.	1,380 00
Apples50c. per brl.	7,142	brls.	3,571 00
Apples (dried)2c. per lb.	30,441	lbs.	608 82
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, and saus- ages \$2.50 per cwt.	2,071	cwts.	5,177 50
Beef, pigs' heads, feet, and hocks \$1.00 per brl.	13,971	brls.	13,971 00
Biscuits and bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits)20c. per cwt.	592	cwts.	118 40
Butter, oleomargarine, and other compounds representing butter \$3.00 per cwt.	14,305	cwts.	42,915 00
Casks, empty, second-hand, 45 gallons and under45c. each.	395	No.	117 75
Casks, empty, second-hand, over 45 gallons . . \$1.45c. each.	10	No.	14 50
Cask staves, second-hand (manufactured), capa- ble of making casks of 45 gallons and up- wardsper 100, \$5.75.	4,000	No.	230 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Cask staves, second-hand (manufactured), capable of making casks of under 45 gallons. per 100, \$1.40.			
Cheese	1,384	cwts.	4,152 00
Chocolate and Cocoa	47,235	lbs.	2,834 10
Cigars	298	M.	6,953 00
Cigarettes	283	M.	1,035 00
Coffee (green)	24,817	lbs.	1,240 85
Coffee (roasted or ground)	56,205	lbs.	3,934 35
Confectionery (not including confectioners' ornaments)	1,264	cwts.	8,216 00
Feathers and feather beds	39,288	lbs.	2,750 16
Fish, viz: codfish and haddock	10½	qtls.	15 75
Flour	366,353	brls.	109,905 90
Fresh meat and poultry	367,978	lbs.	5,519 67
Fruit, dried (excepting dried apples, currants, raisins, &c)	680,836	lbs.	20,425 08
Indian Meal	7,459	brls.	1,864 75
Jams and Preserves	76,658	lbs.	6,258 00
Lumber, 1 inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness	1,553	M.	3,882 50
Lumber, grooved, tongued, or planed	249	M.	996 00
Molasses	1,113,942	gals.	77,975 94
Oats	137,450	bush.	6,872 50
Oatmeal	3,009	brls.	902 70
Oil, kerosene	527,209	gals.	31,632 54
Pease	6,642	brls.	1,992 60
Pork	19,982	brls.	34,968 50
Salt, in bulk	43,880	tons.	8,776 00
Shingles and laths	3,749	M.	2,249 40
Spirits, viz: Brandy	5,973	gals.	17,919 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS, AND LABRADOR.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1891, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES AND AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.—*continued.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Spirits, viz : Undefined	222 gals.		\$666 00
Rum	49,764 gals.		92,063 40
Gin	3,794 gals.		7,967 40
Whiskey	14,212 gals.		34,108 80
Cordials	159 gals.		318 00
Sugars, viz: Loaf and refined	2,731 cwts.		12,289 50
Bastard	1,941 cwts.		6,793 50
Unrefined	23,329 cwts.		69,987 00
Tea	891,148 lbs.	\$143,161 00	82,101 08
Timber, including lignum vitæ	670 tons.		402 00
Tobacco, manufactured, and partly manufac- tured	166,408 lbs.	29,543 00	34,758 75
Tobacco (leaf and stems)	345,497 lbs.		69,099 40
Tobacco (stems for snuff)	79 cwts.		47 40
Vegetables, viz: Cabbages, the 100	88,542 No.		1,770 84
Potatoes, the bushel	52,365 bush.		2,618 25
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, the bushel	6,758 bush.		675 80
Vinegar	3,508 gals.		526 20
Wines, viz: Champagne	212 gals.		848 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Claret	50c. per gal.	946	gals.	473	00
Hock, Burgundy, Light Rhenish.....	\$1.00 per gal.	68	gals.	68	00
Malaga, Montilla, 12½ per cent., over 80c. value	\$1.00 per gal.				
Malaga, Montilla, under 80 cents value.....	35c. per gal.	482	gals.	168	70
Port or Madeira.....	\$1.65 per gal.	2,721	gals.	4,489	65
Sherry, Manzanilla, 12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and.....	\$1.00 per gal.	846	gals.	1,358	00
Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira	35c. per gal.	1,989	gals.	696	15
Red Lisbon, Cape, Lisbon common	35c. per gal.				
All other, 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and.....	\$1.10 per gal.				
Goods, wares, and merchandize, at 7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i> ..				5,748	00
ditto ditto 10 ditto ..				375,918	00
ditto ditto 12½ ditto ..				78,966	00
ditto ditto 15 ditto ..					
ditto ditto 20 ditto ..				144,869	00
ditto ditto 25 ditto ..				1,602,949	08
ditto ditto 30 ditto ..				172,120	00
ditto ditto 35 ditto ..				585	00
ditto ditto 40 ditto ..				8,732	00
Butter, 75c. extra.....	per 100 lbs.	22,960	lbs.	172	20
Cabbages, 40c. extra.....	per dozen.	6	doz.	2	40
Oats, 10c. extra	per bushel.	20,867	bush.	2,086	70
Pork, 75c. extra	per barrel.	24	brls.	18	00
Potatoes.....		2,166	bush.	541	50

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTPORTS, AND LABRADOR.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1891, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES AND AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.—concluded.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Turnips, 25c. extra .....per bushel.	80 bush.		\$20 00
Total duties		\$2,679,681 08	\$1,414,228 50
Interest on bonds			12,018 29
Grand total		\$2,679,681 08	\$1,426,246 79

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. JOHN'S,
31st Dec., 1891.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1891, INCLUDING UNEXPENDED LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

	CR.	
Customs bonds outstanding.....	\$231,597 68	
Cash in the Commercial Bank.....	19,001 67	
Balance due by the Newfoundland Railway Company ..	2,181 87	
Balance due by Municipal Council	15,423 42	
Balance due by J. E. Simpson & Co.....	60,000 00	
Balance due by Carbonear Water Company.....	400 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance against the colony.....	328,604 64	
	877,467 83	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,206,072 47	
	<hr/>	
	DR.	
Outstanding warrants	\$255,642 35	
Outstanding interest	68,976 70	
Balance due the London and Westminster Bank.....	664,800 00	
Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland.....	80,022 05	
	<hr/>	
	1,069,441 10	
Unexpended Legislative Grants	136,631 37	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,206,072 47	

Receiver General's office, St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31st, 1891. RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS

1891.

Jan. 1.—To balances from 1890, viz :

Fines and forfeitures	\$75 48	
Difference caused by consolidation, June quarter	10 94	
		\$86 42
Outports, viz :		
Twillingate	393 81	
Trinity	6 92	
Harbor Grace	2,462 69	
Bay Roberts	22 19	
Brigus	209 39	
Portugal Cove	7 19	
Ferryland	1,088 34	
Great Placentia	8 48	
Oderin	26 14	
Burin	16 35	
Fortune	78 28	
Grand Bank	1 98	
St. Jacques	1 06	
Harbor Briton	537 22	
Gaultois	60 00	
Burgeon	951 68	
LaPoile	2 46	
Channel	18 60	
Rose Blanche	11 75	
Bonne Bay	40 13	
Blanc Sablon	63 86	
Black River	135 51	
Cape Broyle	612 97	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$6,757 00	\$86 42

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

CR.

1891.

Jan. 1.—By balances from 1890, viz :

Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund	\$10 20	
Wrecked Property	316 28	
Fines and forfeitures not disposed of	2,908 72	
		\$3,235 20

Outports, viz :

Little Bay	133 68	
Fogo	1,312 66	
Catalina	5 84	
Carbonear	1,099 42	
Tilt Cove	245 08	
Renews	2 88	
Hant's Harbor	76 80	
Holyrood	24 05	
Trepassey	7 05	
Harbor Buffett	64 85	
Heart's Content	370 65	
Pushthrough	8 90	
Bay St. George	156 25	
Bay of Islands	328 66	
Salmonier	3 46	
King's Cove	143 20	
Harbor Main	3 12	
		3,986 55

Dec. 31.—By over entries, St. John's	4,198 17	
" Outports	69 39	
Return duties, St. John's	411 25	
" Outports	12 34	
Drawbacks, St. John's	2,056 82	

<i>Forwarded</i>	\$6,747 97	\$7,221 75
------------------------	------------	------------

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$6,757 00	\$86 42
1891.		
Outports (<i>continued</i>), viz :		
Little Placentia	20 00	
St. Lawrence	91	
Lawn	163 19	
	6,941 10	
Dec. 31.—To duties :		
St. John's.....	1,219,444 06	
Outports	194,784 44	
Interest on bonds	12,018 29	
Surcharges.....	89 74	
Local distillation	4,418 40	
Warehouse rent.....	83 73	
Goods abandoned for duty.....	83 74	
American fishing licenses from '90	25 47	
Fines and forfeitures.....	223 19	
	1,431,171 06	
Surveyor of Shipping fees		51 60
Harbor Master's dues.....		1,268 00
Light dues, St. John's.....	11,283 50	
" Outports	15,385 42	
	26,668 92	
To balances, viz :		
Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund	67 20	
Wrecked property.....	533 82	
Fines and forfeitures not dis-		
posed of.....	2,944 56	3,545 58
	\$1,469,732 68	
<i>Forwarded</i>		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891. CR.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$6,747 97	\$7,221 75
1891.		
Quarantine	5 00	
Lumber certificates	20 50	
	6,773 47	
Salaries, St. John's, viz :		
Officers	14,827 43	
Tidewaiters	11,982 50	
Boatmen	4,414 00	
Excise	120 00	
	31,343 93	
Salaries, Outports, viz :		
Officers	26,095 49	
Tidewaiters	3,002 92	
Boatmen	1,821 08	
	30,919 49	
Superannuation		1,297 49
Incidentals, viz :		
St. John's	4,979 08	
Outports	3,717 89	
	8,696 97	
Survey Labrador fishing vessels under "Female Passenger Act".		1,024 00
Survey ships for bounty		51 00
S. W. Coast revenue service		2,394 51
Labrador revenue cruiser		2,147 20
Treasury, viz : Bonds transferred to		
Union Bank	546,144 13	
Cash transferred to Union Bank ..	823,010 67	
	1,369,154.80	
To balances, viz :		
Lloyds survey	374 83	
	374.83	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$374.83	1,461,024.61

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS

Brought forward..... \$1,469,732 68

1891.

Outports, viz :

Little Bay.....	1,419 08	
Fogo.....	1,761 52	
• Catalina.....	856 44	
Hant's Harbor.....	3 29	
Harbor Buffett.....	96 26	
Oderin.....	20 00	
Pushthrough.....	9 12	
LaPoile.....	279 66	
Rose Blanche.....	2 05	
King's Cove.....	218 11	
Heart's Content.....	346 34	
Black River.....	77	
Carbonear.....	141 18	
	<hr/>	5,153 82

\$1,474,886 50

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, 31st Dec., 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

CR.

Brought forward..... \$374.83 \$1,461,024.61

1891.

Outports, viz :

Twillingate.....	1,255	29	
Harbor Grace.....	3,402	43	
Brigus.....	118	58	
Ferryland.....	701	37	
Placentia, Great.....	510	84	
St. Lawrence.....		22	
Fortune.....	86	88	
Grand Bank.....	3	36	
St. Jacques.....	37	81	
Harbor Briton.....	353	96	
Gaultois.....	60	00	
Burgeo.....	3	28	
Channel.....	18	60	
Bay St. George.....	564	70	
Bay of Islands.....	399	85	
Bonne Bay.....	45	14	
Flower's Cove.....	325	06	
Blanc Sablon.....	64	89	
Labrador, E.C.....	4,674	07	
Tilt Cove.....	12	68	
Lamaline.....	2	49	
Lawn.....	163	49	
Harbor Main.....	57	20	
Cape Broyle.....	82	77	
Botwoodville.....	3	00	
Bay Roberts.....	41	68	
Burin.....	497	42	13,861 89

\$1,474,886 50

I certify the foregoing account to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR INCLUDED), FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Total imports therefrom.	Produce of other countries.	EXPORTS THERETO.	
			Produce and manufacture of the colony.	Total.
United Kingdom	\$2,341,706	35,590	1,930,991	1,966,581
British colonies, viz :				
Dom. of Canada	2,499,945	15,210	779,634	794,844
Jersey	10,936	264	16,354	16,618
British West Indies	319,560	6,303	370,998	377,301
Gibraltar . . . . .	.....	.....	226,998	226,998
British Honduras . . . . .	.....	.....	920	920
Malta . . . . .	.....	.....	11,877	11,877
	\$2,830,441	\$21,777	\$1,406,781	\$1,428,558
Foreign countries, viz :				
France . . . . .	.....	.....	17,026	17,026
Italy	9,258	.....	450,047	450,047
Spain	104,708	.....	718,591	718,591
Portugal	30,044	.....	1,051,839	1,051,839
Germany	1,492	.....	23,478	23,478
Spanish W. Indies	20	1,550	54,947	56,497
Brazil . . . . .	.....	.....	1,102,995	1,102,995
St. Pierre	12,027	1,176	10,115	11,291
Greece . . . . .	.....	.....	29,678	29,678
United States	1,526,674	12,037	568,540	580,577
Russia	13,088	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,697,311	14,763	4,027,256	\$4,042,019
Grand total	\$6,869,458	\$72,130	\$7,365,028	\$7,437,158

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Ale, Porter, Cider, and Perry	United Kingdom	gals. 19,514	gals. 19,976	\$ 3,902	20c. per gal.	\$	30c per gal
	Canada	2,466	2,463	493	"	.....	"
	United States ...	5	5	1	"	.....	"
		21,985	22,444	4,386	.....	6,733.20	.....
Animals, viz : Oxen, Cows, and Bulls	Canada		No. 2,506	\$ 101,376	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	St. Pierre.....		6	110	"	.....	"
			2,512	101,486	.....	20,297.20	.....
Pigs and Calves.			No. 118	\$ 590	\$5 each.	\$70.80	60 cents each

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Sheep	Canada		No.	\$			60 cts. each.
	St. Pierre		3,484	10,452	\$3 each.		"
			1	3	"		"
			3,485	10,455		\$2,091.00	
Horses & Mares.	United Kingdom		No.	\$		\$	\$6 each.
	Canada		4	280	\$70 each.		"
			226	15,820	"		"
			230	16,100		1,380.00	
Apples	Canada		No.	\$		\$	50c. per brl.
	United States		5,769	17,307	\$3 per brl.		"
	St. Pierre		1,355	4,065	"		"
			18	54	"		"
			7,142	21,426		3,571.00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Apples (dried)	Canada	lbs.	\$	10c. per lb.	\$	2c. per lb.
	United States	9,597	959	"		"
		20,844	2,085			
		30,441	3,044		608.82	
<hr/>						
Bacon and Hams, Tongues, &c. . . .	United Kingdom.	cwt.	\$	\$13 per cwt.	\$	\$2.50 p. cwt.
	Canada	281	3,653	"		"
	United States	443	5,759	"		"
		1,347	17,511			
		2,071	26,923		5,177.50	
<hr/>						
Beef, Pigs' Heads, Feet, and Hocks.	Canada	brls.	\$	\$12 per brl.	\$	\$1 per cwt.
	United Kingdom.	4,246	50,952	"		"
	St. Pierre	9	108	"		"
	United States	3	36	"		"
		9,713	116,556			
		13,971	167,652		13,971.00	
<hr/>						
Biscuit and Bread..	Canada	cwt.	\$	\$4 per cwt.	\$	20c per cwt.
	United States	561	2,244	"		"
	St. Pierre	30	120	"		"
		1	4			
		592	2,368		118.40	

13

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Butter & Oleomargarine			cwt.	\$		\$	
	Canada	12,257	12,257	183,855	.....	.....	\$3 per cwt.
	United Kingdom.....	169	169	2,535	.....	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	30	30	450	.....	.....	"
	United States ...	1,849	1,849	27,735	.....	.....	"
	Canada	205	205	3,075	.....	.....	75c. per lb.
		14,510	14,510	217,650	.....	43,087.20	.....
Casks, empty, 2nd-hand, of 45 gallons and under..			No.	\$		\$	
	Canada	205	205	205	\$1 per brl.	.....	45c. each.
	United Kingdom.....	1	1	1	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	26	26	26	"	.....	"
	Jersey	160	160	160	"	.....	"
	United States ...	3	3	3	"	.....	"
		395	395	395	.....	177.75	.....

Casks, empty, 2nd-hand, over 45 gallons		No.	\$		\$	
Canada		2	4	\$2 each.		\$1.45 each.
United States		2	4	"		"
St. Pierre		6	12	"		"
		10	20			14.50

Cask - staves, 2nd-hand, capable of making casks of 45 gallons		No.	\$		\$	
Canada		4,000	400	\$2.30 each		\$5.75 p. 100.

Cheese		cwts.	\$		\$	
United Kingdom		77	1,358	\$14 per cwt		\$3 per cwt.
Canada		93	1,302	"		"
United States		1,194	16,716	"		"
		1,384	19,376			4,152

Chocolate & Cocoa.		lbs.	\$		\$	
United Kingdom		44,840	5,381	12cts. per lb		6cts. per lb.
Canada		1,873	223	"		"
Jersey		226	32	"		"
United States		256	31	"		"
		47,235	5,667			2,834.10

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Cigars	United Kingdom.....		M. 80	\$ 1,337	Declared.		\$6 per M.
	Canada		157	3,420	"		10 p c. <i>ad val</i>
	B. W. Indies.....		3	187	"		"
	United States ...		58	2,009	"		"
				298	6,953		2,483.30
Cigarettes.....	Canada		M. 129	\$ 370	Declared.	\$	\$1.20 per M
	United States...		154	665	"		20 p c. <i>ad val</i>
			283	1,035		546.60	
Coffee (green)	United Kingdom.....		lbs. 20,837	\$ 4,167	20 cts. per lb		5 cts. per lb.
	Canada		2,850	570	"		"
	B. W. Indies.....		132	26	"		"
	United States ...		998	199	"		"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

14	Coffee (roasted) ..	United Kingdom.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	25c. per lb.	7cts. per lb
		Canada	52,000	47,926	13,000	"	"
		Jersey	6,281	6,281	1,570	"	"
		United States ...	307	307	77	"	"
			1,691	1,691	422	"	"
		60,279	56,205	15,069		3,934.35	
<hr/>							
	Confectionery	United Kingdom		cwt.	\$	\$15 per cwt.	\$6.50 per cwt
		Canada		997	14,955	"	"
		Jersey		65	975	"	"
		United States ...		4	60	"	"
				198	2,970	"	"
			1,264	18,960		8,216.00	
<hr/>							
	Feathers and Feather Beds	United States ...		lbs.	\$	10c. per lb.	7c. per lb.
		Spain		39,248	3,925	"	"
				40	4	"	"
			39,288	3,929		2,750.16	
<hr/>							
	Fish—Codfish and Haddock	United States ...		qtls.	\$42	\$4 per qtl.	\$15.75 \$1.50 p. qtl.
				10½			
<hr/>							

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES,	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.	
Flour	Canada		brls.	\$		\$		
			232,596	930,384	\$4 per brl.	30c. per brl.		
			United States	133,486	533,944	"	"	
			St. Pierre	271	1,084	"	"	
			.....	366,353	1,465,412	.....	109,905.90
Fresh Meat and Poultry	United Kingdom		lbs.	\$		\$		
			469	47	10c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.		
			Canada	310,444	31,044	"	"	
			St. Pierre	390	39	"	"	
			United States	56,675	5,667	"	"	
.....	367,978	36,797	.....	5,519.67			
Fruit (dried)	United Kingdom	lbs.	lbs.	\$		\$		
			597,464	590,969	59,746	10c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	
			Spain	165	65	16	"	"
			Portugal	272	272	27	"	"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Jersey	2,952	2,952	295	"	.....	"
Canada	30,820	30,820	3,082	"	.....	"
Italy	234	234	23	"	.....	"
St. Pierre.....	161	161	16	"	.....	"
United States ...	55,363	55,363	5,536	"	.....	"
	687,431	680,836	68,741	.....	20,425.08	.....

Indian Meal			brls.	\$		\$	
Canada			4,339	13,197	\$3 each.	.....	25c. per brl.
United States ...			3,060	9,180	"	.....	"
			7,459	22,377	.....	1,864.75	.....

Jams and Preserves			lbs.	\$		\$	
United Kingdom.....			70,507	5,806	Declared.	.....	5c. per lb.
Canada			1,997	205	"	.....	20 p. c. <i>ad val</i>
Jersey			285	22	"	.....	"
B. W. Indies.....			34	7	"	.....	"
United States ...			3,835	218	"	.....	"
			76,658	6,258	.....	5,084.50	.....

Lumber (rough) ..			M.	\$		\$	
United Kingdom.....			1	10	\$10 per M.	.....	.....
Canada			1,413	14,130	"	.....	.....
B. W. Indies.....			5	50	"	.....	.....
United States ...			104	1,040	"	.....	.....
St. Pierre.....			30	300	"	.....	.....
			1,553	15,530	.....	3,882.50	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Lumber (planed, &c., &c.)			M.	\$		\$	
	Canada		242	2,904	\$12 per M.		\$4 per M.
	United States		4	48	"		"
	St. Pierre		3	36	"		"
			249	2,988		996.00	
Molasses		gals.	gals.	\$		\$	
	Canada	126,244	126,244	37,873	30c. per gal		7c. per gal.
	B. W. Indies	969,966	919,966	290,990	"		"
	United States	75,557	67,557	22,667	"		"
	Jersey	66	66	19	"		"
	St. Pierre	109	109	33	"		"
		1,171,942	1,113,942	351,582		77,975.94	
Oats			bushels.	\$		\$	
	Canada		137,450	54,980	40c. p. bush	6,872.50	5c. p. bushel
	Canada		20,867	8,346		2,086.70	10c. p. bush.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Oil, Kerosene.	Canada	gals.	\$			\$	
	United States ...	7,637	764	10c. per gal	.....	6c. per gal.	
		519,572	51,957	"	.....	"
		527,209	52,721	.....	31,632.54	.....
Oatmeal	United Kingdom.	brls.	\$			\$	
	Canada	186	744	\$4 per brl.	.....	30c. per brl.	
	United States ...	2,695	10,780	"	.....	"
		128	512	"	.....	"
	3,009	12,036	.....	902.70	.....	
Pease	United Kingdom.	brls.	\$			\$	
	Canada	113	452	\$4 per brl.	.....	30c. per brl.	
	United States...	5,748	22,992	"	.....	"
		781	3,124	"	.....	"
	6,642	26,568	.....	1,992.60	.....	
Pork	Canada	brls.	\$			\$	
	United States ...	7,985	103,805	\$13 per brl.	.....	\$1.75. p brl.	
	St. Pierre.....	11,975	155,675	"	.....	"
		22	286	"	.....	"
	19,982	259,766	.....	34,968.50	.....	

51

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Pork	Canada		brls. 24	\$ 312	\$13 per brl.	\$ 18	75c. per brl.
Salt	United Kingdom		tons. 1,336	\$ 5,344	\$4 per ton.	\$	20c. per ton.
	Spain		25,872	103,488	"		"
	Jersey		232	928	"		"
	Italy		2,308	9,232	"		"
	Canada		2,783	11,132	"		"
	Portugal		3,795	15,180	"		"
	St. Pierre		169	676	"		"
	United States		737	2,948	"		"
	B. W. Indies		6,648	26,592	"		"
			43,880	175,520		8,776.00	
Shingles and Laths.	Canada		M. 3,547	\$ 7,094	\$2 per M.	\$	60c. per M.
	St. Pierre		202	404	"		"
				3,749	7,498		2,249.40

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Spirits, viz : Brandy	United Kingdom.	{ 4,928	5,401	\$ 12,552	\$2.50 p. gal.	\$	\$3 per gal.
		{ 93	100				"
	Canada	1,226	472	3,065	"		
		6,247	5,973	15,617		17,919.00	
Undefined	United Kingdom.		gals. 222	\$ 222	\$1 per gal.	\$ 666	\$3 per gal.
Rum	United Kingdom.	gals. 14,257	gals. 14,257	\$ 14,257	\$1 per gal.	\$	\$1.85 per gal
	Canada	23,133	35,503	23,133	"		"
	St. Pierre	4	4	4	"		"
		37,394	49,764	37,394		92,063.40	
Gin	United Kingdom.	gals. 4,009	gals. 3,696	\$ 4,009	\$1 per gal.	\$	\$2.10 per gal
	Canada	96	96	96	"		"
	St. Pierre	2	2	2	"		"
		4,107	3,794	4,107		7,967.40	
Whiskey	United Kingdom.	gals. 14,927	gals. 13,927	\$ 22,390	\$1.50 p. gal	\$	\$2.10 p. gal.
	Canada	285	285	427	"		"
		15,212	14,212	22,817		34,108.80	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
				gals.	\$	\$	
Spirits, viz :							
Cordials	United Kingdom		150	150	\$1 per gal.		\$2 per gal.
	B. W. Indies		6	6	"		"
	St. Pierre		2	2	"		"
	Canada		1	1	"		"
			159	159		318.00	
				cwt.	\$	\$	
Sugar, viz :							
Loaf and Refined	United Kingdom		1,181	4,724	\$4 per cwt.		\$4.50 p. cwt.
	Canada		20	80	"		"
	Jersey		15	60	"		"
	St. Pierre		6	24	"		"
	United States		1,509	6,036	"		"
			2,731	10,924		12,289.50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Sugar, viz :			cwt.	\$		\$	
Bastard	United Kingdom.....		1,735	6,072	\$3.50 p. cwt.		\$3.50 p. cwt.
	B. W. Indies.....		12	42	"		"
	Canada		129	451	"		"
	St. Pierre.....		4	14	"		"
	United States ...		61	213	"		"
			1,941	6,792		6,793.50	
<hr/>							
Unrefined			cwt.	cwt.	\$	\$	
	United Kingdom.....	21,164	21,025	63,492	\$3 per cwt.		\$3 p. cwt.
	B. W. Indies.....	534	534	1,602	"		"
	United States ...	1,165	1,165	3,495	"		"
	Canada	593	593	1,779	"		"
	St. Pierre.....	12	12	36	"		"
		23,468	23,329	70,404		69,987.00	
<hr/>							
Tea			lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	
	United Kingdom.....	862,000 137,800	840,548	134,931	Declared.		60c. per lb.
	Canada	42,076 6,958	42,076	6,958	"		20 p. c. <i>ad val</i>
	United States ...	3,671 521	3,671	521	"		"
	Jersey	3,720 539	3,720	539	"		"
	St. Pierre.....	1,133 212	1,133	212	"		"
		912,600 146,030	891,148	143,161		82,101.08	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Timber	United Kingdom. Canada .. United States .. B. W. Indies ..	.....	tons.	\$		\$	
			39	195	\$5 per ton.	60c. per ton.	
			589	2,945	"	"	
			41	205	"	"	
			1	5	"	"	
		670	3,350	.....	402.00	.....
Tobacco (manufactured and partly manufactured) ..	Canada .. United Kingdom. St. Pierre .. United States...	lbs.	lbs.	\$		\$	
			62,853	16,853	16,637	Declared.	20c. per lb.
				46,000		"	
			14,162	14,162	1,256	"	5 p. ct. <i>ad val</i>
			771	771	170	"	"
	88,622	88,622	11,480	"	"		
		166,408	166,408	29,543	.....	34,758.75	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Tobacco (leaf and stems)	Canada	lbs.	\$	20c. per lb.	\$	20cts. per lb.
	United States	75,809	15,162	"		"
		269,688	53,937			
		345,497	69,099		69,099.40	
Tobacco (stems for snuff)	Canada	cwt.	\$	\$8 per cwt.	\$	60c per cwt.
	United States	20	160	"		"
		59	472			
		79	632		47.40	
Vegetables, viz : Cabbages	Canada	No.	\$	5cts. each.	\$	\$2 per 100.
	United States	70,940	3,547	"		"
		17,602	880			
		88,542	4,427		1,770.84	
Cabbages	Canada	No.	\$	4 5cts. each.	\$	2.40 40c. per doz
Potatoes	Canada	bush.	\$	20c. p. bush	\$	5c. per bush.
	St. Pierre	51,462	10,292	"		"
	Portugal	63	13	"		"
	United Kingdom	50	10	"		"
	United States	530	106	"		"
		260	52			
		52,365	10,473		2,618.25	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Vegetables, viz :			bush.	\$		\$	
Potatoes	Canada .....	.....	2,166	433	20c. p. bush	541.50	25c. per bush
Turnips	Canada .....	.....	6,713	1,342	20c. p. bush	.....	10c. p. bush.
	St. Pierre .....	.....	5	1	"	.....	"
	United States .....	.....	40	8	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	6,758	1,351	.....	675.80	.....
Turnips	Canada .....	.....	80	16	20c. p. bush	20.00	25c. p. bush.
Vinegar	United Kingdom .....	.....	2,366	473	20c. per gal	.....	15c. per gal.
	Canada .....	.....	341	68	"	.....	"
	Jersey .....	.....	152	30	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre .....	.....	4	1	"	.....	"
	United States .....	.....	645	129	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	3,508	701	.....	526.20	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Wines, viz :							
Champagne	United Kingdom.	gals.	\$		\$		
	Canada	202	1,010	\$5 per gal.	848.00	\$4 per gal.	
		10	50	"		"	
		212	1,060				
Claret		gals.	\$		\$		
	United Kingdom.	776	776	\$1 per gal.	473.00	50c. per gal.	
	Canada	118	118	"		"	
	St. Pierre.	52	52	"		"	
		946	946				
Hock, Burgundy, Light Rhenish		gals.	\$		\$		
	United Kingdom.	68	136	\$2 per gal.	68.00	\$1 per gal.	
Malaga		gals.	\$		\$		
	United Kingdom.	432	432	\$1 per gal.	168.70	35c. per gal.	
	Canada	15	15	"		"	
	Spain	35	35	"		"	
		482	482				

17

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Wines, viz: Port and Madeira	United Kingdom.	gals. 291	gals. 1,044	\$ 582	\$2 per gal.	\$	\$1.65 per gal.
	Portugal	6,793	1,677	13,586	"	.....	"
		7,084	2,721	14,168	.....	4,489.65	.....
Sherry and Manzanilla	United Kingdom.....		gals. 539	\$ 870	Declared.	\$	\$1 per gal.
	Spain		260	425	"	.....	"
	Canada		47	63	"	.....	"
			846	1,358	.....	1,015.75	.....
Spanish Red, &c	United Kingdom.	gals. 1,513	gals. 1,140	\$ 1,513	\$1 per gal.	\$	35c. per gal.
	Canada	1,036	'825	1,036	"	.....	"
	Spain	24	24	24	"	.....	"
		2,573	1,989	2,573	.....	696.15	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Eggs	Canada		\$	1,738	Declared.	\$	7½ p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	United States			10	"		"
				1,748		131.10	
Grease	United Kingdom		\$	15	Declared.	\$	7½ p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	United States			81	"		"
				96		7.20	
Palm Oil	Canada		\$	166	Declared.	\$	12.45 7½ p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
Tallow	Canada		\$	2,305	Declared.	\$	7½ p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	United States			1,303	"		"
				3,608			
Anchors and Chain Cables	United Kingdom		\$	11,668	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Jersey			42	"		"
	Canada			272	"		"
	United States			344	"		"
				12,326		1,232.60	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Bread-Bag Brin or Bagging	United Kingdom.....			\$ 10,350	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			2	"	.....	"
				10,352	.....	1,035.20	.....
Canv'ss for ships' use	United Kingdom.....			\$ 12,480	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			189	"	.....	"
	Canada			3,850	"	.....	"
	United States ...			31,474	"	.....	"
				47,993	.....	4,799.30	.....
Corks & Corkwood.	United Kingdom.....			\$ 1,366	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States...			327	"	.....	"
	Canada			125	"	.....	"
	Portugal			186	"	.....	"
	Spain			112	"	.....	"
				2,116	.....	211.60	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Cordage	United Kingdom.			\$ 20,000	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States			5,013	"	. . . . .	"
	Canada			9,229	"	. . . . .	"
	St. Pierre			927	"	. . . . .	"
	Jersey			394	"	. . . . .	"
					35,563	3,556.30
<hr/>							
Fishing Tackle	United Kingdom.			\$ 42,576	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			6,502	"	. . . . .	"
	United States			12,980	"	. . . . .	"
	St. Pierre			168	"	. . . . .	"
	Jersey			454	"	. . . . .	"
					62,680	6,268.00
<hr/>							
Fruit	United Kingdom.			\$ 8,471	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			10	"	. . . . .	"
	United States			1,560	"	. . . . .	"
	Canada			986	"	. . . . .	"
	B. W. Indies			33	"	. . . . .	"
	Spanish W. Indies			20	"	. . . . .	"
				11,080	. . . . .	1,108.00	. . . . .

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Iron	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 25,450	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey .....	.....	.....	178	"	.....	"
	Canada .....	.....	.....	1,123	"	.....	"
	United States .....	.....	.....	250	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	27,001	.....	2,700.00	.....
Iron Hoop	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,646	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	20	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	3,666	.....	366.60	.....
Machinery	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 19,398	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	6,898	"	.....	"
	United States.....	.....	.....	27,604	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	53,900	.....	5,390.00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Nails (wrought) . . .	United Kingdom		\$	14,046	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			80	"		"
	St. Pierre			45	"		"
	United States			789	"		"
	Canada			956	"		"
					15,916		1,591.60
<hr/>							
Oakum	United Kingdom		\$	3,927	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			41	"		"
	Canada			48	"		"
	St. Pierre			12	"		"
	United States			35	"		"
					4,063		406.30
<hr/>							
Onions	United Kingdom		\$	1,676	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			3,004	"		"
	Portugal			485	"		"
	St. Pierre			23	"		"
	Spain			53	"		"
	United States			289	"		"
					\$,530		553.00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Pitch and Tar	United Kingdom			\$ 4,337	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada			675	"		"
	Jersey			90	"		"
	St. Pierre			26	"		"
	United States			6,875	"		"
	Russia			1,713	"		"
				13,716		1,371.60	
Poultry (alive)	Canada			\$ 103	Declared.	\$ 10.30	10 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
Tin, Block	United Kingdom			\$ 39,820	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Jersey			9	"		"
	Canada			10,740	"		"
	St. Pierre			57	"		"
	United States			40	"		"
					50,666		5,066.60

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Yarn	United Kingdom.....		\$	18,970	Declared.	\$	10 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada			56	"		"
				19,026	"		"
	United Kingdom.....			221	"		"
				19,247			1,924.70
<hr/>							
Barley	United Kingdom.....		\$	219	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>a v</i>
	Canada			1,146	"		"
	United States ...			1,277	"		"
				2,642			330.25
<hr/>							
Bran	Canada		\$	7,229	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>a v</i>
	United States ...			4,413	"		"
				12,342			1,542.75
<hr/>							
Corn (Indian)	Canada	}	\$	33	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>a v</i>
			550	"		"	
	United States ...		157	"		"	
			4,310	"		"	
			5,050				
<hr/>							

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Hops.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,847	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	352	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	694	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	2,893	.....	361.62	.....
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Medicine.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 13,807	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	12,128	"	.....	"
	Jersey .....	.....	.....	60	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	5,989	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	31,984	.....	3,998.00	.....
Rice	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 8,686	Declared.	\$	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	435	"	.....	"
	Jersey .....	.....	.....	37	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	74	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	9,232	.....	1,154.00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Spars (undressed)	United Kingdom	.....	.....	\$ 100	Declared.	.....	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	Canada	.....	.....	858	"	.....	"
	United States	.....	.....	298	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	16	"	.....	"
					1,272	159.00
<hr/>							
Staves (undressed)	Canada	.....	.....	\$ 9,088	Declared.	.....	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	United States	.....	.....	2,247	"	.....	"
					11,335	1,416.87
<hr/>							
Malt	United Kingdom	.....	.....	\$ 316	Declared.	.....	12½ p. c. <i>av</i>
	Canada	.....	.....	1,900	"	.....	"
					2,216	277.00
<hr/>							
Dories & Dory Oars	Canada	.....	.....	\$ 521	Declared.	.....	20 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	United States	.....	.....	1,445	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	339	"	.....	"
					2,305	461.00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Hay and Straw ...	Canada .....	.....	.....	\$ 16,512	Declared.	\$	20 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States ...	.....	.....	18	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	16,530	.....	3,306.00	.....
Biscuits.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 336	Declared.	\$	20 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	947	"	.....	"
	Jersey .....	.....	.....	28	"	.....	"
	United States...	.....	.....	379	"	.....	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,690	.....	338.00	.....
Leather	Canada .....	.....	.....	\$ 44,910	Declared.	\$	20 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States ...	.....	.....	67,580	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	1,064	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	3,581	"	.....	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	117,135	.....	23,427.00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Nails (cut).....	United Kingdom.....	\$	3,421	Declared.	\$	20 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada		1,425	"		"
	United States		155	"		"
			5,001		1,000.20	
²⁰ Oil (oleo).....	United States	\$	2,208	Declared.	\$	441.60 20 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
Apothecaries' wares	United Kingdom.....	\$	1,402	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada		400	"		"
	United States		237	"		"
			2,039		509.75	
Beans	Canada	\$	1,989	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	United States		1,846	"		"
	Jersey		19	"		"
	United Kingdom.....		335	"		"
		4,189		1,037.80		
Biscuit.....	United Kingdom.....	\$	1,789	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada		3,664	"		"
	Jersey		25	"		"
	United States		1,917	"		"
		7,395		1,848.75		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Blubber	United States			\$ 520	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
Brick	United Kingdom			\$ 2,249	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Jersey			24	"		"
	Canada			450	"		"
	United States			33	"		"
	Germany			216	"		"
				2,972		743.00	
Cement	United Kingdom			\$ 4,220	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Canada			74	"		"
	United States			444	"		"
	Germany			144	"		"
				4,882		1,220.50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Clocks and Watches	United States	\$	3,164	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Canada		865	"		"
	Jersey		45	"		"
	United Kingdom.		786	"		"
				4,860		1,215.00
Copper Paint	United Kingdom.	\$	52	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	United States		4,635	"		"
	Canada		160	"		"
	St. Pierre.		14	"		"
				4,861		1,215.25
Earthenware	United Kingdom.	\$	17,936	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Canada		846	"		"
	United States		227	"		"
	Jersey		167	"		"
				19,176		4,794.00
Dynamite	United Kingdom.	\$	2,885	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Canada		137	"		"
	United States		865	"		"
				3,887		971.75

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Fruit (canned)	United Kingdom.			\$ 760	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>adv</i>
	Canada			130	"		"
	United States			2,000	"		"
				2,890		722.50	
Gun and Blasting Powder	United Kingdom.			\$ 11,080	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>adv</i>
	Canada			3,676	"		"
	United States			41	"		"
	Jersey			98	"		"
	St. Pierre.			11	"		"
				14,906		3,726.50	
Glassware	United Kingdom.			\$ 10,680	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>adv</i>
	Jersey			98	"		"
	Canada			847	"		"
	United States			7,179	"		"
				18,804		4,701.00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

21	Grindstones	United Kingdom.	\$ 588	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
		Jersey	20	"		"
		Canada	57	"		"
		United States	25	"		"
			690		172.50	
<hr/>						
	Hardware	United Kingdom.	\$ 83,649	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
		Jersey	244	"		"
		St. Pierre.	32	"		"
		Canada	24,536	"		"
		United States	32,203	"		"
	140,664		35,166			
<hr/>						
	Ice	United States	\$ 163	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v</i> .
<hr/>						
	Indian-Rubberware	United Kingdom	\$ 5,678	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
		Canada	1,869	"		"
		United States	6,606	"		"
			14,153		3,538.25	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Lard	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 66	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	736	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	2,574	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	3,376	.....	844.00	.....
Lead	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,567	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad. v</i>
	Canada .....	.....	.....	464	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	15	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	3,046	.....	761.50	.....
Leatherware	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 43,092	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v</i>
	Jersey. ....	.....	.....	164	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	7,077	"	.....	"
	Canada .....	.....	.....	42,833	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	24	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	63	"	.....	"
.....	.....	.....	93,253	.....	23,313.25	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Licorise Paste	United Kingdom.		\$	1,780	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States			1,720	"		"
				3,500		875.00	
Matches	United Kingdom.		\$	74	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			4,171	"		"
	St. Pierre			20	"		"
	Jersey			28	"		"
	United States			3,937	"		"
				8,230		2,057.50	
Meat (canned)	United Kingdom.		\$	1,404	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			3,729	"		"
	United States			11,046	"		"
				16,179		4,044.75	
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom.		\$	70,000	Declared.		25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			430	"		"
	Italy			3	"		"
	Germany			95	"		"
	Canada			28,000	"		"
	United States			34,000	"		"
	St. Pierre			20	"		"
B. W. Indies			20	"		"	
				132,568		33,142.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Musical Instruments	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$ 4,638	Declared.	.....	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada	.....	.....	809	"	.....	"
	United States	.....	.....	1,450	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	35	"	.....	"
					6,932	1,733.00
Oil (Linseed)	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$ 9,872	Declared.	.....	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey	.....	.....	60	"	.....	"
	Canada	.....	.....	217	"	.....	"
	United States	.....	.....	160	"	.....	"
					10,309	2,577.25
Oil (Olive)	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$1,927	Declared.	.....	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada	.....	.....	300	"	.....	"
	Spain	.....	.....	534	"	.....	"
	Portugal	.....	.....	570	"	.....	"
	United States	.....	.....	240	"	.....	"
				3,571	.....	\$892.75	.....

Paint	United Kingdom.....		\$	17,039	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			1,430	"		"
	Jersey			133	"		"
	United States			1,401	"		"
	St. Pierre.....			12	"		"
				20,015		5,003.75	
Paper, Hanging &c	United Kingdom.....		\$	15,595	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			282	"		"
	United States			274	"		"
				16,151		4,037.75	
Perfumery.....	United Kingdom.....		\$	1,105	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			757	"		"
	United States			1,272	"		"
				3,134		783.50	
Pipes	United Kingdom.....		\$	5,549	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			44	"		"
	United States			474	"		"
				6,067		1,516.75	

22

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

85

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Plate and Jewelry..	United Kingdom.....			\$ 1,260	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			188	"		"
	United States			2,334	"		"
				3,782		945.50	
Railway Cars, &c..	Canada			\$ 25,080		\$ 6,270.00	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
Sewing Machines..	United Kingdom.....			\$ 138	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			2,214	"		"
	Jersey			10	"		"
	United States			815	"		"
	St. Pierre			60	"		"
				3,237		809.25	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Shot	United Kingdom.....		\$	6,625	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			90	"		"
	Canada			116	"		"
				6,831			1,707.75
Soap	United Kingdom.....		\$	19,192	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			3,457	"		"
	Canada			767	"		"
	St. Pierre.....			8	"		"
	United States ...			6,099	"		"
	Jersey			74	"		"
			29,597			7,399.25	
Soda	United Kingdom.....		\$	3,148	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			50	"		"
	Jersey			9	"		"
				3,207			801.75
Stationery.....	United Kingdom.....		\$	29,842	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			1,727	"		"
	United States ...			4,123	"		"
	Germany			168	"		"
			35,860			8,965.00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Turpentine and Varnish	United Kingdom.....			\$ 872	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			648	"	.....	"
	United States ...			2,803	"	.....	"
				4,323	.....	1,080.75	.....
Woodwares.....	United Kingdom.....			\$ 479	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			2,559	"	.....	"
	United States ...			1,132	"	.....	"
				4,170	.....	1,042.50	.....
Woollens	United Kingdom.....			\$ 839,503	Declared.	\$	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	St. Pierre.....			529	"	.....	"
	Canada			44,982	"	.....	"
	United States ...			23,272	"	.....	"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

	Jersey		2,915	Declared.	25 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>	
			911,201			
	Jersey		2,278	"	"	
			913,479		228,369.75	
<hr/>						
Blocks	United Kingdom		\$ 312	Declared.	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>	
	Canada		32	"	"	
	United States		94	"	"	
			438		131.40	
<hr/>						
Cabinet-wares	United Kingdom		\$ 1,096	Declared.	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>	
	Canada		876	"	"	
	United States		4,177	"	"	
	St. Pierre		2	"	"	
	Spain		13	"	"	
			6,164		1,849.20	
<hr/>						
Candles	United Kingdom		\$ 2,783	Declared.	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>	
	United States		1,386	"	"	
	Canada		102	"	"	
			4,271		1,311.30	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Harness	United Kingdom.....			\$ 480	Declared.	\$	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			885	"		"
	United States			28	"		"
				1,393		417.90	
Herring Barrels...	Canada			\$ 206	Declared.	\$	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States			794	"		"
				1,000		300.00	
Ready-mades	United Kingdom.....			\$ 120,485	Declared.	\$	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			75	"		"
	Canada			5,291	"		"
	United States			18,026	"		"
	St. Pierre.....			39	"		"
				143,916		14,174.80	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Staves (dressed) ..	Canada			\$ 2,410	Declared.	\$ 723.00	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
Vegetables	Canada			\$ 76	Declared.	\$ 22.80	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
Wood-wares	United Kingdom			\$ 226	Declared.	\$	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Jersey			9	"		"
	St. Pierre			17	"		"
	Germany			29	"		"
	Spain			4	"		"
	Canada			7,681	"		"
	United States			3,762	"		"
				11,728		3,518.40	
Waggons and Carriages	Canada			\$ 556	Declared.	\$	30 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	United States			168	"		"
				724		217.20	
Brooms and Whisks	United States			\$ 420	Declared.	\$	35 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	Canada			165	"		"
				585		204.75	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Cans	Canada			\$ 8,233	Declared.	\$	40 p. c. <i>ad v.</i>
	St. Pierre			499	"		"
				8,732		3,492.80	
Bark (extract of) ..	Canada			\$ 4,220	Declared.	\$	Free.
	United States			2,080	"		"
				6,300			
Boiler Plate	United Kingdom			\$ 4,200	Declared.	\$	Free.
	Canada			60	"		"
				4,260			
Books (printed) ...	United Kingdom			\$ 16,740	Declared.	\$	Free.
	Canada			4,809	"		"
	United States			3,611	"		"
				25,160			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Coal	United Kingdom	tons.	\$	\$2.50 p. ton.	\$	Free.	
	Canada	10,989	27,472		"		"
	United States	83,389	208,472		"		"
	St. Pierre	2,867	7,167		"		"
		82	205		"		"
		97,327	243,316				
Cordage Co	United Kingdom		\$	Declared.	\$	Free.	
	Russia		56,658		"		"
	Canada		11,375		"		"
	United States		48		"		"
			3,606		"		"
			71,687				
Coke	United Kingdom	tons.	\$	\$1 per ton.	\$	Free.	
	Canada	4,120	4,120		"		"
	United States	2,312	2,312		"		"
		3,308	3,308		"		"
		9,740	9,740		"		"
Copper Ore (scaled)	United Kingdom		\$	Declared.	\$	Free.	
			560				
Fruit	United Kingdom		\$	Declared.	\$	Free.	
	Canada		54		"		"
	United States		1,333		"		"
			1,413		"		"
			2,800		"		"

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Fishing Tackle....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 20,678	Declared.	\$	Free.
	Canada .....	.....	.....	2,015	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre. ....	.....	.....	3,575	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	20	"	.....	"
					26,288		
Hides (undressed).	Canada .....	.....	.....	\$ 5,589	Declared.	\$	Free.
	United States ...	.....	.....	13,111	"	.....	"
				18,700			
Miscellaneous Articles	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 22,675	Declared.	\$	Free.
	Jersey .....	.....	.....	88	"	.....	"
	Canada .....	.....	.....	50,474	"	.....	"
	United States...	.....	.....	6,336	"	.....	"
					79,573		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Olein Oil.....	Canada			\$	15,995	Declared.	\$	Free.
	United States				32,870	"		"
					48,865			
Oysters	Canada		brls.	\$	910	\$2.50 p. brl.	\$	Free.
			440		190	"		"
	United States		15		37	"		"
			455		1,137			
Herring.....	Canada			\$	10	Declared.	\$	Free.
Municipal Council (articles imported for)	United Kingdom.....			\$	9,877	Declared.	\$	Free.
	United States				5,870	"		"
	Germany				840	"		"
	Canada				2,599	"		"
					19,186			
Printing Paper....	United Kingdom.....			\$	2,476	Declared.	\$	Free.
	Canada				6,116	"		"
	United States				1,404	"		"
					9,996			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	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.
Pig Iron	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$1,450	.....	.....	Free.
Railway Co.....	Canada .....	.....	.....	82,568	Declared.	.....	Free.
	United States ...	.....	.....	1,262	"	.....	"
				83,830	.....	.....	.....
Religious purposes (articles imported for)	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$	Declared.	.....	Free.
	Canada .....	.....	.....	1,905	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	1,350	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre .....	.....	.....	1,815	"	.....	"
					70	"
				5,140	.....	.....	.....
Specie and Bullion.	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	\$160 000	Declared.	.....	Free.
	Canada .....	.....	.....	1,588	"	.....	"
	United States ...	.....	.....	535	"	.....	"
				162,123	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOM HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1892.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER, Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

25	ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
			Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
			brls.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	Apples	U. Kingdom.	5	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
	Barrels (empty)	Canada	No. 250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
	Barrows	Canada .....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
	Beef	U. States	brls. 44	.....	.....	528	.....	.....
		St. Pierre.	48	.....	.....	576	.....	.....
		.....	92	.....	.....	1,104	.....	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

98

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
				cases.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Berries	U. Kingdom.			376	1,880			
	U. Kingdom.			gals. 350	70			
	Canada			170	34			
	U. States			1,900	380			
	U. States			cases. 200	1,000			
					3,364			
Billets	U. Kingdom.				20			
Blubber	U. Kingdom.			tuns. 5	75			15
Bone (dust)	U. Kingdom.				200			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Bones (old) ..	U. States ..			400		
Brass (old) ...	U. Kingdom.				400	
Bread	U. Kingdom.	cwt.	5	20		
	Canada		20	80		
	St. Pierre...		40	160		
			65	260		
Brooms	B. W. Indies	doz.	40	10		
Brick	B. W. Indies		5	70		
Butter	U. Kingdom.	cwt.	12	180		
	U. States ..		13	195		
	St. Pierre...		40	600		
			65	975		
Caplin (dry) ..	U. Kingdom.			120		
	U. States ..			10		
	Canada			10		
	Jersey			40		
				180		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Caplin (preserved) ..	U. Kingdom.				\$ 250			
	Canada				125			
					375			
Caplin (smoked) ..	Canada				20			
Cases—Egg (empty)	U. States ..					100		
Cheese	Canada			cwt. 10		140		
Coal	Jersey.		tons. 60			240		
	B. W. Indies		1			4		
			61			244		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

	Copper (old)	U. Kingdom.	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
26	Cordage and Cables	Canada	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
		B. W. Indies.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
		St. Pierre.	.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....
			.....	1,960	.....	.....	.....
	Eels	U. Kingdom.	.....	30	.....	.....
		Canada	.....	5	.....	.....
			.....	35	.....	.....
	Feathers	U. Kingdom.	.....	lbs. 3,000	600	.....	.....
	Fish-core	Canada	.....	qtls. 1,050	2,100	.....	\$2 per qtl.
		U. States	.....	150	300	.....	"
			.....	1,200	2,400	.....	.....

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
				qtls.	\$	\$	\$	
Fish (dry cod)	U. Kingdom.....			33,990	101,970		101,970	\$3.00 per qtl
	Brazil.....			250,663	1,102,785		1,102,785	4.40 "
	Gibraltar....			54,210	205,998		205,998	3.80 "
	Italy.....			39,773	155,114		155,114	3.90 "
	B. W. Indies.....			101,383	344,701		344,701	3.40 "
	Spain.....			90,660	398,904		398,904	4.40 "
	Malta.....			2,582	11,877		11,877	4.60 "
	Portugal....			219,129	1,051,819		1,051,819	4.80 "
	U. States....			38,173	190,865		190,865	5.00 "
	Jersey.....			1,180	4,720		4,720	4.00 "
	Canada.....			102,443	409,772		409,772	4.00 "
	S W. Indies.....			13,189	52,756		52,756	4.00 "
	B. Honduras.....			230	920		920	4.00 "
				947,575	4,032,201		4,032,201	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Fish (boneless cod)	Canada			13,000			
	U. States			5,000			
	U. Kingdom			2,009			
				20,000			
Fish (cod) pre- served ..	United States			160			
Fish (green) ..			qtls.				
	Canada		620	1,240		\$2 per qtl.	
	U. States		3,000	6,000		"	
			3,620	7,240			
Fish-tongues ..	Canada			50			
Flour			brls				
	U. Kingdom		5		25		
	Canada		2		10		
			7		35		
Furs	U. Kingdom			26,000			
	Jersey			500			
	Canada			800			
	U. States			100			
					27,400		

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Game	U. Kingdom.				\$			
	Canada				30			
	U. States				40			
					30			
					100			
Glue (fish)	Canada				700			
	U. States				500			
	U. Kingdom.				640			
	Hamburg				60			
					1,900			
Gum	U. States					20		
Haddock	B. W. Indies		cwt. 96		269			\$2.80 per qtl

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Halibut (fresh)	Canada	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
				175	.....	.....
Halibut (salted)	Canada	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
				390	.....	.....
Heading	B. W. Indies	.....	50	.....	50	.....
Herring (bulk)	U. States	brls. 800	.....	800	.....	.....
	Herring (frozen)	brls.				
	Canada	1,601	.....	1,601	.....	.....
	U. States	19,938	.....	19,938	.....	.....
		21,539	.....	21,539	.....	.....
Herring (pickled)	U. Kingdom.	brls. 2,611	.....	7,833	.....	\$3.00 per qtl
	Canada	37,554	.....	131,439	.....	3.50 "
	U. States	8,991	.....	31,468	.....	3.50 "
	Jersey	31	.....	93	.....	3.00 "
	B. W. Indies	6,319	.....	15,797	.....	2.50 "
	S. W. Indies	{ 759-42	.....	1,897	.....	2.50 "
		{ 717	.....		.....
	Hamburg	42-70	.....	168	.....	4.00 "
	Brazil	70	.....	210	.....	3.00 "
		56,377	.....	188,905	.....	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Herring (smoked) ..	B. W. Indies	25		\$	\$	25		\$
		No.						
Hides (cow) ..	U. Kingdom.		248			744		
	U. States ..		20			60		
	Canada ..		40			12		
				272			816	
Hay	St. Pierre...	tons.	30			600		
Hoops	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies U. States...	bcls.						
		300				105		35c. per bdl.
		7,500				2,625		"
		10				3		"
			7,810			2,723		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Horses.....	Canada	No.	280	
<hr/>				
Iron (old)....	U. Kingdom.....	700	700	
	Canada	5,600	5,600	
		6,300	6,300	
<hr/>				
Junk.....	Canada	320	320	
	U. States..	1,850	1,850	
	U. Kingdom.....	170	170	
		2,340	2,340	
<hr/>				
Kain Wood... U. Kingdom.	No.	50	12	
<hr/>				
Lobsters (preserved).		cases.		
U. Kingdom.	36,301		272,259	\$7.50 p. case
Canada	13,122		98,415	"
U. States ..	4,779		35,842	"
France	700		5,250	"
Jersey	64		480	"
Germany ...	1,300		9,750	"
B. W. Indies	5		37	"
St. Pierre...	1,020		7,650	"
	57,291		429,681	

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Lumber	B. W. Indies	17,000		\$ 17,000	\$ 340			\$20 per M. " " " "
	S. W. Indies	10,000		10,000	200			
	U. States ..	90,000		90,000	1,800			
	U. Kingdom.	1,314,000	281,000	1,595,000	26,280	5,620		
		1,431,000	281,000	1,712,000	28,620	5,620		
Machinery	U. Kingdom.		2,000					
	U. States . . .		1,000					
			3,000					
Mackerel (preserved) . .	U. Kingdom.			cases.	2	10		
	U. States ..				40	200		
					42	210		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Metal (old) . . .	U. Kingdom.	1,300		1,300	
	Canada	50		50	
	U. States	200		200	
		1,550		1,550	
Miscellaneous Articles . . .	U. Kingdom.	8,000		8,000	
	Canada	2,000		2,000	
	U. States	2,500		2,500	
		12,500		12,500	
Molasses	Canada	gals. 1,460		438	
	Jersey	80		24	
		1,545		462	
Mussels	U. Kingdom.		80		
Nets	Canada	550			
Oil (cod)			tuns.		
	U. Kingdom.		2,622	199,272	\$76 per tun.
	Jersey		21	1,596	"
	Canada		295	22,420	"
	U. States		54	4,104	"
			2,992	227,392	

28

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Oil (cod-liver)	U. Kingdom. Canada B. W. Indies.			gals.	\$	\$	\$	
				4,824	2,412			50c. per gal.
				2,720	1,360			"
				53	26			"
				7,597	3,798			
Oil (herring)	Canada U. Kingdom. U. States			tuns.				
				4	320			\$80 per tun.
				¼	20			"
				¼	20			"
				4½	360			
Oil (porpoise)	U. Kingdom.			tuns.				\$80 per tun.
				½	40			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Oil (seal)	U. Kingdom.			tuns.	3,789	348,588			\$92 p. tun
	Jersey.				58	5,220			90 "
	France				128	11,776			92 "
	Germany				135	13,500			100 "
	Canada				305	30,500			100 "
	U. States				50	5,000			100 "
					4,465	414,584			
Oil (whale)	U. Kingdom.	tuns.	tuns.	tuns.	3,600	2,840	6,440		\$80 per tun.
		35 ½	45	80 ½					
Ores, viz :									
Antimony	U. Kingdom.				1,000				
Copper ingots	U. Kingdom.			tons.	480	120,000			\$250 per ton
	U. States				659	164,750			"
					1,139	284,750			
Copper (green)	U. Kingdom.			tons.	5,582	50,238			\$9 per ton.
	U. States				1,478	13,302			"
					7,060	63,540			
Copper (regulus)	U. Kingdom.			tons.	3,626	217,560			\$60 per ton.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.				
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.	
Onions.....	U. Kingdom.....		case.	1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
							4		
Ores, viz :									
Iron pyrites.	U. States.....			18,200		55,050			
	Canada.....			950		2,850			
				19,150		57,900			
Pork.....	B. W. Indies.....		brls.	350			4,550		
	S. W. Indies.....			100			1,300		
	U. States			250			3,250		
				700			9,100		
Potatoes.....	Canada.....		bushels.	1,150			230		
	U. States			3,710			742		
				4,860			972		

Preserves	U. Kingdom.			20	20		
Sacks	Canada			500	500		
Salmon (fresh)	Canada			125	125		
Salmon (pickled).				tierces.			
29	U. Kingdom			1,846	33,228		\$18 p. tierce
	Canada			{ 1,323	21,168		16 "
				22	352		
	Jersey			5	60		12 "
	B. W. Indies			507	6,084		12 "
	U. States			917	16,506		18 "
	S. W. Indies			15	180		12 "
	Italy			65	975		15 "
				4,678	78,553		
Salmon (preserved)				cases.			
	U. Kingdom			110	418		\$3.80 p. case
	Canada			33	125		"
	St. Pierre			12	45		"
	B. W. Indies			275	1,045		"
	S. W. Indies			30	114		"
	U. States			3	11		"
				463	1,758		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
			tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salt	Canada		325			1,300		
	U. States		23			92		
			348			1,392		
			bbls.					
Shooks	B. W. Indies		410		410			
			No.					
Skins, viz: Seal	U. Kingdom		356,959	356,959				\$1 each.
	Jersey		3,445	3,445				"
	Canada		4,350	4,350				"
	U. States		100	100				"
				364,854	364,854			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

		No.	No.		
Skins.	Bear	U. Kingdom.			50
	Calf	U. Kingdom.		344	200
	Walrus	U. Kingdom.		7	30
	Whale	U. Kingdom.	1,449		3,000
<hr/>					
Sounds and Tongues . . .		B. W. Indies	30	30	
		Jersey	200	200	
		Canada	180	180	
		U. Kingdom.	20	20	
		U. States . . .	10	10	
		Portugal . . .	20	20	
				460	
<hr/>					
Spars	S. W. Indies.		50		
<hr/>					
Specie	Canada		\$1,000		
<hr/>					
Stearine	U. Kingdom.			70	70
	Canada			150	150
				220	220
<hr/>					
Rum	U. Kingdom.		gals.		
			2		2
	Canada		1,010		1,010
			1,012		1,012

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Tea	Canada		lbs. 1,226	\$ 2	\$ 226			
Trout	U. States			brls. 483	3,139			\$6.50 per brl
	Canada			37	240			"
	B. W. Indies			42	273			"
					562	3,652		
Tunny	B. W. Indies			cases. 25	50			
Turbot	Canada			brls. 14	42			
Wax	U. Kingdom.					6,000		
Whalebone ...	U. Kingdom.			cwt. 40	2,000			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Wine (Port) ..	U. Kingdom.	gals.	1,895	3,790
	Canada		647	1,294
	U. States ..		750	1,500
	B. W. Indies.		315	630
			3,607	7,214
Timber	U. Kingdom.	tons.	40	200
Oxen	St. Pierre.	No.	4	100

LABRADOR SHIPMENTS.

Fish, viz: Dry Cod ...	U. Kingdom.	qtls.	53,398	149,514	\$2.80 per qtl
	Spain		114,056	319,357	"
	Italy		104,985	293,958	"
	Greece.....		10,171	28,478	"
	Gibraltar ...		7,500	21,000	"
	Canada		7,149	20,017	"
			297,259	832,324	
Herring (pickled) ...	U. Kingdom.	brls.	9	27	\$3.00 per qtl
	Canada		3,104	10,864	3.50 "
	U. States ..		75	262	3.50 "
			3,188	12,153	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

117

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.

LABRADOR SHIPMENTS (continued).

Salmon (pickled)...	U. Kingdom.	tcs.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$18 p. tierce.
	Canada	7	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	16 "
	U. States	35	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	18 "
	Spain	601	.....	.....	10,818	.....	.....	15 "
	Greece	22	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	15 "
		80	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
		745	.....	.....	13,034	.....	.....	.....
Trout	Canada	brls.						\$6.50 per brl
	U. States	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	"
		32	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....
		35	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	.....
Sunfish (green)	Canada	qtls.						\$2 per qtl.
		403	.....	.....	806	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Cod-Oil	U. Kingdom.	tuns.	38	2,888	\$76 per tun.
	Canada		39	2,964	
			77	5,852	
Seal-Oil	U. Kingdom.	tuns.	13½	1,242	\$92 per tun.
Seal-Skins	U. Kingdom.	No.	127	127	\$1 each.
Furs	Canada	\$	50	50	
	U. States		284	284	

Receiver Generals office,
St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31st, 1891.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Return shewing the Number, Value, and Duty collected on Parcels received at the General Post Office, St. John's, per Parcel Post from Great Britain, for year ended 31st December, 1891.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NO. OF PARCELS.	DECLARED VALUE.	DUTY.	ENTRIES PASSED AND DUTIES PAID TO CUSTOMS.
January 1	S. S. Caspian	87	\$441 03	\$87 05	April 18th.
" 15	S. S. Carthaginian	50	280 80	53 81	"
" 30	S. S. Conscript, <i>via</i> Halifax	27	158 02	33 78	"
Febru'y 13	" "	47	201 96	35 71	May 23rd.
" 28	" "	52	227 82	44 07	"
March 13	" "	44	197 54	43 46	" 26th.
" 28	" "	40	162 54	25 22	"
April 10	" "	40	348 89	18 63	July 28th.
" 24	S. S. Volunteer, "	45	242 10	55 72	"
" 23	S. S. Nova Scotian	12	98 86	14 43	"
May 7	S. S. Carthaginian	62	377 06	70 81	August 15th.
" 20	S. S. Caspian	95	547 82	80 68	"
June 3	S. S. Nova Scotian	66	366 75	49 22	"
" 17	S. S. Carthaginian	82	500 28	124 27	"
July 1	S. S. Caspian	83	553 52	134 23	Oct. 26th.
" 15	S. S. Nova Scotian	84	534 96	103 17	"
" 29	S. S. Carthaginian	71	384 12	57 18	"
August 12	S. S. Caspian	75	495 48	113 47	"
" 27	S. S. Nova Scotian	73	606 82	110 65	"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Sept'r.	10....	S. S. Carthaginian	51	542 22	123 67	Nov'r. 10th.
"	24....	S. S. Caspian	73	552 86	74 45	"
Oct'r.	11....	S. S. Nova Scotian	83	573 80	109 48	Dec'r. 26th.
"	24....	S. S. Carthaginian	76	513 84	98 00	"
Nov'r.	5....	S. S. Polynesian	88	598 10	126 01	"
"	20....	S. S. Caspian	82	752 40	154 88	Feb'ry 4, 1892.
Dec'r.	5....	S. S. Mongolian	105	700 56	130 76	"
"	18....	S. S. Polynesian	139	664 31	143 80	"
Sundries per registered letters.....			1832	11,624 46	2,216 61	
				184 52	46 13	
Totals, 1891....			1832	11,808 98	2,262 74	
Totals, 1890....			1627	11,349 92	2,181 65	
Increase, 1891..			205	459 06	81 09	
Add					19 08	
					100 17	
Watches, Jewellery, &c, over \$100, 1891				1,392 67		
" " " 1890				525 66		
Increase, 1861.....				\$867 01		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

DOMINION PARCEL POST, FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

	NO. OF PARCELS.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1891.	310	\$773 21	\$171 52
1890.	210	727 89	110 66

Abstract of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1891.

	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
Remaining on the Register at end of last year	2,178	93,234		33	8,595	5,403
ADDED :						
Vessels registered for the first time (exclusive of vessels purchased from foreigners)—						
(a) New vessels, built at ports in the U. Kingdom.						
(b) New vessels, built at ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions	64	2,107				
(c) Other vessels						
Vessels purchased from foreigners	2	424		1	88	49
Vessels transferred from—						
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom				1	436	256
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions	5	353				
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on change of ownership, &c.	3	249		1	473	275
Other vessels rebuilt and enlarged, as also restored to registry	7	489				
*Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry)						
<i>Total added</i>	81	3,622		3	997	580

*Alterations in tonnage of vessels when registered *de novo*, or when transferred from other ports, are NOT to be included.

Abstract of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1891 (*concluded*).

	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
DEDUCTED :						
Vessels wrecked or otherwise lost.....	25	.....	1,268	1	473	293
Vessels broken up, decayed, or become permanently unfit for use afloat	7	.....	277	.....	.....	.....
Vessels converted into hulks, etc. (not navigable) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels used as lightships, for inland navigation, or for other navigable purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels sold to foreigners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels transferred to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on change of ownership.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other vessels.....	3	.....	249	1	427	291
*Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total deducted</i>	37	.....	1,873	2	900	584
Balance remaining on the Register on 31st Dec., 1891	2,222	.....	94,983	34	8,692	5,399

*Alterations in the tonnage of vessels when registered *de novo*, or when transferred from other ports are NOT to be included.

Return of Ships built in the Colony for the year 1891, on which bounty has been paid, the amount, and to whom paid.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	WHERE BUILT.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
<i>March Quarter.</i>				
Ida	81	Gambo, Bonavista Bay	\$324	M. Monroe.
Emma	19	Birchy Bay, Green Bay	76	T. D. Hodge.
Exmouth	18	Nipper's Harbor, Green Bay	72	Waterman & Co.
Weymouth	38	Nipper's Harbor, Green Bay	152	ditto
Hanna Hanson	28	Cutwell's Arm, Notre Dame Bay..	112	ditto
Minnie	17	Joe Batt's Arm, Green Bay	68	James Rolls.
6 vessels	201		\$804	
<i>June Quarter.</i>				
She	15	Bay St. George	\$60	James Baird.
Lily Albert	19	Flat Island, Placentia Bay	76	Samuel Dicks.
Queen Victoria	16	Fox Harbor, Trinity Bay	64	Edmund Seward.
Caber Faigh	33	Paradise, Sandwich Bay	132	J. Munn & Co.
Water Lily	39	Witless Bay, Trinity Bay	156	Moses Drover.
Union	30	Keels, Bonavista Bay	120	R. Mesh.
Speedwell	24	Dildo, Trinity Bay	96	Thorburn & Tessier.
Albert Sam	15	Codroy	60	Wm. Mills.
Notre Dame	43	Morton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	172	Mark Osmond.

31

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Return of Ships built in the Colony for the year 1891, on which bounty has been paid, the amount, and to whom paid (*continued*).

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	WHERE BUILT.	AMOUNT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
<i>June Quarter (continued).</i>				
Orient	37	Morton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	\$148	Mark Osmond.
Mary M.	16	Clarke's Beach, Conception Bay...	64	R. Prowse & Sons.
Sisters	20	Codroy	80	James Baird.
Annie	26	Gooseberry Island, Bonavista Bay.	104	Thorburn & Tessier.
Modus Vivendi.....	82	Exploits, Green Bay	328	A. Goodridge & Sons.
Valkyrie.....	41	Burnt Bay, Notre Dame Bay	164	T. D. Hodge.
Annie S. B.....	52	Humber Sound, Bay of Islands....	208	L. Barron.
Minnie	17	Bay Despair	68	P. Hubert.
17 vessels	525		\$2,100	
<i>September Quarter.</i>				
Olive	23	Bonne Bay	\$92	Rideout Bros.
First Trial	22	Muddy Hole, Exploits.....	88	Ayre & Sons.
Vixen	20	Tilton Harbor, Green Bay.....	80	C. F. Bennett & Co.
Industry.....	34	Beaver Cove, Notre Dame Bay ...	136	ditto
Paragon.....	47	Burnt Bay, Notre Dame Bay	188	Edwin Duder.
Allandale.....	36	Kite Cove, Exploits, Notre Dame B	144	J. W. Hodge.
Iris	69	Indian Arm, Bonavista Bay.....	270	P. & L. Tessier.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Wave	16	Birchy Head, Bonne Bay	64	N. N. Taylor.
Marian	70	James Cove, Bonavista Bay	280	Goodfellow & Co.
New Era	18	Fortune Harbor, Green Bay	72	J. & W. Stewart.
Maggie Foote	25	Grand Bank	100	Foote Bros.
Metropolis	23	Harry's Harbor, Green Bay	92	George Pelley.
Madeira	33	Three Arms, Green Bay	132	Wm. Burchell.
13 vessels	436		\$1,744	
<i>December Quarter.</i>				
Ivy	17	Birchy Bay, Twillingate	\$68	James Rolls.
Mary F	60	Ship's Arm, Badger Bay	240	M. Monroe.
Bentley	42	Fogo, Green Bay	168	E. Duder.
C. Coleman	35	Birchy Head, Bonne Bay	140	N. N. Taylor.
Thrasher	30	Change Islands, Green Bay	120	E. Duder.
Daisy	20	Indian Arm, Green Bay	80	Ayre & Sons.
Circassian	23	Norris' Arm, Exploits ..	132	Geo. Coffin.
Reporter	21	St. Mary's, St. Mary's Bay	84	J. & W. Stewart.
Mab	46	Southern Bay, Bonavista Bay	184	ditto
Primula	26	New Perli an, Trinity Bay	104	P. & L. Tessier.
On dit	17	Seldom-C-me-By, Green Bay	68	A. Dean.
Fawn	17	Deep Bight, Trinity Bay	68	Baine, Johnston & Co.
Celestina	19	Mortier Bay, Placentia Bay	76	J. Baker.
Birdie	44	Exploits, Green Bay	176	Josiah Manuel.
Tyro	30	Trinity, Trinity Bay	120	Wm. Sexton.
15 vessels	447		\$1,828	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Return of Ships built in the Colony for the year 1891, on which bounty has been paid, the amount, and to whom paid (*concluded*).

RECAPITULATION	March quarter	6 vessels ...	201 tons	\$804 bounty.
	June quarter	17 " ...	525 "	2,100 "
	September quarter	13 " ...	436 "	1,744 "
	December quarter	15 " ...	447 "	1,828 "
		51 vessels.	1,609 tons.	6,476 bounty.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1892.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER, *Receiver General*.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

A RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS FITTED OUT IN NEW-FOUNDLAND IN THE YEAR 1891, FOR THE BANK FISHERY, &c.

Port of sailing.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.	Quantity of fish caught.	Amt. collected on acct. "Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund."
				qtls.	
St. John's	35	2,432	510	27,148	\$357 00
Ferryland	3	101	24	815	16 80
Grand Bank	19	1,201	263	12,726	184 10
St. Jacques	6	263	51	1,905	35 70
Trinity	3	208	45	1,535	31 50
Bay Roberts ..	5	388	72	2,610	50 40
Brigus	1	69	14	773	9 80
Salmonier	2	89	22	926	15 40
Catalina	11	593	155	8,243	108 50
Carbonear	2	168	32	885	22 40
Burgeo	6	327	71	3,242	49 70
Harbor Grace	4	317	65	4,893	45 50
Fortune	6	332	68	2,540	47 60
Burin	31	1,473	356	12,893	249 20
Great Placentia	7	438	95	5,583	66 50
Bay Bulls	9	498	119	7,450	83 30
St. Mary's	2	122	31	1,171	21 70
Heart's Content	12	718	164	6,862	114 80
Harbor Buffett	1	101	18	1,488	12 60
	165	9,838	2,175	103,688	1,522 50

Average catch ver vessel 628 qtls.

Average catch per man 47½ "

Custom House, St. John's,
31st Dec, 1891.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General,

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

**BANK FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH HON. THE
RECEIVER GENERAL.**

1891.	DR.		
March 14.—To paid Elizabeth Jane Wainwright, on account of her husband, Geo. Wainwright, lost in the schooner <i>Annie M</i>		\$80 00	
“ To paid Richard Mokeler, on account of his son, Stephen Mokeler, lost in schooner <i>Annie M</i>		80 00	
“ To paid John Driscoll, on account of his son, John Driscoll, lost from schooner <i>Gerty</i>		80 00	
			240 00
“ 16.—To paid Bridget Lash, on account of her son, John Lash, lost from schooner <i>Brave</i>		80 00	
“ To paid Fanny Drake, on account of her brother, Joseph Drake, lost in schooner <i>Myrtle</i>		80 00	
“ To paid Elizabeth Walsh, on account of her stepson, Richard Walsh, lost in <i>Annie M</i>		80 00	
“ To paid D. J. Greene, for legal repre- sentatives of Thomas Yard, Pat- rick Mullowney, John Walsh, and Thomas Norris, who were lost in schooner <i>Annie M</i>		320 00	
			560 00
“ 20.—To paid Mary Mullowney, on account of her son, Michael Mullowney, lost from schooner <i>St. Bernard</i> ..		80 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$80 00	\$800 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

**BANK FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON.
THE RECEIVER GENERAL (continued).**

1891.	DR.		
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$80 00	\$800 00
March 20.—To paid Susan Mallowney, on account of her husband, John Mallowney, lost in schr. <i>Annie M</i> ...		80 00	
“ To paid Moses Monroe, for the legal representatives of Patrick Walsh, James Walsh, Thomas Walsh, James Banfield, Jas. Chambers, William and Benjamin Lawrence, lost in schooner <i>Myrtle</i>		560 00	
“ To paid Michael Walsh, on account of his sons, Thomas and Peter Walsh, lost in schr. <i>Annie M</i> ...		160 00	
			880 00
“ 23.—To paid Stephen Rodgers, for legal representative of Joseph Rodgers, lost in schooner <i>Myrtle</i>			80 00
“ 25.—To paid Esther Drew, on account of her husband, John Drew, lost from schooner <i>Mary</i>		80 00	
“ To paid Philip Murphy, for legal representative of James Murphy, lost in schooner <i>Myrtle</i>		80 00	
“ To paid Philip Evans, on account of his son, Robert Evans, lost from schooner <i>Olive Branch</i>		80 00	
			240 00
“ 26.—To paid Michael Deagan, on account of his son, Lewis Deagan, <i>alias</i> Glynn, lost from on board schooner <i>Robie M</i>		80 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$80 00	\$2,000 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

BANK FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON. THE RECEIVER GENERAL (continued).

1891.	DR.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$80 00	\$2,000 00
March 28.—	To paid Anthony Murray, for legal representative of James Murray .	80 00	
		160 00	
April 1.—	To paid P. W. Brown, for legal representative of Michael Costello, lost in schooner <i>Myrtle</i>		80 00
" 9.—	To paid A. McDougall, for legal representative of John Bridle, lost from on board schooner <i>John Louis</i>		80 00
" 17.—	To paid D. C. Webber, for legal representative of Jesse Hiscock, of schooner <i>Genesta</i>		80 00
" 25.—	To paid John P. Winter, for legal representative of John Anderson, drowned from on board schooner <i>J. O. Fraser</i>	80 00	
"	To paid Hearn & Co., for legal representative of Richard Walsh, lost from schr. <i>J. O. Fraser</i>	80 00	
		160 00	
" 30.—	To paid D. J. Greene, for legal representative of Lawrence Delaney, of schooner <i>Rosemary</i>	80 00	
"	To paid M. W. Furlong, for legal representatives of Martin W. and Valentine Mullowney, who were drowned in schooner <i>Annie M.</i> ..	160 00	240 00
		160 00	240 00
	<i>Forwarded</i>		\$2,800 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

BANK FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON.
THE RECEIVER GENERAL (*continued*).

1891.	DR.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,800 00
May 5.—To paid Robert Wright, for legal representative of Geo. Ladner Bonnell, lost from schr. <i>John Louis</i>	80 00	
“ To paid H. J. Haddon, for legal representative of Geo. Brady, lost from schooner <i>Sailors' Home</i>	80 00	
	—————	160 00
“ 28.—To paid Alice Braithwaite, on account of her brother, Patrick Braithwaite, lost from schr. <i>Myrtle</i>		80 00
July 23.—To paid Nicholas Walsh, on account of legal representative of James Hiscock, of schooner <i>Lilian</i>		80 00
“ 24.—To paid J. & W. Stewart, for legal representatives of Ambrose Price and James Nurse, lost from on board schooner <i>Geo. Foote</i>	160 00	
“ To paid George Knowling, for legal representative of Jno. Cunningham, lost from schooner <i>Clarence F. Foote</i>	80 00	
	—————	240 00
Nov. 6.—To paid Emma Miller, on account of her husband, Aaron Miller, of schr. <i>Effie M</i>		80 00
“ 21.—To paid B. Snelgrove & Sons, for legal representative of Levi Diamond, of schooner <i>Adventure</i>		80 00
	—————	—————
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$3,520 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

**BANK FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH HON. THE
RECEIVER GENERAL (concluded).**

1891.	DR.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,520 00
Dec. 31.—To balance in Newfoundland Savings Bank		2,422 79
		<u>\$5,942 79</u>

1891.	CR.	
Jan. 1.—By amount brought forward		\$4,475 67
Nov. 28.—By cash deposited in Newfoundland Savings Bank		1,300 00
Dec. 31.—By ditto ditto ..		98 45
“ By interest		68 67
		<u>\$5,942 79</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st Dec., 1891.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

**A Comparative Statement of Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland
for years 1890 and 1891, shewing increase and decrease for same period.**

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES, 1890.	QUANTITIES, 1891.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Ale, porter, cider, &c	19,572 gals	22,444 gals	2,872 gals	.....
Oxen, cows, and bulls.....	2,408 No	2,512 No	104 No	.....
Pigs	85 No	118 No	33 No	.....
Sheep	3,717 No	3,485 No	.....	232 No
Horses.....	164 No	230 No	66 No	.....
Apples.....	3,765 brls	7,142 brls	3,377 brls	.....
Apples (dried).....	22,508 lbs	30,441 lbs	7,933 lbs	.....
Bacon, hams, and sausages.....	2,007 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts	2,071 cwts	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts	.....
Beef, pigs' heads, feet, and hocks...	16,627 brls	13,971 brls	.....	2,656 brls
Biscuit and bread (not fancy).....	719 cwts	592 cwts	.....	127 cwts
Butter, oleomargarine, &c.....	15,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts	14,305 cwts	.....	837 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts
Casks, second-hand, 45 gallons and under.....	434 No	395 No	.....	39 No
Casks, second-hand, over 45 gallons	26 No	10 No	.....	16 No
Cask-staves, second-hand, manufac- tured, capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards .....	.....	4,000 No	4,000 No	.....
Cheese	1,343 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts	1,384 cwts	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts	.....
Chocolate and cocoa	38,409 lbs	47,235 lbs	8,826 lbs	.....
Cigars	373 M	298 M	.....	75 M
Cigarettes	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	283 M	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	.....
Coffee (green).....	23,297 lbs	24,817 lbs	1,520 lbs	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

A Comparative Statement of Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for years 1890 and 1891, shewing increase and decrease for same period (*con.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES, 1890.	QUANTITIES, 1891.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Coffee (roasted)	59,858 lbs	56,205 lbs	.....	3,653 lbs
Confectionery	1,419½ cwts	1,264 cwts	.....	155½ cwts
Feathers and feather beds	30,094 lbs	39,288 lbs	9,194 lbs	.....
Fish, viz: codfish and haddock	9½ cwts	10½ cwts	1 cwt	.....
Flour	316,657 brls	366,353 brls	49,696 brls	.....
Fresh meat and poultry	309,014 lbs	367,978 lbs	58,964 lbs	.....
Fruit (dried) : currants, &c.	491,991 lbs	680,836 lbs	188,845 lbs	.....
Indian meal	7,163 brls	7,459 brls	296 brls	.....
Jams and preserves	83,471 lbs	76,658 lbs	.....	6,813 lbs
Lumber (rough)	2,592½ M ft	1,553 M ft	.....	1,039½ M ft
Lumber (grooved, tongued, and planed)	526½ M ft	249 M ft	.....	277½ M ft
Molasses	1,146,646 gals	1,113,942 gals	.....	32,704 gals
Oats	80,676 bus	137,450 bus	56,774 bus	.....
Oatmeal	2,117 brls	3,009 brls	892 brls	.....
Oil (kerosene)	479,903 gals	527,209 gals	47,306 gals	.....
Pease	5,288 brls	6,642 brls	1,354 brls	.....
Pork	29,614 brls	19,982 brls	.....	9,632 brls
Salt	34,972 tons	43,880 tons	8,908 tons	.....
Shingles and laths	4,665 M	3,749 M	.....	916 M
Spirits, viz: brandy	6,056 gals	5,973 gals	.....	83 gals
“ undefined	113 gals	222 gals	109 gals	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Spirits, viz: rum	46,927½ gals	49,764 gals	2,836½ gals	.....
“ gin	3,247½ gals	3,794 gals	546½ gals	.....
“ whiskey	14,148 gals	14,212 gals	64 gals	.....
“ cordials	75 gals	159 gals	84 gals	.....
Sugars: loaf and refined	1,835½ cwts	2,731 cwts	895½ cwts	.....
“ bastard	1,425 cwts	1,941 cwts	516 cwts	.....
“ unrefined	17,907 cwts	23,329 cwts	5,422 cwts	.....
Tea	871,281 lbs	891,148 lbs	19,867 lbs	.....
Timber (lignum vitæ)	534 tons	670 tons	136 tons	.....
Tobacco (manufactured)	119,765 lbs	166,408 lbs	46,643 lbs	.....
Tobacco (leaf and stems)	286,133 lbs	345,497 lbs	59,364 lbs	.....
Tobacco (stems for snuff)	80 cwts	79 cwts	.....	1 cwt
Vegetables: cabbages	51,789 No	88,542 No	36,753 No	.....
“ potatoes	72,327 bus	52,365 bus	.....	19,962 bus
“ turnips	9,031 bus	6,758 bus	.....	2,273 bus
Vinegar	4,515 gals	3,508 gals	.....	1,007 gals
Wines: champagne	274 gals	212 gals	.....	62 gals
“ claret	569 gals	946 gals	377 gals	.....
“ hock and Burgundy	178 gals	68 gals	.....	110 gals
“ Malaga	1,000 gals	482 gals	.....	518 gals
“ port and Madeira	2,357 gals	2,721 gals	364 gals	.....
“ sherry and Manzanilla	894 gals	846 gals	.....	48 gals
“ Spanish red, &c., &c.	2,332 gals	1,989 gals	.....	343 gals
Goods, wares, and merchandize, at 7½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	\$20,800 66	\$5,748 00	.....	\$15,052 66
10 “ “	351,249 00	375,918 00	\$24,669 00	.....
12½ “ “	62,165 30	78,966 00	16,800 70	.....
15 “ “	42,015 66	.....	.....	42,015 66

A Comparative Statement of Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for years 1890 and 1891, shewing increase and decrease for same period (*concluded*).

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES, 1890.	QUANTITIES, 1891.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, at 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	\$342,759 35	\$144,869 00		\$198,890 35
25 " "	1,372,899 92	1,602,949 08	\$230,049 16	
30 " "	151,955 90	172,120 00	20,164 10	
35 " "	676 69	585 00		91 69
40 " "	9,082 00	8,732 00		350 00

CUSTOM HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1891.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER, *Receiver General*.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

**REPORT ON CROWN LANDS BY THE HON. SURVEYOR GENERAL, FOR
THE YEAR 1891.**

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J.
TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander
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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's information, the annual report of the Crown Lands department, with the usual tabulated statements and accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

MINERAL LANDS.

Under this head I have to report a considerable improvement in the number of applications for Mining Locations during the past year. There were filed during that period nine notices of staking under the old Act and thirty-two applications for licenses under the new Act, and one application for lease of one square mile. The fees on these applications amount to one thousand one hundred and forty dollars. There were also issued twenty-one Mining Licenses, and nine Leases of Mining Locations. Particulars are fully shown in returns marked No. 1, 2 and 3.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that the amendments to the Crown Lands Act referred to in my report of last year, and adopted at the last session of the Legislature, have given general satisfaction, especially in the mining districts of the Island. The result has been to awaken greater interest in mining operations; and I have reason to believe that several new mines are about to be opened up, and that a large amount of capital will probably be brought into the country during the present year for this purpose. It has been suggested to me that further amendments may be made with a view to simplifying still more the methods by which our people may avail themselves of the mineral resources within their reach, and I shall have much pleasure in submitting the proposed amendments for the consideration of the Legis-

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

lature during the present session, should it be deemed desirable by the Government.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The extended report of the geological survey of the Humber Valley and Deer and Grand Lake region, to which I would respectfully invite your Excellency's attention, is rendered more than usually interesting by the photographic views which accompany the report, and afford a more correct idea of the physical features of that section of the country than could be obtained from a mere verbal description. But by far the most important result of Mr. Howley's operations has been the discovery of coal and iron to such an extent as will probably materially affect the future of this country; and it is pleasing to know that your Excellency has already brought this matter under the notice of the Imperial authorities and the British public.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Returns marked No.'s 4, 5, 6 and 7 show operations in agricultural lands. There were issued during the year three hundred and ninety-eight grants, containing an area of eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five acres, three roods and thirty-two perches and three-quarters of a perch; four free grants, containing sixty-eight acres and six perches; one license of occupation, containing twenty-seven acres and two roods; and ten location tickets under the homestead sections of Crown Lands Acts, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty three acres.

In this connection I would also submit a portion of the report of our Surveyor, Mr. A. M. White, who has been employed in mapping off such portions of Bay St. George as were not previously included in any connected survey, and the result of his last summer's work may now be seen, in well-executed plans of that section, in the Crown Lands office.

In addition to the foregoing I may add, for your Excellency's information, that Surveyors A. Long and J. Maher have been employed in surveying the outlying country around St. John's, starting from the termination of the city survey, for the purpose of forming connected plans of the roads and property within a radius of fifteen to twenty miles, thus supplying a want that has been long felt in the department.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. J. B. WOODS, *Surveyor General*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

REPORT BY JAMES P. HOWLEY, F.G.S., FOR THE YEAR 1891.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
March 20th, 1892.

HONOURABLE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Geological Survey during the season of 1891.

Acting upon a suggestion contained in the report for the preceding year, with reference to the possible existence of valuable coal deposits in the central carboniferous area of the Island, the Government was pleased to direct that a more minute investigation of this region be undertaken. Accordingly, as soon as the necessary preparations for the season's work could be completed, our party started for Bay of Islands, embarked at Humber Arm, and proceeded up the Humber River in boat and canoes—our objective point being the Grand Lake valley, or eastern branch of the Humber River.

As a considerable delay had necessarily to be incurred in getting all the season's provisions, boats, camps, gear, &c., over the Grand Lake portage to the latter lake—a distance of about eight miles—I availed of this delay to make a flying journey up the main Humber towards White Bay, in order to investigate a rumor relative to the existence of coal in that direction.

In the meantime Mr. Bayly had instructions to proceed to the Grand Lake and, when everything was safely portaged, to store our provisions in huts—one at the outlet of the Junction River, and one at the mouth of the inflowing Sandy Lake River—so as to have them convenient for use while working around the shores of the Lake. This being accomplished, he was further instructed to sink a series of pits along the north shore of the lake at points indicated, where it was hoped the underlying bed rock might be reached, and a clue to the structure thereby obtained ; with what result will appear later. Taking

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

along with me two Indians and a single canoe, I continued my journey up the Main River, investigating the structure as I went whenever an opportunity presented itself. Having reached the great bend where the river forks and forms two considerable streams, the one known as Birchy Pond Brook, leading up north-easterly in the direction of our route, was then followed. Birchy Pond is a shallow, sandy lake, surrounded by low land. A beautiful steady, winding about through a fine tract of flat intervale, extends beyond the Lake two or three miles ; then the river approaches the surrounding hill ranges, where it is split up into several smaller streams, which are of too rocky and turbulent a nature to admit of further progress by canoe. Selecting one of these small streams which led upwards in a general course about east-north-east, and being provided with several days' provisions, &c., we started on foot to follow up this stream. It soon became exceedingly rugged, and broken into falls and rapids, walled in by cliffs of dark-grey gneiss. Our progress was so slow that it took three days to reach the point aimed at. This was a suite of long, narrow lakes situated in a deep gorge, and hemmed in by lofty hills, which, upon the north side of the upper lakes, rose perpendicularly from the water's edge, forming gigantic cliffs from six to seven hundred feet in height. This was especially the case on the last lake of the suite. All the surroundings, the remarkable white cliffs, together with the situation of the lakes, left no room for doubt as to the identity of the place described to me. The white cliffs proved to be white or light-colored marbles, similar to those at the mouth of the Humber, which here seemed to form an immense deposit, striking in a nearly north-easterly and south-westerly direction. This would carry it out to the coast on the one hand, near the head of Sop's Arm, White Bay ; and on the other, down the valley of the brook we had ascended, where it was met with on our upward journey several miles below. The existence of this marble deposit was hitherto unknown, and probably might have remained so for a long time to come but for the accidental circumstance which led me to this particular place this season. On ascending the high land to the north of these lakes, in order to define our position and surroundings, we found that but a comparatively short interval of high rugged country separated us from the waters of White Bay, the outer part of which lay extended before us, bearing upon its bosom several snow-white bergs of last season's ice-floe. Partridge Point was distinctly visible away to the eastward,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

and the deep gulch, or break through the hill range, which indicated the position of Sop's Arm, did not seem to be more than four or five miles from where we stood; but time did not permit of our going out there; nor was there any object to be gained in doing so. We therefore began to retrace our steps, paying particular attention to the surroundings as we went along.

It very soon became evident that, while the information furnished me concerning the physical features of this part of the country was exceedingly correct in almost every detail, yet in the more important point—that of the existence of a coal deposit here—the imagination of the informant had been drawn upon too extensively. Not only was there no vestige of coal anywhere, but the entire absence even of any member of the carboniferous formation, and the further fact that the country around was entirely occupied by rocks of Lower Silurian and Laurentian age, precluded the possibility of coal existing anywhere in the vicinity. In fact, we had left the base of the carboniferous formation away down the river behind us early on our first day's journey, and had not seen anything of it since. Being quite satisfied of the inaccuracy of the information with regard to coal, we next retraced our steps as quickly as possible; and having reached our canoe, proceeded down stream to Junction Brook, and thence portaged across to Grand Lake, where we rejoined Mr. Bayly and party. They had been so far unsuccessful in their operations, being met everywhere with such a thickness of superficial sand, gravel, and drift material, that it was found utterly impossible to reach the bed rock by means of surface cuttings. A few days more were spent in this attempt, and then we moved camp across the Lake to the mouth of Coal Brook. Here a regular system of coasting along the sides and banks of the brook was carried out as far as the coal measures were accessible. Later on we moved some two miles westward to a small brook named Aldery Brook, where good sections were exposed in like manner. Some considerable work was also done on two other small brooks flowing into the lake on the south side—one about midway between Coal and Aldery Brooks, and the other one mile further west; but the sections here exposed were not nearly so extensive or easily reached as on the two former brooks, owing to the accumulation of surface deposits. Details of the sections uncovered on Coal and Aldery Brooks will be found further on, under the head of "Geological Structure."

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

While the costeaning operations were in progress near the head of the lake, Messrs. Bayly and Thorburn, with an Indian, ascended Sandy Lake Stream and made a survey of the Goose Pond tributary, which it was hoped would exhibit some rock exposures by which the structure in that direction might be got at. Later on, an expedition was undertaken to the extreme western end of the Great Lake, partly to investigate another report referring to a coal seam being seen in that direction, but chiefly to make a re-survey of the Lake itself, especially the Southern Reach, inside Sir John Hawley Glover's Island, a portion not hitherto finished. We had reached well into October month, and the weather, which all throughout the summer had been of an exceptionally favorable character, began at last to break up. The prospect of accomplishing any more work here for the season with pick and shovel being at an end, we accordingly packed up and got across the Lake again after two days' delay, owing to the stormy character of the weather. Before leaving the portage we experienced some slight snow-showers, and for several days the distant Bonne Bay hills to the north bore quite a winterish aspect. On arriving at the Marble Cliffs near the mouth of the Humber River, it was the intention to spend a few days here endeavoring to procure some good specimens of the rock, but almost immediately I received your telegram requesting me to visit and inspect the asbestos deposit near St. George's Lake. The time intervening before the arrival and departure of the mail boat *Conscript* left me but three or four days at the outside to accomplish the journey in; consequently I had not a moment to spare. Leaving Mr. Bayly to procure the marble specimens, I started on foot with two Indians from the Humber Sound, and after a day and a half of exceedingly hard travel, arrived at the place. Capt. Prideaux, in charge of the works at the time of my visit, kindly housed me while there, and showed me the various openings and outcrops in the vicinity of the mine. The weather now had set in wretchedly cold, wet and stormy, and seeing that I ran a great risk of losing my passage home were I to return to Bay of Islands by the route I came, I concluded to continue on instead to Bay St. George, which course would give me at least an extra day; but I had also another object in view, viz.: to gain a more accurate knowledge of the country hence, which would enable me to lay down with tolerable accuracy that part of the route for the western extension of the railway which circumstances prevented our completing last season. Two days'

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

journey took us out to Sandy Point, where we found the steamer had not yet arrived coming west, having been delayed by the rough weather of late. She returned from Bay of Islands on the 29th October, and we reached St. John's November 3rd, after one of the finest and most successful seasons ever experienced since my connection with the geological survey of the Island.

THE HUMBER VALLEY.

It may seem almost paradoxical on my part to enter into a lengthened description of the topographical and physical features of the lovely Humber Valley in the present report. The subject has been so frequently treated of before in previous reports, letters, papers, etc., that there would appear to be nothing further to add on this head. As, however, each season's exploration tends to extend our knowledge of the country generally, and as there still lingers in the minds of many persons here a considerable amount of scepticism as regards the truth of these reports, especially in reference to the existence of good agricultural lands, extensive timber forests, and valuable mineral deposits, &c., a certain amount of repetition is clearly unavoidable.

The introduction of the camera into our survey outfit during the past two years has done much to dispel the doubts entertained; but in order to render this means of appeal to common sense and reason more effective, I have introduced into the present report a series of views illustrative of the scenic beauty of this splendid valley. I have no doubt they will convey a far better idea of what this section of country is really like than anything I could write upon the subject.

For the first two miles of its course the Humber River runs in a deep, narrow, crooked gorge or canon, where, during the lapse of ages, it has cut a passage for itself through the lofty coast range into the Humber Sound. Beyond this the river expands into a wide stream with smooth-flowing current, which is unbroken by rapids or rough water for nearly eight miles. This is called the Lower Steady of the Humber. The valley continues narrow, but gradually increases in width, and the marginal fringe of low land on either side becomes more level and covered with very superior soil, as Deer Lake is approached. Though still densely timbered along these lower reaches by spruce, fir, yellow and white birch, &c., yet all the available pine which once grew

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

here in great luxuriance, and of excellent quality, has long been culled out. Nothing but the stumps are now left to testify to the size and quality of this particular timber. The beautiful Deer Lake, sixteen miles long, is separated from the Steady by about one mile of running water, terminating in a single short, strong rapid known as Fisher's Rapid. Around the shores of the lake the hills recede further and further back till, on approaching the head, a very wide area of low wooded country extends away on either side, and far to the eastward up the main river valley. Several beautiful tracts of good intervale land occur wherever any considerable brook flows into the lake. Of these the valleys of the South Brook, near the south-west corner, and North Brook, near the head of the lake, afford good examples. A small clearing near the mouth of the former has yielded excellent and abundant hay crops for many years past. Nichols' farm, about a mile above the lake on the main river, has been frequently adverted to, especially in last year's report. I doubt if the soil here could be surpassed by anything in the Lower Provinces of Canada; certainly not, so far as I had an opportunity of comparing them. The dense forest surrounding Deer Lake has also long since been culled of its pine; but there is much valuable spruce and fir (especially the latter) still intact, while white and yellow birch are very abundant and of fine size. Here also grows, more profusely than I have seen elsewhere, the Black Ash (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*).

From the head of Deer Lake the valley of the Humber extends for many miles to the north, east, and south, bounded only in the far distance by the hill ranges, which constitute the marginal outline of this great plateau. The extent of this part of the valley is not less than 20 miles wide by about 25 long, including an area of 500 square miles. The narrow valleys of the Lower Humber and Grand Lake, and also that above Sandy Lake on the eastern branch added to the above give a total of about 800 square miles as comprising the area of the Humber Valley proper. Two parallel water-systems constitute the main drainage of the region. They might almost be considered distinct, were it not that they are connected by Junction Brook running almost at right angles to either, through which the Grand Lake discharges its water into the main Humber Arm. It would appear as though, at no very remote date, the Grand Lake waters really had their outlet at the western end of the Lake and discharged into St. George's Bay, nor would it be a

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

very difficult feat of engineering skill to cause the waters to again resume their old-time channel. The ascent of the main branch above Deer Lake for some five miles, to where it is joined on the south side by Junction Brook, is quite easy—the river being wide and smooth, with a deep, gently-flowing current. The country on either side is very flat and densely wooded, the land being all of superior quality; and at the mouths of some of the smaller tributaries there are extensive tracts of magnificent intervale land. A mile above Junction Brook the first bad rapid occurs upon the river; and from thence to Willie Steady, some two miles further, a succession of low, rocky ledges strike across, causing shallow bars and broken water, many portions also being encumbered with boulders. Willie Steady is a beautiful spot; the broad expanse of smooth water is studded with well-wooded islands, chiefly of birch and poplar, while the land on either side of the Steady is level, densely timbered, and the soil exceptionally good. A long interval, of some twelve miles, of more or less broken water and occasional strong rapids—but with frequent shoal, sandy bars and smooth current—intervenes between Willie's and the Upper Steady of the Humber. Low ledges of sandstone, shales, marl, &c., crop out all along this section, and at two points produce falls—one of which (the Big Fall) has a jump of ten or twelve feet over a ledge of coarse conglomerate, which strikes directly across the river. The entire country along this section is again well wooded, though some of the coarser sandstones coming to the surface produce at times patches of more or less barren land, covered only with a thin soil. In the vicinity of the Big Fall fire has laid bare a very extensive tract of country on either side of the river; but there is a vigorous growth of young timber, chiefly birch, rapidly taking the place of the denuded forest. Four miles above the Big Fall commences the beautiful Upper Steady of the Humber, extending with little interruption to the great bend and fork of the river nine miles above. This section of the valley is very low and flat, chiefly composed of alderly intervale land. The river is here split up into several channels intersecting the low ground, and cutting it up into numerous flat islands or intervales, elevated only a few feet above the ordinary summer level. The soil of which this intervale land is composed is exceedingly rich, deep, and free from stones, and undoubtedly ranks amongst the very best in the island. It is usually a dark, rich, brown loam, containing much vegetable matter, together with other elements, eminently calculated to

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

produce fertility. Owing to their small elevation, they are periodically covered by the overflow during the spring freshets, which also tend to enrich them and add to their productiveness by depositing from the surcharged waters a thin stratum of silt each time. Whenever these lands are brought within cultivation I have no hesitation in pronouncing the opinion that they will produce the finest hay crops with the minimum of labor or use of artificial fertilizers. From the forks the intervale land was found to extend up the Birchy Pond Branch some four miles further, being especially of excellent character around Birchy Pond. On the other branch, which runs directly west from the fork, and at ten miles above expands into Adies Pond, there is also a good deal of fine intervale land and much heavily-timbered country. Along these upper reaches of the river the timber is still almost untouched. Only now are the proprietors of the Humber saw-mill beginning to push forward in this direction ; and as there is a very considerable quantity of pine, besides the spruce, fir, and birch, covering a large area on this branch of the river, there seems every prospect of the mill owners finding ample material for prosecuting their lumbering industry here for a number of years to come.

Turning now to the southern branch, or Grand Lake valley of the Humber, we find an immense plateau lying between the two waters, covering an area of over 100 square miles, which is more or less densely timbered, but interspersed throughout with marshes and ponds. Much of the surface soil covering this large tract of country appears to be more or less sandy ; but there are also extensive patches of good land and marshy intervale, especially along the numerous small tributary brooks. Exactly similar lands in New Brunswick, properly cleared and cultivated, "make good farms and bear excellent crops of hay and cereals."

The southern or Grand Lake basin includes the whole of the long narrow valley which incloses the Grand Lake and the country extending eastward, up the Sandy Lake river to Sandy Lake, and the valley above the latter to the Upper Birchy Pond, which forms the head waters of this branch of the Humber. The area of this latter valley is about 150 square miles. With the exception of a narrow marginal fringe along the shores of the Grand Lake, which in most cases might be availed of for cultivation, most of the surrounding country is very high

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

and mountainous, especially on the upper and western half of the lake. Very much of the low country north and east of the Grand Lake, and between it and Sandy Lake, is marshy, or otherwise composed of low, barren, sandy ridges; and it was proven by the boring in 1879, and by surface excavations, that this character of superficial deposit attains a great depth all over the ground. It cannot be called a good soil by any means, though capable of much improvement by cultivation and blending of its various qualities. Those portions more densely timbered, as along the shores of Grand Lake and on the Goose Brook Valley, show a better quality of soil; and there are many excellent tracts of intervale on the Main Brook and tributary streams. The densely timbered slopes along the margin of Grand Lake exhibit all the usual variety of forest growth common to this Island, in great profusion. White pine is particularly abundant in some places, and is pretty fairly distributed throughout as far as the eastern half of Sir John Hawley Glover's Island. Eastward from the head of the lake most of the timbered parts of the country lying between Grand and Sandy Lakes display a fair proportion of pine. On the Goose Brook tributary, near Sandy Lake, some good specimens of the red pine (*pinus resinosa*) were observed last year. Up to the present this section of the Humber Valley has scarcely been encroached upon by the lumber men, who found the difficulty and danger of running logs down Junction Brook too much to cope with. Here, too, so far, the forest has been wonderfully exempt from fires, though much destruction was done thereby near Sandy Lake, and above, some years ago. The wealth of the timber resources still available on the magnificent Humber Valley, together with a superior quality of soil covering so large an area, and capable of being cultivated to advantage, far exceeds anything on this side of the Island. It may safely be estimated that at least four hundred out of the eight hundred square miles which comprise the entire valley are of this favorable character, while I have little hesitation in saying that half of the remainder would compare favorably with most of the land cleared and cultivated on the eastern seaboard. Its capabilities have been fairly tested at one or two points—notably Nichols' farm, Deer Lake, so frequently alluded to. Nichols is quite convinced of his being able to raise wheat crops every year without difficulty, and in proof thereof furnished me with an excellent sample of grain grown on his farm last season. The picture of Nichols' clearing will afford a good idea of the nature of the country

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

thereabout, while those on Willie's and Upper Steady will convey a much better conception of the flat timbered country and extent of intervalle land than any written description. In point of scenic beauty, however, the views on the Lower Humber and along the Grand Lake are much to be preferred—especially those charming cascades, of which there are probably a hundred or more around the shores of the Grand Lake and on the Great Island. The beauty and variety of the scenery alone is likely to attract many tourists to this region in the near future, so soon as better facilities for reaching it than those at present existing are afforded. In this connection I would strongly urge that, in the meantime, the Grand Lake portage be improved, and rendered somewhat more passable than it is. The expenditure of a couple of hundred dollars in clearing and draining the track would prove a great benefit to wayfarers crossing this part of the Island, especially to the telegraph people at Sandy Lake station.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The hill ranges which form the marginal outline of the Humber Valley are, as might be expected, composed of various geological formations, or portions thereof; but as these have been frequently treated of in former reports, it is not my intention at present to enter into details of their structure. A general outline of their distribution and chief characteristics, as observed at various points, will sufficiently indicate the prevailing geological features of this marginal fringe. The gorge of the Lower Humber is walled in by immense cliffs of bluish, silky mica slate, interstratified with gray quartzites and immense beds of limestone. All these rocks are greatly disturbed and folded into huge billowy undulations. They have apparently undergone much metamorphism, and the limestones in particular have nearly all lost their original character. They now constitute a variety of beautiful marbles, ranging from pure white statuary through various shades of yellowish, reddish, drab, grey, &c., to black. This is the well-known Humber marble deposit, a good idea of which may be gathered from the views of Marble Head and the Marble Cliff nearly opposite, while the bird's-eye view down the gorge fairly illustrates this interesting portion of the river.

These valuable marbles have never as yet been fairly tested, nor has their distribution been followed out beyond a very limited extent. Their strike, which is nearly at right angles to the course of the river,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

or N. 75° 6. magnetic, would carry them in the one direction towards the head of Adie's Pond, where they pass beneath the overlying carboniferous rocks, which latter rest for a long distance directly upon the Laurentian gneiss of the Long Range Mountains. The slates, with their accompanying marbles, re-appear (as already shown) towards the shores of White Bay on a small tributary of the Humber, and on the same general line of strike. In all probability their equivalents will be found on the sea shore at Little Coney Arm, White Bay, amongst the rocks described by Mr. Murray in his section (page 16, Report for 1864). In their western extension all we know, as yet, is the occurrence of altered limestones on the head waters of Harry's Brook and also the brook flowing into the extreme western end of the Grand Lake, which, from certain resemblances and their position in relation to the mica slates and general strike of the beds, would seem to indicate that they are the same. Some thin, impure beds of dirty white and flesh-colored, coarsely crystalline marbles, with thin, parallel layers of mica running through them, were met with this season near the extreme western end of the Grand Lake dipping towards the south-east. This rock exactly answers the description of a limestone or marble identified by Mr. Murray at Hauling Point, White Bay, in 1864, which he believed then to be the equivalent of those at Coney Arm on the north side of the Bay. No doubt should these immense marble deposits ever become utilized for building or ornamental purposes, and prove of sufficient economic importance, the work of tracing them out more thoroughly will soon follow. In all probability they will be found almost continuous between the two furthest extremes at which they have been recognized, a distance of over a hundred miles.

Slates, quartzites, &c., similar to those described above, form all the hill ranges along the Lower Humber and the shores of Deer Lake for some three miles, or up to the point opposite Burnt Island. They are much folded and contorted, and have evidently undergone considerable metamorphism. The same strata, very much broken and faulted, are repeated over and over again. Numerous quartz veins intersect these slates throughout; and at Burnt Island, on Deer Lake, some of these have been found to contain small quantities of molybdenite in specks or thin plates. An attempt at mining this ore, under the impression that it was galena, was made here some years since, but soon abandoned on finding it so sparsely disseminated through the quartz.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

In a cove just beyond Burnt Island, on the north shore of the lake, the slates and quartzites strike inland and trend away in the direction of the head waters of the Main Humber River, and are succeeded at a short interval to the eastward by the basic members of the carboniferous series. In their southerly extension the same rocks continue to form the marginal fringe or lip of the valley, sweeping around the eastern foot hills of the Laurentian Range, which occupies the tongue of land between the two great lakes, Deer Lake and Grand Lake; they strike all along the north side of the latter a short distance back, and run out to the shore near the eastern end of Sir John Hawley Glover's Island. From thence to the extreme western end of the lake they occupy both shores, and the greater part of the island also. In this direction they appear to have been subjected to even a still greater degree of disturbance than elsewhere. Huge intrusive masses, chiefly dark-gray and greenish trap, disrupt the strata in all directions. One of these forms an immense headland on the Southern Reach, inside the Great Island, which, towering above the surrounding country, becomes a most conspicuous object, distinctly visible even from the extreme head of the lake. A reddish syenite, chiefly composed of feldspar, occupies much of the central portion of the Big Island, and is seen to strike into the mainland of the Southern Reach. Towards the western end of the lake the slates, in many instances, are unmistakable mica schists, frequently characterized by numerous embedded garnets, while many of the more compact beds are not to be distinguished from ordinary grey gneiss. On the south side of the Great Lake, proceeding eastwardly, or towards the head, the carboniferous series occupy most of the shore line from the eastern end of the island; but at one or two points, as in the vicinity of Old Harry Mountain, and again about a mile west of Hind's Brook, bands of red and green jaspery slate, intersected by trap-dykes, crop out on the shore for short intervals. They were met with again on Aldery Brook and Coal Brook about a mile from the shore, greatly disturbed and altered, and resting upon a long ridge of trappean hills, which form the rear ground or southern rim of the valley, and run up and down the country nearly parallel with the shore of Grand Lake, striking away to the eastward in the direction of the falls on Kitty's Brook. Thus we have the outline of the Humber Valley pretty well defined on three sides—north, west, and south—but so far the eastern margin has not been closely examined, nor is it certain what are the

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

chief characteristics of the prevailing rocks in that direction. The relative position of all these sedimentary strata places them between the recognized Laurentian and carboniferous series in all cases where the contact with either has been observed. They are probably all referable to the lower portion of the great Silurian or, perhaps, underlying Cambrian formations; but their highly altered condition and the absence of organic remains renders it difficult to assign to each set of strata their exact geological position. The presence of the tribolite (*olenellus Vermontanus*) and a lingula allied to *lingula prima*, observed by Mr. Murray at Canada Bay in 1864, in close proximity to, if not actually amongst the marble beds there, and also the finding of some fossils on the head of Harry's Brook (all of recognized Potsdam types) leaves little doubt that much of the strata in various parts of the distribution are referable to that and associated divisions of the Cambrian formation. Towards the westward, similar rocks occupy much of the peninsula between the Humber Sound and the north side of Bay St. George. They are succeeded towards the shores of Port-au-Port Bay by higher members of the same series, including all the members Sir William Logan's Quebec group, largely displayed and clearly defined by their profusion of well-preserved organic remains. Such, then, are the principal series of rocks which compose the rim or margin surrounding the great plateau of the Humber Valley, and no doubt also forming the floor upon which the central carboniferous basin of the island rests.

CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

As indicated at the commencement of this report, the immediate object of last season's investigation was to examine more particularly into the structure and distribution of the carboniferous series of formations known to occupy a large area of the Humber Valley. The possible occurrence of some more promising coal deposits than those hitherto revealed by the boring operations of 1879-80 having impressed itself forcibly upon me during the preceding season's survey, it was strongly urged that a more close and extensive exploration of the region should be entered upon. The Government were pleased to approve of this suggestion, and the result of the work has already been laid before them in a short preliminary report furnished immediately after our return home last autumn.

It is now pretty clearly established that the entire plateau comprised within the valley of the Humber proper is occupied almost exclusively

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

by the carboniferous series of rocks. They are spread out in nearly horizontal strata, or in low wave-like undulations, stretching across the valley from north to south, while in their longitudinal extent they are bent so as to conform generally with the outline of their confines. On the whole, they may be said to be very flat, and as a consequence the lower members hold the surface over considerable distances, leaving little room for any appreciable thickness of higher measures to come in.

The whole of the Main River Valley is now known to be almost entirely occupied by the unproductive lower carboniferous group of formations; nor is there much prospect of any portion of the true coal measures being represented. The highest strata observed on this part of the valley were near the bottom of the millstone grit formation, many hundred feet below even the commencement of the coal measures proper. It is, then, towards the south, in the direction of the general incline of the strata, we have to look for higher accumulations, and where the prospect of any portion of the true coal measures accruing may be reasonably expected; but before proceeding to detail the result of the work in that direction a short outline of the general distribution on the Main Valley will be necessary.

On the shore of Deer Lake, about three miles from the overflow, the first outcrop of the carboniferous series is met with. It is an exceedingly coarse conglomerate, similar in most respects to the basic conglomerate in Bay St. George. It rests upon the mica slates described above, on the north shore of the lake; but a similar conglomerate on the south side, near the head, rests upon gneiss. This basic conglomerate has been traced pretty continuously throughout the greater part of its extension. It was found on the one hand to strike inland from the north shore of the Deer Lake in the direction of Adie's Pond, and it was met with in considerable volume the past season on a tributary of the Humber above Birchy Pond and on the same strike. Here the conglomerate rests upon grey hornblendic gneiss. Sweeping around easterly and southerly, it runs into the country towards the head of White Bay, or between it and Sandy Lake, in which direction it has not as yet been traced out. Succeeding it all along the Main Branch of the Humber, and in their regular order of super-position, are the sandstones, shales, marls, &c., of the next division—the carboniferous limestone. This, however, presents some peculiarities here not met with

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

elsewhere in the carboniferous series of Newfoundland. Though called the carboniferous limestone formation, yet in this section the limestone proper forms but a very small percentage of the bulk. The entire absence of gypsum, which is such a distinctive feature of this division in the St. George's Bay trough, is rather remarkable; not one particle of that mineral substance was observed anywhere throughout this central region. What would appear to be the position of the gypsiferous strata here is occupied by a considerable mass of dark-grey shale with thin, irregular, calcareous layers near the base. Some portions of these shales are highly bituminous, and, on exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, ignite and burn with a clear flame, giving off the odour of naphtha. They are largely displayed on the Main River between the two falls, where they form a low, nearly flat, anticlinal fold, passing between heavy beds of coarse, red sandstones and conglomerate at either side. It is this overlying sandstone, &c., which, striking across the river in low, flat ledges, gives rise to the falls in question. The position of the shales in the series, together with their bituminous character, seems to correlate them with the pyrochists of the New Brunswick carboniferous basin, in which the remarkable mineral substance, Albertite, was found. These shales were not actually met with again on this side of this trough, but I learnt of their occurrence on some of the smaller tributaries flowing into the Humber on the north side, above Deer Lake. This enables me to follow out their distribution, and lay them down on the map with little difficulty. Resting upon these pyrochists, as already stated, on either side of the anticlinal fold, a great mass of heavy bedded sandstones and rather coarse conglomerate, all more or less red in colour, forms the cliffs and ledges along the river above and below the falls. In the former direction they are met with up to the beginning of the Upper Steady, where they disappear beneath the surface, and for a long distance no rock is exposed. This is where the flat intervale land occurs. Towards Adie's Pond on the Main River a few low, flat outcrops of red sandstone and conglomerate occur; and on the south side of the lake some thin beds of reddish limestone were seen in 1879, interstratified with the sandstones, &c. On the south side of the anticlinal a similar set of sandstones, marls, &c., occupies the bed of the river, forming numerous low, flat ledges, stretching across its course down to within a mile of Junction Brook, where they again disappear. Some coarse-grained greyish sandstones on this section of the river are prob-

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

ably referable to the succeeding millstone grit formation ; but there is little doubt that the bulk of the strata exposed on the Main Branch of the Humber is included in the lower carboniferous limestone and conglomerate divisions. Following the structure southward in the direction of the Grand Lake basin, or southern branch of the Humber, the basic conglomerate first seen on the south side of Deer Lake sweeps around the eastern base of the dividing ridge towards the former lake and thence follows the northern shore westward to the eastern end of the Great Island. The conglomerate and sandstones outcrop in considerable volume near Whitstone Point, about seven miles up the lake, and again opposite the island, where bare cliffs, including much of the brilliant red marly strata, are exposed. A considerable portion of the eastern end of Sir John Hawley Glover's Island is also composed of these lower strata, and they again crop out on the south side of Grand Lake in great force, a little to the eastward of the island, where beds of red and drab-colored limestone are of more frequent occurrence than at other parts of the distribution. Nowhere on the shores of Grand Lake were the calcareo-bituminous shales met with in place ; they were, however, seen on the Junction River at a rapid called Kill Devil, about two miles and a half from the outlet. Last year some shales bearing a strong resemblance to them were also observed on Glide Brook, near the crossing of the telegraph line, two and a half miles from the head of Deer Lake. At Kill Devil they are, as usual, overlaid by coarse, red sandstones, conglomerate, and marls, answering in every respect to those seen on the Main River. From the last mentioned outcrops on Junction Brook no rocks are exposed in place, in a southerly or easterly direction, for many miles. In the latter direction a great flat plain stretches away for fifteen or twenty miles up the valley of Sandy Lake River, and some distance beyond Sandy Lake, covered with deep deposits of clay, sand, and gravel, which effectually conceal the strata beneath. Again, in the former direction, that in which the accumulation of higher measures might naturally be looked for, nearly eight miles intervenes, including the breadth of Grand Lake at its widest part, between the last mentioned outcrops and the next succeeding it to the southward. We are thus, to a great extent, left to conjecture only what may be the structure extending beneath this great superficial mantle over so large an area of country. It is true the boring operations undertaken here in 1879-80, along the side of the Sandy Lake

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

river, clearly revealed the existence there of at least a portion of the upper or true coal-bearing measures, with a few small, included coal-seams. Whether these measures continue to increase towards the south and bring in any appreciable thickness of this valuable member of the carboniferous series, or whether the lower unproductive divisions come again to the surface between this and the south side of Grand Lake, are questions which at present cannot be answered with any degree of certainty; nor will it ever be possible to do so without resorting to the further and more extensive use of the boring rod. All the evidence which can now be brought to bear seems to point to the strong probability of higher measures existing near the centre of the upper end of the Grand Lake. Much will depend upon the angle at which such beds incline to the horizon as to whether any considerable thickness supervenes or otherwise. Should the boring operations be resumed, and the result prove the existence of higher coal measures containing valuable coal-seams, then their extent in an east and west direction along the line of strike would be a matter of the utmost importance to determine. Turning now to the southern side of the Grand Lake, we find several small patches of lower carboniferous resting against the metamorphic and trappean hill range, bounding the valley on this side. Beginning with the limestones and marls opposite the eastern end of the Great Island, and following the south shore eastward towards the head of the lake, higher and higher strata are brought in at each succeeding outcrop until undoubted millstone-grit, grey sandstones, and fine grey conglomerate prevail. Near Hind's Brook these measures are well seen, and what appears to be the uppermost strata of the formation, rather coarse, thick-bedded, friable grey sandstones and fine conglomerates, characterized by numerous small white quartz pebbles, are seen at the mouth of a small brook two miles east of Hind's Brook, dipping S. 10° E., at a high angle of inclination. The next exposure of rock in place on the lake shore is two miles still further eastward. Here fine-grained, finely micaceous, greenish sandstones and loose shales, or clays, just peep above the surface and strike up and down the shore in an extremely straight line, N. 60° E., S. 60° W., magnetic. These latter clearly represent a portion of the true coal measures. They dip at an angle of between 60° and 70° southward, and their strike eastward would carry them into the flat country at the head of the lake. No rock is exposed beyond this anywhere around the head of the lake;

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

but, on ascending any of the small brooks flowing into the lake on this side, exposures of the coal measures were invariably met with in greater or less volume, and at various distances from the shore. In each case they were found to dip south or S. by E. at a high angle of inclination, always ending abruptly against the trap and the metamorphosed slates of the older formation, at an average distance of about one mile back from the lake shore. It was afterwards clearly ascertained that the coal measures here formed a deep, narrow trough, with the strata repeated on the southern side by a slightly overturned dip, so as to give the appearance of a continuous southerly inclination.

The best and most extensive exposures of the coal measures were found to occur upon two pretty stout brooks, viz: Aldery Brook, two miles and a quarter from the head of the lake, and Coal Brook, near its south-east corner. On the former the first exposures occur just twenty chains in a direct line from the shore of the lake; or by the course of the stream about thirty-five chains. The following section is then brought in to the south, dipping up the stream at a high angle:—

SECTION ON ALDERY BROOK.

Dip S. 10° E., magnetic; average angle of inclination, 60°.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	n.	ft.	in.i
Bluish, fine-grained, finely micaceous sandstone; several loose, rotten, shaley bands; reddish and drab-colored clays; a few dirt streaks and thin sandstone layers, much concealed.	200	6		
Coarse-grained white sandstone, grit or fine conglomerate	58	0		
Loose, shaley, rotten rock; dirty shale and clay at top	12	0		
Alternations of shale, clays and thin greenish grey sandstone layers	86	0		
Coarse, grey, gritty sandstone and fine conglomerate	17	0		
Loose, shaley rock; thin sandstones, fireclays; one dirty, coaly layer, a good deal concealed.	64	0		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Coarse, greyish sandstone	13	6		
Loose, rotten, shaley rock; thin sandstones and clay beds alternating; some red bands in middle	20	6		
Ironstone bands	2	0		
Alternations of shaley sandstones, tough arenaceous clays, with one thin dirt streak at top . . .	10	0		
Thin, loose sandstones and shales, with clay bands between; one or two reddish bands	95	0		
Coarse, grey sandstone or grit rock	17	0		
Red and green shale and thin sandstone	18	0		
Fire clay with dirty, coaly streaks	2	6		
Coarse and fine-grained grey sandstone, grits, and shaley bands	82	0		
Chiefly thin, shaley sandstones and loose, rotten shale; a good deal red strata	80	0		
Thin-bedded grey sandstones, succeeded by loose arenaceous, shaley rock	61	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 1.—Tough underclay	4	8		
Impure, shaley coal	0	4	4	8 0 4
Grey, coarse, flaggy sandstone	17	0		
Alternations sandstones, shales, and clay beds . . .	66	0		
Coarse-grained white quartzose sandstone, in thick beds	16	0		
Alternations of thin sandstones, shales, clays, &c.; some reddish bands	210	0		
Thick-bedded, grey sandstone	8	0		
Shaley sandstone and clay bands	16	0		
Thick, heavy bands of grey, coarse sandstone or grit, and fine conglomerates	36	0		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Rotten, shaley sandstones	9	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 2.—Shaley underclay	4	0		
Coal	0	2		
Tough clay with coal streaks	0	7		
Coal	0	2		
Carbonaceous shale, clay, and thin coal streaks	0	4	4	9 0 6
Loose, shaley sandstones and clays	25	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 3.—Under clay	2	0		
Coal	0	2		
Impure, coaly clay	0	4		
Coal	0	3		
Clay with coal streaks	0	3		
Carbonaceous shale	0	6	2	11 0 7
Loose, shaley sandstones, clay, and dark, shaley layers, with some thin coal streaks in middle.	80	0	0	3
Heavy-bedded, grey sandstones	10	0		
Rotten, shaley sandstones, clays, &c	130	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 4.—Under clay	1	0		
Soft, shaley coal	0	7	1	0 0 7
Shaley sandstone, rotten shale, and clay bands ..	16	0		
Heavy, grey sandstones or grit	18	0		
Loose, shaley sandstone shale and clay	35	0		
Heavy, grey sandstones ; loose, reddish and bluish- grey shale ; nodules of ironstone	36	0		
Irregular, nodular ironstone band ..	2	6		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Alternations of loose, greyish and reddish shaley rock, with ironstone bands and nodules ; some thin-bedded sandstones.....	60	0		
Dirty clay bed, with thin, impure, coaly layer at top	1	0		
Thick-bedded, coarse, grey sandstones	6	6		
Sandstones and shales	2	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 5.—Bed of fire clay, mixed with impure, coaly matter ; a few thin layers of coal	1	2	0	8
			0	6
Thin sandstones, shales, and clay bands alternating ; one dirty, shaley bed in middle ; contains some thin strings of impure coal.....	38	0	0	2
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 6.—Tough, shaley underclay	2	0		
Coal (good)	1	2		
Shale	1	0		
Coal	0	4		
Clay and shale	1	2		
Coal, with thin, clay parting	0	6		
Shale	2	6		
Coal	0	2	6	10
			2	00
Thick and thin-bedded greenish-grey sandstones, alternating with shaley and clayey bands ; some heavy-bedded, coarse-grained grit in middle, succeeded by loose, shaley rock ; several dirty clay bands, showing coaly detritus. Not well seen, owing to surface accumulations,	146	0		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	<i>ft. in.</i>	STRATA.		COAL.	
		<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
No. 7.—Underclay	0 3				
Coal (bright and hard)	0 9				
Carbonaceous shale, with thin streaks and layers of coal	2 8				
Coal (bright, hard, and black)	0 8	2	10	1	6
Heavy-bedded grey sandstones, forming the centre of sharp trough		5	0		
Carbonaceous shale and coal much confused—a repetition of No. 7 (not well seen)		2	0	1	0
Loose, shaley sandstone, with thin layers of clay.		30	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 8.—Coal	1 2				
Loose shale	0 10				
Coal	0 6		10	1	8
Shale and clay		2	0		
Thin beds of sandstone and shaley rock, with clay intercalations		19	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 9.—Beds of dirty fire clay, containing	1 3				
Six inches good coal	0 6	1	3	0	6
Thin layers sandstones and shales		5	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 10.—Fire clay, containing 6 in. of coal	1 6	1	0	0	6
Loose, shaley sandstone, with shaley and clay partings; two dirt streaks in middle, with just a sign of coal in each		21	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 11.—Dirty, clay band, with three	0 10				
Inches good coal	0 3	0	10	0	3
Sandstones and shales, with one dirty clay band, containing streaks of impure coal.		10	0		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	<i>ft. in.</i>	STRATA.		COAL.	
		<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
No. 12.—Fire clay.....	0 2				
Coal.....	0 3				
Clay.....	0 1				
Coal.....	0 4				
Clay.....	0 1				
Coal.....	0 6				
Clay.....	0 3				
Coal and clay mixed.....	0 4				
Clay.....	0 2	0	11	1	3
Sandstones and shales in thin layers; one thin coal streak in middle.....		8	3		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 13.—Coal and carbonaceous shale mixed.....	1 3				
Good coal at bottom..	0 6	1	3	0	6
Sandstones and shales alternating.....		3	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 14.—Bed of fire clay mixed with coal.	0 8				
Good coal.....	0 6	0	8	0	6
Alternations of shale, clay, and sandstones.....		27	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>				
No. 15.—Carbonaceous shale, with thin coal layers.....	2 0				
Loose, shaley rock.....	0 10				
Carbonaceous shale, with thin layers of coal.....	1 4				
Loose, shaley rock.....	0 10				
Soft coal and shale mixed.....	0 6				
Loose shale and clay.....	1 2				
Coal.....	1 0				
Drab fire clay.....	2 6				
Coal.....	1 2	8	4	3	0

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Heavy-bedded, coarse, gray sandstones, becoming thinner towards top, with shaley and clayey partings	46	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 16.—Dirty shale and clay	2	8		
Coal	0	6		
Wedge of shaley rock	1	6		
Good, bright coal	1	3		
Shale	0	3		
Good coal	0	8	4	5
Tough, shaley rock, with arenaceous layers	8	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 17.—Coal (hard and bright)	0	10		
Shale and clay	0	5	0	5
Thin sandstones and shales	7	3		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 18.—Shales and clay mixed, with three thin layers of coal, 2 inch, 4 inch, and 1 inch	2	0		
and 1 inch	0	7	2	0
Sandstones and shales			0	7
			3	3
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 19.—Coal, hard and good	0	2		
Shaley sandstones and clay layers	4	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 20.—Carbonaceous shale and clay ...	1	2		
Good coal at bottom	0	8	1	2
Sandstones, shale, and clay partings	8	6		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 21.—Carbonaceous shale and coal mixed	1	3	1	0
			0	3

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Sandstones, shales, and clay.....	5	0		
Between this and junction 450 feet horizontal distance intervenes, where the strata was but little seen. It is a repetition and is nearly vertical, probably about.....	400	0		
Total.....	2,549	9	23	9

Coal Brook, two miles further east, exhibits the only other section of these same measures worth noting. A few low outcrops were uncovered on a small brook about half way between these two, and some thin coal-seams and underclays, showing coaly detritus, were come across, apparently representing some portion of the Aldery Brook section; but they could not be sufficiently seen to enable me to identify them exactly. Their presence, however, indicated the continuity of the measure, which, upon Coal Brook, gave the following section:—

SECTION OF COAL MEASURES ON COAL BROOK.

Average angle of inclination is about 50° dip South, magnetic.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Coarse, grey grit and fine conglomerate.....	20	0		
Strata concealed.....	200	0		
Fine-grained, finely micaceous greenish-grey sandstones; not well seen.....	50	0		
More or less concealed; partly exposed; in costeaning consists apparently of grey, fine-grained sandstones, grey and red arenaceous shales and fireclay, with dirt streaks.....	190	0		
No. 1.—Tough, shaley underclay.....	2	0		
Coal pretty solid; partly shaley..	1	1		
Clay with coal streaks.....	0	3		
Rotten shale and clay	1	2		
Clay with coal streaks.....	0	4		
Clay and shale	0	4	3	10
			1	4

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Alternations of sandstones, clays, and shales, chiefly grey and drab-colored; a few reddish bands; several dirt streaks, much concealed.	40	0		
Heavy-bedded, grey, coarse-grained sandstones..	4	0		
Thin, impure, shaley coal and clay.....	1	0	0	6
Hard, thick-bedded grey sandstone.....	8	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 2.—Tough, shaley underclay.....	4	0		
Coal somewhat shaley and impure, but tolerably good quality.....	1	8		
Drab clay and coal streaks.....	0	10		
Coal, compact and good.....	1	4		
Clay	0	8		
Impure, coaly clay.....	0	3		
Drab clay and shale.....	0	3	5	7
3			3	5
Alternations of thick-bedded, coarse-grained grey sandstones, greenish-grey, fine-grained micaceous sandstones and shales, more or less concealed	73	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 3.—Loose, shaley underclay	1	0		
Coal, impure, shaley	0	6		
Drab clay or shale.....	0	2	1	2
0			0	6
Alternations of thick and thin greenish-gray, fine-grained sandstone (dip here S. 18 E., " < " 40°)	15	0		
Greenish and greyish sandstones and shales partly concealed.....	36	0		
Much concealed, a few outcrops of greyish and greenish sandstones and arenaceous shale ..	141	0		
More or less concealed	53	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 4.—Tough, shaley underclay.....	3	0		
Shaley, impure coal.....	0	2		
Coal, fairly good	0	10		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	<i>ft. in.</i>		STRATA.		COAL.	
	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Tough shale and clay, with coaly streaks	0	9	3	9	1	0
Loose, shaley rock and clay			9	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>					
No. 5.—Underclay	0	4				
Shaley coal	0	6				
Clay	0	2	0	6	0	6
Thin sandstones and loose, shaley rock			11	0		
Fire clay with thin dirt streak			2	0		
Loose shale and clay			7	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>					
No. 6.—Coal and clay mixed	1	0	0	6	0	6
Grey sandstone beds			2	0		
Wide band of shale and clay, with three thin coaly layers, the lowest being 6 inches			6	6	0	6
Loose, rotten, shaley rock and thin sandstones...			13	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>					
Thin, coaly layers	0	4				
Shale and clay	1	0	1	0	0	4
Loose, shaley rock, succeeded by heavy beds of grey, coarse-grained sandstone			23	0		
Thick bed of coarse sandstone			4	0		
Alternations of thin-bedded sandstones, arenaceous shales and underclays, with five dirty, coaly streaks showing signs of coal, not well seen. This is across the centre of a sharp synclinal			25	0	1	6?
Grey sandstones again; repetition underlaid by thin sandstones, shales, and a tough blue-clay bed, more or less concealed; heavy beds grey sandstone at top			21	0		
			2	0		
Coarse-grained, grey sandstone			50	6		
			9	4		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Greenish-grey, thin-bedded sandstones.	11	2		
Greenish and reddish shaley or slatey alternating, thickening towards bottom	56	4		
Bands of loose, reddish arenaceous shaley rock . .	16	0		
Finely micaceous, fine-grained, greenish-grey sandstones	14	2		
Alternations of coarse, grey sandstones, greenish and reddish rotten, shaley rock	52	0		
Alternations of greenish, greyish, and yellowish sandstones, thick and thin-bedded, coarse and fine-grained	47	6		
More or less concealed, some layers coarse sand- stones	28	0		
Thick bed coarse-grained yellow	8	0		
Thick and thin beds of grey sandstone	10	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 7.—Clay, with coaly streaks	0	3		
Solid, good coal	0	10		
Drab clay and wedge of rock, thin coal streaks	1	9		
Coal somewhat shaley, but good	1	3		
Coal, shale, and clay, mixed	0	2		
Underclay and shale	2	0	3	11 2 4
Rotten, shaley rock and sandstone beds	6	10		
Carbonaceous clay band	2	7		
Rotten, shaley rock, with clay bands and thin layer sandstone	28	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 8.—Clay	0	1		
Coal	0	1		
Carbonaceous shale	0	9		
Coal somewhat shaley	0	6		
Carbonaceous shale	0	6		
Underclay shaley	5	0	6	4 0 7

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Grey sandstones	12	0		
Loose, shaley rock	3	6		
Bed sandstone	1	9		
Thin sandstone and loose, shaley bands	9	4		
Thick and thin bands gray sandstones	6	10		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 9.—Loose rock, clay and coaly streaks	1	2		
Fireclay with thin streaks coal and black, carbonaceous shale	1	6	2	2
0	6			
Loose, shaley rock with sandstone layers	12	2		
Bed of hard, grey sandstones	1	6		
Loose shale and clay beds	12	0		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 10.—Bright, shaley coal and clay, mixed	2	0	1	0
1	0			
Loose, rotten, shaley rock	1	9		
Hard, fine-grained sandstone bed	0	10		
Broken, loose, shaley rock	3	0		
Greenish-grey sandstone in thin layers	3	6		
Rotten, shaley rock	3	6		
Fireclay with coaly streaks	3	6		
Loose, shaley rock	3	6		
Fine-grained grey sandstones	2	7		
ditto ditto	2	7		
Loose shale and clay	3	6		
Fireclay with coaly matter	1	3		
Shale and clay and thin sandstones	6	6		
Grey sandstones	3	6		
Loose, shaley rock	1	10		
	<i>ft. in.</i>			
No. 11.—Dark fireclay with coaly matter ..	2	0		
Bright, shaley coal	0	6		
Carbonaceous shale	1	0	3	0
0	6			
0	6			

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

	STRATA.		COAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Rotten rock and clay	3	6		
Shaley sandstones, &c.....	6	10		
Greenish-grey sandstones.....	1	0		
Loose, shaley rock.....	3	6		
Alternations of loose sandstones, shales and clays, thick and thin-bedded greenish micaceous and coarse, grey and whitish sandstones, with fine conglomerate beds predominating to- wards base. A good deal concealed down to junction	390	0		
Total	<u>1,834</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

Of course, owing to the doubling up of the strata in both of the above sections, which, in reality represent a long, narrow, sharp synclinal trough, there is a considerable repetition of the strata. The actual vertical thickness of the coal measures exposed is little more than half the above total, reckoned from the centre of the trough each way. The section on Aldery Brook includes all that of Coal Brook, and a considerable thickness of inferior strata not seen on the latter. We may therefore take it to represent the greatest development of coal measures actually exposed in this region. From the centre of the V formed by No. 7 coal seam to the lowest outcrop on Aldery Brook we have then a continuous section in regular succession of coal measure strata, amounting to about 1,500 feet. It is almost certain that the low ground between the shore of the lake and the first rock exposure on Aldery and Coal Brooks is also underlaid, in part, if not wholly, by strata belonging to the same measures. Their altitude, of course, cannot be determined; but, presuming they continue to dip southward at about the same average inclination, there should be at least 800 feet extra, making a total thickness of 2,300 feet. Whether that represents the entire development of the coal measures in the central carboniferous basin or not can never be determined by mere surface exploration. Eastward from Coal Brook no exposures of the carboniferous series were met with anywhere, notwithstanding a most diligent search along all the small streams and on the shores of the numerous ponds distributed over this great plain. Neither was the survey of the Goose Pond

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

tributary successful in finding a single outcrop of the rocks in place. The flat character of the surface would in itself seem to indicate that, in all probability, some portion at least was underlaid by the soft, easily disintegrated shales and clays of the coal measures proper. This fact, together with the actual presence of numerous small fragments of coal washed up on the shores of Grand Lake, especially on the north-east side, near the mouth of the inflowing river, lead to the conclusion that seams of coal must underlie this part of the country. It was with a view to ascertain whether such were the case, and what might be their value, that the boring operations of 1879 and 1880 were entered upon. Four bore holes were put down altogether along the Sandy River Valley, at sufficiently distant intervals to afford a fair idea of the structure. In only one of these, viz : bore A., near the mouth of the river, were any actual coal seams struck. The section, for 250 feet, is given in detail in Mr. Murray's report for 1879. After passing through 50 feet of sand, gravel, and clay, the first rock, a white sandstone, was struck ; and at a depth of 129 feet from the surface a seam of coal, one foot four inches, was passed through ; again at 134 feet another small seam of only five inches was met with. Still lower down, at depths of 170, and at 222 feet from the surface, beds of carbonaceous shale and fireclays, with thin coal streaks, were bored through. At bore B. the rock formation was only pierced for 75 feet, and here again fireclay, containing thin coal streaks, was found. Bore C, which in point of position lay a mile further to the north, was sunk 113 feet, 94 feet through rock, but no coal showed itself, and only a few dark, shaley bands, or dirt beds, were come across ; while at D, the furthest up the valley, but 24 feet of rock was pierced, showing no signs of coal either. Thus the result of this boring experiment may be said to have failed in its main object, that of revealing the presence of workable coal seams. Yet it was not without its value, and has afforded a clue which, together with what has been ascertained by the present season's operations on the south side of the carboniferous basin, enables me to form a pretty clear conception of what the whole structure should be. The strata passed through by the boring rod can scarcely be referred to any other than the true coal measures ; and this is confirmed by the character of the loose debris in the vicinity, which often contained fragments of fossil plants such as *lepidodendron*, *calamites*, and *neuropteris*, &c.—characteristics of that series. The conclusions come to, then, form a study of all the facts

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

gathered, are as follows: The boring rod struck only the extreme northern edge of a low, flat coal trough having an inclination southward at an angle of not more than four or five degrees. Possibly this angle may increase, causing greater depression towards the south, and this seems to be borne out by the comparatively high dip of the strata met with on Coal Brook and Aldery Brook; but I am at present inclined to the belief that between these points there is an anticlinal fold, bringing some of the lower measures again near the surface, and that the Coal Brook section is but a repetition of that underlying the head of the lake. At all events, between the most southerly bore, A, and the mouth of Coal Brook a horizontal distance of two miles intervenes across the head of the lake, where no positive knowledge of the underlying strata is yet within our reach. Should the low angle of inclination indicated at the bore holes prevail, and no anticlinal fold occur to the southward, there would still be a thickness of superior strata to that found at A, of some 900 feet. This, added to the sections already given as occurring on Coal and Aldery Brooks, makes a total of over 3,200 feet of actual coal measures, scarcely half of which have as yet been seen or otherwise examined. If such be the case, there is a strong presumption that one or more coal seams other than those found at A occur within that thickness. Of course much of the above is merely conjectural; but it is founded upon pretty strong circumstantial evidence—evidence which, it appears to me, amply warrants the further application of the boring rod to this important and interesting coal field. There is no other means of so inexpensive a character by which a definite conclusion on this head can be arrived at. Should the Government deem it a matter of sufficient importance to carry out this suggestion, I would strongly recommend that a small hand diamond boring drill be used, capable of taking up a core, and thus afford a complete section of the strata pierced through. It would also have the advantage of portability, a matter of weighty consideration in a country so difficult to transport heavy material through. I do not think the cost of such an apparatus would be so great as to deter us from employing its use, and should it be the means of revealing but one workable coal seam not known before, I think it would amply repay the outlay. Then, again, it may be remembered that the coal area of St. George's Bay, as shown in my report for 1889, calls particularly for the use of such an appar-

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

atus. Nor are these the only localities in the Island where the boring rod might be applied with advantage.

MATERIALS OF ECONOMIC VALUE.

Little more can be said of the coal deposits here till a much more minute examination takes place. Altogether eleven actual outcrops were seen on Coal Brook ; indications of at least six on a small brook west of it ; and twenty-eight on Aldery Brook. Of course most of these represented but thin, unworkable seams of coal, and often of an inferior character. No.'s 4 of Coal Brook section, 6, 7, 15 and 16 of Aldery Brook are about the largest and best seams. Of these, four average over three feet of coal each, while the fifth, No. 7, has about two feet of a very superior quality. But though most of the seams are of smaller dimensions, yet I take it that their peculiar position and altitude in the sections greatly enhance their value as a whole. For instance, in the section on Aldery Brook, in a horizontal distance of only 335 feet across the centre of the trough (which, in reality, represents an actual vertical thickness of but 167.6 feet) nine distinct coal seams are recognized on one side, only two of which have as yet been clearly seen and measured on the other. The remaining seven are also there beyond question ; though not uncovered, yet sufficient coal detritus was met with in costeaning to indicate their presence. Hence we have at least eighteen layers of coal, succeeding each other in a nearly vertical altitude, within a total horizontal distance of 335 feet, leaving an average of about eighteen feet of strata between each layer. Such being the case, it appeared to me as though all these seams could be worked as one from a single drift or open cut, especially as they approach nearer and nearer each other in their descent. A second and still sharper trough occurs in the same section, having eight small seams on one side, a few only of which were uncovered on the other. Here again we have sixteen layers of coal all crowded together in a horizontal distance of 125 feet, leaving only an average of seven feet between each. It is in this trough also that the best seam of all, No. 16 of section, occurs. Beyond the ordinary test of burning in the open grate, the quality of of none of this coal has as yet been proven ; but specimens are now in the hands of analysts, whose report may at any time be looked for.

The loose fragments picked up on the north shore of the lake indicate a good average quality of bituminous coal.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

BITUMINOUS SHALE.

The calcareo-bituminous shales or pyrochists, described as occupying a position near the base of the carboniferous limestone series, may yet prove of economic importance should they be shown to contain any appreciable percentage of bituminous matter. It is such shales which furnish the rock oils of commerce, and have been largely used for that purpose in Scotland, &c. The remarkable mineral, albertite, so valuable as a gas-producing substance, and which sold at from \$15 to \$20 per ton in New Brunswick a few years since, appears to have been derived from just similar shales, and in about the same horizon.

CLAY IRONSTONE.

The clay ironstone bands, interstratified with the coal measures on Aldery and Coal Brooks, are to all appearances similar to those found in most other coal fields. In England this ore has been the principal source of the iron of commerce for which that country has been so far-famed. It has been said that England's greatness was chiefly due to her coal and iron. Judging from external appearances, the coal here is of a fairly good quality, and there can be no question that the deposits are very extensive. It occurs as usual in the form of irregular nodules, nodular bands, and compact solid bands, intimately associated with the principal coal seams. Its prospective value on that account to the future development of large industries in this section of the Island can hardly be realized now.

MOLYBDENITE.

The occurrence of this mineral in small quantity on Burnt Island, Deer Lake, has been already mentioned; but it is of little importance.

ASBESTOS OR CHRYSOTILE.

This peculiar and important mineral substance, which has only recently begun to attract attention in this country, has been known to exist amongst the magnesian groups of rocks for a long time. It is, however, only within a year or so that the attention of capitalists from outside has been directed to Newfoundland as likely to become a source of future supply.

The Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, is at present the chief centre from whence American manufacturers of asbestos goods derive their raw material. But the comparative scarcity of the mineral,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

together with the increasing demand, seems to point to a possible failure of this source in the near future. It was known through the operations of the Geological Survey that extensive areas in this Island were occupied by the magnesian group of rocks, similar in all respects to those of Canada, from whence the asbestos was obtained. This led to prospecting for the mineral, with the result that specimens showing an excellent quality of fibre were found at several points amongst the serpentines on the West Coast, chiefly in the vicinity of Port-a-Port Bay.

The first attempts at actual mining, however, were only made during the past summer. A company of American capitalists, having leased a mining property in the vicinity of St. George's Lake, situate between St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands, were the first to commence active operations; and it was this property which was visited during the latter part of last season. It is situated so far from the seaboard, and the difficulty of getting materials wherewith to begin work on the spot caused so much delay at the outset, that little more could be accomplished last season than a mere surface exploration over a limited area. At the time of my visit in October all that had been accomplished consisted in an open cut of some fifty or sixty yards into the side of a low, bare ridge of serpentine, and a few surface openings here and there to ascertain the strike of the serpentine belt. The open cut, however, afforded the only satisfactory exhibition of the rock and contained mineral. It consisted at the base of a thick mass of very loose, shaley, dark-green serpentine with scaly layers and strings of very pure amber-yellow and oil-green steatite. Caught up in this shaley mass, and apparently surrounded by it, a great horse or boss of hard, dark, bottle-green, serpentine presenting highly polished and fluted surfaces is seen, and the whole is capped by huge, disconnected blocks of hard, dark-grey diorite. The mineral appeared to follow closely the outline of the harder serpentine, frequently penetrating it, but almost invariably splitting up and running away into innumerable ribbon-like strings, which finally became mere threads. The best fibre and most persistent veins occupied the position between the mass of serpentine and the overlying diorite. Where the two approached each other nearest so as to squeeze up the intervening rock, appeared to be the point exhibiting the greatest amount of asbestos. One vein at such a point measured nine inches wide, consisting of several rudely parallel layers of fibre, divided by thin layers of serpentine. The fibre varied in length from

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

one-half to two inches, and was of fairly good quality. Specimens of beautiful fibre of about an inch long, and still others of from two to three and a half inches were shown me, as having come from a lower part of the cut, at a place not then visible, being covered with the debris from the mine, &c. The character of the deposit, judging from what little could be seen, was, as is usually the case, exceedingly irregular and confusedly jumbled up. According to the experience in Canada, where asbestos mines have now been in active operation for ten or twelve years, there is apparently nothing to act as a guide in determining the value of a deposit except actual mining. No two properties present exactly the same features, and what may be found to hold good in one locality proved entirely at fault in others; hence the difficulty in arriving at any conclusion as regards an undeveloped property such as that described above. The indications are certainly good, the quality of the fibre good—in some cases excellent; and should the serpentine deposit in which the mineral occurs be found to occupy any considerable area, there is a reasonable prospect that asbestos will accompany it. At present the situation of the mine and character of the surface deposits renders prospecting a tedious and expensive operation. The absence of some more feasible means of getting material on the spot was sorely felt by those in charge last year; every pound of food consumed and every article for mining purposes had to be carried on men's backs from the seashore through the woods, a two days' desperate drag. Few men could be had to perform such labor, and these only at a high rate of wages. In order to facilitate the development of this and neighboring properties, I would suggest the advisability of speedily opening up communication with the seashore by roads or other means.

The Hon. P. Cleary had men at work all the summer prospecting a property of his near Bluff Head, Port-a-Port Bay, the result of which, I am informed, is of a very favorable character. The serpentine here is apparently more massive, and forms extensive cliffs, exhibiting several small rudely parallel veins of asbestos. The fibre ranges from one quarter to about one and a half inches in length, and some of the specimens shown me from the locality were of excellent quality. Further up the coast, at Lewis Brook, and about two miles inland, Mr. Hayes, of Bay St. George, holds a claim from which a very fine sample of silky fibre, about two inches long, has been exhibited, but no prospecting of any consequence has taken place here as yet.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

In view of the foregoing facts, and the knowledge that the mineral is chiefly derived from the magnesian group of rocks in Canada so familiarly known as "Sir William Logan's Quebec Group," which have been shown to occupy extensive areas in this Island, both along the coast and in the interior, it is not unlikely that the next few years will witness a great amount of activity in prospecting for this substance. Newfoundland is already regarded in Canada as likely to prove Quebec's greatest rival ere long. Should this valuable material be found in available quantity in this country, as there is every reason to expect, its development is likely to prove one of our most important and remunerative mining industries in the near future.

MARBLES.

The Humber River marble deposits have been especially referred to in former reports, particularly so in Mr. Murray's report for 1886. Nothing has been done since that date to prove the quality of the rock beyond the dressing and polishing of a few surface specimens. It was the intention last season to endeavor to procure some better specimens than those hitherto obtained, if possible, by clearing away the debris and blasting into the solid rock below. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that the accumulation of gravel and immense loose fragments of rock, which could only be removed by blasting, encumbered the surface to so great a depth that it would take weeks of labour to reach the solid bed rock. Even then much quarrying would be necessitated before the injurious effects resulting from the action of the weather could be got rid of. We had to content ourselves, therefore, with selecting specimens from the loose blocks only, which are, as might be expected, much worn and stained by surface drainage penetrating the numerous cracks in the rock. Some small pieces of the white marble are certainly of a very fine grain, and appear well adapted for statuary purposes, should the same rock be found in sufficiently massive beds and free from cracks. The variety of colors displayed in the other specimens is considerable, and they are often very beautiful. It has been now shown that the extent of these deposits is enormous, and it would indeed be very remarkable if somewhere throughout their range it was not found that they were more compact and less affected by atmospheric action.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING AND OTHER USEFUL MATERIAL.

Amongst the carboniferous series, particularly the lower divisions, good sandstones, suitable for building purposes, abound. Grindstones, whetstones, flags, limestones, &c., occur in many parts of their distribution, and fireclays are found in beds of varying thickness, from one to six feet, amongst the coal measures, chiefly underlying the coal seams. Of course the value of this latter clay depends greatly upon its suitability for the manufacture of refractory bricks, for furnace burning, coke ovens, &c., where it has to withstand a great degree of heat. While, judging from external appearances, this clay seems to be exactly similar to those used for that purpose elsewhere, yet it must always be understood that nothing but an actual practical test can satisfactorily prove its capabilities.

Fine sand of a character admirably adapted for mortar or brick-laying forms an immense deposit around the head of Grand Lake. In some places banks of fifty or sixty feet are exposed on the lake shores. Some of this sand, it was thought, might be found applicable for moulding purposes, which would greatly enhance its economic value. Here, again, nothing but a practical test will suffice to prove its qualifications.

It will be recognized that one of the chief duties of the Geological Survey, as at present constituted, consists in pointing out the existence of such useful materials and drawing the attention of the public and capitalists outside who are interested in trade and manufactures thereto, with a view to their utilization.

Could the colony afford the extra expense of attaching to the Survey and Museum a practical chemist and mineralogist, with a laboratory to work in, whose duty it would be to make exact analyses and comparisons of all specimens collected and suspected of possessing any useful quality, much good would undoubtedly be effected.

THE MUSEUM.

There has been no falling off in the number of visitors who continue to be attracted by the collection in our museum. Many additional specimens have been added during the past year from various sources.

I am greatly indebted to Sir William Dawson, K.C.M.G., etc., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, for his uniform kindness in furnishing me, not only with any information asked for, but more especially in his undertaking to examine and name all the fossils collected

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

from our carboniferous series from time to time. He has, during the past summer, returned to the museum the collection submitted to him from the St. George's Bay trough, all named and labelled, and has kindly offered to do the same with those collected last season at Grand Lake as soon as I can send them on to him in the spring. The whole, when properly classified and arranged, will form a valuable and interesting collection of the Newfoundland carboniferous fossil, fauna, and flora. Amongst the other additions to the museum the past year may be enumerated an embryo white whale and dolphin, a couple of soles, some perch(?) a nice collection of West Indian shells from Lady Blake, a beautiful specimen of the roseate flamingo (*Phaenicopteri Roseus*), presented by Capt. Collins. and a peacock (*Rava Cristatus*) by Donald Morison, M.H.A. Amongst the minerals, specimens besides coal, clay, ironstone, fireclay, gypsum, asbestos, actinolite, tremolite, serpentine, and marble have been added by the survey, while a sample of crude petroleum from Parsons' Pond, West Coast, was presented by Mr. Muir. Mr. Whyte, manager of the Newfoundland Consolidated Copper Mining Company's works at Little Bay, has kindly furnished the museum with a complete suite of specimens, illustrative of the copper smelting industry—from the crude ore through its various processes of manufacture up to the final result—pure metal or ingot copper. This is a very valuable and interesting collection, and conveys, in a concise form, a very clear idea of this important branch of our mining industry.

The collection is now assuming such proportions, and the museum is so much frequented by the public, that it becomes quite evident that it is regarded with very much favor. Should the collection go on increasing as it has of late years, and it be desirable to maintain the museum efficiently, a larger apartment in a more central part of the city will soon have to be provided.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF LAND SURVEY AT BAY ST. GEORGE.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Crown Lands Department,
1st March, 1892.

HONOURABLE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

SIR,—I most respectfully submit the following report of the work performed under my direction during the summer of 1891.

The Assistant Surveyor of the department, Mr. William Noel, and I, accompanied by four axemen and a cook, left St. John's on June 4th on the steamer *Volunteer*, and arrived at Sandy Point, or St. George's Harbour, on the 8th of the same month, starting for Stevenville on the following day. On arriving there we immediately put up camps, stored provisions, and took all preliminary measures to commence operations.

As you are aware, the object of the survey was to lay off, in a systematical manner, the occupied and vacant land on the north side of Bay St. George, as well as other lots on the south side of the Bay, which were not included in Mr. Howley's survey of 1884.

We commenced work at Indian Head, near Stevenville, traversed the shore, and continued the survey to the creek in Bay St. George and East Bay, Port-au-Port. In this section we carefully traversed all the rivers, roads, and ponds, blocked off the settlers' lots and laid off all the vacant land to the best possible advantage.

The soil in this section is rich and good, and extends, on an average, two miles inland from the seashore as far as the Gravels. At the latter-named place we entered the peninsula of Port-au-Port, where there is only a distance of a quarter of a mile from sea to sea.

After leaving the Gravels we followed on our route in the direction of the Creek. Here the hills were much nearer the shore, so that the good land did not extend as far inland; but such as was there was of a most suitable quality for agricultural purposes. At East Bay, Port-au-Port, the soil was of a superior quality, and we found the settlers very

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

comfortable, and depending, as elsewhere in the district, to a large extent on the land for a living. This completed this particular part of our survey.

We next surveyed a new line of road between Stevenville and Seal Cove, a distance of three miles. This portion of the country was of a very hilly nature; but we succeeded in finding a fairly level route, shortening the old track by seventy chains. This line has since been opened, suitable for winter traffic, such as the conveyance of hay, provisions, &c., and, when finished, will fill up a great want by connecting the north side of the bay with the harbour of St. George's, Flat Bay.

We then continued the survey to Main Gut, and thence to Seal Rocks, where we connected with Mr. Howley's township line, located in 1884. The land in this section is of a very inferior quality, except near the Barachois Brook and Seal Rocks, where settlers have taken up their residences with a fair prospect of agricultural success.

We then surveyed the settlers' claims between Journois Brook and Flat Bay Brook, including Bank Head, a distance of six miles, and connected our work with Mr. Howley's township lines, which we have shown by red lines on our plan.

A narrow fringe of good land extends along the sea-coast, the inland portion in this section being principally marsh and barrens of very little use, although some of the marshes may be reclaimed and become good pasture-land by draining, &c. The settlers here paid less attention to the land than the people of other parts of the bay.

While at Bank Head I was asked by the Hon. Philip Cleary to survey his asbestos mining claims at Port-au-Port Bay, which we accordingly did. This survey extended along the sea-coast from East Road Point to Louis Brook, a distance of twelve miles. Several settlers' holdings were blocked off in this locality, and a square mile located for a mineral lease. These mining claims give promise of great value in the near future.

On September 10th we returned to the settlement of St. George's (Sandy Point), where we made a detailed survey of the entire settlement, locating roads and traversing sea-coast, boundaries of properties, laying off new lots, and making necessary public reservations, &c.

While awaiting the arrival of the steamer from Bay of Islands, we made several surveys on the south side of Flat Bay, which are not

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

shown on our large plans ; but separate diagrams of these surveys have been plotted and deposited in the department.

We were greatly assisted by the different clergymen, who did everything possible to facilitate our operations, and to whose assistance in the settling of disputes in boundary lines, etc., we owe very much, and to whom we extend our thanks.

We left St. George's on the 13th October, arriving at St. John's on the 18th of the same month, and reported ourselves at the office the following day. This concludes the synopsis of our work from date of departure to the date of our arrival.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The total number of lots blocked off was five hundred and one (501); and the number of miles traversed was one hundred and thirty-five (135).

A very small portion of Bay St. George now remains to be surveyed, viz : a small portion on the south side of Flat Bay, between Seal Rocks and Flat Bay Brook, Harry's Brook, George's Brook, and from the Creek to Cape St. George ; and when these parts are surveyed we shall have complete plans of this important bay, with all the settlers claims and general topography. We particularly refer to this matter, as there is a very considerable amount of surveying to be done at Port-au-Port Bay, and this, with the parts above referred to in Bay St. George, would take the best part of another season to perform.

We may here mention that the people of Bay St. George are most thrifty and industrious, uniting, as they do, the farming industry with that of the fisheries (both herring and cod).

At the Creek we noticed wheat and barley well ripened, and the settlers, who are most experienced in this industry, told us that they believed it would be equal to that of any other country ; and we fully believe this to be the case.

We would draw your attention to the necessity of completing the main line of road leading from the Gravels to Seal Rocks. A fairly well-built carriage road exists between the Gravels and Steventille, but from the latter named place on towards Seal Rocks it is only partially made. This road would meet with general approval, as it would greatly facilitate in the carrying of the mails, and be of the utmost importance

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

to the public for general traffic, and would also connect Port-au-Port and the north side of Bay St. George with the only available harbour in the bay, viz: St. George's, Flat Bay, where possibly the railway will make its appearance in due course.

A large deposit of gypsum exists at Romain's Brook, which is being worked by a New Brunswick company. Several cargoes of this mineral have been exported during the past year, which gave a considerable amount of employment to the people of the vicinity. At present some difficulty is experienced in shipping, but this drawback can be overcome by building a pier at the mouth of Romain's Brook.

With the exception of a small portion of the seaboard between the Creek and Cape St. George, all the good land along the coast has been settled on, and future settlers, if they wish to take up homesteads, will have to move more inland.

While at Stevenville we secured some samples of alluvial soil, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be of a superior quality. Although this particular locality is not large in extent, hundreds of tons of hay have been taken from it, year after year, without its being manured or attended to in any way, and this hay is equal to any imported from abroad.

The rivers on the north side of the bay, which was once teeming with trout and salmon, will soon be depleted unless some means be adopted to prevent the spearing and netting of these fishes.

Prompt means should be adopted for the preservation of Sandy Point, as the southern portion is visibly decreasing every year, and in high tides and heavy winds, particularly in the fall of the year, the water surrounds the houses, making it impossible to get about except in a boat. Small pieces of breakwater have been built with fairly good results, and with additional means to enable a substantial breakwater being built along the southern portion of the Point, we believe it would be preserved. When we state that this Point forms the only harbour in the bay, and that it is the principal business place, the necessity of preserving it will be very apparent.

Although pine is found along the banks of the large rivers, the principal timber along the coast is birch, wychazel, fir, and spruce. These trees grow very large, and cover the sections traversed during

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

the season, so that boundary lines, etc., had to be cut out, which made the work of a laborious character.

The weather was fine and clear of fog all through the season, which enabled us to proceed rapidly with our work.

A number of capitalists visited Bay St. George last summer, and expressed themselves as being agreeably surprised at the great evidences of mineral wealth they met with. It is to be hoped that, as a means of calling attention to the valuable mineral resources of this bay, their visit will have a beneficial result.

Samples of the following minerals were seen by us during the season : lead and silver, mica, native copper, magnetic iron, iron pyrites, gypsum, coal, and asbestos.

Since our return (besides other work in connection with the department, of which you are aware) we have been employed in drafting plans of the different sections referred to in this report. These plans, four in number, are now completed, and are herewith submitted for your inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. WHITE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

DR. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SURVEYOR

Jan. 1.—To balance.....		\$415 75
rent timber lands, Exploits.....	\$1,353 00	
bonus on lease timber limit	30 00	
rent timber limit Rabbitt's Arm	54 00	
	1,437 00	
9 notices staking mineral, \$50.....	450 00	
32 notices staking, \$20	640 00	
1 application mineral lease	50 00	
	1,140 00	
J. B. Howson, on account transit....		40 00
received as fees on agricultural grants, 1890.....	899 20	
received as fees on agricultural grants, 1891.....	770 95	
	1,670 15	
	\$4,702 90	

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F.,
31st December, 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S CASH ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

CR.

By repairs office furniture, &c., charts, cases, and incidentals	\$86 16	
stationery and advertising	38 42	
survey expenses	35 75	
cab-hire	35 35	
gas account	2 10	
post office box and short postage	9 47	
discount on American notes	2 99	
	<hr/>	\$210 24
return fee to S. Mutch, homestead	10 00	
ditto D. J. Green, mineral	50 00	
ditto P. Cleary, mineral	20 00	
ditto Bishop & French, mineral	50 00	
ditto W. F. Coaker, homestead	10 00	
retured over-payments on fees for grants out of bonus payments on cleared land	86 95	
	<hr/>	226 95
paid Receiver General		3,095 71
balance, amount due by C. Alsop		1,170 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,702 90</u>

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
1	Jan. 8	Edward Slade.....	6390	Sep. 3, 1890	11	1	.....
2	" 17	Thomas Easton.....	6512	Jan. 7, 1891	5	..	24
3	" 30	John Doyle.....	6513	Jan. 22, 1891	6	..	.....
4	Feb. 4	Garrett Colbert.....	6509	Dec. 15, 1890	2	1	.....
5	" 4	William Crowley.....	6514	Jan. 22, 1891	1	2	4
6	" 6	Michael Brien.....	6330	Aug. 29, 1890	4	2	8
7	" 10	Michael Sculley.....	6438	Sep. 3, 1890	3	1	16
8	" 13	Thomas Drowns.....	6529	Feb. 4, 1891	31	2	34
9	" 16	William Mozdell.....	6528	Feb. 4, 1891	....	3	26
10	" 18	Patrick Harvey.....	6226	July 3, 1890	12	..	8
11	" 19	Cornelius Hartery.....	6530	Feb. 4, 1891	6	3	27
12	" 20	John Broissard.....	6481	Aug. 29, 1890	110	..	.....
13	" 26	John Harvey.....	6516	Feb. 4, 1891	6	3	36
14	" 26	John White.....	6362	Aug. 29, 1890	3	3	.....
15	Mar. 3	Matthew Spencer.....	6221	June 13, 1890	4	2	.....
16	" 9	Absalom Janes.....	6523	Feb. 4, 1891	2	..	.....
17	" 10	Philip Yarn.....	6515	Jan. 30, 1891	2	1	18
18	" 18	G. M. Goddard.....	6536	Mar. 7, 1891	2	..	12
19	" 19	William Laurence.....	6265	Aug. 29, 1890	5	..	15
20	" 19	James Lomond.....	6533	Feb. 4, 1891	6	..	.....
21	" 21	R. & A. Cranford.....	6522	Feb. 4, 1891	15	1	4
22	" 23	Daniel S. Campbell.....	6491	Sep. 3, 1890	43	..	.....
23	" 23	Captain Archie Campbell	6490	Sep. 3, 1890	43	..	.....
24	" 23	Thaddeus Lacoste.....	6489	Sep. 3, 1890	118	..	.....
25	" 23	Hugh McDonald.....	6493	Sep. 3, 1890	55	1	...
26	" 23	Daniel Campbell (of John)	6494	Sep. 3, 1890	76	..	.....
27	" 23	Archie S. Campbell.....	6492	Sep. 3, 1890	66	..	.....
28	" 23	Paul Hall.....	6488	Sep. 3, 1890	111	..	.....
29	" 23	Jno. and Ed. Marsh and Jas	6487	Sep. 3, 1890	148	..	.....
30	" 23	Henry Hill.....	6484	Sep. 3, 1890	3	1	.....
31	April 1	Robert Moulton.....	6532	Feb. 4, 1891	....	1	19
32	" 4	James White.....	6168	May 16, 1890	7	2	5
33	" 7	William Rolls.....	6544	Mar. 31, 1891	100	..	.....
34	" 8	Diocesan Synod.....	6540	Mar. 31, 1891	11	2	16
35	" 8	Newfoundland Conference	6545	Mar. 31, 1891	7	1	8
36	" 8	ditto	6538	Mar. 31, 1891	5	3	28
37	" 8	ditto	6499	Sep. 3, 1890	4	..	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
41 104	Chamberlains	\$3 30		
.... 112	Ragged Harbour	1 00		
42 8	The Goulds	1 80		
41 109	Caplin Cove	1 00		
41 115	Western Bay, dis. Bay-de-Verde	1 00		
42 13	Cape Broyle Pond	1 40		
.... 16	ditto	1 00		
41 117	Topsail	9 60		
.... 120	Bay Roberts	1 00		
36 143	Beachy Cove	3 60		
42 25	Cape Broyle	2 10		
29 77	Codroy	5 00		
42 26	Portugal Cove	2 00		
36 182	ditto	1 00		
36 147	Lower Burgeo	1 00		
42 17	Heart's Content	1 00		
41 135	Back Cove, Fortune Bay	1 00		
.... 137	Burnt Island, Burin Bay	1 00		
42 20	Mortier Bay	1 50		
41 140	Near Channel	1 80		
42 34	New Harbor	4 60		
29 79	"The Creek"	5 00		
.... 80	ditto	5 00		
.... 84	ditto	5 00		
29 83	ditto	5 00		
.... 82	ditto	5 00		
.... 81	ditto	5 00		
.... 85	ditto	5 00		
.... 86	ditto	5 00		
.... 87	The Gravels	1 00		
42 33	Lower Burgeo	1 00		
37 141	Harry's Harbor, N. D. Bay	2 25		
29 97	Grand River, Codroy	5 00		
42 60	Belle Isle, Conception Bay	1 00		
.... 58	Mortier Bay	1 00		
29 98	Woody Point, Bonne Bay	1 00		
.... 88	ditto ditto	1 00		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
38	April 8	Philip Hynes.....	6485	Sep. 3, 1890	14	....	..
39	April 8	William Heulin.....	6486	Sep. 3, 1890	80	....	..
40	April 8	Stephen Aidy.....	6526	Feb. 4, 1891	3	....	30
41	April 8	Edward Doyle.....	6464	Sep. 3, 1890	5		33
42	April 8	Abraham Bailey.....	6521	Feb. 4, 1891	5	....	9
43	April 8	Benjamin Torriville.....	6519	Feb. 4, 1891	21	....	5
44	April 8	Hannah Boyce.....	6531	Feb. 4, 1891	2	....	25
45	April 8	Rt. Rev. Ronald McDonald	6391	Sep. 3, 1890	27		24
46	April 9	Richard Grant.....	6274	Aug. 29, 1890	1	....	18
47	April 9	Richard and Joseph Brien	6341	Aug. 29, 1890	5		..
48	April 9	Edward Rose.....	6543	Mar. 31, 1891	3		14
49	April 9	Edmund Butt.....	6525	Feb. 4, 1891	1		30
50	April 9	John B. Squires.....	6326	Aug. 29, 1890	1	....	21
51	April 9	William LeGrow.....	6163	May 10, 1890	1		16
52	April 9	Isaac Eastman.....	6345	Aug. 29, 1890	3		34
53	April 9	Redmond Power.....	6496	Sep. 3, 1890	1	....	26
54	April 9	Angus McIsaac.....	6483	Sep. 3, 1890	37		..
55	April 9	Hugh L. Broissard.....	6209	May 24, 1890	72	....	..
56	April 9	Thomas AuCoin.....	6211	May 24, 1890	72	....	..
57	April 9	Wm., Chas. & Hy. Hobbs	6273	Aug. 29, 1890	8		..
58	April 9	Simon Philpot.....	6243	July 3, 1890	1	....	25
59	April 9	John Philpot.....	6071	Dec. 18, 1889	3	....	30
60	April 9	A., R. and J. Tracey.....	6347	Aug. 29, 1890	3		30
61	April 9	Newfoundland Conference	6321	Aug. 29, 1890	2	....	..
62	April 9	Samuel Harris.....	6278	Aug. 29, 1890	....	....	74
63	April 9	Nathaniel Clarke.....	6527	Feb. 4, 1891	2		24
64	April 9	Jabez LeGrow.....	6524	Feb. 4, 1891	2		23
65	April 9	David Coats.....	6397	Sep. 3, 1890	7	....	20
66	April 9	James Shears.....	6495	Sep. 3, 1890	64	....	..
67	April 9	Solomon Penney.....	6387	Sep. 3, 1890	5		21
68	April 9	John Murphy.....	6319	Aug. 29, 1890	13	....	28
69	April 9	John Lehy.....	6434	Sep. 3, 1890	1		5
70	April 9	Edward Kirby.....	5928	May 31, 1889	16		30
71	April 9	John and Thos. Harding.	6498	Sep. 3, 1890	7		26
72	April 9	Thos. and James Hibbs..	6036	Oct. 10, 1889	26		20
73	April 9	Michael Finn.....	6364	Aug. 29, 1890	1		6
74	April 9	James Fleming.....	6225	July 3, 1890	6		2.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.		Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol.	Fol.				
....	93	The Gravels, Bay St. George..	\$4 20	.....	.....
....	95	Crabbs, ditto ..	5 00	.....	.....
42	32	Plains, Bay-de-Verde	1 00	.....	.....
....	52	Salmon Cove, Hr. Main	1 80	.....	.....
....	54	Trinity East	1 50	.....	.....
....	19	Gander Bay	6 30	.....	.....
41	119	Harbor Breton	1 00	.....	.....
36	172	Northern Gut	1 00	.....	.....
42	24	Cape Broyle	1 00	.....	.....
....	56	ditto	1 60	.....	.....
....	61	Salmon Cove, Bay-de-Verde ..	1 00	.....	.....
42	45	Western Bay, ditto ..	1 00	.....	.....
36	169	Broad Cove, ditto ..	1 00	.....	.....
37	159	ditto ditto ..	1 00	.....	.....
41	103	Lewin's Cove, Burin Bay	1 20	.....	.....
29	90	Corner Brook, Bay of Islands .	1 00	.....	.....
....	89	Berry Head, Bay St. George..	5 00	.....	.....
....	72	Lot 278, Codroy (4)	5 00	.....	.....
....	65	Lot 274, Codroy (1)	5 00	.....	.....
41	22	Powell's Cove	2 40	.....	.....
....	12	Plate Cove	1 00	.....	.....
37	91	ditto	1 00	.....	.....
36	176	ditto	1 20	.....	.....
41	27	Western Bay	1 00	.....	.....
....	121	Grand Bank	1 00	.....	.....
42	35	Victoria Village	1 00	.....	.....
....	37	Broad Cove, Bay-de-Verde	1 00	.....	.....
....	30	Upper Gulley	2 10	.....	.....
29	92	Robinson's Head	5 00	.....	.....
36	168	Carbonear	1 80	.....	.....
41	58	Job's Cove, Bay-de-Verde	3 90	.....	.....
....	88	Cape Broyle	1 00	.....	.....
37	34	Holyrood	4 80	.....	.....
29	91	Neddie's Harbor	2 25	.....	.....
36	110	Lower Gulley	7 95	.....	.....
....	154	Gallows Cove, Torbay	1 00	.....	.....
37	175	ditto	1 95	.....	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
75	April 9	Eli Day	5730	Mar. 10, 1888	3	1	36
76	April 9	Luke Clarke	6275	Aug. 29, 1890	3	...	...
77	April 9	Jno. Bowring & Jno. Bishop	6035	Oct. 9, 1889	...	1	3
78	April 10	Robert Steaklum	6547	April 6, 1891	22	1	..
79	April 11	Edward Hirst	6551	"	4	3	28
80	April 11	John Gillis	6558	"	160	...	...
81	April 11	James Smith	6549	"	40	...	...
82	April 11	Elizabeth Smith	6548	"	40	...	...
83	April 11	Thomas Keefe	6332	Aug. 29, 1890	10	...	...
84	April 11	Richard Shears	6557	April 6, 1891	80	...	...
85	April 15	Thomas Stevens	6406	Sep. 3, 1890	9	...	37
86	April 15	Patrick Handrigan	6546	April 6, 1891	15	2	..
87	April 20	John Homer	6541	Mar. 31, 1891	1	...	32
88	April 20	Geo. and Alf. Blackmore.	6447	Sep. 3, 1890	17	1	..
89	April 20	James Bishop	6349	Aug. 29, 1890	1	...	14
90	April 20	Reuben Baker	6020	Oct. 10, 1889	1	2	16
91	April 20	William Bugden	6021	"	2	...	20
92	April 20	Abraham Dean	6342	Aug. 29, 1890	1	2	14
93	April 20	Hezekiah Howell	6271	"	3	...	28
94	April 20	Joseph Hoyles	6355	"	3	3	..
95	April 20	John Haggett, jun	5274	April 15, 1886	7	1	15
96	April 20	Arthur and Thomas Hill.	6272	Aug. 29, 1890	7	1	10
97	April 20	William Lidston	5707	Jan. 14, 1888	16	2	32
98	April 20	Ab. and James Penney ..	6448	Sep. 3, 1890	...	1	12
99	April 20	William Palmer	6377	Aug. 29, 1890	17	3	..
100	April 20	A. Tucker and G. Randell	6414	Sep. 3, 1890	9	3	11
101	April 20	John Richards	6169	May 16, 1890	1	2	12
102	April 20	J. Noble and D. Starks ..	6068	Dec. 18, 1889	12	2	23
103	April 20	Robert Stevens	6240	July 3, 1890	2	2	9
104	April 20	William Ware	6518	Feb. 4, 1891	19	3	8
105	April 20	Patrick Walsh	6413	Sep. 3, 1890	2	1	17
106	April 20	James E. Burgess	6566	April 14, 1891	31	3	4
107	April 20	Bartholomew Corbin	6565	"	8	1	30
108	April 20	Robt. and John Shears ..	6561	April 6, 1891	64	...	...
109	April 22	John Duffett	5067	May 25, 1885	35	1	16
110	April 23	Richard Rose	6395	Sep. 3, 1890	6	1	17
111	April 24	Robert Hodden	6267	Aug. 29, 1890	6	...	5

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
35 58	Old Perlican	\$1 05		
41 28	Carbonear	1 00		
36 125	Bay Roberts	1 00		
42 64	Thorburn Road	6 75		
29 100	Sandy Point	1 50		
.... 101	Highland River	5 00		
42 66	Thorburn Road	12 00		
.... 67	ditto	12 00		
41 127	Ferryland	3 00		
29 102	Crabbs	5 00		
41 132	Mortier Bay	2 70		
42 65	Old Perlican Road	4 50		
.... 68	Freshwater, Bay-de-Verde	1 00		
41 45	Dog Cove	5 20		
.... 42	Bennett's Cove	1 00		
36 128	Western Arm	1 00		
.... 122	English Harbor	1 00		
41 65	Fogo	1 00		
.... 84	Worm Cove	1 00		
.... 51	Swain's Island	1 00		
33 19	Burnt Tickle	2 25		
41 105	Bird Island Cove	2 25		
35 27	Kite Cove	5 10		
41 59	Keels	1 00		
.... 54	Shoal Harbor	5 10		
.... 40	Hall's Bay	3 00		
37 142	Indian Bight	1 00		
37 92	Bear Cove	3 90		
41 13	Catalina	1 00		
42 18	Little Bay	7 00		
36 174	ditto	1 00		
42 81	Boat Harbour	9 40		
.... 80	Otterbury	2 50		
29 103	Robinson's Head	5 00		
31 58	Rocky Brook, Smith's Sound ..	10 65		
42 79	Near Brigus	1 95		
41 138	Pardy's Cove, Mortier Bay	1 80		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
112	April 25	Michael E. Dwyer	6534	Feb. 4, 1891	20	....	..
113	" 28	Jas. Winsel & Eli's Seabright	6440	Sep. 3, 1890	17	1	20
114	" 29	George Parsons	6315	Aug. 29, 1890	6	1	8
115	" 29	W. & F. Ash	6460	Sep. 3, 1890	8	....	36
116	" 29	W. S. & G. Loveman . . .	6517	Feb. 4, 1891	2	3	39
117	" 29	Solomon French	6568	April 22, 1891	2	1	..
118	" 29	John Marks	6592	April 27, 1891	1	....	36
119	May 1	W. H. Balsom	6567	April 22, 1891	3	1	17
120	" 2	G. M. Shears	6513	April 23, 1891	53	....	..
121	" 4	Samuel Wiscombe	6300	Aug. 29, 1890	12	3	..
122	" 4	Joseph Cleal	6409	Sep. 3, 1890	7	2	22
123	" 5	Joseph Brien	6581	April 23, 1891	11	3	32
124	" 5	William Harvey	6559	April 6, 1891	80	....	..
125	" 5	Edward Heulan	6576	April 23, 1891	88	....	..
126	" 6	Isaac Legge	6571	"	80	....	..
127	" 6	John M. Ewen	6579	"	100	....	..
128	" 6	Allan McIsaac	6580	"	84	....	..
129	" 6	Thomas Harvey, jr.	6572	"	80	....	..
130	" 7	Clement Renouf, jr	6570	"	75	....	..
131	" 7	Jeremiah Chaffey	6569	April 22, 1891	80	....	..
132	" 7	Archibald Gillis	6578	April 23, 1891	128	....	..
133	" 7	Marcellin Desvoeux	6577	April 23, 1891	100	....	..
134	" 8	Isaac Chaffey	6560	April 6, 1891	80	....	..
135	" 8	Jacob Heulan	6550	"	80	....	..
136	" 8	William Gillam	6556	"	80	....	..
137	" 12	Leonard Heulan	6564	"	80	....	..
138	" 14	Capt. Wm. Heulan	6574	"	57	....	..
139	" 14	Clement Morris	6575	"	70	....	..
140	" 14	A. J. T. & J. Fortune	6555	"	160	....	..
141	" 14	Simon McEchron	6554	"	80	....	..
142	" 14	Octavius Chaffey	6553	"	80	....	..
143	" 14	J. C. Heulan	6552	"	80	....	..
144	" 15	William Moss	6449	Sep. 3, 1890	3	3	23
145	" 16	William Hodder	6411	"	17	1	..
146	" 16	F. H. Evans (Railway Co) . . .	6602	May 9, 1891	223	....	..
147	" 18	William Rolls	6602	May 15, 1891	16	2	..
148	" 19	John Rolls	6603	"	28	1	20

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.		Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol.	Fol.				
29	78	Flat Bay, Bay St. George	\$6 00	.....	.....
42	31	Exploits River	5 25	.....	.....
....	63	Salmon Cove, Bay-de-Verde..	1 90	.....	.....
41	85	Victoria Village	2 40	.....	.....
....	118	S. W. Arm, Thimble Tickles..	1 00	.....	.....
42	84	French's Cove, Bay Roberts..	1 00	.....	.....
....	83	Carbonear	1 00	.....	.....
42	90	Shoal Harbor	1 00	.....	.....
29	105	Robinson's River	5 00	.....	.....
41	71	Mortier Bay	3 80	.....	.....
42	40	Birchy Island Cove	2 30	.....	.....
....	91	Outer Cove	3 60	.....	.....
29	108	Bay St. George	5 00	.....	.....
....	107	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	109	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
40	85	Little Codroy River	5 00	.....	.....
....	84	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
29	110	Bay St. George	5 00	.....	.....
....	112	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	111	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
42	94	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
40	86	Codroy Valley	5 00	.....	.....
29	115	Bay St. George	5 00	.....	.....
....	114	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	113	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	117	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	106	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	116	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	122	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	118	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	119	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
....	121	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
42	3	Salvage Bay	1 00	.....	.....
41	90	Mortier Bay	5 10	.....	.....
41	148	Indian Pond, Con. Bay	Lease, 21 years.	.....	.....
29	123	Codroy Gut	4 95	.....	.....
....	124	ditto	5 00	.....	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
149	May 19	George Gillam	6593	May 15, 1891	88	..	....
150	May 20	C. R. Heulan	6597	"	88	..	....
151	May 20	James W. Legge	6598	"	9	2	16
152	May 21	John Pike	6599	"	80	..	....
153	May 22	Henry Emberley	6290	"	3	1	....
154	May 23	Jeremiah Heulan	6600	"	120	..	....
155	May 23	Richard Gillam	6596	"	80	..	....
156	May 28	H. G. Goodday and E. W. Benson	6587	April 23, 1891	20	..	....
157	May 29	William Walters	6371	Aug. 29, 1890	..	2	35
158	May 29	Thomas Burrige	3152	June 9, 1870	13	..	20
159	May 29	Philip Morris	6601	May 15, 1891	80	..	....
160	May 29	P. J. and A. McKay	6594	"	160	..	....
161	May 29	E. T. P. and M. J. Gillis	6562	April 6, 1891	160	..	....
162	May 29	Joseph Chaffey	6563	"	80	..	....
163	May 29	Henry M. Williams	6585	April 23, 1891	9	2	19
164	May 29	Nicholas Roach	6590	April 27, 1891	24	..	....
165	May 29	J. P. P. and K. Mooney	6604	May 15, 1891	18	..	....
166	May 30	Charles R. Messervey	6482	Sep. 3, 1890	15	..	....
167	May 30	Joseph Banbury	6047	Oct. 10, 1889	1	..	13
168	May 30	Joseph Tilley	6616	May 28, 1891	37	..	....
169	June 1	John Bursey	6420	Sep. 3, 1890	1	1	24
170	June 2	George Moores	6607	May 27, 1891	1	2	30
171	June 2	James Snow	6623	May 28, 1891	2	2	36
172	June 2	Josiah Perry	5568	June 20, 1887	14	..	....
173	June 2	Levi Stanley (see cancel'd grant, No. 147, p. 51)	6625	May 28, 1891	40	..	....
174	June 3	Owen Chipman	6622	"	2	..	2
175	June 3	William Kennedy	5555	Jan. 20, 1887	16	3	....
176	June 4	Charles King	6421	Sep. 3, 1890	20	..	21
177	June 5	Arthur B. Miller	6618	May 28, 1891	8	1	24
178	June 5	William Mallard, jr.	6641	"	1	3	1
179	June 10	Solo'n Rees, jr. (of Geo.)	6628	"	18	..	....
180	June 13	Wm. Rees, jr. (of George)	6633	"	13	1	....
181	June 15	E. Garnier	6527	Mar. 31, 1891	103	..	....
182	June 15	Herbert Harris	6624	May 28, 1891	16	3	....
183	June 15	Mary McAskall	6648	June 11, 1891	2	2	17

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
29	125	Little Barachois River	\$5 00	.....
....	126	Bear Brook, Bay St. George..	5 00	.....
....	127	Robinson's Head, B. St. George	5 00	.....
....	128	ditto ditto	5 00	.....
41	31	Smith's Sound.....	1 00	.....
29	129	Little Barachois River	5 00	.....
....	130	Highland River.....	5 00	.....
42	85	Ship Cove, Peter's Arm	6 00	.....
....	21	Upper Lance C'e, Smith's So'nd	1 00	.....
18	94	Cob's Arm, New World Island.	4 00	.....
29	132	Crabb's, Bay St. George	5 00	.....
....	133	Little Barachois River	5 00	.....
....	120	Highland River.....	5 00	.....
....	104	Crabbs	5 00	.....
42	95	Bay Bulls	2 85	.....
....	97	Torbay	7 20	.....
....	96	Great Placentia	5 40	.....
29	96	Sandy Point, Bay St. George	4 50	.....
36	114	Pool's Cove, Fortune Bay	1 00	.....
41	149	Lower Shoal Harbor.....	11 10	.....
41	139	Gander Bay.....	1 00	.....
....	151	Burin Bay	1 00	.....
42	98	North River, Port-de-Grave...	1 00	.....
35	97	Bloomfield	4 00	.....
42	100	Red Beach Head, Random S'd	12 00	.....
....	101	Spaniard's Bay	1 00	.....
36	50	Lance Cove, Belle Isle	5 10	.....
42	22	Harry's Harbor.....	6 05	.....
....	107	Little Bay, N. D. Bay.....	2 50	.....
....	108	Quidi Vidi	1 00	.....
....	110	Lance Cove, Belle Isle.....	5 40	.....
....	112	ditto	3 90	.....
29	99	Fishel's River	5 00	.....
42	113	Island Cove, Goose Bay.....	5 00	.....
....	114	N. River, Conception Bay	1 00	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
184	June 15	Kezia Toole	6344	Aug. 29, 1890	6		124
185	June 16	Albert Paul	6295	"	1		122
186	June 16	Hon. R. Bond	6649	June 11, 1891	48		
187	June 16	Benjamin Paul	6554	Nov. 24, 1887	17		
188	June 17	Richard P. Ryan	6643	May 28, 1891	19		4
189	June 18	Timothy Whelan	6640	"	40		
190	June 19	Jas. Goodfellow & J. Syme	6353	"	85		333
191	June 20	Henry Knight	6619	"	5		31
192	June 22	Wm. Bennett, in trust for J. H. Bennett and H. C. Bennett	6638	"	20		
193	June 22	James Connors	6630	"	5		11
194	June 24	Thomas Dean	6606	May 29, 1891	1		311
195	July 2	Peter Jackman	6631	May 28, 1891	15		
196	July 2	John Jackman (of Peter).	6627	"	10		
197	July 4	Newfoundland Conference	6253	July 26, 1890	1		21
198	July 7	Agnes Barter	6745	June 27, 1891	1		
199	July 11	James Jennings	6702	June 26, 1891	7		230
200	July 17	Noah Pike	6663	"			1½
201	Aug. 1	W. F. Parsons	6699	"	54		39
202	Aug. 3	William M. Winsor	6676	"	3		25
203	Aug. 13	J. C. Morris	6698	"	27		
204	Aug. 13	A. R. Martin	6621	May 28, 1891	4		312
205	Aug. 15	Margaret Dooling	6793	Aug. 7, 1891	5		16
206	Aug. 17	Samuel Arney	6675	June 26, 1891			310
207	Aug. 19	Edward LeRoux	6626	May 28, 1891	2		3
208	Aug. 24	William Tulk	6792	Aug. 7, 1891	8		337
209	Aug. 29	Abraham Keefe	6615	May 28, 1891	8		18
210	Aug. 29	Bryan Manning	6704	June 26, 1891	6		
211	Aug. 31	John Wheeler	6671	"	8		333
212	Aug. 31	David Barrett	6620	May 28, 1891	9		230
213	Sep. 2	Ambrose Edwards	6741	June 27, 1891	59		
214	Sep. 3	M. J. Collins	6666	June 26, 1891	3		216
215	Sep. 5	Thomas King	6425	Sep. 3, 1890	23		17
216	Sep. 5	J. C. Dominey	6681	June 26, 1891	3		
217	Sep. 5	J. T. Oakley	6682	"			10
218	Sep. 10	W. J. S. & E. Earle	6647	June 11, 1891	50		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol.	Fol.				
36	153	Grand Bank.....	\$1 90		
41	128	Mud Cove, Burin.....	1 00		
42	115	Whitbourne.....	14 40		
35	24	Wigwam Point.....	5 10		
42	106	Middle Cove Road.....	5 80		
....	118	Pine River Road....	12 00		
41	156	Gander Bay.....	26 75		
42	117	Jackson's Cove.....	1 70		
....	123	Belle Isle.....	6 00		
....	122	ditto.....	1 50		
....	102	Burin Bay.....	1 00		
42	127	Belle Isle.....	4 50		
....	133	ditto.....	3 00		
29	75	Flat Bay.....	1 00		
....	134	ditto.....	1 00		
42	138	Beachy Cove, St. John's East.	2 25		
....	139	Belloram.....	1 00		
....	142	The Goulds.....	16 20		
41	155	Exploits.....	1 00		
42	156	The Goulds.....	8 10		
....	99	Heart's Content.....	1 50		
....	159	Bay Bulls Road.....	1 55		
....	157	Twillingate.....	1 00		
29	135	Sandy Point.....	1 00		
42	164	St. Jacques.....	2 70		
....	120	Twillingate.....	2 50		
....	150	Torbay.....	1 80		
41	156	Western Arm.....	2 70		
42	134	Beaver Cove.....	2 90		
29	135	Rattling Brook.....	5 00		
42	152	Placentia.....	24 00		
41	125	Harry's Harbor.....	7 00		
42	166	S. W. Arm, Pool's Island.....	1 00		
....	165	Greenspond.....	1 00		
....	125	Portugal Cove.....	15 00		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
219	Sept. 10	William Hayes	6672	June 26, 1891	24	2	37
220	Sept. 12	Peter Thorpe	6797	Sep. 3, 1891	7	...	...
221	Sept. 12	George Braithwate	6794	"	38	2	20
222	Sept. 12	Robert Scott	6795	"	14	3	12
223	Sept. 17	Edward Fitzgerald	6710	June 26, 1891	15	...	...
224	Sept. 17	William Matthews	6782	Aug. 7, 1891	...	...	35
225	Sept. 17	Wm, Squires (of Benj.)..	6697	June 26, 1891	35	...	...
226	Sept. 18	Peter Tibbo	6656	"	...	1	32
227	Sept. 18	John Patten	6658	"	1	2	16
228	Sept. 19	Diocesan Synod	6721	June 27, 1891	14	3	..
229	Sept. 21	Thomas J. Tucker	6646	May 28, 1891	16	...	...
230	Sept. 23	Mogue Power	6783	Aug. 7, 1891	20	...	...
231	Sept. 29	Thomas Pendergast	6645	May 28, 1891	11	2	..
232	Sept. 30	William Bennett	6709	June 26, 1891	8	2	36
233	Oct. 3	Patrick Walsh	6791	Aug. 7, 1891	1	1	29
334	Oct. 5	R. T. Squarry	6796	Sep. 3, 1891	2	2	20
235	Oct. 5	Samuel Share	6612	May 28, 1891	2	3	27
236	Oct. 5	Thomas Mauger	6662	June 26, 1891	9	...	34
236	Oct. 5	P. J. & A. McKay	6777	June 27, 1891	20	...	...
238	Oct. 6	Sarah May	6650	June 26, 1891	1	1	10
239	Oct. 12	Eli Rees	6635	May 28, 1891	13	2	30
240	Oct. 12	Aaron Forsey, jr	6660	June 26, 1891	3	3	32
241	Oct. 12	Elias Brown	6667	"	1	3	27
242	Oct. 12	Wm. Judge (in trust for Wm. Fitzpatrick)	6634	May 28, 1891	20	...	...
243	Oct. 12	Henry Wells (of Henry). 6692	6692	June 26, 1891	3	3	19
244	Oct. 12	Wm., Ml., & Jno. F. Doyle 6678	6678	"	...	2	18
245	Oct. 12	Isaac Murphy	6667	"	1	1	17
246	Oct. 12	Thomas Denty	6779	Aug. 7, 1891	...	3	..
247	Oct. 12	William Moulton	6657	June 26, 1891	...	3	24
248	Oct. 12	Aaron Porter	6684	"	2	2	32
249	Oct. 12	William Ryan	6736	June 27, 1891	2	1	39
250	Oct. 12	Samuel Ruby	6781	Aug. 7, 1891	18	1	..
251	Oct. 12	Henry J. and Jabez Pike. 6674	6674	June 26, 1891	7	2	25
252	Oct. 12	Richard Brien (of Wm.) . 6787	6787	Aug. 7, 1891	2	3	..
253	Oct. 12	Matthew Fogarty	6664	June 26, 1891	9	3	24
254	Oct. 12	Ab'm Turner (in trust for W. J. Turner)	6680	"	13	1	27

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
42	167 Little Bay.....	\$7 50		
....	169 Thorburn Road.....	2 10		
....	170 Major's Path	11 55		
....	171 Upper Gully	4 45		
....	173 Belle Isle.....	4 50		
....	174 Lower Burgeo.....	1 00		
....	172 Thorburn Road.....	10 50		
....	136 Harbor Breton	1 00		
....	175 Grand Bank.....	1 00		
41	158 Badger Brook, Bay Bulls Arm.	1 00		
42	109 Thorburn Road.....	4 80		
41	163 Pine River Road.....	6 00		
....	152 Thorburn Road.....	3 45		
....	172 Belle Isle	2 60		
....	173 St. Lawrence	1 00		
42	168 Channel	1 00		
....	130 Burin Bay	1 00		
41	165 LaPoile.....	2 70		
....	179 Bay St. George.....	6 00		
43	1 Harbor Breton.....	1 00		
42	126 Belle Isle	4 10		
....	147 Port aux Basques	1 20		
....	160 Pool's Island	1 00		
....	137 Belle Isle.....	6 00		
41	170 Salmon Cove, Port-de-Grave..	1 15		
....	177 King's Cove.....	1 00		
....	178 Mussel Harbor, Placentia Bay.	1 00		
....	176 Little Harbor, ditto	1 00		
....	159 Burin Bay	1 00		
....	164 Change Islands.....	1 00		
29	138 Sandy Point.....	1 00		
42	161 Goulds	5 45		
....	154 Twillingate.....	2 30		
....	176 Cape Broyle	1 00		
41	143 Baine Harbor	3 00		
....	160 Happy Adventure.....	4 05		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
255	Oct. 12	George Wyatt	6246	July 3, 1890	18	2	30
256	" 12	Charles Hutchings	6644	May 28, 1891	21	2	..
257	" 12	Frederick Woodman	6722	June 27, 1891	18	3	38
258	" 12	William Brown	6683	June 26, 1891	3	2	21
259	" 12	Thomas Hiscock	6686	"	3	3	25
260	" 12	Martin Walsh	6707	"	100	..	..
261	" 12	Richard Squires (of Thos)	6642	May 28, 1891	19	1	..
262	" 12	Samuel Bourdin	6778	June 27, 1891	1	..	27
263	" 12	John Walsh	6714	June 26, 1891	14	1	12
264	" 12	Richard Greenslade	6688	"	9	2	..
265	" 12	Samuel Gillispie	5900	Feb. 1, 1889	10	1	20
266	" 12	Sam. Batten (of John)	6693	June 26, 1891	10	2	17
267	" 12	Robert Cheaytor	6716	"	23	1	24
268	" 12	Charlotte Neil	6652	"	1	1	5
269	" 12	Edward Coady	6706	"	4	2	..
270	" 12	Thos. Rees, jr. (of Sol'n)	6637	May 28, 1891	8	3	..
271	" 12	Richard Walsh	6665	June 26, 1891	1	2	..
272	" 13	John Young, jr	6744	June 27, 1891	160	..	..
273	" 13	Andrew Gillis	6734	"	160	..	..
274	" 13	Nicholas Alley	6595	May 15, 1891	80	..	..
275	" 13	Catherine M. Morris	6729	June 27, 1891	64	..	..
276	" 13	Randal McLellan	6743	"	160	..	..
277	" 13	Levi Liscomb	6520	Feb. 4, 1891	10	..	..
278	" 13	Jno. McIsaac (of Angus)	6767	June 27, 1891	100	..	..
279	" 13	William Forrier	6765	"	156	..	..
280	" 13	John McQuarrie	6763	"	160	..	..
281	" 13	John Chaisson	6764	"	100	..	..
282	" 13	Patrick Cormier	6755	"	86	..	..
283	" 13	Alexander Campbell	6748	"	45	..	..
284	" 13	James Cormier	6747	"	100	..	..
285	" 13	Isadore Cormier	6746	"	107	..	..
286	" 13	Don. McIsaac of (of D'd)	6756	"	83	..	..
287	" 13	Alexander Benoit	6753	"	41	..	..
288	" 13	ditto	6752	"	160	..	..
289	" 13	Donald McIsaac	6759	"	98	..	..
290	" 13	James McNeil	6754	"	160	..	..
291	" 13	John D. McIsaac	6758	"	85	..	..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.		Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol.	Fol.				
37	178	Western Arm, New Bay	\$5 50	.....	.....
42	131	Thorburn Road.....	6 45	.....	.....
41	162	Trinity East.....	5 60	.....	.....
.....	166	Pool's Island	1 10	.....	.....
42	158	Carbonear	1 00	.....	.....
.....	141	Three Pond Barrens.....	30 00	.....	.....
.....	132	Thorburn Road.....	5 80	.....	.....
.....	144	Twillingate	1 00	.....	.....
41	175	Kelligrews	4 35	.....	.....
.....	174	Long Pond.....	2 85	.....	.....
37	13	Fortune Harbor	3 15	.....	.....
42	178	Salmon Cove, Port-de-Grave..	3 15	.....	.....
.....	146	Chamberlains.....	7 05	.....	.....
.....	140	Harbor Breton	1 00	.....	.....
.....	145	Outer Cove	1 35	.....	.....
.....	128	Belle Isle	2 70	.....	.....
.....	153	Placentia	1 00	.....	.....
29	139	Cape Ray.....	10 00	.....	.....
.....	141	Highlands, Bay St. George...	5 00	.....	.....
.....	131	Bet. Highlands and Crabb's Rr.	5 00	.....	.....
.....	140	Robinson's Head.....	5 00	.....	.....
.....	137	McLellan's Brook	5 00	.....	.....
41	116	Loon Bay Harbor.....	3 00	.....	.....
40	87	Little River, Codroy.....	5 00	.....	.....
.....	98	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	96	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	99	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	100	Grand River, Codroy	5 00	.....	.....
.....	88	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	97	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	95	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	91	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	93	ditto	12 30	.....	.....
.....	94	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	89	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	92	ditto	5 00	.....	.....
.....	90	ditto	5 00	.....	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
292	Oct. 13	Richard Gill	6773	June 27, 1891	59	..	....
293	" 13	John Collins	6691	June 26, 1891	3	1	36
294	" 13	Edward Hartery (of Ed.)	6692	"	2	1	19
295	" 13	Joseph Coady	6784	Aug. 7, 1891	14	1	10
296	" 13	Michael LeGrow	6165	May 10, 1890	3	3	10
297	" 14	Mary Day	6780	Aug. 7, 1891	5	..	5
298	" 14	James Phealon	6337	Aug. 29, 1890	4	..	....
299	" 15	Frederick Read	6808	Oct. 8, 1891	2	1	30
300	" 16	Michael Woodford	6617	May 28, 1891	38	3	....
301	" 17	C. & R. Powell	6679	June 26, 1891	2	3	32
302	" 17	J. L. Haddon	6807	Oct. 8, 1891	....	1	5
303	" 17	George Neary	6816	"	25	1	24
304	" 19	Newfoundland Conference	6237	July 3, 1890	....	..	32
305	" 19	ditto	6670	June 26, 1891	3	..	32
306	" 19	ditto	6715	June 27, 1891	72	..	....
307	" 19	ditto	6799	Oct. 8, 1891	14	1	25
308	" 19	ditto	6369	Aug. 29, 1890	2	1	8
309	" 19	ditto	6164	May 10, 1890	2	2	....
310	" 21	Thomas and John Mills..	6820	Oct. 8, 1891	3	3	20
311	" 21	Abraham Pritchett	6817	"	30	..	....
312	" 21	Joseph Fowler, jr.	6798	"	23	3	8
313	" 22	David Tucker	6695	June 26, 1891	21	2	....
314	" 22	Samuel Goode	6654	"	2	1	5
315	" 22	Noah Yates	6800	Oct. 8, 1891	2	1	....
316	" 24	Ed. and Robt. Sheans...	6711	June 26, 1891	21	..	3
317	" 26	John Rodgers	6819	Oct. 8, 1891	4	..	36
318	" 27	Parmenas Woolfrey	5460	April 1, 1887	19	3	8
319	" 28	Exploits Wood Company.	6790	Aug. 7, 1891	42	2	22
320	" 28	E. W. Benson	6786	"	1	3	8
321	" 28	Algernon Tucker	6696	June 26, 1891	22	..	20
322	Nov. 6	Joseph Lilley	6811	Oct. 8, 1891	9	1	32
323	" 7	Newfoundland Conference	6828	Nov. 2, 1891	....	2	15
324	" 7	ditto	6829	"	....	2	....
325	" 7	Edward Wade	6719	June 26, 1891	6	..	38
326	" 11	Robert Hall	2269	May 28, 1866	10	1	16
327	" 12	James Jure	3752	April 27, 1876	26	2	37
328	" 12	Renouf, Clement & Co...	6788	Aug. 17, 1891	19	..	19

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
43	3 Robinson's River	\$5 00		
42	163 Carbonear	1 00		
41	169 Cape Broyle	1 00		
42	177 Lamaline	4 20		
37	176 Broad Cove, Bay-de-Verde . . .	1 20		
42	162 Salmon Cove, Trinity	1 55		
...	5 Cape Broyle	1 20		
43	7 Trinity East	1 00		
41	153 Salmonier Road	11 60		
43	8 Happy Adventure	1 00		
...	9 Inner Pinchard's Island	1 00		
...	4 Picco's Pond, Portugal Cove . .	7 20		
37	171 Spaniard's Bay	1 00		
41	171 Nipper's Harbour	1 00		
...	167 Whitbourne	1 00		
43	5 Grand Bank	1 00		
41	32 Heart's Delight	1 00		
37	150 Black Head, Bay-de-Verde . . .	1 00		
43	6 Thoroughfare	1 00		
...	10 Freshwater Bay, Bonavista Bay	9 00		
...	11 Gully Path, Chamberlains	7 20		
...	2 Thorburn Road	6 45		
...	Little Bay East	1 00		
...	13 Twillingate	1 00		
41	161 Belle Isle	6 30		
43	14 Placentia	1 20		
35	86 Burnt Bay	6 00		
43	16 Peter's Arm	12 80		
...	17 ditto	1 00		
40	102 Thorburn Road	6 60		
43	19 Bay Bulls Arm	2 80		
...	22 Paradise Sound	1 00		
...	20 Davis Island	1 00		
...	21 Conception Harbor	1 90		
12	28 North River	4 00		
21	104 Peter's Arm, Exploits	13 00		
43	28 LaPoile	5 80		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
329	Nov. 13	William Bannister	6805	Oct. 8, 1891	4	3	39
330	" 16	John Weare, jr.	6806	"	....	2	30
331	" 16	John Weare, sr.	6812	"	9	3	34
332	" 16	Wm., Jas., Jasper, Japhet, Seth, and Jas. Walters.	6720	June 26, 1891	3	1	..
333	" 18	Elias Gerrett	6840	Nov. 11, 1891	1	1	17
334	" 18	James Humber	6806	Oct. 8, 1891	7	2	..
335	" 18	Robert Ferris	6837	Nov. 11, 1891	12	3	8
336	" 19	William Holloway	6838	"	2	....	36
337	" 19	Richard Young	6834	"	9	3	8
338	" 20	A. White, J. & L. White.	6844	"	2	3	31
339	" 20	Thomas Hudson	6824	Nov. 2, 1891	2	1	13
340	" 20	D. O. & W. Benson	6380	Aug. 29, 1890	20	....	..
341	" 23	Isaac Martin	6843	Nov. 11, 1891	6	2	35
342	" 23	Patrick Redmond	6629	May 28, 1891	15	....	..
343	" 24	George Slade	6324	Aug. 29, 1890	3	2	19
344	" 26	Samuel Short	6842	Nov. 11, 1891	1	....	38
345	" 26	ditto	6814	Oct. 8, 1891	3	1	27
346	" 26	James Kelly	6803	"	6	....	..
347	" 26	Wm. Power (of Walter)	6785	Aug. 7, 1891	29	....	30
348	" 26	H. Benson and B. Squires	6841	Nov. 11, 1891	8	2	21
349	" 26	James Lannon	6810	Oct. 8, 1891	21	3	9
350	" 26	John Westcott	6831	Nov. 11, 1891	5	1	30
351	" 27	Joseph C. LeSelleur	6848	Nov. 25, 1891	17	2	29
352	" 27	Alexander Harvey	6846	"	....	....	9
353	" 27	Amelia Ford	6847	"	1	....	1
354	" 28	Robert Powell	6668	June 26, 1891	5	....	..
355	" 28	Jehosaphat Heulan	6730	June 27, 1891	64	....	..
356	" 28	Sidney Pilley	6802	Oct. 8, 1891	5	....	..
357	" 28	Clement Renouf	6727	June 27, 1891	64	....	..
358	" 28	Alexander McDonald	6738	"	22	....	..
359	" 28	And'w & Jos'h Mallowney	6833	Nov. 11, 1891	12	1	10
360	" 28	William Anderson	6839	"	5	3	..
361	" 28	William Morris	6726	June 27, 1891	128	....	..
362	" 28	Angus McDonald	6737	"	148	....	..
363	" 28	Thomas Lindie	6762	"	93	2	..
364	" 28	William Cormier	6751	"	94	....	..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
43	27 Robin Hood	\$1 50		
....	31 Burin Bay	1 00		
....	30 ditto	3 00		
....	32 Lance Cove, Smith Sound	1 00		
43	34 Shoal Harbor	1 00		
29	143 Humber's Cove, Bonne Bay ..	2 25		
43	35 Shambler's Cove, Bonavista B.	3 90		
....	36 Musgrave Town	1 00		
....	37 Little Bay	3 00		
....	38 Western Arm	1 00		
....	39 Blackhead	1 00		
41	98 Northern Bight	6 00		
43	33 Thimble Ticks	2 05		
42	116 Belle Isle	4 50		
41	144 Salmon Cove, Bay-de-Verde ..	1 00		
43	45 Small Point, Bay-de-Verde	1 00		
....	46 ditto ditto	1 00		
....	44 S. E. Arm, Placentia	1 80		
....	43 Outer Cove	8 70		
....	41 St. Jones	2 60		
....	40 S. E. Arm, Placentia	6 60		
....	42 Victoria Village	1 65		
....	49 Little Harbor	5 20		
....	48 Woody Island	1 00		
....	47 ditto	1 00		
....	29 Ferryland	1 50		
29	146 Robinson's Head	5 00		
43	24 N. W. Arm, Random	1 50		
29	145 Robinson's Head	5 00		
....	144 Seal Brook	5 00		
43	51 Sweet Bay	5 75		
....	50 Burgeo	1 80		
29	147 Robinson's Head	5 00		
....	148 Seal Brook	5 00		
40	107 Little Codroy River	28 00		
....	109 Grand River, Codroy	5 00		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
365	Nov. 28	William Churchill.	5691	Dec. 31, 1887	14	3	...
366	" 30	J. McL. Muir	6849	Nov. 30, 1891	8	.	8
367	Dec. 1	Stephen Heulan.	6723	June 27, 1891	32	...	...
368	" 2	William Billard.	6845	Nov. 11, 1891	5	1	28
369	" 3	L. B. Rowsell.	6827	Nov. 2, 1891	1	.	17
370	" 3	Alexander Ryan.	6750	June 27, 1891	90	...	...
371	" 3	R. P. Tompkins	6761	"	160	...	...
372	" 3	Hugh Gillis.	6739	"	160	...	...
373	" 3	Samuel Keats.	6559	Dec. 9, 1891	4	.	20
374	" 3	Samuel Parsons	6826	Nov. 2, 1891	...	3	24
375	" 3	Abraham Goldworthy.	6809	Oct. 8, 1891	10	2	5
376	" 4	James Thornhill	6174	May 16, 1890	1	3	27
377	" 4	James Green.	6046½	Oct. 10, 1889	2	2	29
378	" 7	Amelia Hart.	6815	Oct. 8, 1891	9	1	12
379	" 11	Benedict Mallowney	6867	Dec. 9, 1891	6	2	...
380	" 11	Martha Cranford.	6858	"	20	.	24
381	" 12	Richard Quirk	6872	"	4	3	26
382	" 14	Samuel Keats.	6859	"	4	.	20
383	" 16	Michael Dwyer	6636	May 28, 1891	12	1	...
384	" 19	William Thomas Rees.	6588	April 23, 1891	25	1	25
385	" 22	Nathaniel Miller.	6893	Dec. 21, 1891	11	.	32
386	" 29	John Barnes	6894	"	5	2	16
387	" 29	William Thornhill.	6655	June 26, 1891	2	1	8
388	" 29	Willis Forward.	6896	Dec. 21, 1891	2	3	13
389	" 29	Donald McNeil.	6757	June 27, 1891	45	...	...
390	" 29	Malcolm Campbell.	6769	"	60	...	...
391	" 29	Alexander McIsaac	6768	"	150	...	...
392	" 29	Patrick Farrell	6760	"	160	...	...
393	" 29	J. W. Newport	6804	Oct. 8, 1891	1	2	33
394	" 30	Patrick Gear.	6869	Dec. 9, 1891	1	.	14
395	" 31	Simon Doucette.	6766	June 27, 1891	112	...	...
396	" 31	Joseph Campbell.	6749	"	47	...	...
397	" 31	Solomon Hudson.	6902	Dec. 21, 1891	...	1	33
398	" 31	Patrick Mallard.	6871	Dec. 9, 1891	1	.	32
					11655	3	32½

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F.,
31st December, 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
35 39	Peter's Arm.....	\$4 50		
44 1	Rocky Harbor, Bonne Bay ...	2 70		
29 150	Robinson's Head.....	5 00		
43 52	Burgeo.....	1 60		
..... 26	Leading Tickles.....	1 00		
40 110	Grand River, Codroy.....	27 00		
..... 101	Little Codroy.....	5 00		
29 149	Gill's Brook, Bay St. George..	5 00		
43 59	Musgrave Town.....	1 60		
43 25	Greenspond.....	1 00		
..... 12	Salmon Cove, west.....	3 15		
37 161	Little Bay, Fortune Bay.....	1 00		
..... 117	ditto.....	1 00		
43 55	Little Lady Cove.....	2 85		
..... 56	Witless Bay.....	1 95		
..... 51	New Harbor.....	6 00		
..... 58	Fortune Harbor.....	1 50		
..... 59	Musgrave Town.....	1 60		
42 121	Belle Isle.....	3 70		
..... 93	ditto.....	7 60		
43 66	Portugal Cove Road.....	3 45		
..... 70	Trinity.....	1 65		
..... 54	Little Bay, Fortune Bay.....	1 00		
..... 68	Little Bay, N. D. Bay.....	1 00		
40 106	Codroy.....	5 00		
..... 103	do.....	18 00		
..... 104	do.....	5 00		
..... 105	do.....	5 00		
43 52	Whale Cove, Burin.....	1 00		
..... 71	Perry's Cove, Bay-de-Verde...	1 00		
40 105	Codroy.....	5 00		
..... 108	do.....	5 00		
43 7	Blackhead, Bay-de-Verde.....	1 00		
..... 64	Placentia Junction.....	12 00		
		\$1520 55		

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

FREE GRANTS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. of issue.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	Quantity.			Registry.	
			A.	R.	P.	Vol.	Fol.
1	April 9	William Curtis	18	2	...	2	70
2	April 20	Edward Penney	12	1	9	...	72
3	"	James Handcock	12	2	37	...	46
4	May 15	Benjamin Oldford	24	2	.	...	74
			68	...	6		

LOCATION TICKETS ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Quantity.		
				A.	R.	P.
1	March 10 . . .	Mederich Blanchard	22	160	...	...
2	" 10 . . .	John Gale (of Jas)	23	116	...	...
3	" 10 . . .	Hector O'Quinn	21	116	...	...
4	" 10 . . .	Michael Cornie	20	95	...	...
5	" 10 . . .	Fred Poirier	19	157	...	...
6	" 10 . . .	Farquhar McLellan	18	116	...	...
7	" 10 . . .	Alex. McNeil	16	105	...	...
8	" 10 . . .	Philip Linde	17	150	...	...
9	" 4 . . .	David Schumph	24	48	...	...
10	July 6 . . .	John Young, sr.	25	160	...	...
				1223	...	...

LICENSES OF OCCUPATION ISSUED FROM THE

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of licensee.	Quantity.			Registry.	
			A.	R.	P.	Vol.	Fol.
1	Dec. 24	William and Charles Pike	27	2	..	3	3

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F., 31st Dec., 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Date of grant.	Locality.	No. of grant.	Fees.
Sept. 1, 1890	White Rock Cove.....	180	\$1 00
Sept. 3, 1890	Musgrave Town.....	178	1 00
April 21, 1888.....	Power's Cove	166	1 00
May 3, 1890	Salvage Bay	182	1 00
			\$4 00

GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Locality.	Amount of grant.
Little Codroy River	\$10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
ditto	10 00
Grand River.....	10 00
Red Rocks	10 00
	\$100 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Date of license.	Locality.	No. of license.
Dec. 9, 1891.	James Cove.....	190

H. J. B. WOODS, *Surveyor General*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS AND NOTICES

Date.	Regis-try.	Name.	Residence.
Jan. 29.	<i>Vol. Fol</i> 8 86	Geo. Pippy, D. McIntosh. and W. D. McCallum .	Truro, Nova Scotia
Jan. 29.	8 87	ditto ditto	ditto
Feb. 14.	8 90	Charles J. Osman	Hillsborough, N.B.
Feb. 28.	8 88	R. H. Martin and W. J. L. Brockington	New York and St. George. ditto
Feb. 28.	8 89	ditto ditto	ditto
Mar. 13	8 91	Charles J. Osman	Hillsborough, N. B
Apr. 16.	8 92	James Blight	St. George's Bay
Apr. 17.	8 93	Denis Dunns	Twillingate
May 1..	8 94	Thomas French and R. K. Bishop.	Twillingate St. John's
Aug. 31	8 95	John McCowen	St. John's
	10 1	and William Baird	Twillingate
Sep. 16.	10 2	James Hayes	Sandy Point
Sep. 18.	6 158	Hon. P. Cleary	St. John's
Sep. 18.	10 345	ditto	do
Sep. 27.	10 8	John Browning and John McKenzie	St. John's
Sep. 26.	10 10	Enos England and Absa- lom Rowsell	Little Bay
Sep. 28.	10 11	A. O. Hayward	St. John's
		G. Hodder and W. Leth- bridge	Twillingate
Sep. 28.	10 12	ditto ditto	do
Sep. 28.	... ..	Jas. Walsh, G. W. Miller. Thos. Wells and George Coleman	Little Bay
Sep. 29.	10 14	Geo. Thomson, F. Berteau, and D. J. Henderson..	do St. John's
Oct. 3 .	10 15	James Hayes	Sandy Point
Sep. 28.	10 13	P. Burke and P. Curran..	Little Bay
Sep. 30.	9 38	J. J. Wickham A. McCuish & J. Maddock	St. John's Pilley's Island

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

OF STAKING RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Fees.	Locality.	Remarks.
\$50 00	West Arm, Bonne Bay	Included in license held by M. Monroe; fee to be left against future applications.
50 00	N. E. Trout River	Notice of staking.
50 00	Broom's Brook, Codroy	ditto
50 00	Harry's Brook, George's Pond	ditto
50 00	Bet. St. Geo. & Serpentine P'ds	ditto
50 00	West of Romain's Brook	Included in W. Sclater's license
50 00	Flat Bay Brook	Notice of staking.
50 00	S. E. Arm, New Bay	ditto
.	Morton's Harbor	Withdrawn; fee refunded.
20 00	Mouse Cove, New Bay	Mining license.
20 00	Lewis Brook	ditto
50 00	West side Port-au-Port	Lease out of license.
60 00	ditto	Three mining licenses.
40 00	Southward Bay, Green Bay, N. D. Bay	Two mining licenses.
20 00	Hall's Bay Head	Mining license.
20 00	Twillingate, North Island	ditto
20 00	Twillingate, South Island	ditto
	Little Bay	} Incl'd in Little B. mining grant; application and fee returned to T. Wells.
20 00	Hall's Bay Head . . . . .		Same land as applied for by E. England.
20 00	Lewis Brook	Mining license.
20 00	South side Little Bay	ditto
.	Shoal Arm, Badger Bay	Lease after notice of staking.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF MINING APPLICATIONS AND NOTICES

Date.	Regis-try.	Name.	Residence.
	<i>Vol. Fol</i>		
	16		
Oct. 8.	10 17	Hon. Philip Cleary.....	St. John's.....
Oct. 13	10 19	Richard Harvey	ditto
	20		
Oct. 13.	10 30	E. England & A. Rowsell	Little Bay
Oct. 13.	10 21	Francis T. Barry.....	London
Oct. 17.	10 23	J. Tobin, J. Ryan, J. J. Pittman, Ger'ld Whelan	{ St. John's..... } { New Bay..... } ..
	24		
Oct. 22.	10 25	Jas. R. Hayes.....	Sandy Point
Oct. 22.	9 39	John Lindberg	St. John's.....
Oct. 16.	10 22	C. Hutchings & W. Cook	do
Oct. 27.	10 26	R. Young and C. Doheny	Little Bay
	27		
Oct. 28.	10 28	P. G. Tessier, C. W. H. Tessier & G. T. Phillips	St. John's.....
Oct. 28.	10 29	ditto ditto	do
Nov. 11	10 32	W. Baird and T. E. Wells and John McCowen...	{ Notre Dame Bay .. } { St. John's .. } ..
Nov. 11	10 33	J. A. Walsh & J. R. Stewart	do
.....	10 34	Jas. Goodfellow and James Baird	do
Nov. 19	10 35	Thomas A. Winsor.....	Exploits, Burnt Island
Dec. 24	10 38	Jos. Pippy, S. H. Parsons.	St. John's

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F.,
31st December, 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

OF STAKING RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Fees.	Locality.	Remarks.
\$40 00	Flat Bay Brook.....	Two mining licenses.
20 00	West of Nipper's Harbor.....	Mining license.
20 00	Hall's Bay Head.....	Duplicate of Sept. 26 ; only difference being date.
20 00	Ming's Bight.....	Mining license.
20 00	S. W. Arm, New Bay.....	Mining license.
40 00	Flat Bay Brook.....	Two mining licenses.
.....	New World Island.....	Mining license.
20 00	N. W. Arm, New Bay.....	ditto
20 00	Bet. Hall's Bay and S. W. Arm	ditto
40 00	Little Burnt Bay.....	Two mining licenses.
20 00	Thwart Island.....	Mining license.
20 00	Seal Bay.....	ditto
20 00	Inland West, Little Bay.....	ditto
20 00	Pilley's Island.....	ditto
20 00	Sugar Loaf Island.....	ditto
20 00	Oil Island.....	ditto

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF MINING LEASES AND

Date.	Register.	Name.	Residence.
	<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	
April 1	3	35	Chas. Smith & Chas. Hutchings
April 22	3	37	W. Lethbridge & Geo. Hodder
			A. O. Hayward
April 22	3	39	W. T. Tobin
			Thomas French
May 12	2	43	R. D. Hodge and W. Lethbridge (exec. late Dr. W. Stirling), T. D. Hodge and Thomas Peyton
			Josiah Manuel
Sept. 12	3	42	John Delaney
Sept. 28	2	44	Alex. J. W. McNeily
Dec. 11	3	43	James J. Wickham
			D. McCuish and J. Maddock
Dec. 9	3	44	John Lindberg
Dec. 19	1	56	J. O. Fraser, Elizabeth Salter (administ. late Thos. Salter), and D. J. Henderson
			J. Holmes Hidnott

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F., 31st Dec., 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

GRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Locality.	Remarks.
South-east Arm, Placentia	Mineral lease under Act 47 Vic.
Morton's Harbor	do do
do	do do
Inland, north side Hall's Bay	Mineral lease under Act 43 Vic.
North side Little Bay, N. D. Bay	Mineral lease under Act 47 Vic.
South-west Arm, Green Bay	Mineral lease under Act 43 Vic.
Shoal Arm, Badger Bay	Mineral lease under Act 47 Vic.
New World Island	do do
Cann Island	Mineral lease under Act 23 Vic.

H. J. B. WOODS, *Surveyor General.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF MINING LICENSES

Date.	Register.	Name.	Residence.
	<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	
Sept. 7...	9	1	John R. McCowen.....
			Wm. Baird
Sept. 17...	9	2	Jas. R. Hayes.....
		3	
Oct. 17 ..	9	4	J. Browning and J. McKenzie.
Oct. 17	9	4	do do do
Oct. 19 ..	9	5	Jas. R. Hayes.....
Oct. 23 ...	9	6	A. O. Hayward.....
			G. Hodder and W. Lethbridge
Oct. 20 ...	9	7	Richard Harvey
Oct. 31 ...	9	10	Chas. Smith & Chas. Hutchings
Nov. 6....	9	12	Jas. Tobin and Gerald Whelan
			John Ryan and J. J. Pittman..
Nov. 9....	9	13	C. W. H. Tessier, P. G. Tes-
			sier and G. T. Phillips.....
Nov. 9....	9	14	do do do
Nov. 9....	9	15	do do do
Nov. 11...	9	18	Wm. Baird, Thomas Wells ...
			John McCowen
Nov. 12...	9	19	Jas. A. Walsh and J. R. Stewart
Nov. 11...	9	16	Jas. R. Hayes.....
Nov. 12...	9	17	do
Nov. 14...	9	20	Geo. Hodder, W. Lethbridge.
			and A. O. Hayward.....
Nov. 16...	9	21	Robt. Young and E. Doheny.
Nov. 17...	9	22	Jas. Goodfellow and Jas. Baird
Nov. 21...	9	23	Thos. A. Winsor.....
Nov. 19...	9	24	Patrick Burke and Ptk. Curran

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, N.F., 31st Dec., 1891.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Locality.	Remarks.
Mcuse Cove, New Bay	Under Act 54 Victoria.
Lewis Brook, Port-au-Port	ditto
Southern Arm, Green Bay	ditto
Adjoining above	ditto
Lewis Brook, Port-au-Port	ditto
Twillingate, North Island	ditto
Nipper's Harbor	ditto
N. W. Arm, New Bay	ditto
West Arm, New Bay	ditto
Little Burnt Bay	ditto
Adjoining above	ditto
Thwart Island	ditto
Seal Bay	ditto
Inland, west of Little Bay	ditto
Three miles inland Flat Bay	ditto
Adjoining above	ditto
Twillingate, South Island	ditto
Between S. W. Arm and Hall's Bay	ditto
Pilley's Island	ditto
Sugar Loaf Island	ditto
Little Bay, N. D. Bay	ditto

H. J. B. WOODS, *Surveyor General.*

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Public Works by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891.**

Locality.	Debit bal- ance from 1890.	Credit bal- ance from 1890.	Expendi- re, 1891.	Credit bal- ances, '91.	Debit bal- ances, '91.	Credits, '91.
St Barbe	\$790 16		\$3,179 85	\$2,925 97		\$6,895 98
Twillingate	421 40		1,518 68	70 00		2,010 08
Fogo		\$799 47	2,049 88	749 59		2,000 00
Bonavista.....		772 04	1,951 30	821 00		2,000 26
Trinity		373 08	2,455 71	505 18		2,587 81
Bay-de-Verde	151 52		3,247 85			3,399 37
Carbonear		1,117 63	1,715 44	1,502 19		2,100 00
Harbor Grace.....		706 98	2,329 66	377 32		2,000 00
Port-de-Grave.....		548 83	2,085 78	463 05		2,000 00
Harbor Main.....		114 08	2,283 67		\$169 59	2,000 00
St. John's (east)	515 81		1,453 42	30 77		2,000 00
St. John's (west)	143 66		3,299 00	27 31		3,469 97
Ferryland		265 46	1,821 26	444 20		2,000 00
Placentia and St. Mary's		376 12	2,920 99	738 58		3,283 45
Burin	98 20		1,552 92	475 88		2,127 00
Fortune Bay.....		706 63	2,356 71	354 92		2,005 00
Burgeo and LaPoile.....		188 94	6,053 10	2,144 34		8,008 50
Bay St. George	1,445 68		1,671 07	223 25		3,340 00

Board of Works office,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY BOARD OF WORKS ON
ACCOUNT OF SUNDRY INSTITUTIONS, YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891.

Insurance Public Buildings.....	\$1,884	37
Fog and noon gun.....	960	64
Block House.....	131	25
Expenses, St. George's Hospital.....	4,543	22
" Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	9,600	69
" Penitentiary.....	3,827	96
" Poor Asylum.....	7,803	57
" Lunatic Asylum.....	23,963	07
" Court Houses and Gaols.....	7,574	39
" Poor Asylum (extraordinary).....	6,557	04
Repairs, Block House.....	130	56
" Lazaretto.....	960	69
" St. George's Hospital.....	1,472	48
" Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	673	45
" Kerosene Oil Store.....	231	96
" St. John's Custom House.....	590	60
" Government House.....	4,382	59
" Colonial Building.....	3,480	84
" St. John's Court Houses and Gaols.....	3,380	01
" Poor Asylum... ..	199	02
" Poor Asylum (extraordinary).....	8,369	79
" Lunatic Asylum.....	2,138	91
" Imperial Property.....	286	02
" Harbor Grace Custom House.....	46	60
" Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,426	73
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	300	25
" Government House.....	2,491	48
" Colonial Building.....	2,348	98
Penitentiary Fence.....	2,015	74
Printing and Stationery.....	1,140	88
Constabulary.....	2,895	21
The General Post Office.....	1,856	71
Broom Department.....	2,480	60
Mercantile Marine Office.....	27	62
Postages and Incidentals.....	80	09
	<u>\$111,254</u>	<u>01</u>

Board of Works office,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY BOARD OF WORKS ON ACCOUNT OF LIGHTHOUSES, FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891.

Gull Island Lighthouse	\$1,585 32
Long Point "	1,317 39
Twillingate Wharf Light	153 10
Cann Island Lighthouse	719 91
Penguin Island "	1,001 48
Wadham Island "	1,404 36
Cabot Island "	1,286 96
Puffin Island "	741 31
Denier Island "	995 25
Cape Bonavista "	1,449 12
Green Island "	2,197 72
Fort Point "	222 40
Hant's Harbor "	240 68
Baccalieu Island "	1,418 09
Carbonear Island "	692 19
Hr. Grace Island "	1,513 65
Hr. Grace Harbor "	591 97
Green Point "	268 18
Brigus "	558 48
Cape St. Francis "	3,596 07
Fort Amherst "	1,817 53
St. John's Leading Lights	256 62
Cape Spear Lighthouse	2,684 22
Ferryland Head "	2,255 39
Cape Pine "	1,687 28
Point LaHaye "	258 17
Cape St. Mary's "	1,981 56
Point Verde "	736 66
Dodding Head "	1,484 47
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$35,115 53

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$35,115 53
Allan Island Lighthouse.....	290 38
Brunette Island ".....	1,453 43
Grand Bank ".....	200 34
Garnish Beacon ".....	181 74
Belloram ".....	217 44
Rocky Point ".....	227 62
Pass Island ".....	675 07
Gaultois ".....	217 18
Boar Island ".....	626 68
Ireland Island ".....	830 87
Rose Blanche ".....	789 19
Channel Head ".....	735 12
Sandy Point ".....	260 77
Trepassey Buoy.....	257 71
General Lighthouses' account.....	1,345 02
	<u>\$43,424 09</u>

CR.

By balance from 1890.....	\$89 10
" barrels sold.....	6 00
" amount from Treasury department.....	43,328 99
	<u>\$43,424 09</u>

Board of Works office,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891.**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit bal'nce, from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
BAY-DE-VERDE,—						
No. 1 division		\$540 25	\$14 60	\$581 70		\$56 05
No. 2 "		605 83	19 49	670 60		84 26
No. 3 "		300 95	28 73	577 50		305 28
No. 4 "		223 07	10 99	243 60		31 52
No. 5 "		389 16	7 45	410 90		29 19
No. 6 "		282 65	49 97	279 65		46 97
No. 7 "		223 02	7 30	340 90		25 18
No. 8 "		250 10	70	252 70		3 30
No. 9 "		168 95	1 04	177 10		9 19
.....		\$3,083 98	\$140 27	\$3,534 65		\$590 94
BONAVISTA,—						
Bonavista, proper		\$1,263 44	\$183 31	\$1,212 05		\$131 92
Newman's Cove	\$00 68	188 88		215 60		26 04
King's Cove		186 07	14 87	197 75		26 55
Knight's Cove and Stock Cove		88 01	11 40	91 35		14 74
Broad Cove		122 17	57 09	96 60		31 52

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Keels	141 05	7 56	162 75	29 26
Indian Arm to Seal Bay	93 01	18 12	110 95	36 06
Southern Bay	92 42	29 12	92 05	28 75
Open Hall	110 97	25 14	87 15	1 32
Tickle Cove	104 14	8 59	95 20	35
Redcliffe	59 83	6 28	53 55	.....
James' Cove	100 80	59 00	84 00	42 20
Brooklyn	91 27	45 17	94 50	48 40
Bloomfield and Musgrave Town	138 47	8 90	215 25	85 68
Alexander Bay	56 60	3 45	52 50	65
Salvage	325 39	277 76	288 75	241 12
Sweet Bay	86 60 41	.....	63 35	2 08
Gooseberry Islands	110 37	18 33	183 40	91 36
Cottell's Island	109 75	26 41	133 00	49 66
Flat Islands	126 77	127 91	125 30	126 44
Fair Islands	113 10	28 05	139 30	54 25
Greenspond	480 20	.....	579 60	99 40
Burnt Islands	1 00 28 80	.....	53 90	24 10
Pool's Island	311 42	149 90	243 95	82 43
Swain's Island	256 32	8 00	304 50	56 18
Pinchard's Island	282 75	9 00	334 95	61 20
Gambo	71 21	51 40	92 40	72 59
Safe Harbor	83 10	.....	87 50	4 40
Plate Cove	47 50	14 45	109 20	76 15
Happy Adventure	75 15	70 80	79 10	74 75
Shambler's Cove, New Harbor and Loo Cove	74 11	.....	90 65	16 54
	\$2 54	\$5,393 48	\$1,260 01	\$5,770 10
			\$1 00	\$1,635 09

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891 (continued).**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit balance from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
BURIN (PROPER).....		\$950 52	\$233 06	\$1,079 75		\$362 29
Flat Islands.....		208 92	29 11	202 00		22 19
Mortier Bay.....		241 17	95 98	305 00		159 81
Lord's Cove.....		21 10	15 40	30 00		24 30
St. Lawrence.....		225 85	14 10	228 55		16 80
Lamaline.....		379 50	100 18	338 65		59 33
Lawn.....		94 65	20 65	90 65		16 65
Fortune.....	\$3 40	258 24		275 00		13 36
Grand Bank.....		419 70	6 53	426 00		12 83
	\$3 40	\$2,799 65	\$515 01	\$2,975 60		\$687 56
CARBONEAR,—						
Carbonear.....	\$4 41	\$1,828 52		\$1,836 10		\$3 17
Victoria Village.....	1 35	153 65		155 00		
Mosquito.....		174 05	\$1 15	181 00		8 10
	\$5 76	\$2,156 22	\$1 15	\$2,172 10		\$11 27

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

FERRYLAND,—						
Bay Bulls		\$283 53	\$6 30	\$303 40	.....	\$26 17
Witless Bay		311 47	19 60	315 40	.....	23 53
Mobile, etc		224 40	5 02	297 40	.....	78 02
Cape Broyle		317 00	87 00	318 00	.....	88 00
Caplin Bay and Ferryland.....		451 61	14 70	447 00	.....	10 09
Renews		573 40	35 22	575 00	.....	36 82
Goulds to Shoal Bay		100 00	120 60	109 00	.....	129 60
		<u>\$2,261 41</u>	<u>\$288 44</u>	<u>\$2,365 20</u>	.....	<u>\$392 25</u>
FORTUNE BAY,—						
Garnish		\$66 50	\$83 50	\$80 00	.....	\$97 00
Belleoram		218 89	121 33	125 00	.....	27 44
English Harbor (west)		145 50	41 80	140 00	.....	36 30
St. Jacques		70 95	39 50	60 00	.....	28 55
Harbor Briton.....		375 21	310 44	665 30	.....	600 53
Outharbors		266 66	215 11	409 95	.....	358 40
Hermitage Bay (north)		293 73	330 00	240 00	.....	276 27
Roads in Fortune Bay.....			89 31		.....	89 31
Hermitage Bay (south).....	\$10 20	350 80		470 70	.....	109 70
Bay-du-Nord		1 00		140 00	.....	139 00
Bay D'Espoir		36 33		90 00	.....	53 67
	\$10 20	<u>\$1,825 57</u>	<u>\$1,230 99</u>	<u>\$2,420 95</u>	.....	<u>\$1,816 17</u>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891 (continued).**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit balance from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
HARBOR GRACE,—						
Harbor Grace proper		\$1,974 49	\$107 72	\$2,138 15		\$271 38
Harbor Grace (south side)		348 80	20 71	330 75		2 66
Bryant's Cove		126 95	1 15	126 35		55
Bishop's Cove		101 10	.....	101 15		05
Upper Island Cove		463 61	124 93	404 25		65 57
Spaniard's Bay		536 70	10 17	619 85		93 32
Bay Roberts	\$66 49	739 77	.....	967 05		160 79
Coley's Point		493 14	158 97	466 90		132 73
	\$66 49	\$4,784 56	\$423 65	\$5,154 45		\$727 05
HARBOR MAIN,—						
Topsail		\$941 50	.....	\$941 50		.....
Holyrood		604 89	\$135 82	505 75		\$36 68
Harbor Main	\$117 78	614 09	.....	873 95		142 08
Conception Harbor		809 72	3 67	806 05		.....
	\$117 78	\$2,970 20	\$139 49	\$3,127 25		\$178 76

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S,—					
Trepassey		\$329 60	\$5 79	\$327 60	\$3 79
Holyrood and Peter's River		90 20	52 00	94 85	54 65
St. Mary's		318 15	131 57	261 05	74 47
Riverhead and Mall Bay		272 70	150 20	125 00	2 50
† Red Island		157 25	100 00	100 00	42 75
Salmonier	\$7 32	366 57	.....	381 85	7 96
Branch and Cape Shore		274 59	102 88	240 45	68 74
Fox Harbor		106 40	20 40	100 00	14 00
Little Placentia		578 49	197 28	399 90	18 69
Great Placentia	10 79	461 96	.....	472 75	.....
Mooney's Cove to North Harbor		128 06	98 00	98 00	67 94
Haystack and Spencer's Cove		56 00	51 80	51 80	47 60
Harbor Buffett		204 08	56 90	207 20	60 02
Isle Valen		127 50	84 50	84 50	41 50
Sound Island		92 45	43 14	94 65	45 34
Black River		24 13	8 20	22 00	6 07
Woody Island		90 00	42 00	48 00	.....
Barren Island		46 00	46 00	52 00	52 00
St. Kyran's and Presque		150 36	6 21	194 70	50 55
Paradise		229 62	39 57	211 75	21 70
Burgeo		158 47	117 75	163 75	123 03
Baine Harbor		69 63	38 48	54 60	23 45
Merashen and Virgin's Cove		195 47	102 00	102 00	8 53
Oderin ..		199 59	87 24	240 45	128 10
	\$18 11	\$4,729 27	\$1,581 91	\$4,128 85	\$963 38

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891 (continued).**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit balance from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
PORT-DE-GRAVE,—						
Brigus		\$1,058 90	\$117 75	\$970 90		\$29 75
Cupids		518 80	40 15	512 75		34 10
Salmon Cove and Clarke's Beach..		401 52	76	499 80		90 04
Bareneed or North River		588 55	2 17	597 80		11 42
Port-de-Grave		441 61	75 53	463 05		96 97
		\$3,009 38	\$236 36	\$3,044 30		\$271 28
TRINITY BAY,—						
Turk's Cove		\$34 00		\$34 00		
Russell's Cove		176 60	\$28 72	158 15		\$10 27
Hant's Harbor		308 80	16 66	300 00		7 86
Scilly Cove		200 00		200 00		
New Perlican		161 46	16 00	146 00		54
Heart's Desire		69 90	2 40	70 00		2 50
Heart's Content		352 88	2 88	350 00		
Heart's Delight		185 03	17 02	180 00		11 99
Green's Harbor		153 50		162 50		9 00

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

New Harbor.....	321 60	57 55	320 00	55 89
Norman's Cove and Chapel Arm.....	89 75	7 33	100 00	17 58
Tickle Harbor.....	96 54	21 05	120 00	44 51
Bay Bulls Arm	5 00	60	40 00	35 60
Heart's Ease.....	157 77	68 07	170 00	80 30
Hodge's Cove.....	157 39	82 79	150 00	75 40
Northern Bight.....	156 95	79 70	160 00	82 75
Foster's Point.....	142 08	46 45	140 00	44 37
Hickman's Harbor.....	71 24	2 10	80 00	10 86
Shoal Harbor	196 34	82 52	160 00	46 18
George's Brook	44 10	4 10	40 00	.....
Smith's Sound (south side)	101 87	15 21	140 00	53 34
Smith's Sound (north side)	116 63	67 50	125 00	75 87
Smith's Sound (entrance).....	136 83	16 83	120 00	.....
British Harbor	58 60	58 60	120 00	120 00
New Bonaventure	\$1 40	102 87	160 00	55 73
Ragged Harbor	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
Trinity West.....	503 42	121 40	430 00	47 98
Trinity North	239 12	2 05	330 00	92 93
English Harbor to Salmon Cove ..	241 42	29 60	400 00	188 18
Great Catalina	522 58	21 70	560 00	59 12
Little Catalina	127 80	6 00	125 00	3 20
Bird Island Cove	350 90	8 50	350 00	7 60
Witless Bay	16 15	.....	17 50	1 35
	\$1 40	\$5,699 18	\$883 33	\$6,058 15
				\$1,240 90

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891 (continued).**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit bal'nce, from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
Fogo,—						
Fogo, proper		\$539 34	\$87 59	\$548 00		\$96 25
Joe Batt's Arm.....		174 31	1 57	200 00		27 26
Barr'd Islands.....		123 15	32 28	120 00		29 13
Tilton Harbor.....		208 78	88 43	194 00		73 65
Cat Harbor.....		51 70	14 00	80 00		42 30
Seldom-Come-By		227 59	15 22	240 40		28 03
Musgrave Harbor.....		111 84	33 99	200 00		122 15
Ladle and Apsey Coves.....		71 38	17 38	80 00		26 00
Rocky Bay		34 50	.....	40 00		5 50
Gander Bay.....		57 70	32 70	40 00		15 00
Change Islands.....		343 35	65 31	350 00		71 96
Indian Islands.....		112 10	29 94	100 00		17 84
.....		\$2,055 74	\$418 41	\$2,192 40		\$555 07
Twillingate,—						
Twillingate Islands.....		\$1,074 85	\$69 08	\$1,385 30		\$379 53
Tilt Cove.....		291 49	75 54	215 95		.....

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Indian Burying Place.....	64 05	11 00	55 65	2 60
Three Arms	43 37	17 22	35 70	9 55
Wild Bight	33 00	13 00	20 00	.....
Troytown	78 49	37 73	82 25	41 49
Black Island	104 38	21 75	86 80	4 17
Kite Cove.....	73 90	43 50	68 60	38 20
Northern Arm	2 35	15 40	45 85	28 10
Dominion Point	6 56	4 21	39 55	37 20
Burnt Bay	60 95	3 90	57 05	.....
Loon Bay	58 83	20 46	38 85	48
Little Bay Islands.....	29 42	91 44	143 50	22 64
Ward's Harbor.....	89 65	52 75	104 55	67 65
Lushe's Bight.....	32 74	.....	75 00	42 26
Leading Tickles	107 21	6 14	135 80	34 73
New Bay.....	53 87	37 80	113 40	97 33
Fortune Harbor, etc	175 00	51 73	174 30	51 03
Hall's Bay.....	70 70	62 70	70 70	62 70
Exploits.....	256 05	25 42	239 05	8 42
Nipper's Harbor.....	208 55	122 18	185 85	99 48
N. W. Arm.....	235 90	125 05	139 30	28 45
Jackson's Cove.....	117 95	31 66	113 40	27 11
Moreton's Harbor.....	174 96	46 35	224 35	95 74
Little Bay Mines	484 23	128 26	563 80	207 83
Tizzard's Harbor	93 30	23 20	105 35	35 25
Herring Neck.....	378 08	3 00	400 40	25 32
	\$31 77	\$4,474 90	\$1,033 63	\$4,920 30
				\$1,447 26

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads by Board of Works,
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891 (continued).**

Locality.	Debit balance from 1890.	Expenditure, 1891.	Credit balance from 1890.	Grant, 1891.	Loan Act, '91.	Overdrawn am'ts, Dec. 31, 1891.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91
St. John's East extern .	\$1,505 48	\$3,219 83	.....	\$4,620 31	\$105 00	.....	.....
St. John's West extern	1,780 50	1,131 43	.....	2,888 58	23 35	.....	.....
	\$3,285 98	\$4,351 26	.....	\$7,508 89	\$128 35	.....	.....

Board of Works office,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

<i>Recapitulation :</i>						
Bay-de-Verde		\$3,083 98	\$140 27	\$3,534 65		\$590 94
Bonavista	\$2 54	5,393 48	1,260 01	5,770 10	\$1 00	1,635 09
Burin	3 40	2,799 65	515 01	2,975 60		687 56
Carbonear	5 76	2,156 22	1 15	2,172 10		11 27
Ferryland		2,261 41	288 44	2,365 20		392 23
Fortune Bay	10 20	1,825 57	1,230 99	2,420 95		1,816 17
Harbor Grace	66 49	4,784 56	423 65	5,154 45		727 05
Harbor Main	117 78	2,970 20	139 49	3,127 25		178 76
Placentia and St. Mary's	18 11	4,729 27	1,581 91	4,128 85		963 38
Port-de-Grave		3,009 38	236 36	3,044 30		271 28
Trinity Bay	1 40	5,699 18	883 33	6,058 15		1,240 90
Fogo		2,055 74	418 41	2,192 40		555 07
Twillingate	31 77	4,474 90	1,033 63	4,920 30		1,447 26
	\$257 45	\$45,243 54	\$8,152 65	\$47,864 30	\$1 00	\$10,516.96

Board of Works office,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAIN

Locality.	Debit bal- ance from 1890.	Expendi- ture.
Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor		\$85 86
Shoe Cove to LaScie		189 80
Moreton's Harbor to Western Head		129 28
Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove		103 10
Twillingate to Bluff Head		50 00
Tilt Cove roads and vicinity		99 35
Round Harbor to Tilt Cove		98 24
Round Harbor to Snook's Arm		201 48
Little Bay Mines to Indian Brook	\$100 29	545 51
Twillingate to Long Point		145 07
Twillingate to Little Harbor		137 47
Jenkin's Cove to French Beach		75 35
Rink'r'd. (Congregat'al church to Bluff Head c'e)		150 90
Black Island Tickle to Kier's Cove		54 56
New Bay Head to Fortune		49 40
Little Hr. to Purcell's Hr., across marsh		38 35
Jackson's Cove to King's Cove		166 06
Gillard's C'e round Kettle C'e, con. Purcell's Hr	16 23	232 82
Northwest Arm to Rouge Harbor		98 79
Rouge Harbor to Bett's Cove		171 23
Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm		101 96
Lushe's Bight to Ward's Harbor		138 60
Southern Hr. (Little Bay Islds) to Sulian's C'e		52 30
Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester		218 62
Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove		95 20
Exploits to Sergeant's Cove		40 00
Lower part of Purcell's Harbor		39 80
Moreton's Harbor to Chance Harbor		39 20
Seldom-Come-By to Fogo		319 35
Tilton Harbor to Joe Batt's Arm		80 17
Shoal Bay to Fogo		84 87
Hare Bay to Fogo		75 50
Barr'd Islands to Fogo and Seldom-Come-By		198 29
Rocky Harbor to Gander Bay	34 56	44 10
Cat Harbor to Musgrave Harbor		187 20
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$151 08	\$4,537 78

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

LINE ROADS, BY BOARD OF WORKS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1891.

Credit bal- ances from 1890.	Grant.	Loan Act, 1891.	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, '91.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91.
\$2 40	\$100 00	\$47 60		\$64 14
100 00	100 00			10 20
67 28	112 50			50 50
12 50	100 00			9 40
.....	50 00			.....
136 71				37 36
25 16	75 00			1 92
146 48	75 00			20 00
.....	500 00	298 00		152 20
96 55	50 00			1 48
55 09	100 00			17 62
59 92	50 00			34 57
71 80	100 00			20 90
10 30	57 00			12 74
16 25	40 00			6 85
10 90	50 00			22 55
83 03	100 00			16 97
.....	252 50			3 45
72 63	66 66			40 50
95 06	87 50			11 33
113 78	50 00			61 82
56 80	100 00			18 20
6 64	50 00			4 34
165 54	66 66			13 58
81 25	100 00	18 75		104 80
.....	40 00			.....
.....	60 00			20 20
.....	60 00			20 80
26 55	327 00			34 20
12 07	120 00	53 85		105 75
74 85	75 00			64 98
10 24	75 00			9 74
69 74	177 43			48 88
.....	74 00	44 60		39 94
190 54	200 00			203 34
\$1,870 06	\$3,641 25	\$462 80		\$1,285 25

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAIN

Locality.	Debit bal- ances from 1890.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$151 08	\$4,537 78
North side Ragged Hr. to north side Apsey Cove		104 80
Amherst Cove to Catalina		335 79
Southern Bay to Goose Bay		73 40
Southern Bay to Goose Bay, <i>via</i> Sweet Bay		322 50
Plate Cove to head Southern Bay		675 34
Bonavista to Bird Island Cove		50 00
King's Cove to Tickle Cove	7 59	131 20
Riverhead, Southern Bay, towards Muddy Cove		
Roads in Bonavista Bay		
Greenspond to Cape Freels		692 25
Greenspond to English Harbor, etc		144 75
Salvage Bay to Alexander Bay		99 45
Shambler's Cove to New Bay, etc		172 90
Brown's Marsh to King's Cove	15 20	98 05
Plate Cove to Brown's Marsh		186 97
Open Hall to Brown's Marsh		129 30
Salvage to Happy Adventure		54 56
Tickle Cove to Plate Cove		156 00
Roads in Riverhead Bay		483 74
Cape Freels to Gander Bay		25 54
Cape Freels to Cat Harbor		102 30
Whitbourne roads		15 00
Glover road to Trinity end		400 80
New Harbor to South Dildo		119 69
New Harbor to Heart's Content		955 10
Green's Hr. to Hr. Grace, con'g Spaniard's Bay		544 90
Dildo to Chance Cove		810 31
New Perlican to Lead Cove		605 10
Lead Cove to Grate's Cove		434 84
Heart's Ease to Butter Cove		111 18
Trinity to Catalina	35 81	626 85
Trinity to British Harbor		521 35
Trinity to Indian Arm		450 43
Trinity to King's Cove		760 31
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$209 68	\$14,932 48

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

LINE ROADS, BY BOARD OF WORKS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1891.

Credit bal- ances from 1890.	Grant.	Loan Act, 1891.	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, '91.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91.
\$1,870 06	\$3,641 25	\$462 80	.....	\$1,285 21
12 83	100 75	.....	.....	8 78
218 23	250 00	.....	.....	132 44
300 36	50 00	.....	.....	276 96
182 58	200 00	.....	.....	60 08
703 10	500 00	.....	.....	527 76
83 64	100 00	.....	.....	133 64
.....	200 00	.....	.....	61 21
145 40	100 00	.....	.....	245 40
96 75	.....	.....	.....	96 75
82 93	700 00	20 87	.....	111 55
7 71	150 00	.....	.....	12 96
120 55	100 00	.....	.....	121 10
35 70	200 00	.....	.....	62 80
.....	125 00	15 20	.....	26 95
197 74	125 00	.....	.....	135 77
96 00	100 00	4 00	.....	70 70
27 55	100 00	23 71	.....	96 70
349 60	200 00	.....	.....	393 60
175 08	400 00	72 62	.....	163 96
25 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 79	100 00	.....	.....	21 49
.....	500 00	.....	.....	485 00
220 30	300 00	61 30	.....	180 80
44 60	100 00	.....	.....	24 91
188 77	900 00	44 33	.....	178 00
622 71	600 00	.....	.....	677 81
565 30	700 00	.....	.....	454 99
131 33	775 00	.....	.....	301 23
109 84	325 00	.....	.....	.....
60 89	60 00	.....	.....	9 71
.....	720 00	42 45	.....	99 79
348 46	500 00	.....	.....	327 11
425 92	400 00	.....	.....	375 49
146 19	800 00	.....	.....	185 88
\$7,619 45	\$14,122 00	\$747 28	.....	\$7,346 57

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAIN

Locality.	Debit bal- ance from 1890.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$209 68	\$14,932 48
Catalina to Bird Island Cove		298 00
Catalina to Bonavista		399 31
New Harbor to Broad Cove Station	1 95	195 60
Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verde		242 48
Bay-de-Verde to Red Head		270 42
Old Perlican to Lower Island Cove		555 86
Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verde		297 86
Salmon Cove Bridge to Heart's Content road ..		789 52
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verde	161 57	1,158 17
Carbonear to New Perlican		1,298 30
Carbonear to Heart's Delight	75 59	161 60
Agricultural road, Coley's Point		51 40
Central Road, Bay Roberts		65 94
Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor		312 88
Spaniard's Bay to Bishop's Cove	129 06	185 55
Tilton to Spaniard's Bay	57 16	119 20
Upper Island Cove to Tilton		118 57
Upper Island Cove to Harbor Grace		181 01
Tilton to Brazil's Hill	33 65	49 25
Brigus to Carbonear		1,053 23
Roads in Port-de-Grave		22 40
Hodge Water Road	5 96	
Goulds and on Long Harbor roads		160 64
Brigus to Nine Island Pond		241 42
Hall's Town to Snow's Pond	15 71	81 30
Whitbourne to Colinet		2,642 11
Horse Cove to Topsail	3 50	71 50
Manuels to Prices		261 53
Salmon Cove, Gasters		250 50
Cat's Cove, Collier's, and Bacon's Cove		370 94
Holyrood through Seal Cove		200 00
Holyrood to Placentia	26 32	942 68
Holyrood to Witless Bay		650 00
Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove <i>via</i> Bauline	39 79	375 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$759 94	\$29,006 65

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

LINE ROADS, BY BOARD OF WORKS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1891.

Credit bal- ances from 1890.	Grant.	Loan Act, 1891.	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, '91.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91.
\$7,619 45	\$14,122 00	\$747 28	.....	\$7,346 57
163 13	300 00	.....	.....	165 13
248 43	360 00	.....	.....	209 12
.....	200 00	.....	.....	2 45
70 08	200 00	.....	.....	27 60
181 70	100 00	.....	.....	11 28
259 02	400 00	.....	.....	103 16
97 86	200 00	.....	.....	.....
489 52	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,250 00	82 72	.....	12 98
328 70	1,200 00	.....	.....	230 40
.....	200 00	.....	37 19	.....
52 84	400 00	.....	.....	401 44
45 32	600 00	.....	.....	579 38
200 20	330 00	.....	.....	217 32
.....	200 00	125 06	.....	10 45
.....	120 00	62 40	.....	6 04
5 18	130 00	.....	.....	16 61
.....	200 00	.....	.....	18 99
.....	50 00	39 54	.....	6 44
31 50	1,000 00	16 13	5 60	.....
22 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
257 70	150 00	.....	.....	241 10
164 74	150 00	.....	.....	73 32
.....	200 00	122 02	.....	225 01
1,447 46	1,500 00	52 54	.....	357 89
.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....
161 53	100 00	.....	.....	.....
150 70	100 00	.....	.....	20
221 70	150 00	.....	.....	76
100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	31 00
.....	650 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	114 79	.....	.....
\$12,319 16	\$26,337 00	\$1,362 48	\$42 79	\$10,294 84

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAIN

Locality.	Debit bal- ances from 1890.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$759 94	\$29,006 65
Torbay to Pouch Cove <i>via</i> Bauline	58 10	191 90
St. John's to Portugal Cove	72 30	427 70
St. John's to Cape St. Francis	191 70	508 30
St. John's roads to South side	167 43	372 43
Thorburn road	45 87	79 00
South Side road extension		793 81
Freshwater to Topsail, <i>via</i> Kenmount	131 20	168 30
Old Placentia to Topsail road		257 00
St. John's to Cape Spear	110 49	189 51
Bennett's Mill to Goulds	515 82	54 68
St. John's to Brigus	1,360 78	67 00
Goulds to Renewes		1,224 10
Shoal Bay road	15 00	
Trepassey to Renewes		1,094 78
Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor	9 31	390 11
Little Placentia to Long Harbor		20 80
Salmonier to St. Mary's	336 71	362 50
Western Shore, Placentia Bay		268 10
Placentia to Cape Shore		1,422 34
Branch to Distress		748 89
Trepassey to St. Shotts, etc.		299 36
Holyrood to St. Mary's		172 90
Burin to Garnish	29 67	372 86
Burin roads, where most required		29 50
Burin to Grand Bank	35 03	1,810 28
Mortier Bay roads		20 00
Grand Bank to Garnish		177 60
Hermitage Cove to Pass Island	93 00	120 00
Roads in Bay Despoir		131 07
Gaultois to Piccaire		75 00
Gaultois to Connaigre		300 00
Harbor Briton to Connaigre		157 10
Harbor Briton to Belleoram		688 04
Belleoram to St. Jacques		68 90
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$3,932 35	\$42,070 51

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

LINE ROADS, BY BOARD OF WORKS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1891.

Credit balances from 1890.	Grant.	Loan Act, 1891.	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, '91.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91.
\$12,319 16	\$26,337 00	\$1,362 48	\$42 79	\$10,294 84
.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	200 00	367 43	.....	27 57
.....	100 00	24 87	.....	.....
293 81	500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	.....	50
58 00	200 00	.....	.....	1 00
.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	500 00	.....	70 50	.....
.....	1,000 00	279 12	148 66	.....
160 37	1,200 00	62 50	.....	183 77
.....
246 60	1,000 00	84 00	.....	235 82
.....	400 00	9 31	.....	9 89
.....	100 00	.....	.....	79 20
.....	700 00	71 80	.....	72 59
101 50	300 00	.....	.....	133 40
375 84	1,000 00	61 95	.....	15 45
151 91	500 00	98 02	.....	1 04
58 50	350 00	11 50	.....	120 64
64 03	200 00	.....	.....	91 13
.....	490 00	.....	.....	87 47
29 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,200 00	285 00	.....	639 69
20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 73	200 00	.....	.....	105 13
.....	300 00	93 00	.....	180 00
196 00	220 00	.....	.....	284 93
47 00	50 00	.....	.....	22 00
234 00	100 00	.....	.....	34 00
162 01	300 00	.....	.....	304 91
780 54	550 00	.....	.....	642 50
3 01	100 00	.....	.....	34 11
\$15,384 51	\$41,147 00	\$2,810 98	\$261 95	\$13,601 58

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAIN

Locality.	Debit bal- ances from 1890.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,932 35	\$42,070 51
St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove		230 56
Miller's Passage to Little Bay.....		260 10
Baine Harbor to Bay L'Argent.....		994 49
Channel to Codroy.....		21
Bay St. George roads.....		3,983 37
Northern mail route.....		663 15
General main line grant.....		6,853 28
	\$3,932 35	\$55,055 67

Board of Works office,
December 31st, 1891.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

LINE ROADS, BY BOARD OF WORKS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1891

Credit bal- ances from 1890.	Grant.	Loan Act, 1891.	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, '91.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, '91.
\$15,384 51	\$41,147 00	\$2,810 98	\$261 95	\$13,601 58
212 73	225 00	.....	.....	207 17
275 98	225 00	.....	.....	240 88
217 05	1,000 00	.....	.....	222 56
6 13	.....	.....	.....	5 92
.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	516 63
1,412 30	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,749 15
2,652 02	6,000 00	.....	.....	1,798 74
\$20,160 72	\$55,097 00	\$2,810 98	\$261 95	\$19,342 63

JAMES DAY, *Chairman.*GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1891.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Your Excellency and of the Legislature, the annual report of the Post Office department for the year ended the 31st December, 1891.

The total receipts for the year, from all sources, amount to \$40,650.00; the total expenditure being \$64,133.20.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

The following table shows the business transacted under this head for the years 1889, 1890 and 1891:—

Year.	No. of orders issued.	Total amount of orders issued.	Commission accruing thereon.	No. of orders paid.	Total am't of orders paid.
1889..	10,282	\$225,843 95	\$2,374 93	6,259	\$118,469 13
1890..	10,314	222,594 18	2,367 32	6,508	115,951 47
1891..	11,539	255,945 02	2,721 52	7,170	125,857 23

The above commission, 1891, was divided and paid as follows:—

The United Kingdom	\$298 64
Dominion of Canada	284 58
United States of America	56 94
Newfoundland	2,081 36

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of Money Orders issued and paid :—

Issued in Newfoundland on the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, for 1890 and 1891 :—

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
	No. of orders issued.	Amount.	No. of orders issued.	Amount.	No. of orders issued.	Amount.
1890	2568	\$51,946 54	2987	\$76,907 02	1769	\$38,124 23
1891	2829	65,577 44	3391	81,027 98	2109	49,260 09

Orders drawn in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, payable in Newfoundland, for 1890 and 1891 :—

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
	No. of orders.	Amount.	No. of orders.	Amount.	No. of orders.	Amount.
1890	459	\$6,426 50	1592	\$25,585 89	1519	\$28,350 75
1891	465	5,829 62	1519	24,090 59	2074	37,836 52

It will be seen by these statements that the Money Order business is steadily increasing, and that the want of sufficient office space, referred to in last report, should be remedied.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postal Order business is shown in the following table:—

Year.	ISSUED IN ST. JOHN'S.		ISSUED BY OUTPORT OFFICES.		ACCRUED COMMISSION.
	No. of orders.	Total value	No. of orders.	Total value.	Amount.
1889..	758	\$2,084 88	308	\$655 56	\$24 35
1890..	1484	4,079 40	607	1,133 88	47 05
1891..	1541	4,023 60	620	1,409 04	48 64

PARCEL POST BUSINESS.

Year.	NO. PARCELS RECEIVED FROM		NO. PARCELS DESPATCHED TO		TOTAL POSTAGE ACCRUING FROM		PROPORTION OF POSTAGE PAID.	
	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. Kingdom.	Canada.
1889	1563	123	280	104	\$481 95	\$81 07	\$49 65	\$27 15
1890	1603	214	276	115	528 27	97 85	54 90	21 20
1891	1859	300	333	146	538 34	70 62	64 83	24 13

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED ON PARCELS.

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Canada.
1889.....	\$1,516 68	\$86 57
1890.....	2,185 83	110 66
1891.....	2,288 01	168 39

The rates of postage on "Parcel Post" with the United Kingdom and Canada have been reduced to more reasonable proportions as follows: between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom:—

For a parcel not exceeding one pound weight.....18 cents

For each pound or fraction of a pound additional.....12 cents

The postage on parcels to all parts of the Dominion of Canada being 15 cents per pound, the limit of weight for parcels to and from the Dominion has been increased from five to seven pounds.

The system has been extended, *via* England, to embrace the following countries:—Algeria, Argentine Republic, Ascension, Austria-Hungary, Azores, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Beyrout, Bosnia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Congo Free State, Constantinople, Corsica, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Danish West Indies, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, French Colonies and Possessions, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Herzegovina, Holland, Hong Kong, India (including Aden and Burmah), Italy, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Little Popo, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, North Borneo, Norfolk Island, Norway, Novi Bazar, Portugal, Roumania, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Samoa, Sarawak, Servia, Seychelles, Siam, South Australia, Smyrna, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tahiti, Tangier, Tasmania, Tobago, Tonga, Trinidad, Tristan d'Acunha, Tunis, Turk's Islands, Victoria, West Coast of Africa, Western Australia, Zanzibar, and Mombasa and Lamu.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

The total sales during the year for postage stamps, cards, envelopes, and wrappers, amount to \$33,997.49; an excess of \$1,599.14 over the previous year.

LETTERS.

The total number of letters passed through this office during the year is estimated to have been 1,200,000, namely: 830,000 were mailed within the colony, 150,000 were received from the United Kingdom, and 220,000 were received from Canada, the United States, and from other countries. Increase over 1890, 66,000, and 78,000 over 1889.

DEAD LETTERS.

Six thousand five hundred and sixty-one letters were received and returned to the dead letter office, 67 of which were registered and property letters, containing enclosures to the value of \$1,197.99.

REGISTRATION.

The increasing appreciation of the benefits of registration is amply attested by the enlarged business transacted, as shown by the following figures:—

1889—Number of letters registered	22,592
1890—Number of letters registered	26,912
1891—Number of letters registered	30,797

It will not be possible to continue the business of registration efficiently without having provided separate office accommodation accessible to the public. This matter was referred to in the last report of the department, and is again brought forward for the action of the Legislature.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postal Act of 1891 provides the machinery by which Post Office savings banks may be inaugurated and worked. The outlined system appears to be simple and easily operated. The savings banks would act as incentives, encouraging the working classes to make a beginning to save a portion of their earnings. The remarkable successes attending the operations of Post Office savings banks, wherever tried, leave no doubt as to the wisdom of establishing such offices in Newfoundland where practicable; it is hoped the necessary steps may be taken during the year with a view to their organization.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Allan Line of steamers performed this service with the customary punctuality, as will be seen by the memorandums annexed. It must again be noticed that a month elapsed between the arrival of the first steamer from Liverpool in spring and the sailing of the first steamer from St. John's for Liverpool. The same thing happened last year, but it was hoped there would be no recurrence of what operated inconveniently to the public.

MEMORANDUM OF SAILINGS OF ALLAN LINE STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL AND ARRIVALS AT ST. JOHN'S, 1891.

Name of steamer.	Date of sailings from from Liverpool.	Date of arrivals at St. John's.
Nova Scotian	April 14, 1891	April 23, 1891
Carthaginian	April 28, 1891	May 7, 1891
Caspian	May 12, 1891	May 20, 1891
Nova Scotian	May 26, 1891	June 3, 1891
Carthaginian	June 9, 1891	June 17, 1891
Caspian	June 23, 1891	July 1, 1891
Nova Scotian	July 7, 1891	July 15, 1891
Carthaginian	July 21, 1891	July 29, 1891
Caspian	Aug. 4, 1891	Aug. 12, 1891
Nova Scotian	Aug. 18, 1891	Aug. 26, 1891
Carthaginian	Sep. 1, 1891	Sep. 10, 1891
Caspian	Sep. 15, 1891	Sep. 24, 1891
Nova Scotian	Sep. 29, 1891	Oct. 11, 1891
Carthaginian	Oct. 13, 1891	Oct. 24, 1891
Polynesian	Oct. 27, 1891	Nov. 4, 1891
Caspian	Nov. 10, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
Mongolian	Nov. 24, 1891	Dec. 4, 1891
Polynesian	Dec. 8, 1891	Dec. 18, 1891
Circassian	Dec. 22, 1891	Jan. 2, 1892
Mongolian	Jan. 5, 1892	Jan. 13, 1892

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM OF SAILINGS OF ALLAN LINE STEAMERS FROM HALIFAX AND
ARRIVALS AT ST. JOHN'S, 1891.

Name of steamer.	Date of sailings from Halifax.	Date of arrivals at St. John's.
Nova Scotian	May 11, 1891	May 13, 1891
Carthaginian	May 25, 1891	May 27, 1891
Caspian	June 8, 1891	June 10, 1891
Nova Scotian	June 22, 1891	June 24, 1891
Carthaginian	July 6, 1891	July 8, 1891
Caspian	July 20, 1891	July 22, 1891
Nova Scotian	Aug. 3, 1891	Aug. 5, 1891
Carthaginian	Aug. 17, 1891	Aug. 19, 1891
Caspian	Aug. 31, 1891	Sep. 2, 1891
Nova Scotian	Sept. 14, 1891	Sep. 16, 1891
Carthaginian	Sept. 28, 1891	Sep. 30, 1891
Caspian	Oct. 12, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Nova Scotian	Oct. 27, 1891	Oct. 29, 1891
Carthaginian	Nov. 11, 1891	Nov. 13, 1891
Polynesian	Nov. 23, 1891	Nov. 25, 1891
Caspian	Dec. 7, 1891	Dec. 9, 1891
Mongolian	Dec. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891
Polynesian	Jan. 5, 1892	Jan. 7, 1892
Circassian	Jan. 19, 1892	Jan. 21, 1892

The Halifax service during the winter months was performed by the steamships *Conscript* and *Volunteer*; fortnightly voyages being made with marked regularity.

MAILS BY THE RED CROSS LINE.

Sixteen mails were despatched to and 21 were received from Halifax by the steamships *Portia* and *Miranda* during the year. These mails being intermediate between the regular fortnightly mails by the Allan steamers, afforded facilities much appreciated by the public.

COASTAL STEAM SERVICE.

The steamers *Volunteer* and *Conscript* performed the coastal mail service until the loss of the former, which happened at Englee on the 19th of November, after which date the service, north and west, was

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

performed irregularly. The dates of sailing of the coastal boats was defective in that the steamers did not connect regularly with the English or American mails. In the interest of the public the northern steamer should be appointed to sail on the arrival of the American mail by the Allan steamers from Halifax; and the western boat the following week on the arrival of the steamer from England. It is essential that fixed days of sailing for coastal steamers should be adhered to, so that timely connections could be made with mail carriers along the coasts.

LABRADOR SERVICE.

The S. S. *Curlew* carried out this service, which was commenced on the 15th of July and terminated on the 21st of October, seven round trips being made from Battle Harbor; two of these extended to Nain. Thirty-three ports were called at going north, and 40 returning south.

WEST COAST SERVICE.

The steamship *Harlaw* made fortnightly trips from Halifax to Channel, and thence as far as Bonne Bay. On intermediate trips the voyage was extended to Flower's Cove. The *Harlaw* arrived at Channel from Halifax on her first trip on the 1st of May, and continued the service until the close of season.

PLACENTIA BAY SERVICE.

The *Hercules* performed weekly trips to the west as far as Grand Bank, and north to Black River and intermediate ports, thus connecting with the Placentia railway.

BAY L'ARGENT ROAD.

This road was intended to afford the means of despatching mails by waggon from Baine Harbor in Placentia Bay to Bay L'Argent in Fortune Bay, for which purpose it would be invaluable as well as for passenger traffic, Baine Harbor being a regular port of call, weekly, by the steamer *Hercules*. The regular annual grant of \$1,000, if properly expended, would place the road in good condition for wheel traffic. This can be best accomplished by sending a competent superintendent from St. John's to take charge of the expenditure. It is very earnestly hoped that this necessity may be carried out during the present year.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

FORTUNE BAY PACKET SERVICE.

Grandy's packet, plying between Bay L'Argent, Belloram, and St. Jacques, calling at eight harbors, should, meantime, perform a weekly service so as to connect with mails per the new steamer *Havana*, to be placed on the route at the commencement of the year. But, in view of the multiplication of steam agencies, it may be expected that certain centres will hereafter be regularly connected with at least weekly postal service. What is required, therefore, is the means to ensure prompt distribution of mails around the harbors not visited by the coastal steamers; and this appears to be within easy reach by withdrawing the three sailing packets now employed, to be replaced by a small, suitable steamer fitted to encounter ice. This bay steamer should ply between Bay L'Argent and Cape LaHune, calling at stated intermediate ports, and thus would provide a weekly mail from St. John's.

TRINITY BAY PACKET SERVICE.

The new railroad is now graded, and rails laid to within a few miles of Shoal Harbor; before the close of the season 1892 the road will be graded and railed as far as Gambo. This pleasing fact involves a new departure in the mail service. After the first of May, mails probably will be forwarded by train to Shoal Harbor in Random Sound, when a new arrangement will require to be entered into for the distribution thereof. After that date, therefore, the services of Mr. Edmund Seward, packet-master, would be no longer required. The packet plying between Trinity and New Perlican, Mr. John Milley, master, will have to be continued for the present.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

During the service of the coastal steamer calling at Fogo, Mr. Tulk, of Ladle Cove, connected the mails with Indian Islands, Musgrave Harbor, Ladle Cove, and Rocky Bay; during winter connecting with Greenspond, as last year. Couriers from Fogo supplied Change Islands, Tilton Harbor, and Seldom-Come-By; during winter, mails to those places were forwarded by northern mail route. A small steamer would afford the only satisfactory means by which the above service can be carried out during the months navigation is open.

OVERLAND WINTER MAILS.

North.—This service involves the carrying of from 20 to 25 large bags, weighing about fifty pounds each, from Broad Cove Station to

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Dildo and around the heads of Trinity and Bonavista Bays, on to Little Bay, Tilt Cove, and White Bay. As in former years, couriers from Salvage branched off at Clode Sound in Bonavista Bay, at Gambo for Greenspond and Musgrave Harbor, and at Gander Bay for Fogo and Twillingate.

The service commenced on the 20th of January, and terminated on the 14th of April. Average time occupied in conveyance of mails to Little Bay: 16½ days.

West.—The first mail was despatched to Channel on the 14th of January by the steamship *Volunteer*, and fortnightly thereafter. At Channel couriers took charge of the mails, and by exchanges conveyed the same to Bonne Bay, and thence to Flower's Cove in the Straits of Belle Isle, on as far as Englee in White Bay. The northern and western winter couriers, it will be seen, overlap, the circuit of the island being made, including transit by steamer from St. John's to Channel.

WINTER MAILS TO LABRADOR.

Availing of the privilege conferred by the postal department at Ottawa, three mails were despatched hence, *via* Quebec, to Blanc Sablon, Battle Harbor, Cartwright, and Rigoulette, Labrador. The average time of these mails from St. John's to Blanc Sablon was 60 days; to Battle Harbor, 79 days; to Rigoulette, 91 days.

PERMAMENT MAIL ROUTES.

The routes from the Exploits to Little Bay, and from Bay St. George, or Channel, as the case may be, to Bonne Bay, will be unaffected by railway extension, and therefore will depend on couriers for the conveyance of mails.

This fact suggests the wisdom of prompt arrangements being made to open suitable waggon roads between the places named. Were this accomplished, then, the time required for the delivery of mails from St. John's at the said places would be changed from weeks to days.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

The Harbor Grace train does not afford the requisite accommodation to enable the post office official to discharge his duty thoroughly. The postal facilities on the train continue to be appreciated by the public. Temporary arrangements were made with the Hall's Bay railway contractors to forward mail matter by their railway to the employees

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

along the line. It is desirable to have it arranged that during the construction of the railway the contractors undertake to convey mails from point to point as far as the rails permit, and that a representative of the postal department should be in charge of mails on board the train.

In this connection a re-adjustment of couriers' services will be called for to connect with the railway at the most suitable points.

NEW POSTAL ACT.

The Postal Act of 1891, with rules and regulations made thereunder, was passed by the last session of the Legislature, which provides all modern improvements in the machinery and for the working of the department.

This Act will prove of daily use, and be the medium of instructing outport officials who take the trouble to study its pages.

By this Act the rate of local postage has been reduced from three cents per half ounce to three cents per ounce.

REDUCED RATES OF POSTAGE.

The only change made in the rates of postage has been to substitute the ounce weight for half ounce, as the single rate for letters within the colony.

The rates presently in force, for letters, between Canada and Newfoundland are the same as with Great Britain.

The rates of postage between Canada and Newfoundland on matter of the second and third class—including newspapers and periodicals—approach prohibition. The subject calls for re-adjustment.

While revenue should not be lost sight of, there is no department under a Government, it is thought, in which the profit or loss appearing on the face of the balance sheet should be more lightly regarded.

Costly subsidies for lengthened contracts for conveyance of mails operate largely against reducing the rates of postage.

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS.

The disparity existing in the salaries of postal as compared with other Government officials was adverted to in last report of this department. This matter has become so pressing as to call for prompt attention. Compared with salaries paid in Canada, Newfoundland salaries stand at about from 25 to 75 per cent. less. A revision of salaries

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

for outport officials is imperatively called for, inasmuch as the sums allowed in a number of instances is not more than sufficient to pay for fuel and light. Considering the uncertain hours and broken rest of post-office working officials, their salaries ought not to be less than those of Government officers in other departments.

It is manifestly unfair to adjust salaries according to seniority. The capable official who performs the work and can be trusted to do so, should be paid according to his merits—not according to the date of his appointment. This view is earnestly commended as claiming recognition, in connection with which it is surmised that the prospect would be a gloomy one for officials if promotion on the basis of capability and attention be not a recognized principle to be acted upon.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR.

Recognizing the force of the recommendation made in the last report of the Postmaster-General, the Executive were pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Devereux to be the first Post Office Inspector in Newfoundland. The position is one of grave responsibilities, requiring unwearied application and a well-defined system of operations. Every confidence is felt that the new Inspector will perform all his duties with care and punctuality, and that thoroughness will mark his investigations.

Commencing on the 8th October, 1891, the Inspector proceeded to New Harbor, in Trinity Bay, and inspected all the offices on the north side of the bay, including Random and Smith's Sounds, and as far as Trinity, where he crossed to New Perlican and visited all offices on the south shore of Trinity Bay, and in the district of Bay-de-Verde, concluding his work for this outing at Carbonear. Leaving St. John's again on the 24th of November, 1891, the Inspector proceeded to Placentia, where he availed of the mail steamer *Hercules* to visit all the post-offices in Placentia Bay, and as far as Grand Bank. On his return to St. John's the Inspector proceeded to Pouch Cove on the 8th Dec., and inspected all the offices on this eastern shore. On the 14th December he left for Holyrood, Conception Bay, and thence to Salmonier and St. Mary's, visiting the offices there. It will thus be seen that a very large amount of inspecting was performed in a comparatively short time.

The information acquired by the Inspector on his visitations will

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

prove of great advantage, especially in exposing defects which have been ignorantly suffered to continue, affording him also an opportunity to instruct Postmasters regarding routine matters upon which they may not be well informed.

The reports of Mr. Inspector Devereux call for a revision of the list of post offices, a number of which should be closed as being unnecessary and confusing.

DEATH OF T. S. DWYER, ESQUIRE.

The death of this veteran official occurred on the 23rd of October, 1891. For 21 years Mr. Dwyer was Superintendent of the Money Order branch, the duties of which he performed unostentatiously and efficiently. He lived past the allotted span of life, being 78 years when he died.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, St. John's, N.F.,
31st December, 1891.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

**THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT WITH
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.**

1891.	DR.	
Jan'y 1—To balance from 1890 account.....		\$425 22
Dec. 31 " postage on correspondence per British and American packets during the year.....	\$971 52	
" amount of inland postage.....	879 56	
" postage on way and loose letters...	248 21	
" postage on unpaid letters posted at St. John's for city delivery.....	8 97	
		2,108 26
" amount of rents from box-holders, St. John's.....	574 85	
" amount of rents from box-holders, Carbonear.....	33 00	
" amount of rents from box-holders, Harbor Grace.....	28 80	
" amount of rents from box-holders, Twillingate.....	19 90	
		656 55
" amount of commission on money orders.....	2,070 00	
" amount of poundage on postal orders.....	48 64	
		2,118 64
" amount of postage stamps, post cards, wrappers and envelopes sold the year.....		33,997 49
" amount of postage on parcels from Canada.....	23 56	
" amount of postage on parcels from United Kingdom.....	395 76	
		419 32
amount of sea postage from United States.....	429 50	
amount of sea postage from Canada.....	2,785 76	
		3,215 26
		\$42,940 74

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

1891.	CR.	
Dec. 31—By amount paid the Receiver General.		\$40,650 00
" amount of postage on returned letters	162 24	
" amount of postage on official correspondence during the year	149 40	
" amount paid for special mail service and incidentals during the year .	148 29	
" amount of postage stamps sent to offices of the Postal Union	22 64	
" amount paid for keys of boxes given up	12 40	
" amount of discount paid on stamps sold during the year	1,272 27	
		1,767 24
Balance to 1892 account		523 50
		\$42,940 74

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES IN NFLD., IN POSTAGE AND FOR POSTAGE STAMPS SOLD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of Post Office.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Totals.
Bay Bulls	\$7 51	\$158 00	\$165 51
Bay of Islands	11 88	193 00	204 88
Bay Roberts.	67 00	488 42	555 42
Blackhead	33 01	124 95	157 96
Bonavista	14 05	250 65	264 70
Bonne Bay	13 26	165 35	178 61
Brigus	42 93	707 85	750 78
Burgeo	7 19	194 10	201 29
Burin	10 26	54 22	64 48
Cape Broyle	8 68	94 77	103 45
Carbonear	97 06	794 00	891 06
Catalina	8 53	157 63	166 16
Channel	13 54	336 00	349 54
Exploits	5 10	112 00	117 10
Ferryland	7 92	147 00	154 92
Fogo	15 78	216 00	231 78
Grand Bank	7 08	160 00	167 08
Greenspond	9 84	125 80	135 64
Harbor Britain	16 95	246 10	263 05
Harbor Grace	134 17	1,944 50	2,078 67
Heart's Content	33 36	508 01	541 37
LaPoile	4 31	103 95	108 26
Little Bay	27 04	479 80	506 84
Placentia	29 48	384 00	413 48
Rose Blanche	9 59	112 50	122 09
St. George's	11 68	190 00	201 68
Spaniard's Bay	55 41	115 00	170 41
Tilt Cove	9 78	213 50	223 28
Trinity	14 97	281 09	296 06
Twillingate	27 52	552 00	579 52
Whitbourne	25 09	499 85	524 94
	779 97	10,110 04	10,890 01
St. John's and other offices	1,328 29	23,887 45	25,215 74
	\$2,108 26	\$33,997 49	\$36,105 75

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
Gener'l Post Office, St. John's.	James O. Fraser. . .	Postmaster-General.	\$2,200 00
"	Geo. LeMessurier.	Chief Clerk & Acct.	1,200 00
"	John H. Freeman.	Second Clerk	750 00
"	John Higgins . . .	Third Clerk.	680 00
"	G. W. LeMessurier	Ass't. Accountant. . .	650 00
"	James Campbell . .	Supt. of Mails. . . .	620 82
"	Edward Devereux.	Clerk & P. O. Insp'r	766 66
"	John W. Kinsella.	Mail C. & Desp'g O	556 25
"	Alex. Ewing	" "	556 25
"	Geo. T. Thompson	Registration Clerk .	550 00
"	Charles G. DuTot.	P. Cl'k & Translator	600 00
"	Robert Smyth. . . .	Assistant Clerk. . . .	370 00
"	Hector Fraser. . . .	"	175 00
"	John F. Newman .	Letter Carrier.	310 00
"	Thomas Lewis. . . .	" dismissed	250 00
"	John Mesher.	"	220 00
"	Wm. Campbell . . .	"	177 00
"	Hezekiah Hynes .	"	185 00
"	William White . . .	"	157 20
"	John Spurrell	" resigned	60 00
"	Allan C. Pitman. . .	" arrears, '90	20 00
"	Hy. Brownrigg . . .	Stamper.	67 00
"	Michael Connors .	Messenger.	240 00
"	John Langmead . .	Fireman, dismissed.	198 75
"	Isaac J. Evely	Fireman.	70 00
"	E. LeMessurier. . .	Office keeper	120 00
Money Order office	Thos. S. Dwyer. . . .	Supt., deceased. . . .	1,000 00
"	George B. Lloyd. . .	Clerk	600 00
"	Herbert Noel	Assistant Clerk. . . .	240 00
TRAVELLING POST OFFICES.			
Railway T. P. O. . .	James Cox.	Mail Clerk.	600 00
"	James Coughlan. . .	"	600 00
Coastal T. P. O., N	John H. Clark.	"	462 50
"	W. Mich. F. Aylward.	"	462 50

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Adam's Cove	John Evans.....	16 00
Amherst Coves.....	Thomas Ford	10 00
Anchor Point	William Genge.....	10 00
Anderson's Cove.....	James Thornhill	10 00
Aquaforte	Peter Winsor	24 00
Baine Harbor	Eli Gardiner	20 00
Bald Nap.....	William Gulliford.....	10 00
Bareneed.....	Geo. F. Payne.....	20 00
Baron's Island.....	Eliza Shea.....	10 00
Bauline	Jemima King	10 00
Bay Bulls.....	Martin Burke	100 00
Bay-de-Verde	Stephen Blundon.....	24 00
Bay-du-Nord.....	Thomas Farrell.....	6 25
Bay L'Argent.....	Harriett Grandy.....	10 00
Bay of Islands.....	William H. Bagg	80 00
Bay Roberts	Hector and D. G. Fraser...	200 00
Beau Bois.....	George Dober.....	10 00
Belle Isle.....	Matthew Jackman.....	10 00
Belleoram	Julia Cluett.....	40 00
Benoit's Cove.....	James S. Evitt	10 00
Birchy Head.....	Henry Halfyard	10 00
Bird Island Cove	Arthur Tilley.....	10 00
Bishop's Cove.....	Herbert Barrett	12 00
Blackhead	John C. Moores	60 00
Black River.....	A. M. Blackadar.....	10 00
Bonaventure	Sarah A. Field	20 00
Bonavista.....	Jabez Saint	120 00
Bonne Bay	John R. Roberts.....	80 00
Botwoodville	Jacob Bendell (2 years)....	48 00
Boxey	Clara M. Miles.....	10 00
Branch.....	John W. English	16 00
Brent's Cove.....	John Carroll	10 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaforde.....	260 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's Name.	Amount.
Britannia Cove.....	Pierce Currie	40 00
British Harbor	Arthur Gardiner	16 00
Broad Cove, Bay-de-Verde .	Jabez LeGrow.....	16 00
" Bonavista	Patrick Lawton.....	10 00
" Trinity	James Pilley	10 00
Brooklyn	M. D. Stares.....	40 00
Brunette	Ambrose Thornhill.....	10 00
Burgeo	Jno. C. Cunningham	100 00
Burgeo, Placentia Bay.....	James Chambers.....	10 00
Burin	Thomas Winter	160 00
Burnt Bay.....	Nathaniel Turner.....	10 00
Burnt Islands, Bonavista...	Garrett Kelly	10 00
Burnt Islds, Burgeo & LaPoile	Philip H. Brock	16 00
Burnt Point.....	Thomas Tucker	16 00
Cape Broyle	Martin Cashin.....	40 00
Cape Freels	William Hann.....	10 00
Cape LaHune.....	Robert Keeping.....	12 00
Cape Norman.....	John Brewer.....	10 00
Cape Ray	William Poole.....	7 50
Caplin Bay	William Johnson.....	20 00
Caplin Cove	George P. Garland.....	10 00
Carbonear	Tryphena Nicholl.....	330 00
Catalina	Joseph Guy and C. Martin .	70 00
Cat Harbor.....	Henry Robbins.....	10 00
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien.....	10 00
Change Islands	Justinian Dowell.....	20 00
Channel.....	Nathan Smith	160 00
Chapel Cove.....	James Hawco	5 00
Clarke's Beach	Susanna Newell	10 00
Charlottetown	Charlotte Spracklin ..	10 00
Coachman's Cove.....	William Breen.....	16 00
Codroy... ..	John Gillis.....	16 00
Coley's Point.....	Mary A. French.....	10 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Colliers	John Cole	10 00
Colliers Bay Cove	Uriah Thorn	10 00
Conception Harbor	Johanna O'Toole	24 00
Conche	Kate Dower	30 00
Connaigre	Sarah Harris	10 00
Coomb's Cove	Margaret Fiander	10 00
Cottell's Island	Daniel Turner	12 00
Cow Head	John Payn, jr.	10 00
Crabb's Brook	Mrs. J. Pike	10 00
Current Island .....	.....	10 00
Dildo	A. Smith and Emma Moore.	20 00
Elliott's Cove	Aaron Smith.	10 00
Englee	Charles Hopkins	10 00
English Harbor, west	William Evans	20 00
English Harbor, Trinity	Henry G. Batstone	12 00
Exploits	Thomas A. Winsor	40 00
Fair Island	James Brown	10 00
Fermeuse, north side	William Trainor	24 00
Fermeuse, south side	John O'Shaughnessy	10 00
Ferryland	John Morry	100 00
Flat Islands, Bonavista	Mrs. Hannah Sampson	10 00
Flat Islands, Burin	Henry W. Crann	16 00
Flat Rock	James Burke	10 00
Flower's Cove	Henry Norman	24 00
Fogo	Ambrose Fitzgerald	160 00
Fortune	John E. Lake	50 00
Fortune Harbor	Richard Hamilton	20 00
Fox Cove	Mrs. Alice Fewer	10 00
Fox Harbor, Placentia	Bridget Duke	10 00
Fox Harbor, Trinity	Eliza Seward	16 00
Freshwater	William S. Davis	10 00
Freshwater Road	Anne Thorpe	10 00
Gambo	Simeon Osmond	40 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Heart's Content	George Moore	180 00
Heart's Delight	Samuel Humphries	10 00
Heart's Desire	Fanny Clark	10 00
Hermitage Cove	Martha Francis	24 00
Herring Neck	Emily Day	50 00
Hickman's Harbor	Joseph Pilley	16 00
Highlands	J. McPherson .....	.....
Hodge's Cove	James Drover	10 00
Holyrôod	Ellen Veitch	50 00
Holyrôod, St. Mary's Bay ..	Maggie Ste. Croix	12 00
Indian Arm	Edward Humby	10 00
Indian Islands	Elizabeth Collins	10 00
Inner Island	Moses Davis	12 00
Ireland's Eye	Thomas Cooper	10 00
Island Cove	Nathaniel Crane	24 00
Jackson's Cove	Henry Knight	10 00
Jersey Side, Placentia	John Bradshaw	20 00
Joe Batt's Arm	Thomas Deady	10 00
Keels	Edward Penney	10 00
Kilbride	Edward Norris	10 00
Kelligrews	William Tilley	20 00
King's Cove	Patrick Murphy	80 00
Ladle Cove	Abraham Tulk	10 00
Lally Cove	Stephen Gould	10 00
Lamaline	James Pitman	30 00
Lance Cove	A. John Brown	10 00
Lance Cove, Belle Isle	William Clements	10 00
LaPoile	Thomas Mauger	40 00
LaPoile, Great Harbor	Francis Read	16 00
Lark Harbor	Isaac Sheppard	10 00
LaScie	Daniel P. Duggan	10 00
Lawn	Mrs. Susan Fitzpatrick	10 00
Leading Tickles	Phœbe Harriman	20 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Lee Bight	Isaac Adey	10 00
Little Bay	Richard D. Walsh	200 00
Little Bay Loading Wharf..	William Garland	35 00
Little Bay East	Susan Thornhill	10 00
Little Bay Island	John Campbell	40 00
Little Beaver Cove	Thomas Elliott	10 00
Little Codroy River	Alexander McIsaacs	10 00
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	70 00
Lord's Cove	Thomas Isaacs	10 00
Lower English Harbor	Annie Hackett	12 50
Lower Island Cove	George Cooper	30 00
Manuels	Sarah Roach	20 00
Marystown	William Burfett	10 00
Merasheen	Mary Hennessey	10 00
Mobile	Daniel Fitzgerald	10 00
Moreton's Harbor	Mark Osmond	20 00
Mose Ambrose	Bessie Yarn	10 00
Mosquito	Mrs. Ann Wells	10 00
Musgrave Harbor	John B. Wheeler	27 50
Musgrave Town	Amy Brown	10 00
New Bay	Peter Moore	10 00
New Harbor	Thomas Newhook	24 00
Newman's Cove	Gilbert Tilley	10 00
New Perlican	Francis Howell	47 00
Nipper's Harbor	Benjamin C. Bailey	50 00
Norman's Cove .....	.....	8 50
Northern Arm	Catherine Woodford	16 00
Northern Bay	Mary Hogan	16 00
Northern Bight	Edward Benson	12 00
North River	Bridget Brian	12 00
Northwest Arm	Mrs. Frederick Martin	10 00
Ochre Pit Cove	Bridget Perfect	16 00
Oderin	Mary Maddocks	24 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Old Perlican	George Tuff	\$50 00
Open Hall	George Shears	16 00
Paradise	Patrick Haley	24 00
Pass Island	William Strickland	10 00
Peddleton	Francis Peddle	16 00
Perry's Cove	Rachel Kellaway	16 00
Petites	J. Arnold and Eldred Gosse	10 00
Petty Harbor	Jacob Bishop	16 00
Pilley's Island	H. M. Herbert	18 00
Placentia	Emma Bradshaw	200 00
Plate Cove	John Cheevers	10 00
Pool's Cove	Henrietta Williams	10 00
Pool's Island	Peter House	12 00
Port-de-Grave	Mrs. Butler	30 00
Portugal Cove	Martin Bolger	30 00
Pouch Cove	John B. Easterbrooke	20 00
Presque	S. L. Sullivan	20 00
Pushthrough	Henry Camp	30 00
Rameo	William Collins	10 00
Ram's Island	David Fitzpatrick	10 00
Red Island	Patrick Dunphy	10 00
Red Head Cove	Morgan Rice	5 00
Rencontre, Fortune Bay	Catherine Giovanni	12 00
Rencontre, Hermitage Bay	Joseph Earle	12 00
Renews	Margaret Jackman	40 00
Riverhead, Harbor Grace	John Coady	50 00
Riverhead, St. Mary's	Edward Lee	10 00
Robinson's Bight	Elizabeth Pilley	10 00
Robinson's Head	Thomas W. T. Evans	10 00
Rose Blanche	Richard Furneaux	70 00
Russell's Cove	Mrs. Mary J. Durdell	10 00
Sagona	Stephen Snooks	10 00
St. Ann's	Ann Denief	10 00
St. Anthony	Deborah Moore	24 00
St. Bride's	J. E. Conway	16 00
St. George's	Charles R. Bishop	120 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891 (con).

Name of office.	Postmaster's Name.	Amount.
St. Jacques	Mrs. J. Snelgrove	\$50 00
St. John's, Central	Maria Rouse	100 00
" Garrison Hill	Miss Delaney	40 00
" King's Bridge	Richard F. Hayes	50 00
" Riverhead	Henry Collis	80 00
" South Side	Leah Taylor	44 00
St. Lawrence	M. Vavasseur	60 00
St. Mary's	Patrick Walsh	60 00
Salmon Cove, Harbor Main	Edward Kennedy	40 00
" Port-de-Gr'Ve	Mary J. Hussey	12 00
" Trinity	Frederick Gabriel	20 00
Salmonier	Mary Carew	30 00
Salmonier, south	Mary Cormack	10 00
Salvage	James Burden	50 00
Scilly Cove	Jacob Hiscock	20 00
Seal Cove, Bonavista	George Prince	10 00
" Harbor Main	William Morgan	10 00
" Trinity	Jesse Buckler	10 00
" White Bay	Henry T. Robinson	7 50
Seldom-Come-By	P. Newell	10 00
Ship Cove	Mrs. Mary Randall	10 00
Shoal Bay	Elias Jerritt	10 00
Shoal Harbor	James S. Butler	60 00
Shoe Cove	Leander Rowsell	10 00
Sound Island	Philip and Patrick Brown	20 00
South side Harbor Grace	Archibald Noseworthy	64 00
South side St. George's	Annie Morris	12 00
Snook's Harbor	William Smith	10 00
Spaniard's Bay	Leah Earle	120 00
Spoon Cove	George M. Goddard	20 00
Stephenville .....	.....	10 00
Stock and Knight's Cove	Catherine Hynes	10 00
Summerside	Thomas Carter	10 00
Swain's Island	George Hann	12 00
Sweet Bay	Mark Walker	10 00
Thoroughfare	Thomas Mills	10 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891 (con).

Name of office.	Postmaster's Name.	Amount.
St. Jacques	Mrs. J. Snelgrove.....	\$50 00
St. John's, Central	Maria Rouse.....	100 00
“ Garrison Hill	Miss Delaney	40 00
“ King's Bridge.....	Richard F. Hayes.....	50 00
“ Riverhead	Henry Collis.....	80 00
“ South Side	Leah Taylor	44 00
St. Lawrence.....	M. Vavasseur	60 00
St. Mary's.....	Patrick Walsh.....	60 00
Salmon Cove, Harbor Main.....	Edward Kennedy.....	40 00
“ Port-de-Gr'Ve.....	Mary J. Hussey	12 00
“ Trinity	Frederick Gabriel.....	20 00
Salmonier	Mary Carew	30 00
Salmonier, south	Mary Cormack	10 00
Salvage	James Burden.....	50 00
Scilly Cove	Jacob Hiscock.....	20 00
Seal Cove, Bonavista.....	George Prince	10 00
“ Harbor Main.....	William Morgan.....	10 00
“ Trinity	Jesse Buckler	10 00
“ White Bay.....	Henry T. Robinson	7 50
Seldom-Come-By	P. Newell.....	10 00
Ship Cove.....	Mrs. Mary Randall.....	10 00
Shoal Bay.....	Elias Jerritt.....	10 00
Shoal Harbor	James S. Butler	60 00
Shoe Cove	Leander Rowsell.....	10 00
Sound Island	Philip and Patrick Brown.....	20 00
South side Harbor Grace ..	Archibald Noseworthy	64 00
South side St. George's.....	Annie Morris	12 00
Snook's Harbor	William Smith.....	10 00
Spaniard's Bay	Leah Earle	120 00
Spoon Cove	George M. Goddard.....	20 00
Stephenville .....	.....	10 00
Stock and Knight's Cove.....	Catherine Hynes	10 00
Summerside	Thomas Carter.....	10 00
Swain's Island.....	George Hann.....	12 00
Sweet Bay.....	Mark Walker	10 00
Thoroughfare	Thomas Mills	10 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Name of office.	Postmaster's name.	Amount.
Three Arms	J. B. Wells	10 00
Tickle Cove	Adam Skiffington	12 00
Tilt Cove	William Cunningham	100 00
Tilton	Stephen Gosse	10 00
Tilton Harbor	Martha Dwyer	12 00
Tizzard's Harbor	Joseph Osmond	10 00
Toads Cove	Sarah Driscoll	16 00
Topsail	Joseph Moyse	20 00
Torbay	Margaret Goss	20 00
Trepassey	James Murphy	50 00
Trinity	Mary Buchanan	180 00
Trinity East	Reginald Mills	24 00
Trouty	Frederick Gover	10 00
Turk's Cove	Mrs. Carbery	4 00
Twillingate	Josiah Colborne	180 00
Twillingate South	Olivia Hudder	10 00
Upper Small Point	Grace Hayden	10 00
Valen Island	Lucretia Lockyer	20 00
Victoria Village	Sarah Powell	10 00
Western Arm, Rocky Bay ..	Matilda Parsons	10 00
Western Bay	Jane Kennedy	30 00
Western Cove	William Rice	10 00
Western Mail Boat	Michael Coffey	21 00
Western Point, LaPoile ..	Peter McDermot	10 00
Whitbourne	Lizzie Spracklin	60 00
White Rocks	Aaron Stone	10 00
Witless Bay	James Shanahan	30 00
Woody Island	James B. Williams	10 00
		\$25,196 68

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR CONVEYING MAILS IN THE
NORTHERN DISTRICTS, THE DISTRICTS OF ST. GEORGE'S AND ST.
BARBE'S, AND ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR, DURING THE WIN-
TER SEASON 1891.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Broad Cove Station and Shoal Hr.	*Ed. Woodman	\$900 00
Shoal Harbor and Gambo	James S. Butler	520 00
Clode Sound and Salvage	Albert Stroud	50 00
Salvage and Gooseberry Island . . .	James Daley	80 00
Cottell's Island and Burnt Island . .	Garrett Kelly	8 00
Gambo and Greenspond	John Pritchett	168 00
Gambo and Gander Bay	Gillingham & Co	480 00
Gambo and Fogo	Jas. Hodder & Co	280 00
Gander Bay and Twillingate	Wm. and R. Roberts	140 00
Gander Bay and Northern Arm	John Payne & Co	252 00
Northern Arm and Little Bay	Geo. Gillard & Co	252 00
Little Bay and Tilt Cove	Toms & Fleming	168 00
Change Islands and Beaver Cove . .	Thomas W. Day	14 00
Twillingate and Fogo	J. Purchase & J. King	64 00
Twillingate and Herring Neck	Charles Hayter	20 00
Twillingate and Exploits	Sam'l Newman & Co	120 00
Exploits and Dominion Point	Henry Frampton	56 00
Exploits and Little Bay	Samuel Budgel	200 00
Northwest Arm and Western Cove . .	James Y. Sparks	90 00
Building tilt on New World Island .	William Roberts	10 00
Awaiting return mails at Bonavista	Thomas White	12 00
" " at King's C'e	George DeGrish	12 00
Rent, fuel, light, and courier's house	Elijah Burry	20 00
" " " "	Ambrose Fitzgerald	20 00
" " " "	Josiah Colborne	20 00
Channel and Bay St. George	Wm. Blanchard	340 00
Grand River and Codroy	William Rolls	2 50
Bay St. George and Bonne Bay . . .	Adolphe Garnier	280 00
Bonne Bay and Gargamelle	James Kelly	108 00
Gargamelle and Flower's Cove	William Langdon	99 00
Flower's Cove and Griguet	Henry Bowfish	128 00

*\$100 on account 1890.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR CONVEYING MAILS IN THE
NORTHERN DISTRICTS, THE DISTRICTS OF ST. GEORGE'S AND ST.
BARBE'S, AND ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR, DURING THE WIN-
TER SEASON, 1891.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Griguet and Englee	Patrick Howlett	\$120 00
Blanc Sablon and Battle Harbor ..	Pierre Lanchon	90 00
Battle Harbor and Cartwright	Thomas McDonald	90 00
Cartwright and Rigoulette	Jabez Moores	20 00
		\$5,233 50

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Baine Harbor and Fox Cove	George Bamfield	\$120 00
Bay L'Argent and Belleoram	Philip Grandy	548 00
Bay Roberts and Brigus	Adriel Hierlihy	170 00
Bay Roberts and Coley's Point	Stephen French	40 00
Bay Roberts and Port-de-Grave	John Andrews	140 00
Bay Roberts and Tilton	Moses Gosse	434 00
Beaubois and Marystown	M. Hunt	40 00
Birchy Head and Woody Point	Thomas Upwards	24 00
Bonne Bay and Gargamelle	William Kelly	12 00
Brigus and Cupids	Moses LeDrow	80 00
Brigus and Salmon Cove Station	John Strickland	720 00
Brigus South and Maine Road	John Battcock	12 00
Brooklyn and James Cove	George Haines	20 00
Brooklyn and Charlottetown	William Hussey	50 00
Burin and Garnish	John Baker	100 00
Burnt Bay and Scissors Cove . . . . .	.....	20 00
Carbonear and Freshwater	William S. Davis	50 00
Carbonear and New Perlican	Joseph Peers	410 00
Carbonear and Western Bay	James Evans	220 00
Channel and Codroy	John Downey	136 00
“ “	John Rolls	4 00
Channel and Isle aux Morts	George LeFriend	68 00
Coachman's Cove and Western C'e	James Sparks	120 00
Collier's Bay and Chance Cove	Solomon Miller	40 00
Collier's Bay and New Harbor	Elisha and Wm. Elford	86 00
Coomb's Cove and St. Jacques	Edward Bartlett	25 00
Exploits and Dominion Point	Samuel Budgel	120 00
Exploits and Indian Arm & Burnt B	J. Budgel & A. Purchase	90 00
Fermeuse North and Riverhead	Michael Rossiter	20 00
Fermeuse South and Riverhead	Mary Green	12 00
Flower's Cove and Lance au Loup	Henry Norman	40 00
Fogo and Change Islands	John King	80 00
Fogo and Seldom-Come-By	Elizabeth Willis	54 00
Fogo and Tilton Harbor	Philip Coats	66 15
Fortune Harbor and Exploits	Thomas Quirk	6 00
Fortune Harbor and New Bay	“	33 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Fortune and Lamaline	Joseph Gellard	\$4 00
Fox Hr., Placentia, & Rail'y Cross'g	Mr. Duke	30 00
Fox Hr., Random, and Nort'n Bight	Edward Benson	112 80
Gaultois and Hermitage Cove	Samuel Dowding	140 00
Gargamelle and Flower's Cove	Wm. Langdon	11 00
Glovertown and Troytown	Elijah Burry	14 00
Goose Cove and Griguet	Joseph Madden	6 00
Goulds and Petty Harbor	Emanuel Chafe	80 00
Grates Cove and New Perlican	George Howell	240 00
Greenspond and Cat Harbor	William Spurrell	100 00
Greenspond and Pool's Island	John Abbott	20 00
Griguet and Cape Norman	Henry Bowfish	60 00
Griguet and Quirpon	John Guy	4 00
Griguet and St. Anthony	G Sanders & T Carp'nter	6 00
Hall's Bay and Little Bay	Charles Gellard	65 00
Harbor Britain and Burgeo	William Tibbo	800 00
Harbor Britain and Garnish	Thomas White	540 00
Harbor Britain and Hermitage	John Harris	138 48
Harbor Grace and Carbonear	Robert Lahey	434 00
Harbor Grace and Railway Station.	Robert Lahey	186 00
Harbor Main and Conception Hr. . . .	William Brick	192 00
Harbor Mille and Head of Bay	Charles Barnes	48 00
Heart's Content and Carbonear	George Moore	2 00
Heart's Content and Hant's Harbor	Eliel Hopkins	108 00
Heart's Content and Shoal Bay	Thomas Faust	120 00
Heart's Content and Shoal Harbor.	Edmund Seward	1,008 00
Herring Neck and Twillingate	Emily Miles	4 00
Hickman's Harbor and Shoal Hr. . . .	Stephen Blundell	14 00
Jersey Harbor and Little Bay	Charles White	8 00
Kelligrews and Railway T. P. O. . . .	William Tilley	50 00
King's Cove and Bonavista	Thomas Ford	64 00
King's Cove and Plate Cove	M. and Cath. Devine	132 00
Ladle Cove and Rocky Bay	Sampson Whelan	32 00
LaManche and Renews	John Fowler	425 00
Lark Harbor and Birchy Cove	Stephen Molbon	100 00
Lawn Ferry	Andrew Strong	24 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891 (con).

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Little Bay West and Jersey Harbor	William Rose	\$16 00
Little Bay Mines and Little Bay Isld	per R. D. Walsh	1 50
Musgrave Hr. & Greenspond & Fogo	Abraham Tulk	240 00
New Harbor and Railway T. P. O.	Ed. Woodman	192 00
New Harbor and Shoal Bay	"	
Nipper's Harbor and Three Arms .	Thomas Snow	81 00
Pass Island and Grole	James Fudge	20 40
Pillar Box, Burin	E. A. Payn	5 00
Placentia and Branch	Pierce Burke	208 00
Placentia and Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	90 50
Placentia and Railway Station	Edward Sinnott	400 00
Pouch Cove and Bauline	Richard King	20 00
Renews and Trepassey	Denis Dinn	20 00
Rose Blanche and Burnt Islands . .	William Hilliard	48 00
St. Bride's and Cape St. Mary's . .	Lawrence Connors	14 00
St. George's and Bonne Bay	Adolphe Garnier	35 00
St. George's and Channel	William Huelin	8 00
St. George's and Gravels	John Chinn	160 00
St. George's and Highlands	John McPherson	120 00
St. George's and South Side	Philip Morris	20 00
St. Jacques and Belleoram	J. Snelgrove	6 00
"	J. Cluett	2 00
St. John's and Broad Cove	David Tucker	80 00
St. John's and Portugal Cove	Martin Rolger	100 00
St. John's and Pouch Cove	John Easterbrooke	180 00
St. John's and Railway Station	William Coughlan	460 00
St. John's and LaManche	"	487 50
St. John's and Torbay	John Maguire	50 00
St. Kyran's and Paradise	Thomas Sullivan	160 00
St. Lawrence and Lamaline	Slaney & Lake	84 50
St. Mary's and Peter's River	Daniel Ste. Croix	120 00
St. Mary's and Holyrood	Mary Carew	800 00
Salvage and Gambo	Patrick Daley	120 00
Salvage and Greenspond	James Burden	400 00
Salvage and Happy Adventure	Albert Lane	6 00
Shoal Harbor and British Harbor . .	Joseph Pitman	224 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1891.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Sound Island and Newtown	Joseph Giles	\$12 00
Southern Bay and Sweet Bay	William Ryan	20 00
Spaniard's Bay and Island Cove	Jno. and Nath. Crane	100 00
Spaniard's Bay and repairing office	Leah Earle	6 00
Topsail and Railway T. P. O	Joseph Moyse	80 00
Tilt Cove and Harbor Round	Bryan Connell	100 00
Tilt Cove and Round Harbor	John Squires	26 00
Torbay and Flat Rock	James Burke	80 00
Trepassey and Portugal Cove	Daniel Leary	12 00
Trinity and Bonavista	Thomas White	180 00
Trinity and British Harbor	Richard Hiscock	60 00
Trinity and Brooklyn	Francis Stares	200 00
Trinity and English Harbor	Hy. Geo. Batstone	20 00
Trinity and King's Cove	George DeGrish	136 00
Trinity and New Perlican	John Milley	936 00
Twillingate and Exploits	Wells & Blackmore	8 00
Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor	Henry Pearce	80 00
Twillingate and South Side	George Gillett	20 00
Western Bay and Bay-de-Verde	Samuel Perfect	228 00
		<u>\$16,815 83</u>

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
*Accountant.*J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NO. OF REGISTERED LETTERS RECEIVED AND SENT THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Mailed at General Post Office and forwarded	8,798
Received from outports and abroad, and re-forwarded	5,753
Received from outports and abroad, and delivered at St. John's	16,246
	30,797
Returned to writers, as persons addressed could not be found.	8
Increase over 1890	3,885

STATEMENT SHEWING NO. OF LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LET- TER OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S, N.F., DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Returned from Great Britain	209
“ Dominion of Canada	766
“ United States	819
“ Barbados	10
“ Bahamas	1
“ Bermuda	1
“ Gibraltar	2
“ New Zealand	4
“ Postmasters in Newfoundland	4,749
	6,561

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Returned to Great Britain	592
“ Dominion of Canada	777
“ United States	2,059
“ writers in Newfoundland	2,251
Dead letters without signature	616
Returned dead letters	266
	6,561

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NO. AND AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID, AND THE COMMISSION ACCRUING THEREON, AT THE SEVERAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

No.	Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion received.	Orders paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
1	Bay Bulls	20	\$162 58	\$2 89	56	\$1,412 39
2	Bay of Islands	73	1,597 44	14 05	51	1,453 92
3	Bay Roberts	162	3,329 64	31 51	144	1,992 71
4	Bett's Cove	46	782 27	5 40	.....	.....
5	Blackhead	46	613 64	7 38	38	468 37
6	Bonavista	120	1,651 33	17 68	135	2,957 04
7	Bonne Bay	41	406 21	4 43	28	631 69
8	Botwoodville	16	175 67	2 31	.....	.....
9	Brigus	155	1,810 78	22 06	220	3,565 31
10	Britannia Cove	13	81 32	1 71	5	145 93
1	Burgeo	194	2,867 74	28 07	28	812 88
2	Burin	122	1,528 26	16 69	43	950 99
3	Carbonear	419	8,270 07	72 72	580	8,202 84
4	Catalina	74	561 54	9 00	104	2,067 47
5	Change Islands	29	297 79	2 98	4	42 12
6	Channel	244	5,809 69	59 72	42	928 28
7	Exploits	31	291 70	4 17	6	163 55
8	Ferryland	61	1,037 46	10 50	68	1,542 14
9	Fogo	56	455 81	7 85	42	1,016 80
20	Fortune	104	2,105 20	21 19	20	501 92
1	Gaultois	25	255 71	3 89	.....	.....
2	Grand Bank	198	3,179 36	34 78	16	388 36
3	Grand River Gut	31	491 25	5 72	9	156 92
4	Greenspond	108	1,842 86	19 41	42	941 17
5	Hall's Bay Railway	75	2,417 31	24 25	.....	.....
6	Harbor Briton	87	1,264 84	13 85	27	574 61
7	Harbor Grace	914	19,480 31	199 44	745	12,190 13
8	Harbor Main	47	700 88	4 99	48	864 43
9	Heart's Content	308	3,413 43	38 53	68	1,528 78
	<i>Forwarded</i>	3819	\$66,882 09	\$687 17	2569	\$45,500 75

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NO. AND AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID, AND THE COMMISSION ACCRUING THEREON, AT THE SEVERAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

No.	Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion received.	Orders paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>	3819	\$66,882 09	\$687 17	2569	\$45,500 75
30	Herring Neck.....	19	451 84	5 73	9	181 89
1	Holyrood.....	3	13 80	22	57	1,128 13
2	King's Cove.....	68	1,437 23	12 90	53	1,008 59
3	Lamalaine.....	17	271 91	2 25	23	732 56
4	LaPoile.....	26	483 92	6 62	9	224 54
5	Little Bay.....	462	9,942 95	87 00	72	1,950 27
6	Lower Island Cove..	22	583 07	3 57	6	84 78
7	Musgrave Harbor..	9	154 28	1 37	6	209 57
8	New Harbor.....	27	183 35	2 94	14	165 74
9	Old Perlican.....	14	59 51	1 54	43	855 31
40	Placentia.....	56	822 68	8 49	95	2,409 14
1	Pushthrough.....	2	18 84	34	1	1 00
2	Rose Blanche.....	88	1,353 81	12 22	20	453 43
3	St. George.....	6	92 41	1 21	28	904 43
4	St. Jacques.....	57	1,166 93	11 20	14	437 53
5	St. John's.....	6060	159,273 22	1,747 65	3879	64,477 50
6	St. Lawrence.....	14	306 94	1 82	.....	.....
7	St. Mary's.....	.....	.....	.....	54	866 96
8	Salmon C'e (H Main)	3	10 18	20	1	1 10
9	Salvage.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4 26
50	Shoal Harbour.....	56	491 43	6 70	3	44 00
1	Spoon Cove.....	39	1,040 27	9 22	9	307 72
2	Tilt Cove.....	254	4,909 74	48 34	19	384 05
3	Trepassey.....	77	1,395 58	9 28	24	351 43
4	Trinity.....	116	1,376 35	14 80	84	1,501 98
5	Twillingate.....	180	2,781 68	32 04	77	1,670 57
6	Whitbourne.....	45	441 01	6 70	.....	.....
		11539	\$255,945.02	2,721 52	7170	\$125,857.23

G. B. LLOYD, *for Supt.*J. O. FRASER, *P. M. G.*

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSION ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1891.

DR.

To proportion paid British, Dominion, and United States offices	\$640 16
To amount paid to revenue account, 31st December, 1891.	2,070 00
To balance carried to credit account of 1892	20 21
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,730 37</u>

CR.

By balance from 1890	\$8 85
By cash received for commission on orders issued in New- foundland	2,721 52
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,730 37</u>

G. B. LLOYD,
for Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

**STATEMENT SHEWING THE EXTENT OF MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS
WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, DOMINION OF CANADA, AND THE
UNITED STATES, DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.**

Countries.	Orders issued in Nfld., payable in other countries.		Orders issued in other co'ntries, pay- able in Nfld.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
The United Kingdom	2829	\$65,577 44	465	\$5,829 62
The Dominion of Canada	3391	81,027 98	1519	24,090 59
The United States	2109	49,260 09	2074	37,836 52
	8329	\$195,865 51	4058	\$67,756 73

**SUMMARY OF MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1891.**

Orders issued in	No.	Amount.
Newfoundland payable in the United Kingdom	2829	\$65,577 44
" " Dominion of Canada	3391	81,027 98
" " United States	2109	49,260 09
" " Newfoundland	3210	60,079 51
	11539	\$255,945 02
The United Kingdom payable in Newfoundland	465	\$5,829 62
The Dominion of Canada " 	1519	24,090 59
The United States " 	2074	37,836 52
	4058	\$67,756 73

G. B. LLOYD,
for Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE MONEY ORDER BRANCH OF THE
Nfld. POST OFFICE FOR YEARS ENDING 31st DEC., 1889, '90, '91.

Money orders issued in Nfld.	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Payable in The United Kingdom.	2746	\$52,448 08	2568	\$51,946 54	2829	\$65,577 44
The Dom'n of Canada	2747	69,110 81	2987	76,907 02	3391	81,027 98
The United States . . .	1952	44,268 65	1769	38,124 23	2109	49,260 09
Nfld	2827	60,016 41	2990	55,616 39	3210	60,079 51
		225,843 95		222,594 18		255,945 02
Commiss'n		2,374 93		2,367 32		2,721 52
Total	10272	\$228,218 88	10314	\$224,961 50	11539	258,666 54
Incr'se, '91					1225	33,705 04

G. B. LLOYD,
for Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE MONEY ORDER BRANCH OF THE NFLD. POST OFFICE FOR YEARS ENDING 31st DEC., 1889, '90, '91.

Money orders paid in Nfld.	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Issued by The United Kingdom.	446	\$5,992 04	453	\$6,198 86	468	\$5,823 08
The Dom'n of Canada	1616	27,609 21	1552	24,721 09	1526	24,245 75
The United States ...	1315	23,961 48	1463	27,737 96	2083	37,704 17
Nfld	2882	60,906 40	3040	57,293 56	3093	58,084 23
Total...	6259	\$118,469 13	6508	\$115,951 47	7170	\$125,857 23
Incr'se, '91 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662	\$9,905 76

G. B. LLOYD,
for Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POOR RETURNS.

EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR, DURING YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1891.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
St. John's (permanent)...	\$464 70	\$459 70	\$453 70
St. John's (casual).....	1,498 25	1,682 70	1,715 70
Orphanages.....	.....	.....	1,823 35
Incidentals	99 56	5 35	3 33
Brigus	1,894 80	142 75	164 30
Burin	1,368 50	333 60	103 20
Bay-de-Verde	1,582 10	708 46	515 30
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	1,094 32	247 00	239 35
Bonavista.....	2,151 54	280 57	573 70
Carbonear	655 50	756 85	499 94
Fortune Bay.....	785 30	178 05	493 98
Ferryland	1,143 22	353 90	265 00
Harbor Grace.....	2,610 66	860 29	483 09
Harbor Main.....	1,844 15	353 16	315 47
Placentia and St. Mary's ..	1,049 65	204 70	528 49
Trinity	2,692 58	519 53	609 60
Twillingate	1,312 00	636 17	266 50
Fogo	150 70	119 70	25 70
St. George's	283 83	6 90	104 40
St. Barbe's	418 00	36 50	53 50
Labrador	158 00	20 00	.....

POOR RETURNS.

EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR

Districts.	April.	May.	June.
St. John's (permanent) . . .	\$459 70	\$447 70	\$448 70
St. John's (casual)	1,764 05	1,757 90	1,722 10
Orphanages . . . . .	.....	.....	1,688 50
Incidentals	14 14	4 83	3 33
Brigus	1,914 33	830 90	165 60
Burin	869 10	888 14	362 07
Bay-de-Verde	1,533 70	2,118 00	899 80
Burgeo and LaPoile	606 50	254 00	558 00
Bonavista	1,150 48	1,905 33	1,205 00
Carbonear	635 70	545 50	235 53
Fortune Bay	198 70	554 70	586 05
Ferryland	767 45	814 30	202 00
Harbor Grace	1,967 53	875 70	512 58
Harbor Main	1,459 56	889 91	282 40
Placentia and St. Mary's . .	2,210 85	1,860 53	447 10
Trinity	2,686 54	1,810 70	1,133 56
Twillingate	1,062 05	1,355 55	841 75
Fogo	58 70	486 00	87 90
St. George's	60 00	396 50	448 50
St. Barbe's	55 50	52 25	614 25
Labrador . . . . .	.....	10 00	1 50

POOR RETURNS.

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
\$442 90	\$437 90	\$441 90	\$442 80	\$442 80
1,778 25	1,719 90	1,696 50	1,879 90	1,751 65
.....	.....	1,710 50	.....	.....
11 07	205 28	47 08	24 40	8 09
1,744 09	775 65	170 80	1,888 85	233 50
616 00	579 80	421 20	576 70	1,020 05
1,420 95	922 30	753 65	1,577 30	1,052 25
508 66	556 00	362 00	861 25	326 75
573 85	930 37	518 90	1,761 33	1,287 40
467 35	664 60	341 65	439 80	514 43
478 00	367 84	495 91	603 94	749 17
693 50	383 25	271 30	569 31	474 85
2,048 28	741 23	628 02	2,223 06	480 13
1,683 06	514 95	202 60	1,178 75	628 35
366 35	583 89	610 15	1,571 58	2,971 90
1,426 94	678 00	901 31	2,522 93	1,615 97
649 20	679 38	706 85	1,157 80	474 20
37 50	185 40	71 50	132 90	224 50
234 80	412 60	289 00	396 15	284 36
150 00	301 84	275 70	362 50	340 65
8 42	6 00	218 00	24 00	327 85

POOR RETURNS.

EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR, DURING YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1891.

Districts.	December.	Amounts.	Total.
St. John's (permanent) . . .	\$444 80	\$5,387 30	
St. John's (casual)	2,228 30	21,195 20	
Orphanages	1,746 25	6,968 60	
Incidentals	4 63	431 07	
			\$33,982 17
Brigus	610 55	10,536 12	
Burin	446 95	7,585 31	
Bay-de-Verde	551 75	13,635 56	
Burgeo and LaPoile	221 00	5,834 83	
Bonavista	216 75	12,555 22	
Carbonear	136 70	5,893 60	
Fortune Bay	304 90	5,801 54	
Ferryland	381 36	6,319 44	
Harbor Grace	410 42	13,840 99	
Harbor Main	438 72	9,791 08	
Placentia and St. Mary's . .	340 32	12,745 51	
Trinity	879 15	17,476 81	
Twillingate	789 75	9,931 20	
Fogo	65 90	1,646 40	
St. George's	123 00	3,040 06	
St. Barbe's	283 80	2,974 49	
Labrador	35 90	809 67	
			140,417 83
			\$174,400.00

JOHN CASEY, *Commissioner of Poor.*

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891.

January 7—Schooner "Comet," of Carbonear, Soper, master, paid for subsistence and passages of five of the crew.....	\$4 75
" 9—Schooner "Mary," of St. John's, James Carroll, master, paid for the passage of one of the crew to Salmon Cove.....	1 10
Schooner "Dominion," of Carbonear, Connelly, master, paid Railway Company, passages of four of the crew to Harbour Grace	6 80
Schooner "Mary Young," of Carbonear, Luther, master, paid Railway Company, passage of one of the crew to Harbour Grace.....	1 70
Schooner "Barbarona," of Carbonear, Deane, master, O. N. 71,028, paid for the passage of six of the crew to Harbour Grace ...	10 20
Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, Smart, master, O. N. 66,399, paid for the passages of six of the crew from Whitbourne to St. John's	9 00
10—John Dunphy, six months' salary to the 8th December, 1890, for services on account shipwrecked crews.....	45 00
Schooner "Lottie," of St. John's, Joy, master, paid for the subsistence of five of crew at Twillingate.....	6 65
Schooner "Phyllis," of St. John's, O. N. 92,117, paid for the subsistence at Catalina of seven of the crew.....	14 00

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

January 10—Schooner "P. Ropier," of Cupids, LeDrew, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ days each, 50c. per day .	3 05
Schooner "Imeline," of Indian Harbour, Hennebury, master, paid for the subsistence of two of the crew, 13 days each.....	13 00
Schooner "Fond Mother," of Indian Harbour, Mullooney, master, paid for the subsistence of five of the crew.....	17 50
Schooner "Dominion," of Carbonear, Connelly, master, paid Sailors' Home for the subsistence of four persons.....	4 00
Schooner "Mary," of St. John's, Carroll, master, O. N. 78,928, paid Sailors' Home for the subsistence of three of the crew.	5 00
Schooner "Mary Young," of Carbonear, Luther, master, paid for the subsistence of one of the crew, one day.....	50
Schooner "Barbarona," of Carbonear, Deane, master, O. N. 71,028, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew.....	3 00
12—Schooner "Meteor," of Placentia, O'Reilly, master, paid W. H. McAlpine, of Louisburg, on account of the crew.....	169 65
14—Schooner "Ocean Queen," of Indian Islands, Hodnot, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew.....	9 60

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

January 14—Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, Smart, master, O. N. 66,399, paid for the passage of six of the crew from Fortune to Placentia	8 40
15—Schooner "W. Indian," of St. Pierre, Poivier, master, paid for the passage of five of the crew from Burgeo to L'maline	7 20
Schooner "Meteor" (of Placentia), St. John's, O'Reilly, master, paid for the passage of three of the crew from Channel to St. John's.....	10 80
Schooner "Lottie," of St. John's, Joy, master, paid for the passage of five of the crew to St. John's.....	10 80
Schooner "Phyllis," of St. John's, O. N. 92,117, paid for the passages of seven persons home.....	11 52
Schooner "Imeline," of Indian Harbour, Hennebury, master, paid for the passage of two of the crew to Trinity.....	1 44
Schooner "Sarah," of Fortune Harbour, Hannon, master, paid for the passage of six of the crew to Fortune Harbor.....	12 96
Schooner "Fond Mother," of Indian Arm, Mullooney, master, paid for the passage of four of the crew to Trinity	2 88
Schooner "William," of St. John's, Cox, master, paid for the subsistence of five of the crew, 9 days each, at 38c. per day	13 50

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

January 15—Schooner "Zephyr," of Heart's Delight, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew, three days each.....	5 20
Schooner "Mary," of St. John's, Carroll, master, O. N. 78,928, paid for the sub- sistence of 2 of the crew 4 days, each 40c.....	3 20
Schooner "Mary M. Bartlett, of St. John's, paid for relief given Jno. Target, one of the crew	60
Schooner "W. M. Mitchell," of Grand Bank, stranded at Landies, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew, 18 days each, at 40c.....	28 80
John Foley, of Little Bay, wrecked at Handy Harbor Island, and his crew of six all told, paid for food and assistance ren- dered.....	12 00
16—Schooner "J. W. Roberts," of Twillingate, wrecked near LaScie, paid for the sub- sistence of two of the crew, 5 days each.	4 00
Schooner "P. Ropier," of Cupids, LeDrew, master, paid for the subsistence of three women, five meals each, 15 meals	2 00
17—Schooner "Meteor," of Placentia, O'Reilly, master, paid for the passage of three of the crew home	5 40
Schooner "Zephyr," of Heart's Delight, Burse, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew, one day each.....	1 60

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

January 17—Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, Smart, master, O. N. 66,399, paid for the sub- sistence of six of the crew	\$2 85
30—Schooner "Sarah," of Fortune Harbor, Hanson, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew, fourteen days each, at 50c. per day	35 00
22—Schooner "St. Emilion," of St. Pierre, Poivier, master, paid for the passage, subsistence, and clothing for crew	78 05
26—Schooner "Meteor," of Placentia, O'Reilly, master, paid for the subsistence of three of the crew, 3 days each, at Channel	4 50
27—Schooner "Zephyr," of Heart's Delight, Bur- sey, master, O. N. 78,146, paid for pas- sage and subsistence of four of the crew	4 80
Schooner "Sarah Jane," of Burin, Brushett, master, paid for eight meals given four of the crew	1 06
30—Schooner "Challenge," of Smith's Sound, lost at Snook's Harbor, paid for the pas- sage and subsistence of four of the crew	11 20
	\$604 26
February 5—Schooner "St. Emilion," of St. Pierre, Poivier, master, paid for the subsistence and clothing for six of the crew	15 60
6—Schooner "Minnie I," of Charlottetown, Noel, master, paid for telegrams received from Ferryland	1 25

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

February 6—Schooner “Mary M. Bartlett,” of St. John’s, Whelan, master, paid W. T. S. Car- ter, of Ferryland, for food, tele- grams, &c.....	\$4 37
Schooner “Bay Queen,” of St. John’s, Har- tigan, master, paid for telegrams and necessaries, &c.....	2 02
10—Schooner “Michael,” of St. John’s, Joy, master, paid for the passage of four of the crew from Placentia to Whitbourne.	3 00
Schooner “Lady Seymour,” of Twillingate, lost near Placentia, paid for the passage of two of the crew from Placentia to Whitbourne.....	1 50
17—Brigantine “Zanoni,” of St. John’s, Smart, master, paid for the passage of six of the crew from Placentia to Whitbourne....	4 50
28—Schooner “James Charles,” of St. John’s, Hewitt, master, paid for the subsistence of three of the crew, one day each.....	1 50
	\$33 74
March 4—Schooner “James Charles,” of St. John’s, Hewitt, master, paid for the subsistence and passage of two of the crew.....	10 20
6—Schooner “Northern Star,” of St. John’s, Forward, master, paid for the subsistence and passage of three of the crew to Grand Bank.....	4 50
7—Schooner “Zephyr,” of Heart’s Delight, Burse, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew at Trinity.....	2 40

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

March 11—	Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, O. N. 90,625, paid Constable Michael Sullivan, of Trepassey for services	\$7 75
		<u>\$24 85</u>
April 7—	Schooner "French Fisher," of Belleoram, Noseworthy, master, paid for the subsistence of ten men, three days each, at 40c. per day	12 00
	Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, Smart, master, O.N. 66,399, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew	10 80
8—	Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, O. N. 90,625, paid Stephen Manderville for horse hire	2 00
10—	Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, paid J. D. Ryan for Thomas Molloy, of Peter's River	6 00
17—	Schooner "William Back," of Halifax, Garner, master, paid for the subsistence of three of the crew, 9 days each	16 20
20—	Schooner "James Charles," of St. John's, Hewitt, master, paid for the passage and subsistence of two of the crew	3 56
	Boat "Only Daughter," of Channel, paid Newman & Co. for clothing for two of the crew	5 49
21—	Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, paid for coffin and hearse for the crew	4 00
		<u>\$60 05</u>

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

May 1—Brigantine "Lantana," of St. Jonn's, O. N. 90,625, paid Patrick and John Hicks, of Peter's River	\$12 00
2—S. S. "Plover," St. John's, Jackman, master, paid Board of Trade, London, to meet the expenses of twelve of the crew....	454 25
11—Schooner "Jewel," of Horse Island, W. B., James Hodder, master, lost at Whale Island, paid for subsistence of eight of the crew	12 80
12—Schooner "Willie," of St. John's, Saunders, master, O.N. 86,798. paid for the sub- sistence of three of the crew, three days each, at 40c. per day	3 60
Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, O. N. 90,625, paid for coffin, linen, and shroud- ing for five bodies	16 35
15—Schooner "Comet," of Carbonear, W. H. Soper, master, O. N. 75,989, paid for driving two of the crew from Heart's Content to Carbonear	3 00
Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, O. N. 90,625, lost at Shag Rock, Holyrood Bay, January, 1891, paid to Jno. St. Croix...	9 50
18—Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, O. N. 90,625, paid Wm. Lunregan, of Peter's River, amt. account.....	4 00
22—Schooner "Jewell," of Twillingate, Hodder, master, paid for the subsistence, passages, and provisions for nineteen persons....	23 20

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

May 22—Boat "Only Daughter," of Isle-aux-Morts, lost at Jersey Harbor, paid for the sub- sistence of two of the crew, 12 days each, at 40c. per day	\$9 60
28—Schooner "Poppy," of St. John's, 92 tons, O. N. 92,166, paid Board of Trade, Lon- don, on account of two of the crew	38 57
29—Schooner "Plover," of Goose Bay, Green- ing, master, paid for the subsistence of four men and 2 women, three days each	7 20
	\$594 07
June 2—Schooner "Mary," of St. John's, O. N. 78,928, Carroll, master, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew	26 40
5—Barque "Beltrees," of St. John's, O. N. 67,920, Service, master, paid for the passage of seven of the crew from For- tune to Placentia	9 80
John Dunphy, six months' salary to the 8th inst., for services on account of ship- wrecked crews	45 00
6—Barque "Beltrees," of St. John's, O. N. 67,920, Service, master, paid for the passages of six of the crew from Placen- tia to Whitbourne	4 50
12—Schooner "Idalia," of St. John's, paid John Davis, of Harbour Grace, car hire for Charles Hopkins (sick) to Heart's Con- tent	4 00
16—Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, 246 tons, O.N. 90,625, paid Messrs. Lundri- gan and Gibbons	2 50

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

June	18—Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, O. N. 66,399, Smart, master; paid for the passage of one of the crew to St. John's...	\$2 16
	John Butler, a sick and distressed seaman, paid for his passage from Burgeo to St. John's.....	5 00
	19—Schooner "R. J. Pinsent," of St. John's, paid for the passage of James Moores from Grand Bank to Burin	72
	20—Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, O. N. 66,399, Smart, master, paid for the subsistence, clothing, and passages of seven of the crew	34 42
		<u>\$134 50</u>
July	3—Barque "Beltrees," of St. John's, O. N. 67,920, Service, master, paid for the passage of six of the crew from Whitbourne to St. John's.....	9 00
	11—Brigantine "Zanoni," of St. John's, O. N. 66,399, Smart, master, paid for the subsistence of one of the crew five days ...	3 00
	28—Schooner "Pubnico Belle," of St. John's, Butt, master, paid for the subsistence of four men and three women, and other expenses	13 00
	31—Schooner "Dial," of Placentia, Jas. Walsh, master, paid for the subsistence of nine of the crew fourteen days, at 24c. p. day	30 24
	Schooner "William," of Fox Harbour, Jas. Best, master, paid two of the crew to get from Harbour Grace to Trinity Bay....	1 00
		<u>\$56 24</u>

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

August 3—Schooner "William," of Fox Harbour, Trinity Bay, Best, master, paid for the passage of two of the crew to Harbour Grace.....	\$3 40
Schooner "Dial," of Placentia, 54 tons, Jas. Walsh, master, paid for the passage of eight of the crew to Placentia.....	18 00
Schooner "William," of Fox Harbour, Trinity Bay, Best, master, paid three of the crew two dollars each to get home.....	6 00
4—Schooner "Dial," of Placentia, 44 tons, Jas. Walsh, master, paid Dr. Sommerville for attendance and medicine for one of the crew.....	9 00
5—Schooner "William," of Fox Harbour, Trinity Bay, Best, master, paid for the subsistence of Mercy Benson, five days.....	2 00
11—Brigantine "Lantana," of P. E. Island, Nelson McDonald, owner, 246 tons, O. N. 90,625, paid for going to wreck.....	6 00
Barque "Beltrees," of St. John's, 373 tons, O. N. 67,920, Service, master, paid for passage of three of the crew from Placentia to St. John's.....	1 60
18—Schooner "William," of Fox Harbour, Trinity Bay, Best, master, paid for the passage of one of the crew to Sound Island	1 50
24—Schooner "Pubnico Belle," of St. John's, Butt, master, paid for cab-hire, passages and diet for crew.....	9 00

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

26—Schooner "Byron," of Yarmouth, N. S., 124 tons, O. N. 85,549, Hines, master, lost near Cape Ray, paid for clothing and diet for crew	\$50 60
	<u>\$107 10</u>
September 2—Schooner "Byron," of Yarmouth, N. S., Hines, master, paid for the subsistence, cartage of luggage, and train fees for sixteen men	28 64
5—Schooner "Dial," of Placentia, Walsh, master, paid for the subsistence of captain seven days, at 24c. per day	1 68
7—Schooner "Byron," of Yarmouth, N. S., Hines, master, paid for provisions supplied the crew	7 30
Schooner "Mary," of Twillingate, paid Jno. Haggett for taking charge of twenty of the crew on Funk Island and bringing them home	20 00
10—Schooner "Byron," of Yarmouth, N. S., Hines, master, paid for the passage of seventeen of the crew from Trepassey to Placentia	12 24
Schooner "Pubnico Belle," of St. John's, Butt, master, paid for the passage of four persons from St. Peter's to St. John's . . .	2 88
Schooner "Dial," of Placentia, 44 tons, Jas. Walsh, master, paid for the passage of ten of the crew from Bonne Bay to St. John's	21 60

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

Sept. 18—Boat 'Lovely Mary,' of Little Placentia, Power, master, O. N. 78,157, paid Jno. Young for 31 meals given the crew....	\$4 15
23—Schooner 'Pubnico Belle,' of St. John's, Butt, master, paid for conveying Con- stable Butler to Baccalieu.....	4 00
25—Schooner 'Byron,' of Yarmouth, N. S., paid for the passage of sixteen of the crew from Placentia to Whitbourne....	12 00
28—Barque 'Beltrees,' of St. John's, Service, master, O. N. 67,920, paid for the sub- sistence and clothing of the crew at St. Pierre	47 02
29—Schooner 'B. 4 U.' 10 tons, Jas. Dwyer, master, paid T. W. Cairns, of Harbour Grace, on account of the crew	2 00
	\$163 51
October 3—Schooner 'Phoenix,' of St. John's, 51 tons, O. N. 66,315, Bishop, master, paid T. W. Cairns, Harbor Grace, on account of crew.....	5 00
5—Schooner 'Lizzie,' of St. John's, paid the Railway Company for the passage home of four of the crew.....	4 20
Schooner 'P. R. F.' of St. John's, Martin Power, master, 58 tons, paid the passage home of one of the crew to Holyrood ..	90
6—Schooner 'Pubnico Belle,' of St. John's, Butt, master, paid on account Constable Butler, cab hire	1 50

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

October 14—Schooner 'Hound,' of St. John's, John McGrath, master, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew, fifteen days, at Conche	\$36 00
16—Barque 'Beltrees,' of St. John's, Service, master, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew, two meals each at 80c. p. meal	1 60
19—Schooner 'Pioneer,' of Greenspond, Carter, master, O. N. 86,878, paid for the subsistence of seven men, four days each, at 40c. per day	11 20
Schooner 'Maid of the Valley,' of Bonavista Bay, 41 tons, O. N. 79,776, Temple, master, paid for the subsistence of five of the crew, one day each	2 00
20—Schooner 'Byron,' of Yarmouth, N. S., Hines, master, paid for the subsistence of seventeen of the crew at Trepassey..	7 00
22—Schooner 'Nymph,' of St. John's, paid for the passage of six of the crew from Griquet to St. John's.....	17 28
Schooner 'Pride,' of St. John's, paid for the passage of nine persons from Battle Harbor to St. John's	32 40
Fishing boat (no name), paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's, three men, five days each ..	10 80
Schooner 'Lass,' of St. John's, paid for the passage from Battle Harbour to St. John's, five men, five days each	18 00
Schooner 'Tasso,' of St. John's, paid for the passage of five men from Battle Harbor to St. John's	18 00

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

October 22—Schooner 'Emily Jane,' of St. John's, Burgess, master, paid for the passage of seven men, five days each, from Battle Harbour	\$25 20
Schooner 'Ida,' of St. John's, paid for the passage of eleven men, five days each, from Battle Harbor to St. John's	39 60
Schooner 'Alice,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's of five men, five days each	18 00
Schooner 'Advance,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's, eleven men, five days each, at 72c. per day	39 60
Schooner 'Sir J. Glover,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's of twelve men, five days each	43 20
Schooner 'Fox,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbour to St. John's of five men, five days each, at 72c. per day	18 00
Schooner 'Bella B.' paid for the passage of two females from Battle Harbor to St. John's, five days each	7 20
Schooner 'Swallow,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's of five men, five days each, at 72c. per day	18 00
Schooner 'Ocean Bride,' paid for the passage from Battle Harbor to St. John's of two men of Western Bay, C. B	8 64
Schooner 'General Grant,' paid for the passage of nine persons from Flower's Cove to their homes, five days each	32 40

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

October 22—Schooner 'Hound,' paid for the passage from Conche to St. John's of six of the crew, five days, at 72c. per day	\$21 60
Schooner 'Phoenix,' of St. John's, 51 tons, O. N. 66,315, Bishop, master, paid for the passage to Harbor Grace of nine of the crew	38 88
Schooner 'Delight,' of St. John's, paid for the passage of four of the crew from St. Pierre to St. John's, three days each	8 64
Schooner 'B. 4 U.,' James Dwyer, master, 10 tons paid for the passage of six of the crew to Harbor Grace	21 60
23—Barque 'Beltrees,' of St. John's, Service, master, paid for the subsistence of six of the crew at Fortune	3 60
26—Schooner 'Comet,' of Carbonear, Soper, master, paid for the subsistence of two of the crew at Heart's Content	1 25
27—Schooner 'Three Sisters,' of Grand Bank, paid for the subsistence of five of the crew and two passengers, four days each	11 20
28—Schooner 'Idalia,' of Harbor Grace, Legge, master, two of the crew got astray on the Banks, cab hire to St. John's	4 00
Schooner 'Mary Viola,' of Harbor Main, Breen, master, paid for the subsistence of five persons, nine days each	14 00
29—Schooner 'Fox,' of Harbor Grace, Walsh, master, 64 tons, O. N. 64,242, paid for the subsistence of two men and woman	1 50

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

October 30—Schooner 'Pubnico Belle,' of St. John's, Butt, master, paid for assisting crew and passengers, and saving clothing, etc . . .	\$24 00
31—Schooner 'Phoenix,' of St. John's, Bishop, master, paid for provisions to enable three of the crew to get home	7 00
Schooner 'Ida,' of Carbonear, Baggs, master, 64 tons, O. N. 79,765, lost about 400 qtls. fish, paid for provisions given ten persons	51 60
	\$624 59
November 6—Schooner 'Barbarone,' of Carbonear, Kennedy, master, 93 tons, O. N. 71,028, paid five of the crew 20c. each for food	1 00
Schooner 'Jubilee,' of Placentia, paid P. J. Burke for the passage of two of the crew to St. John's, picked up at sea	8 00
10—Schooner 'B. 4 U.,' Dwyer, master, sunk at sea August 28, paid for the subsistence of eight persons, four days each, at 30c. per day	7 20
Schooner 'John Picot,' of St. John's, paid Railway Company for fare from Harbor Grace to Salmon Cove for one of the crew	1 30
Schooner 'Sherbrooke,' of Harbor Grace, Kearney, master, 89 tons, O. N. 50,786, paid for the passage of sixteen of the crew to Harbor Grace	25 50
Schooner 'Alice H.,' of Harbor Grace, Kennedy, master, paid the passages to Harbor Grace for six men and two men, \$.70	13 60

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

November 10—Schooner 'Sneezer,' of Harbour Grace, Humphry, master, paid the passage home to Hr. Grace of four of the crew	\$4 20
Schooner 'Fox,' of Harbor Grace, 64 tons, O. N. 64,242, paid the passage to Har- bor Main of two men and four women . .	3 00
Paid the Railway Co., per T. M. Cairns, Harbor Grace, three shipwrecked women from Harbor Grace to Salmon Cove	3 90
11—Paid the Telegraph Company for a telegram received from T. M. Cairns, of Harbour Grace, anent shipwrecked crews	27
Schooner 'B. 4 U.,' of St. John's, paid Baine, Johnstone & Co., of Battle Har- bor, for provisions supplied the crew . . .	9 16
Schooner 'Ocean Bride,' of Western Bay, Mr. Henry Sillars, master, paid for the passage home of eight persons, \$2 each.	16 00
12—Schooner 'Nymph,' of Coachman's Cove, McCormack, master, 19 tons, O. N. 82,054, paid for the subsistence of seven men, three days each	8 40
Schooner 'Alice H.,' of Harbour Grace, Kennedy, master, paid for the subsist- ence of six men and two women seven- teen days, at 20c. per day	27 20
16—Schooner 'Laura May,' of Burin, paid John Austen, of St. Mary's, for the subsist- ence of six of the crew, two days each, at 40c. per day	4 80

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

November 24—Schooner 'Mary Agnes,' 53 tons, John Quinlan, master, paid for the passage and subsistence of seven men and one woman	\$5 30
Schooner 'Lass,' of St. John's, paid T. M. Cairns, of Harbor Grace, to send three of the crew home to Cupids	1 60
Schooner 'Sir J. Glover,' paid T. M. Cairns, of Harbor Grace (Jacob Morgan, mas- ter), on account nineteen persons, Bay Roberts	3 50
Schooner 'Emma,' 64 tons, Wm. Smith, master, paid T. M. Cairns, Har. Grace, on account of ten persons' passages	3 70
Paid E. Pike, of Harbor Grace, per T. M. Cairns, for refreshments given twenty- three wrecked people	6 00
Schooner 'Emma,' 64 tons, Wm. Smith, master, paid cab hire from Har. Grace to Cupids of three sick persons	4 00
Schooner 'Lizzie,' 50 tons, Robert Parsons, master, paid T. M. Cairns, Har. Grace, for cab hire to Bay Roberts of fourteen persons	4 00
Schooner 'Ellen,' 42 tons, John Spracklin, of Cupids, master, paid T. M. Cairns for T. Nicholas, for conveying shipwrecked crew to Cupids	4 00
25—Schooner 'J. S. Grandy,' of Grand Bank, Grandy, master, paid for the subsistence of four of the crew, twelve days each . . .	14 40

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

November 25—Brigantine 'Zanoni,' of St. John's, Smart, master, paid for the passage of six of the crew from St. Pierre to Fortune.	\$6 00
27—Schooner 'Ariel,' of Bonavista, B. Sweeney, master, paid for the subsistence and pas- sage home of four men, 6 days.	9 60
28—Schooner 'Laura May,' of Burin, lost at St. Mary's, paid for the passage of one of the crew from Placentia to Burin.	2 10
Schooner 'Sir J. Glover,' 40 tons, Jacob Morgan, master, paid for the passage to Tilton of one of the crew.	1 70
Schooner 'Idalia,' of Harbor Grace, Legge, master, paid for the passage of two of the crew to Tilton	3 20
Schooner 'Mary Grota,' of Harbor Main, L. Brien, master, paid for the subsist- ence and passage of nine persons to Con. Harbor.	64 20
	\$266 83
December 1—Schooner 'Laura May,' of Burin, lost at at St. Mary's, paid for the subsistence of seven of the crew two days each, at 60c. per day	8 40
2—Schooner 'Barbarone,' of Carbonear, 93 tons, O. N. 71,028, paid the Dominion Government on account of crew.	16 75
Barque 'Camellia,' of St. John's, 184 tons, O. N. 66,811, paid the Dominion Gov- ernment on account dead bodies	21 00

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (continued).

December 8—Fishing boat of Carbonear, Jas. Osmond, master, paid for the subsistence of three of the crew at Heart's Delight	\$1 53
11—Schooner 'Mary Grotta,' of Harbor Main, L. Brien, master, paid the passage to Harbor Main of one of the crew	1 10
Schooner 'Barbarona,' of Carbonear, Kennedy, master, paid the passage to Harbor Grace of five of the crew	8 50
21—Schooner 'Northern Star,' of St. John's, Forward, master, paid for two telegrams, one received and one sent to Sandy Pt.	1 16
23—Barque 'Camellia,' of St. John's, Taylor, master, paid for removing the dead to St. John's, and for coffins, etc	135 00
29—Schooner 'Pubnico Belle,' of St. John's, Butt, master, paid on account of the dead bodies, coffins, etc	48 00
Fishing boat 'Lonesome,' of Brigus, John Frost, master, paid for the passage of five of the crew from Grand Tickle to Bay Roberts	10 00
Schooner 'Lovely Mary,' paid T. M. Cairns, Harbor Grace, cab hire from Hr. Grace to Bay Roberts, two women and four children	3 50
	\$254 94
	\$2924 68

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT SHIPWRECKED CREWS,
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891 (concluded).**

April 1—By warrant	\$662 85
July 2—By warrant	788 62
Oct. 1—By warrant	326 85
Dec. 31—By warrant	1,146 36
	<hr/>
	\$2,924 68
	<hr/>

E. & O. E.,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1891.

JOHN DUNPHY, *Accountant.*

JOHN CASEY, *Commissioner of Poor.*

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

REPORT BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARY, FOR YEAR 1891.

ST. JOHN'S, February, 1892.

THE HON. SIR W. V. WHITEWAY, Q.C, K.C.M.G.,
Her Majesty's Attorney General,—

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the annual report of the operations of this institution, together with the following statistical returns, for the year ended the 31st December, 1891 :—

1. Return shewing the number of persons committed during the year, their classification, ages, and how disposed of ;
2. Return shewing collective days' stay in prison, also their nationalities, religion, degree of education, and number of disciplinary punishments inflicted ;
3. Return shewing a classified statement of offences for which persons have been committed ;
4. Return shewing the total cost of the institution, and the annual and daily cost per prisoner for maintenance, together with the estimated value of their earnings.

The total number of persons committed during the year was 156, being a decrease of 14 as compared with the previous year. Of the total committed, 33 were remanded and discharged, and 123 sentenced as follows : Four for one year and upwards, 13 for upwards of three months, and 106 for three months and less. Of the number sentenced 72 were for the first time, 10 for the second time, and 41 for the third and more times.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

There were eleven juveniles committed, and this, with the fact that nearly 50 per cent. of the total committed could not even read or write, demonstrates the necessity for a change in our school laws which will

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

require all children of a proper age to attend school for a reasonable period in each year. Sending children to prison has been conclusively condemned. The Wichern system of dealing with vicious, neglected and destitute juveniles in Germany, Demetz's great agricultural colony in France, and the other European and American systems, are all evidences of the noble efforts to rescue, at the outset, children from vice and crime.

The Australian systems of dealing with such children are considered by the most earnest reformers as being pre-eminently the best yet devised. In the colony of Victoria children are not even allowed to be taken into custody by uniformed officers, are not kept in lock-ups, or tried in open court, but in some suitable place.

A police official, termed a "Truant Inspector," is specially appointed to look after wayward and destitute children. The "probation" and the "suspended" sentence systems are efficiently carried out under proper surveillance, and the children for their first and second offences are therefore never separated from their parents, unless the environments and general surroundings are extremely bad. The boarding-out system is also in full and effective operation in that colony, and the children cost for food, clothing, and education a little over one dollar each per week. Any system is better than indiscriminately sending children to gaol to herd with hardened and habitual offenders, as we do.

During the past year there were fifty-three juveniles arrested for larceny, fifty-five for maliciously destroying property, and twenty for disorderly conduct—making in all a total of one hundred and twenty-eight arrested for serious crimes, apart from twenty others summoned for minor offences. How to effectively deal with such a large and increasing number of juvenile offenders is, to my mind, a subject requiring serious and immediate consideration, as it must be borne in mind that the criminal is a product, and crime can be decreased only by stopping the agencies; and if preventive means are not availed of, the responsibility for the increase of crime—when there is an increase—rests upon the state or society and not upon sentimentality in prison management. I feel convinced from what I know has been done in Australia and in Western Canada, by a similar class of settlers, that if the Government were to establish two large agricultural colonies, and compel by law all our orphan, destitute and wayward children to be sent

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

to those farms and there to remain until twenty-one years of age, these institutions would, under judicious management, within very few years become, by sheep-raising alone, self-supporting, and therefore of incalculable benefit both to the boys and to the colony. Each boy, as an incentive to activity and good conduct, should, on discharge, be given a farm of at least fifty acres of good land, and also assisted, under certain stipulations, to stock and cultivate it. This scheme is quite feasible, and would be the best and most effective way of dealing with juveniles. Our line of railway and our proximity to Great Britain are advantages for sheep and cattle exportation too manifest to require comment.

INDETERMINATE AND CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

Penologists agree that certainty rather than the severity of punishment deters those who are tempted to commit crime. It has also been found that criminals are more apt to persist in their criminal courses when there is a chance that the penalty for a second or third or fourth offence may be as light or even lighter than the penalty imposed for the first. It is therefore obvious that the punishment should become heavier every time a criminal is convicted, even though there may be some variation in the character or malignity of the crime.

Habitual offenders are pests to society, dangerous to their own families, constantly menacing and often brutally abusing the police when at liberty, and when in prison under the short and absurd sentences usually inflicted upon them, even for serious offences, are often obstructive, defiant, and difficult to discipline. One coming constantly in contact with this class cannot help often meditating how long the prevailing practice of sending drunkards and recidivists to prison under short sentences is to continue, and of asking why common sense cannot be exercised in the direction of being merciful and considerate, in the first place, to save the former from destruction (for that is what his habits end in), and in the latter towards the people who are subjected to all that their conduct entails upon them. Upwards of fifty per cent. of the total number of persons arrested and committed to prison are drunkards. The payment of a paltry fine or imprisonment for a few days has no terror for the habitual drunkard. Sometimes the penalty is increased, but the increase seldom has a deterrent effect, because it is uncertain. This class of prisoners is unfit for any sort of work until

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

physically built up. They swell our sick list. In not a few cases they don't do a solitary day's work during their detention in prison; they receive medical treatment, recuperate their health at the expense of the public, their short term of sentence expires, and they go out to resume their vicious habits—useless and expensive to keep while in prison, and mischievous when at liberty.

An experience of nearly thirty years in dealing with criminals warrants me in stating that even enacting what is termed "total prohibition" will not reclaim or cure the habitual drunkard. This is only to be effected by the compulsory abstinence from the use of alcohol in any form, and by keeping the inebriate under restraint until the craving for strong drink has been subdued, and his physical, mental and moral nature sufficiently strengthened. To effect this desideratum we simply require a law under which all habitual drunkards (that is to say, all who have been convicted of drunkenness three times within twelve months) should be committed for their first and subsequent offence for a period not less than six months; for the second offence not less than one year, and for the third offence for two years, less one day. That any such prisoner whose term of imprisonment exceeds six months may, after he has been detained for at least that period, be discharged on license or parole, if he has given by his conduct satisfactory evidence of a sincere desire to live soberly. Such license to be revoked if the conditions on which it is granted be not observed. This action would at least protect the public to a large extent from this class of offenders, and would make their labour of sufficient value to pay their expenses while in prison, and possibly something for the support of their families. Those who have the oversight of this class of incorrigibles have no difficulty in deciding whether they should be at liberty or not, only let the law affecting crime and drunkenness be constructed in accordance with the modern science of penology, and give those of us who are willing an opportunity to test the capabilities of the "indeterminate" and "cumulative sentence" systems.

PRISON LABOUR.

It is conceded that prisoners can be reformed only by being steadily and usefully employed at some productive labour. Our corn-broom and whisk making fulfils this object, as it affords constant employment to all the long-sentenced prisoners; and the sum of \$4,295.47 has been

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

paid to the Board of Works on account of this industry. The chief officer in charge of the Central Prison, Toronto, Canada, significantly admitted in his last annual report that there has been a falling off of nearly \$4,000 in their broom department receipts. This statement is conclusive evidence that we are solely competing against Canadian prison-manufactured brooms—a fair and legitimate competition, especially when it is admitted that our people now pay less for a far better article than they did before we operated this industry. The daily average number of persons in prison during the past year was twenty-seven; of that number eighteen only were sentenced, including seven permanently engaged in the broom shop, and the estimated value of their earnings, at a very low calculation, amounted to \$3,057.68. The daily average number of female prisoners was less than three, and the estimated value of their earnings was \$335.26. Detailed statements and returns relative to the foregoing have been submitted to the Board of Works. A grant of \$7,000 was, for the first time, wisely made by the Government towards the expenses of this institution alone, and I am pleased to report that the total expenses for salaries, maintenance, etc., did not exceed that sum by \$475.66. Many progressive improvements have been made within the prison during the past year. Iron gates, secured with “Yale patent locks,” have been put to all the cells, and these afford perfect security and ventilation. The hot-water system of heating has also been extended to the male prison, and both wings are now effectively heated from only one boiler which stands on a concrete floor in the prison basement, and this minimizes the possibility of an accidental fire. The prison internally has also been tastefully painted. A new porch has been erected at the kitchen entrance, and many other minor improvements have been effected. The new main fence was erected and completed by the prisoners. They had to dig a drain one thousand three hundred and twenty feet all around the prison, seven feet deep by two feet six inches wide, and at every ten feet a cross drain fifteen feet long for the heavy posts. The fence stands about eighteen feet high, and is secured at the bottom, centre, and top by angular rails. The gate-house was also moved back about fifty feet, in line with the fence, and a stone wall built under it, and also a fine cellar. All this work was completed by a daily average number of nine prisoners within one hundred and five days. Every person who saw the amount of work done by those men was really surprised that prisoners would work so

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

well. The grounds have also been graded, and thereby considerably improved. The inner paling fence has been thoroughly renewed, and a new paling fence has been erected on the front facing the main road. Trees have also been planted inside this fence, and these, together with the location of the main fence, considerably enhance the prison property and surroundings. The new main gate is a modern structure, being massive in appearance, and an electric bell now connects the entrance with the prison. A squad of prisoners has been constantly employed at Government House keeping the grounds in order and general work. The health of the institution during the past year has been good, and the officers have performed their trying and monotonous duties with willingness and care.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. McCOWEN,

Superintendent.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY DURING YEAR ENDED DEC., 1891.

	Total committed.	No. committed for debt, remanded and sentenced.			No. sentenced who have been previously convicted.			No. persons sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard lab'r			Daily average.
		For debt.	On remand.	Sentenced.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice or more	1 year or upwards.	More than 3 mos., and less than a year.	3 months and less.	
	156	....	33	123	72	10	41	4	13	106	27
Men . . .	128	....	27	101	61	10	30	4	12	85	25 ²⁵⁹ 365
Women ..	17	....	3	14	3	....	11	....	1	13	2 ³⁶ 65
Juveniles .	11	....	3	8	8	....	....	....	....	8	27 73
Total...	156	....	33	123	72	10	41	4	13	106	27

Classification.	Ages of persons committed.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			From 10 to 16..10	From 35 to 40..12
			From 16 to 20..22	From 40 to 45.. 6
			From 20 to 25..36	From 45 to 50..12
			From 25 to 30..34	From 50 up ....12
			From 30 to 35..12	—
Debtors .....	....	....	....	42
Felons	43	3	46	114
Misdemeanants	96	14	110	114
Total	139	17	156	Total.....156

JOHN R. McCOWEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

RETURN SHEWING THE NO. OF COLLECTIVE DAYS IN PRISON, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION, OF PERSONS COMMITTED, ETC., DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1891.

Debtors	
Felons	4,126
Misdemeanants	3,684
Before committed	1,325
Total	9,135
Daily average	27

NATIONALITIES.	RELIGION.
Newfoundland	Roman Catholic
England	Church of England
Ireland	Methodists
Nova Scotia	Baptist
United States	
Foreigners	
156	156

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.
Males	Read and write
Females	Read only
6	Neither read nor write
	156

JOHN R. McCOWEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS HAVE
BEEN COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY DURING YEAR 1891.

Offence.	Committed.	Remanded and dis- charged.	Total.
Assaults (common)	13	2	15
Assaulting police	2	1	3
Arson		2	2
Bastardy	1		1
Bait Act (breach of)		8	8
Contempt of court		1	1
Deserting service	28	2	30
Drunk and disorderly	11	1	12
Forgery		1	1
House breaking	4	1	5
Indecent exposure		1	1
Larceny	31	8	39
License (breach of Act)	1		1
Malicious injury to property	4	2	6
Naval Discipline Act (breach of)	1		1
Prostitution ..	11		11
Obtaining money under false pretences	2	1	3
Setting woods on fire		1	1
Vagrancy	13		13
Manslaughter	1	1	2
	123	33	156

JOHN R. McCOWEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE—RETURN SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL AND DAILY AVERAGE COST, PER PRISONER, FOR MAINTENANCE DURING THE YEAR 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, &c.

Service.	Total expenditure.	An'ual average cost per prisoner.	Daily average cost per prisoner.
Meat	\$257 06	\$9 52	\$00 22
Bread	370 41	13 72	3 00
Molasses and sugar	162 00	6 00	1 11
Oatmeal	96 60	3 59	3 00
Fish	67 50	2 50	0 22
Tea	58 25	2 13	0 22
Vegetables	149 40	5 53	1 11
Butter	44 00	1 63	0 22
Peas	46 80	1 73	0 22
Rice	6 60	24	0 22
Soap	38 20	1 41	0 22
Medicines	70 32	2 60	0 22
Utensils	9 45	35	0 22
Stationery and printing	94 90	3 51	0 22
Clothing	278 16	10 30	2 33
Fuel	492 90	18 25	5 33
Lighting	183 00	6 80	1 31
Sundries	424 80	15 75	4 11
Uniforms	146 99	5 45	1 33
Salaries	3,527 00	130 63	35 33
Total expenditure.....	\$6,524 34	\$241 64	66 74
Value of prisoners' earnings	3,057 68	112 91	30 34
Net cost.....	\$3,466 66	\$128 73	35 38
12½ cents daily cost of prisoners' rations.			

JOHN R. McCOWEN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY FOR THE YEAR 1891.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

Fort Townshend,

February 1st, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following returns relating to the Constabulary Force of this colony :—

1. Present state and distribution return ;
2. Estimate of pay and allowance ;
3. Estimate of pensions ;
4. Return shewing men appointed, promoted, resigned, dismissed, and deceased during the year ;
5. Return of persons confined in lock-up of Central District during the year ;
6. Comparative return of same during the past five years ;
7. Return of persons committed to the penitentiary by stipendiary magistrates during the year ;
8. Comparative return of same during the past ten years ;
9. Return shewing nationalities of persons confined in lock-up, St. John's, during the year ;
10. Return of prosecutions by the constabulary for breach of the Municipal laws, and of the Licensing Acts, during the year ;
11. Return of persons confined in the lock-up of Harbour Grace during the year ;
12. Comparative return of same during the past five years ;
13. Return of persons summoned for various offences by constabulary, Harbor Grace, during year ;

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

14. Return of persons prosecuted for various offences by constabulary at Carbonear during year ;

15. Return shewing number of prosecutions and arrests, for various offences, by constabulary in all parts of the colony, exclusive of Harbor Grace and Carbonear ;

16. Return shewing number of prosecutions by constabulary for breaches of the Licensing Acts during the year ;

17. Return shewing the number of dogs destroyed by the constabulary, during the year, throughout the colony.

I have much pleasure in again being able to report most favorably on the general good conduct, zeal, and efficiency of the non-commissioned officers and constables composing the constabulary force ; and I may here say that their appearance and bearing has been most highly spoken of by His Excellency the Governor, as well as by several other officers, both naval and military, well qualified to judge on such a point.

I would especially recommend, for the favorable consideration of the Government, Sergeant Dawe, Sergeant Sparrow, and Constable Wheeler—Sergeant Sparrow for his invariable punctual and conscientious discharge of every duty. Sergeant Dawe and Constable Wheeler are equally commendable on that point, and are especially valuable on detective duties, in which they both evince much intelligence and untiring industry and perseverance.

The mounted constables continue in a very efficient state, and the horses are fit and well. As will be seen from the return which I have the honor to enclose, they have, in addition to patrolling, etc., performed a very considerable amount of duty of the most varied character.

I have much satisfaction also in being able to state that the duties of the constabulary at the various outport stations have been very efficiently carried out ; that I have not in any case during the year received any complaint affecting any of them, and that on the occasions of my visits of inspection I have found them correct and alert in the discharge of their duties.

I regret to have to record the deaths during the year of constables Thomas Bartlett, Martin Murphy, and mounted constable Samuel Squires. The two first mentioned were young constables, but were extremely well-conducted and promising young men. Constable

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Squires had served upwards of eight years, during which time he was remarkable, not only for excellent conduct, but was conspicuous for intelligence in the discharge of his duty, and on two occasions received a reward from the Government. He had not long been married, and left a widow and one child, to whom, it will be remembered, the Government allowed a sum of money as compassionate allowance.

The amount of extra duty performed by the constabulary on bait protection represented the employment of Sub-Inspector Sullivan and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and constables for a period of five months.

A good dwelling-house, with good outbuildings, one of which will be utilized as the magistrates' office, was purchased in June last for constables' residence, lock-up, etc., at Rose Blanche, for the sum of six hundred dollars, and a new house with lock-up, etc., was built at Whitbourne at a cost of seven hundred dollars. I would beg to suggest that in such cases the whole amount of purchase money should not be charged against the constabulary vote for the current year, but that the amount should be advanced and the interest charged annually against the vote, by which means houses, and much superior houses, would be obtained at a considerably lower rental than at present. On the subject of expenditures I would also most respectfully ask the attention of the Government to the fact that, although a certain sum is annually voted for inspector and police, an uncertain but considerable amount is expended from that amount, by direction of the Board of Works, without the inspector being consulted or being made aware of the amount so to be expended, or what it is expended upon. I beg to annex a list of charges taken from the Financial Secretary's account for 1890, as to which I have no further information than appears there:—

Feb. 15, 1890—P. Hubert, special constable	\$10 90
March 2, 1890—Board of Works, sundry accounts.....	209 58
June 30, 1890—Board of Works, sundry accounts.....	292 00
July 19, 1890—Dr. Tait	6 00
Aug. 2, 1890—Widow Campbell, apparel destroyed whilst under quarantine, Little Bay.....	11 20
Sep. 24, 1890—Board of Works.....	1,935 32
Sep. 30, 1890—Board of Works, per J. T. Grace.....	712 92

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Nov. 19, 1890—Woods & Co	21 50
Dec. 3, 1890—J. Crane, house-rent	32 00
Dec. 31, 1890—Board of Works.....	107 97
“ “	355 61
“ “	1,206 56
Amounting in all to	
\$4,901 50	

I would beg to submit that such charges should be made the subject of a separate estimate and vote, and also that that should be done for the amount charged for pensions, viz : \$1,000.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Colonel,*
Inspector and General Superintendent Nfld. Constabulary.

The Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, Q.C., K.C.M.G.,
Premier and Attorney General.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTABULARY, 1891.

Rank.	Station.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.	Total for each station.
Inspector & Gen. Superintendent	St. John's					
Sub-inspector ..	"	1			1	
Head-constables	"	1	2		3	
Sergeants	"	8	1		9	
Constables	"	26	10	10	46	59
Head-constables	Harbor Grace	1			1	
Sergeants	"	1			1	
Constables	"	11			11	13
Head-constables	Carbonear		1		1	
Constables	"	4			4	5
Sergeants	Brigus		1		1	
Constables	"	1			1	2
Sergeants	Outports and W. coast	5	3		8	
Constables	"	40	1		41	49
		99	19	10	128	128

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

ESTIMATE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTABULARY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

One Inspector and General Superintendent	\$2,000 00
One sub-inspector	1,000 00
One infantry head-constable	500 00
One cavalry head-constable	462 00
One infantry head-constable	450 00
One cavalry sergeant	392 00
Seven infantry sergeants	2,660 00
One acting sergeant	350 00
Seven cavalry constables	2,219 00
Thirty-eight infantry constables	11,262 40
Allowance for forage, etc., for horses	2,550 00
Probable cost of clothing	4,000 00
Probable repairs to barrack	500 00
Probable fuel, light, and lodging allowance	3,200 00
Probable furniture and bedding	220 00
Rough-rider allowance (cavalry)	28 00
Clerk and store-keeper allowance	48 00
One head-constable at Harbor Grace	500 00
One sergeant at Harbor Grace	380 00
Eleven constables at Harbor Grace	3,355 00
One head-constable at Carbonear	450 00
Four constables at Carbonear	1,220 00
One acting-sergeant at Brigus	350 00
One constable at Brigus	305 00
One sergeant at Bay of Islands	380 00
One constable at Bay of Islands	305 00
One constable at Bay St. George	305 00
One constable at Bonne Bay	305 00
One constable at Codroy	305 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$40,001 40

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$40,001 40
One sergeant at Bonavista	380 00
One constable at Bonavista	305 00
One sergeant at Little Bay	380 00
One constable at Little Bay	305 00
One sergeant at Twillingate	380 00
One constable at Twillingate	305 00
One sergeant at Tilt Cove	380 00
One acting-sergeant at Burin	350 00
One constable at Burin	305 00
One acting-sergeant at Heart's Content	350 00
One acting-sergeant at Trinity	350 00
One constable at Trinity	305 00
One constable at Bay Bulls	305 00
One constable at Burgeo	305 00
One constable at Bay Roberts	305 00
One constable at Channel	305 00
One constable at Catalina	305 00
One constable at Cape Broyle	305 00
One constable at Fortune	305 00
One constable at Ferryland	305 00
One constable at Fogo	305 00
One constable at Greenspond	305 09
One constable at Grand Bank	305 00
One constable at Harbor Briton	305 00
One constable at Holyrood	305 00
One constable at Harbor Main	305 00
One constable at Herring Neck	305 00
One constable at King's Cove	305 00
One constable at Lamaline	305 00
One constable at Old Perlican	305 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	<u>\$49,586 40</u>

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$49,586 40
One constable at Oderin	305 00
One constable at Placentia	305 00
One constable at Portugal Cove	305 00
One constable at Port-de-Grave	305 00
One constable at Renewes	305 00
One constable at Rose Blanche	305 00
One constable at Spaniard's Bay	305 00
Two constables at Sound Island	610 00
One constable at St. Mary's	305 00
One constable at St. Lawrence	305 00
One constable at Topsail	305 00
One constable at Trepassey	305 00
One constable at Upper Island Cove	305 00
One constable at Whitbourne	305 00
Rent of outpost barracks	1,120 00
Incidental travelling expenses	1,300 00
	\$56,581 40

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,

Inspector and General Superintendent.

Constabulary office, January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

ESTIMATE SHEWING THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR CONSTABULARY PENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

McCrudden, John	\$200 00
Sage, John	200 00
Bryan, Michael	170 00
McKay, John	170 00
Rowe, Frederick	140 00
Burke, William	120 00
	\$1,000 00

RETURN SHEWING THE NO. OF MEN APPOINTED, RESIGNED, DISMISSED, PROMOTED, AND DISRATED, AND NO. OF STATIONS ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED, DURING YEAR 1891.

Strength of Force, 1st Jan'y, 1891	No. of men appointed.	No. of men dismissed.	No. of men promoted.	No. of men disrated.	No. of men resigned.	Deaths.	Stations established and discontinued.		Present strength.	No. of men pensioned.	Remarks.
							Established.	Discontinued.			
128	9	1	3	2	6	3	.....	.....	127	.....	Sub-inspector included. One vacancy to be filled.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONFINED IN THE LOCK-UP, YEAR 1891.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Arson									2				2
Assault and injury to person	12				3	4	9	1	4	8	7	5	53
Assaulting females	1			1		2	1	3	2	8	3	3	24
Assaulting constables	1	2		1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	19
Bastardy	3		3	1			1			1	2	2	13
Breach of License Act											1		1
Drunk	31	24	25	30	21	24	26	28	51	55	76	51	442
Drunk and disorderly	5	10	16	17	21	9	22	17	11	14	24	15	181
Desertion			1	1	4	12	3	2	3	1			27
Deserting family ..		2								1	1		4
Destitute			1		5	6		5			1		18
Forgery		1											1
Furious & careless driving.								3					3
Homicide								1					1
Indecent exposure						1	2	1			1		5
Larceny	7	8	4	2	6	5	10	5	11	16	4	16	94
Malicious injury to property	2				5	9	3	8	1	6	5	2	41
Obtaining goods, etc., by false pretences			2			1			2	1			6
Prostitution		2			1		1		4	1	1	1	11
Refusing duty on board ship	1	1		2				4	2	2	4		16
Setting fire to forests								1					1
Vagrancy	2	2	2	4	9	5	1	1	3	2	1		32
Wrecking trains									5				5
Violation Bait Act					8								8
	65	52	54	59	84	79	82	81	103	119	134	96	1008

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN POLICE STATION, AT ST. JOHN'S, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

YEARS.	PRISONERS.
1887	1,205
1888	1,169
1889	1,133
1890	1,035
1891	1,008

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

Return of persons committed to the Penitentiary by the Stipendiary Magistrates for
the Central District, during the year 1891.

2	Arson.
4	Assault and injury to person.
7	Assaulting females.
7	Assaulting constables.
..	Burglary.
..	Bigamy.
..	Baratry.
..	Bastardy.
1	Breach of License Act.
..	Concealment of birth.
10	Drunk and disorderly.
18	Desertion.
..	Deserting family.
1	Forgery.
..	Furious and careless driving.
1	Homicide.
..	Infanticide.
1	Indecent exposure.
..	Keeping brothels.
28	Larceny.
6	Malicious injury to property.
3	Obtaining goods, etc., by false pre- tences.
16	Prostitution.
..	Refusing duty on board ship.
1	Setting fire to forests.
..	Threatening language.
13	Vagrancy and remand.
8	Violation Bait Act.
..	Attempting to wreck railway trains.
	T
	C
127	

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Years.	Totals.														
1882.....	19	14	1	2	40	22	3	1	32	2	7	9	24	5	181
1883.....	19	4	5	2	23	1	1	30	1	11	5	7	24	3	142
1884.....	26	5	20	1	53	7	1	34	6	8	4	3	15	3	183
1885.....	10	5	31	1	52	1	2	23	6	1	2	1	53	1	193
1886.....	1	10	4	1	49	6	2	32	6	2	9	1	119	1	161
1887.....	16	7	14	1	35	13	2	45	1	4	2	1	30	4	186
1888.....	5	5	6	1	29	6	1	30	4	8	8	5	21	1	136
1889.....	15	12	5	2	127	25	1	43	6	3	1	2	25	1	171
1890.....	8	7	4	1	17	25	1	38	1	1	5	2	23	1	141
1891.....	2	4	7	7	10	18	1	28	6	3	16	1	13	8	127

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, Inspector.

Return shewing the No. of persons committed to the Penitentiary by the Stipendiary Magistrates for the Central District, during the past 10 years.

Return shewing the nationalities of prisoners confined in the Lock-up during year 1891.

Newfoundland.													Totals.						
St. John's.	Outports.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Dominion of Canada.	United States of America.	Sweden.	Holland.	Germany.	Norway.	Denmark.	Austria.	Spain.	France.	Italy.	West Indies.	Australia.	Africa.	
722	185	24	22	19	9	13	2	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	1,008

Return of the number of prosecutions by the Constabulary, for breach of Municipal Laws and the License Act, at St. John's, for the past year.

27	Breach of Municipal Regulations.	3	Breach of Public Health Act.	28	Breach of License Act.	9	Cruelty to animals.	1	Encumbering sidewalks	5	Furious and improper driving.	Inflammable Oils' Act.	2	Mischievous and vicious dogs.	60	Unlicensed dogs.	8	Violation of Game Laws	143	Totals.
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1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

RETURN SHEWING THE NO. OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE POLICE STATION AT HARBOR GRACE, FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF OFFENCES, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Arson											1		1
Assault and injury to person ..							1	1	2				4
Bastardy											2	1	3
Drunk	1	1		2	2	1	4		1	1	2	4	19
Drunk and disorderly							4			1		3	8
Desertion						2	2			1			5
Forgery			1										1
Larceny	2	4	4	6	2		2		1			1	22
Other offences	1				1		1	1				2	6
	4	5	5	8	5	3	14	2	4	3	5	11	69

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN POLICE STATION, AT HARBOR GRACE FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS.

YEARS.	PRISONERS.
1887	79
1888	65
1889	36
1890	124
1891	69

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

RETURN SHEWING NO. OF PARTIES SUMMONED BY THE POLICE AT
HARBOR GRACE, FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF OFFENCES, DURING
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Drunk				2	1								3
Drunk and disorderly			2	2							1		5
Disorderly conduct			2	3	2						2		9
Furious driving			1			1							2
Malicious injury to pro- perty						6						1	7
Obstructing public wharf										1			1
Other offences				1				2		1			4
			5	8	3	7		2		2	3	1	31

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

RETURN SHEWING THE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS AND PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE CONSTABULARY AT CARBONEAR DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Assault and injury to person . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	5	1	23
Bastardy	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Breach of Health Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Contempt of court . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drunk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Drunk and disorderly	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	2	17
Disorderly conduct . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Desertion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	16
Larceny	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6
Malicious injury to prop'rtty . . . . .	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	6	4	1	1	..	20
Obstructing thoroughfare . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other offences . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	6
	10	6	5	9	8	17	6	10	11	8	13	4	107

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

RETURN SHEWING THE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS AND PERSONS ARRESTED, FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF OFFENCES, BY THE CONSTABULARY IN ALL THE OUTPORTS IN THE COLONY WHERE TRAINED CONSTABLES ARE STATIONED, EXCLUSIVE OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891.

Nature of crime.	No. of prosecutions and arrests.	Comparative statement.
Arson	2	
Assault and injury to person	52	
Assaulting constables	1	
Burglary	2	
Bastardy	30	
Concealment of birth	2	
Drunk	21	
Drunk and disorderly	21	
Desertion	37	
Larceny	63	
Malicious injury to property	25	
Obtaining goods, etc., by false pretence	3	
Refusing duty on board ship	2	
Setting fire to forests	1	
Threatening language	9	
Vagrancy ..	7	
Other offences	47	
Breach of inland fishery laws	5	
Breach of Customs laws	16	
Violation Bait Act	12	
Violation Deer Act	4	
		In 1890 there were 490 prosecutions In 1891 there were 362 prosecutions Decrease, 1891 128 prosecutions

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

January 1, 1892.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS BY THE CONSTABULARY FOR BREACHES OF THE LICENSE ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF, DURING YEAR 1891.

Station.	No.	Comparative statement.
St. John's	28	
Harbor Grace	25	
Harbor Main	7	
Burin	6	
Carbonear	5	
Ferryland	5	
Little Bay	5	
Placentia	5	
Brigus	4	
Bay Bulls	2	
Holyrood	2	
Bay of Islands	1	
Burgeo	1	
Spaniard's Bay	1	
St. Mary's	1	
Trepassey	1	
	99	

In 1887 there were 110 prosecutions
 In 1888 there were 120 prosecutions
 In 1889 there were 72 prosecutions
 In 1890 there were 104 prosecutions
 In 1891 there were 99 prosecutions

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NO. OF DOGS DESTROYED BY THE CONSTABULARY DURING THE YEAR 1891,

Station.	No.	Comparative statement.			
Harbor Grace	109	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">686</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">664</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">22</td> </tr> </table>	686	664	22
686	664		22		
Brigus	104				
Bonavista	67	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Topsail	47				
St. John's	36	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Bay Roberts	34				
Carbonear	34	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Catalina	25				
Little Bay	24	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Port-de-Grave	24				
Spaniard's Bay	22	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Channel	21				
Upper Island Cove	21	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Herring Neck	13				
Fortune	11	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Bay Bulls	10				
Grand Bank	10	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Harbor Main	10				
Bay St. George	9	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Renews	8				
Burgeo	7	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
Trepassey	5				
Holyrood	3	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">.....</td> </tr> </table>
.....		
	664	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">In 1890 there were destroyed.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">In 1891 there were destroyed.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">Decrease, 1891.....</td> </tr> </table>	In 1890 there were destroyed.....	In 1891 there were destroyed.....	Decrease, 1891.....
In 1890 there were destroyed.....	In 1891 there were destroyed.....	Decrease, 1891.....			

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

FORT TOWNSHEND,
January 21st, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, the attached return of mounted constabulary (special) duties for the year ending the 31st of December, 1891.

In addition to the duties mentioned in the return, the general routine of mounted patrols was carried out, a constable daily on orderly duty at Government House, and two constables were detailed on Sundays for the purpose of keeping order in the streets during the march of the Salvation Army.

During the absence of the infantry force on bait protection service, the mounted force performed a considerable amount of extra duty in the town and suburbs.

During the year several prisoners were brought in, and various other duties done in different parts of the central district by the mounted men and horses.

Fatigue duty, such as carting constabulary clothing, etc., to the coastal steamers and railway depot for the different out-stations, and luggage of constables on transfers, was attended to by the mounted force.

The horses are in first-class condition, and fit for duty at the shortest notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SQUIRES,

Mounted Head-constable.

Colonel Fawcett,

*Major and General Superintendent
Newfoundland Constabulary.*

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF MOUNTED CONSTABULARY (SPECIAL) DUTIES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Date.	No. mounted constables and men on each tour of duty.	No. of days on duty.	Nature of duty.
Jan'y 3..	1 M. C. O	1	Executing a warrant, St. John's
6..	2 constables	1	At Torbay, visiting suspected shebeens.
13..	1 constable	1	At Freshwater, serving summons.
30..	1 M. C. O. and constable	1	At Outer Cove, making enquiry into a case of suicide
Feb'y 10..	1 M. C. O... ..	1	Executing a warrant in St. John's.
13..	1 M. C. O. and constable	1	Escorting a Salvation Army funeral.
16..	ditto	1	At Windsor Lake, for the body of Frederick Squires, found dead.
17..	ditto	1	Searching for the body of Lizzie Anthony, drowned in Windsor Lake.
March 10..	1 constable	1	At Outer Cove, executing a warrant.
11.	ditto	1	At Outer Cove, same duty.
13..	2 constables	1	At Lunatic Asylum, with a patient.
18..	ditto	1	Escorting a womens' temperance procession to House of Assembly.
21..	1 constable	1	At Logy Bay, serving summons.
25..	2 constables	1	At Lunatic Asylum, with a patient.
30..	1 M. C. O	1	At Goulds, executing a warrant.
April 1..	1 constable	1	At Goulds, serving summons
3..	ditto	1	At Freshwater, making enquiry into a case of fire.

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF MOUNTED CONSTABULARY (SPECIAL) DUTIES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Date.	No. mounted constables and men on each tour of duty.	No. of days on duty.	Nature of duty.
April 7..	1 M. C. O.....	1	On Logy Bay road, serving summons.
7..	1 constable ...	1	At Goulds, etc., with proclamations.
14..	1 M. C. O.....	1	At Outer Cove, serving summons.
30..	ditto	2	At S. Shore, Conception Bay, making enquiry into a reported case of murder.
May 5..	1 constable ...	1	At Outer Cove, serving summons.
13..	ditto	1	At Torbay, serving summons.
15..	1 M. C. O. & 2 constables	1	At a fire, Goodview street.
17..	3 constables	1	Arresting and conveying to lock-up parties for keeping a house of ill-fame, Nagle's hill.
18..	1 M. C. O. and constable	1	At Nagle's hill, at a forest fire
18..	1 M. C. O.....	1	Making enquiry into fire at Good-view street.
20..	1 M. C. O. & 2 constables	1	On duty at Supreme Court.
23..	1 M. C. O.....	1	At Flat Rock, executing a warrant.
27..	ditto	1	On duty at Congdon's residence, George's street ; case of suicide.
June 5..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, Waterford Bridge.
9..	2 constables	1	On duty at Supreme Court.
20..	1 M. C. O. and constable	1	Searching for an escaped lunatic.
22..	1 constable	1	At Torbay, making enquiry about a supposed case of insanity.

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF MOUNTED CONSTABULARY (SPECIAL) DUTIES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Date.	No. mounted constables and men on each tour of duty.	No. of days on duty.	Nature of duty.
June 23.	2 constables	1	On Topsail road, enquiring about forest fires.
July 3..	1 constable	1	At Windsor Lake, dog shooting.
6..	ditto	1	At Windsor Lake, dog shooting and serving summons.
8..	2 constables	1	Searching for an escaped lunatic.
12..	ditto	1	Visiting supposed shebeens, Waterford Bridge rd., etc.
23..	1 constable	1	At Middle Cove, for the body of one of the passengers lost in the schooner <i>Pubnico Belle</i> .
25..	ditto	2	At Pouch Cove, dog shooting and making enquiry into a case of house-breaking.
30..	1 M.C.O.	1	On Portugal road, serving summons.
Aug. 30..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, St. John's.
3..	ditto	1	At Torbay, serving summons.
14..	ditto	1	Serving summons, St. John's.
14..	ditto	1	Executing a warrant, ditto.
15..	2 ditto	1	Serving summons, St. John's
17..	2 ditto	1	ditto
17..	ditto	1	Serving summons at Goulds and Portugal Cove road.
18..	1 M.C.O.	1	At Mount Pearl, etc., making enquiry into case of cruelty to animals.
19..	2 constables	1	At Goulds, executing a warrant.
19..	1 ditto	1	Serving summons, St. John's.

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF MOUNTED CONSTABULARY (SPECIAL) DUTIES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Date.	No. mounted constables and men on each tour of duty.	No. of days on duty.	Nature of duty.
Aug. 22..	2 constables	1	Serving summons at Goulds and Freshwater.
25..	1 constable	1	At Nagle's hill, etc., making enquiry about a strayed horse.
25..	1 M.C.O. & 5 constables	2	At Bay Bulls, protecting the Court-house and lock-up from American bankers.
31..	1 M.C.O. and constable	1	At Mount Pearl, etc., making enquiry into a case of cruelty to animals.
Sept. 2..	1 M.C.O.	1	Searching for absentee sailors
6..	2 constables	1	On Topsail road, visiting public houses to ascertain if breaches of license were committed.
8..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, Topsail rd
10..	ditto	1	At Pouch Cove, serving summons.
11..	ditto	1	At Portugal Cove, with despatch to the constable stationed there.
15..	2 constables	1	On the Black Head road, etc., searching for a strayed woman.
22..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, St. John's
23..	ditto	1	ditto
24..	ditto	1	On Topsail road, collecting fines for breaches of license
25..	2 constables	1	At Pouch Cove, executing a warrant.
30..	ditto	1	Searching for an escaped lunatic.

REPORT—MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

RETURN OF MOUNTED CONSTABULARY (SPECIAL) DUTIES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1891.

Date.	No. mounted constables and men on each tour of duty.	No. of days on duty.	Nature of duty.
Oct. 2..	2 constables	2	Searching for an escaped lu- natic.
14..	1 constable	2	At Bauline, dog shooting and serving summons.
27..	2 constables	1	On duty at the ploughing match.
28..	1 M.C.O.	1	At Freshwater, executing a warrant.
31..	2 constables	1	Searching for an escaped lu- natic.
Nov. 1..	1 constable	1	At Lunatic Asylum, with a patient.
5..	ditto	1	At Torbay, serving summons.
7..	2 constables	1	Executing a warrant on Tor- bay road.
7..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, St. John's
14..	ditto	1	ditto
22..	ditto	1	At Casey's lane (Poor Com- mis'ner's) preventing boys from destroying property.
Dec. 13..	2 constables	1	Searching for a strayed man.
22..	1 constable	1	Serving summons, St. John's.
31..	ditto	1	At Portugal Cove, executing a warrant.
Add	1 M.C.O.	17	Revising list of jurors.
		103	

JOHN SQUIRES,
Mounted Head-constable.

REPORT—FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

REPORT BY CAPTAIN KNIGHT AS TO THE FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

On the 15th of June left St. John's.

18th. Landed at the Cape 9 a.m.

19th. Found my old quarters all wrecked, house gone, and landing very difficult.

20th. Prepared quarters for myself.

21st. On enquiring of the fishermen, found that no French vessels had been seen.

22nd. Strong east wind. First caplin landed.

23rd. Wind S.E. ; great many Labrador craft passing north. Boats doing very little ; caplin plentiful.

24th. No Frenchmen seen. Boats getting one quintal each.

25th. Wind west. Fish not very plentiful. Abundance of caplin. Boats getting half quintal each.

26th. Wind south. *Conscript* passed north. Cod scarce.

27th. Wind east. No Frenchmen seen.

28th. Wind north-east. Boats unable to get out. Salmon nets doing well.

29th. Heavy sea and fog. No fish caught.

30th. Cod scarce. Salmon fairly plentiful. One vessel arrived from French Shore ; three hundred quintals.

July 1st. Heavy sea. No cod caught. Salmon fairly plentiful. No French vessels seen as yet.

2nd. Wind N.E. Heavy sea.

3rd. Wind south. Heavy sea.

4th. Boats no cod. Salmon plentiful. White Bay full of ice.

5th. Wind south. Very fine.

REPORT—FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

- 6th. Cod scarce. Salmon scarce. Caplin plentiful.
- 7th. Cod fairly plentiful. Salmon scarce.
- 8th. Cod fairly plentiful. Salmon very plentiful.
- 9th. Wind blowing a gale. Cod scarce. Salmon nets ten to twenty quintals each at six p m. Copper steamer passed.
- 10th. Wind north. Fine but cold. No cod. Salmon nets thirteen to twenty quintals each. *Conscript* passed the Cape at 3 p. m., going north.
- 11th. Wind S.W.; very warm. Cod very scarce. Few salmon. Thermometer, 59 degrees.
- 12th. Wind N.E. *Conscript* passed the Cape bound for Tilt Cove. French war ships came south, and called at LaScie. Seeing no bankers, sailed for Tilt Cove. Thermometer, 56 degrees.
- 13th. Wind west. A French war ship came from Tilt Cove, remained half an hour at the Cape, took observations, then proceeded north. Cod and salmon scarce. Thermometer, 58 degrees.
- 14th. Calm. Boats, one quintal. Salmon scarce. Herring very plentiful.
- 15th. Wind S.S.W.; very fine. Fish scarce. Traps doing very little. Boats caught to-day about half a quintal each. No French vessels. Thermometer, 57 degrees.
- 16th. Wind S.W.; fine. Fish fairly plentiful. Caplin scarce. Diphtheria at Brine's Cove. One family of ten all down; no doctor. Thermometer, 60 degrees.
- 17th. Wind N.E. Fish and caplin scarce.
- 18th. Wind S.S.E.; rain and fog. Salmon and cod very scarce.
- 19th. Wind S.W.; very fine.
- 20th. Wind S.W. Salmon, cod and caplin very scarce. Herring very plentiful.
- 21st. Calm and foggy. One man and two boys passed me from French shore with twelve tierce salmon caught in Harbor Deep. Several punts this morning no caplin. Boats, half quintal. Thermometer, 54 degrees.

REPORT—FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

22nd. Calm and foggy. Boats from two to three quintals. Caplin scarce. Some sign of squid at LaScie. Boats doing well.

23rd. Calm. At 2 p.m. *Conscript* entered Tilt Cove. Fishermen doing well; from one to two quintals. Caplin scarce. Thermometer, 70 degrees.

24th. Wind S.W.; fine. British war ship passed the Cape for Tilt Cove. Punts did fairly well; from one to two quintals. Caplin very scarce.

25th. Calm. Punts doing well; two quintals each. Several small craft passed south, well fished.

26th. Wind S.W.; fine.

27th. Calm. Fishing punts doing well; some two quintals. At 7 p.m. British war ship passed the Cape going north. Cod seines took twenty to thirty quintals to-day. Thermometer, 64 degrees.

28th. Wind S.S.W.; strong. No boats on fishing ground. Bait scarce. Seines hauled from eight to ten quintals.

29th. Calm; very warm. Squid plentiful. Seines got from six to eight quintals. Punts very little. Several craft passed south.

30th. Wind N.N.W. Seines doing well. At 4 a.m. *Conscript* passed south. Thermometer, 72 degrees.

31st. Wind S.W.; very fine. Two large steamers passed in. Fish scarce. No bait. Seines doing well. Large brig passed north; took her to be French banker.

August 1st. Calm; very fine. Fish scarce. Punts got no fish. Seines from eight to ten quintals each. Thermometer, 76 degrees.

2nd. Wind E. Thermometer 74 degrees.

3rd. Calm. Squid scarce. Punts doing well. Seines from ten to fifteen quintals. Thermometer, 78 degrees.

4th. Wind N.N.E.; heavy rain. At 2 p.m. large steamer passed in for Little Bay. Punts doing well. Thermometer, 60 degrees.

5th. Wind N.N.W.; strong breeze. Boats not out.

6th. Squid plentiful. Punts doing well. About eighty quintals landed at Shoal Cove to-day. Seines about ten quintals each. Thermometer, 78 degrees.

REPORT—FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

7th. Wind S.W. ; very fine. Punts did well. At 10 p.m. *Conscript* passed the Cape, going north. Thermometer, 80 degrees.

8th. Wind south. Fish and bait both scarce. Thermometer, 78 degrees.

9th. Wind S.W. ; fine. Thermometer, 74 degrees.

10th. Wind E. Bait scarce. Punts about half quintal. Thermometer, 64 degrees.

11th. Wind S.E. ; fine. Punts doing well. Thermometer, 61 degrees.

12th. Wind S.E. ; rain and wind. Heavy sea. No boats out. *Conscript* passed south.

13th. Wind E. At 4 p.m. Frenchman passed here. He informed me that he had lost his vessel, and was on his way to telegraph to the owners to send another to take fish and men home. He also informed me that other vessels were ashore, one at St. Anthony with 900 quintals, and three others on different parts of the coast.

14th. Wind N. Punts doing well. Thermometer, 65 degrees.

15th. Calm and fine. Several Labrador vessels passed here, bound south. Fishermen doing well ; from one to two quintals per punt. Herring very plentiful.

16th. Fine. Thermometer, 70 degrees.

17th. Wind W. Several vessels passed south. Punts doing well ; about two quintals each. Bait scarce.

18th. Wind N.E. Punts getting about one quintal each. Heavy rain.

19th. Wind W.S.W. ; blowing strong breeze. Few boats out ; did very well. Herring plentiful.

20th. Wind N.N.W. ; strong breeze. Fish scarce. British war ship passed in the Bay. Thermometer, 67 degrees.

21st. Westerly wind. Sea very heavy. No boats out. *Conscript* passed the Cape, going north, at 10.30 a.m. Thermometer, 64 degrees.

22nd. Wind S.W. Nothing could be done. Bait very scarce. Several vessels passed, going south. Thermometer, 58 degrees.

REPORT—FISHERY AT CAPE JOHN.

23rd. Wind S.S.W ; fine. Thermometer, 70 degrees.

24th. Wind W.N.W. ; fine. Fish scarce. Herring very plentiful. Punts getting about half quintal each.

25th. Wind S. Sea very heavy. No boats out. Thermometer, 58 degrees.

26th. Wind W. ; fine. *Conscript* passed Cape at 5 a.m., going south. Punts doing well. Herring very plentiful. Thermometer, 70 degrees.

27th. Wind S.W. ; very fine. English vessel passed the Cape, going north. Thermometer, 74 degrees.

28th. Wind W. Cod scarce. Herring very plentiful. Thermometer, 67 degrees.

29th. Wind W. ; blowing strong breeze. No boats out. Several vessels passed south.

30th. Wind S.W. ; very warm. Thermometer, 72 degrees.

31st. Wind W. Fish scarce. Large steamer passed out. Thermometer, 70 degrees.

September 1st. Wind N.W. Punts doing very well ; from one to two quintals each. Herring and squid plentiful. Several Labrador vessels passed south.

2nd. Wind N., blowing strong breeze. Fishermen doing well.

3rd. Wind N.E. Heavy sea. No boats could get out.

4th. Wind E. Heavy sea.

5th. Wind E, Boats about half quintal each.

6th. Wind S.E. ; rain. Boats getting from one to two qtls. each.

Nothing occurred worthy of note after this date. I left the Cape on the 17th.

HENRY KNIGHT,
Coastguard, Cape John.

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act 52 Victoria, cap. 8, the Board of Agriculture have the honor to submit herewith their annual report for the year ending the 15th day of January instant, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature at its coming session.

The balance at the credit of the Board at the time of submitting the last annual report was \$4,033.62, and the receipts during the year from all sources, inclusive of the Legislative grant of \$4,000, amounted to \$10,222.27.

The expenditure during the year amounted to \$7,145.50, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board, at this date, of \$3,076.77.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure is submitted, herewith, together with the proper vouchers for same, pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

During the year the Board held regular monthly meetings at the office of the Surveyor General, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

At the time the last annual report was presented there were three agricultural societies in active operation in connection with the Board, located as follows :—

St. John's	1
The Goulds	1
Holyrood	1
	3
	3

During the year eight agricultural societies have been instituted in connection with the Board, located as follows :—

Goulds	1
Kelligrews	1
Holyrood	1
South Shore	1

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

North Arm, Holyrood.....	I
Chapel's Cove.....	I
Flat Rock.....	I
Outer Cove.....	I
	<hr/>
	8
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Each of these societies received the grant to which it was entitled under the Act for the past year, namely: an amount equal to double the amount subscribed by the members, and have furnished the Board with a report of proceedings and statement of expenditure, as required by the Act.

In the early part of the year the Board imported 500 bushels of oats, 36 bushels of barley, and 50 bushels of wheat for seed, and offered the same for sale at cost and charges. The oats and barley were all sold, and from the information received by the Board, have proved very suitable to the requirements of our climate.

There are about 25 bushels of the wheat unsold, which still remain to be disposed of.

During the year the Board imported the following stock:—

One stallion, "Home Rule";

Six brood mares;

Four Jersey heifers (registered pure bred).

The brood mares and Jersey heifers were sold at public auction under conditions of sale which give the Board control of their progeny for a certain period.

At the present time the Board have in their possession the following stock:—

Stallion "Home Rule";

Stallion "Paddy";

Pony stallion "Prime";

Two Ayrshire bulls;

One Holstein bull;

One Jersey Bull;

Four bull calves;

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

One Chester white boar ;

One Chester white sow.

The estimated value of the said stock, and of the other property of the Board, is \$1,735, as will appear by the detailed statement herewith submitted.

The Board notice with pleasure the fact that, for the first time in the history of the colony, an industrial exhibition will be held, the scope of which is commensurate with the growing importance of the colony, and they will use their best efforts to make a creditable exhibition in the section with which they are more immediately connected.

Signed, on behalf of the Board, this 15th day of January, 1892,

H. J. B. WOODS, *Chairman.*

JAMES B. SCLATER, *Secretary.*

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

1891.	DR.		
January 12—To	Geo. Cook, feed bull, 1 month..	\$2 00	
"	A. D. Rankin, oil for stable	50	
"	Dr. McNairn, attending boar . . .	1 80	
"	D. Morison, expenses Syracuse .	25 00	
"	Winter, Morison & Hayward, agreements, etc	10 00	
"	D. Cotter, cartage	90	
			\$40 20
February 4—To	S. E. Garland, paper, etc	2 45	
"	J. W. McCoubrey, printing acct.	2 00	
"	T. McMurdo & Co., medicines..	3 10	
"	Brooking & Hamlin, iron work and shoeing	2 85	
"	J. B. Sclater, 1 pair shafts	4 00	
"	J. Ryan, labor at oats	1 60	
			16 00
"	Wm. Cook, 2 pigs, Hamilton Inlet		14 00
20—To	telegram to McKinley <i>re</i> mares .	4 25	
"	Clift, Wood & Co., feed	137 20	
"	John Baird, rug	4 50	
"	T. McMurdo & Co., medicine . . .	1 25	
"	Robt. Bassett, carpenter at stable	12 70	
"	William Campbell, roofing and nails	26 93	
"	A. H. Campbell, lumber	2 00	
"	A. D. Rankin, feed	8 25	
			197 08
28—To	Thos. Ryan, wages, February . . .		32 00
March 31—To	S. Ruby, keep of sow	12 00	
"	J. B. Sclater, quarter's salary . . .	50 00	
			62 00
"	D. Galway, half quarter's rent stable		55 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$416 28

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

1891.		DR.	
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$416 28
March	31—To S. Woods, nails, etc.....	5 62	
"	To William Campbell, lime, etc .	1 82	
"	Thorburn & Tessier, manilla....	90	
"	A. D. Rankin, feed.....	8 00	
			16 34
"	Telegraph to McKinly.....	2 50	
"	J. Walsh, labor.....	1 20	
"	Wm. Vinicombe, jr., hinges.....	75	
"	Lawrence Bros., diff: on gig....	8 09	
"	S. Dea, wood	6 00	
"	J. B. Sclater, pickets, etc.....	3 50	
"	Thomas Ryan, wages... ..	31 00	
"	Robt. Bassett, carpenter at stable	21 60	
"	A. H. Campbell, lumber.....	20 89	
"	John Dwyer, 1 Jersey bull.....	100 00	
"	John Dwyer, straw.....	40 00	
			235 44
"	Paid brood mare.....		96 00
April	6.—To Municipal Council, water rates..	6 00	
"	Shea & Co., freight on mares... ..	305 88	
			311 88
"	Alex. McKinly, draft on London. 1,038 91		
"	J. Carter & Co., draft on London 1,026 44		
			2,065 35
"	Shea & Co., freight on seeds ...	88 41	
May	19—To Geo. Carter, 1 Ayrshire bull calf.	20 00	
			108 41
	27 — To Goulds agricultural society, grant.		66 00
"	Thomas Ryan, wages, April.....	30 00	
"	J. J. Ryan, wages, April.....	25 00	
			55 00
June	2—To Royal Insurance Co., insurance on stock.....	10 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$10 00	\$3,370 70

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$10 00	\$3,370 70
1891.	DR.		
June	2—To Ruby and Lester, trial mare	30 00	
"	" T. Ryan, wages, May	31 00	
"	" J. J. Ryan, wages, May	20 00	
	20—To C. W. H. Tessier, 1 bull calf	20 00	
"	" E. B. McDougall, 1 ton hay	21 50	
"	" Brooking & Hamlin, iron and shoeing	26 18	
"	" Clift, Wood & Co., feed	4 20	
"	" J. W. McCoubrey, printing	9 60	
"	" S. Ruby, wood	1 00	
"	" Thorburn & Tessier, yarn	25	
"	" William Campbell, tools	85	
"	" S. E. Garland, stationery	1 79	
"	" D. Sclater, towelling	64	
"	" Secretary, small amounts	26 80	
			203 81
"	" A. D. Rankin, feed		24 30
	30—To J. B. Sclater, quarter's salary	50 00	
"	" Thomas Ryan, wages	30 00	
"	" J. J. Ryan, wages	20 00	
"	" John McKenzie, repairs harness.	14 05	
			114 05
July	1—To Kelligrews agricultural society, grant		206 00
"	" Holyrood agricultural society, grant		90 00
August	8—To Thomas Ryan, wages	31 00	
"	" J. J. Ryan, wages	20 00	
"	" <i>Colonist</i> , printing account	32 00	
"	" <i>Telegram</i> , printing account	41 50	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$124 50	\$4,008 86

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$124 50	\$4,008 86
1891. DR.			
August 8—	To South Shore agricultural society, grant	56 00	
			180 50
Sept'r 1—	To S. Ruby, 4 ton hay	80 00	
"	N. Galway, half year rent stable.	55 00	
"	Herder & Hallaren, repairs to roof	28 00	
			163 00
28—	To S. Woods, felt for roof	21 36	
"	S. Ruby, moss	10 80	
"	J. C. Hepburn, hay and fodder..	100 05	
"	M. Dea, hay	62 67	
"	Wm. Lester, straw	6 00	
"	A. D. Rankin, feed	13 69	
"	D. Sclater, sheeting	1 62	
"	P. Rogerson & Son, oats	25 60	
"	T. Ryan, wages	31 00	
"	J. J. Ryan, wages	20 00	
"	Municipal Council, water rates..	6 00	
"	T. & M. Winter, hay	30 47	
"	Clift, Wood & Co., feed	103 74	
			433 00
"	James Gordan, fodder		10 00
"	Dr. McNairn, attending cattle...	7 00	
"	J. J. Langley, draft on London..	624 00	
"	Shea & Co., freight on cattle ...	213 20	
			844 20
October 23—	To Mary Murphy, fodder	13 73	
"	Thomas Ryan, wages	30 00	
"	J. B. Sclater, quarter's salary ...	50 00	
"	R. C. Smith, hay	62 91	
			844 20
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$156 64	\$5,639 56

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$156 64	\$5,639 56
1891.	DR.		
October 23—	To J. J. Ryan, wages.....	20 00	
"	" M. Ryan, labor.....	80	
"	" Mrs. Bolt, straw.....	1 80	
"	" Richard White, fodder.....	11 52	
"	" S. E. Garland, stationery.....	1 48	
"	" F. Connors, repairs to harness..	28 85	
			221 09
Nov'r 3—	To North Arm agricultural society, grant		110 00
"	" T. Ryan, wages	31 00	
"	" J. J. Ryan, wages.....	20 00	
"	" A. Carberry, wood.....	14 00	
			65 00
18—	To Chapel Cove agricultural society, grant	80 00	
"	" Lower Island Cove agricultural society, grant	64 00	
"	" Wm. Frew, trunk.....	1 80	
"	" J. & W. Pitts, 250 bushels oats..	145 00	
"	" M. Connors, 1 sheep skin.....	1 30	
"	" Brooking & Hamlin, iron and shoeing	15 00	
"	" T. Ryan, wages	30 00	
"	" J. J. Ryan, wages.....	16 00	
			353 10
Dec'r 22—	To Flat Rock agricultural society, grant	80 00	
"	" Outer Cove agricultural society, grant	78 00	
			158 00
"	" T. Ryan, wages	30 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$30 00	\$6,546 75

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Brought forward..... \$30 00 \$6,546 75

1891.	DR.		
Dec'r 22—To J. J. Ryan, wages.....	16 00		
“ Richard Kelly, straw.....	11 20		
“ Care of Jersey cattle (steamer) .	12 00		
			69 20
31—To J. B. Sclater, quarter's salary .			50 00
“ S. Woods, sundries account....	20 04		
“ St. John's agricultural society, posts, etc.....	22 00		
“ S. Ruby, fodder.....	39 50		
			81 54
“ Wm. Sinnott, straw.....	6 00		
“ D. Sclater, soap.....	40		
“ S. Ruby, turnips.....	7 00		
“ T. McMurdo & Co., medicine... .	8 93		
“ A. H. Campbell, lumber.....	8 74		
“ Wm. Campbell, lime and nails ..	19 02		
“ F. Connors, repairs to harness..	17 15		
“ A. Glendinning, 1 bull calf (Hol- stein).....	20 00		
“ J. Woods & Son, coal.....	9 60		
“ A. D. Rankin, feed.....	16 45		
“ J. F. Chisholm, paper.....	1 80		
“ S. E. Garland, paper... ..	1 45		
“ Lawrence Bros., repairs to gig..	4 40		
“ Clift, Wood & Co., feed.....	4 00		
“ Gear & Co., account boiler, etc .	11 94		
“ Mrs. Bolt, straw.....	2 40		
“ <i>Herald</i> , printing.....	31 50		
“ Herder & Hallaren, repairs to stable.....	26 05		
			196 83
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$6,944 32

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Brought forward..... \$6,944 32

1891.

DR.

Dec'r 31—To Secretary, paid small amounts, telegraph, posting carting, mes- senger and cab hire.....	146 25	
“ Secretary, 1 set harness, and milk	18 43	
“ J. T. Nevill, account sundries...	36 50	
		201 18
“ Balance on hand.....		3,076 77
		<u>\$10,222 27</u>

1891.

CR.

January 1—By balance from 1890.....		\$4,033 62
“ J. T. Nevill, 50 loads manure....		25 00
15—By grant for 1891.....		4,000 00
May 29—By Board of Works, 1 bull, salvage..		20 00
June 12—By proceeds mares sold at auction...		568 10
“ Bull calf, Capt. Blandford.....		20 00
Oct. 23—By bull calf, Twillingate.....		20 00
Dec'r 4—By proceeds Jersey heifer sold.....		415 35
31—By proceeds seed, oats, barley, etc...		655 20
“ Service bulls.....	\$256 00	
“ Service stallions.....	168 00	
		424 00
“ J. T. Nevill 82 loads manure....		41 00
		<u>\$10,222 27</u>

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1891.

JAMES B. SCLATER,

Secretary Board of Agriculture.

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

STOCK AT THE STABLE, DECEMBER 31st, 1891.

Stallion " Paddy "	\$200 00	
Stallion " Hoine Rule"	500 00	
Stallion " Black Prince "	80 00	
		780 00
Bull " Roderick "	80 00	
Bull " Holmier "	80 00	
Bull " Jamaica "	80 00	
Bull " John Bull "	100 00	
		340 00
Bull calves, 1 Holstein	20 00	
" 1 Ayrshire	20 00	
" 2 Jerseys	40 00	
		80 00
1 gig, \$40; 1 sleigh, \$20	60 00	
2 sets harness, \$60; 2 collars, \$10	70 00	
4 bridles, \$16; rugs, girths, and brushes, \$20 ...	36 00	
Tools, \$12; 1 stove and boiler, \$30	42 00	
9 ton hay, \$180; 160 bushels oats, \$112	292 00	
20 bushels wheat, \$20; coal, lamps, etc, \$15	35 00	
		535 00
		\$1,735 00

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 31st, 1891.

JAMES B. SCLATER,

Secretary Board of Agriculture.

REPORT—LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
20th February, 1892.

TO THE HON. ROBERT BOND,
Colonial Secretary. Newfoundland,—

SIR,—I have the pleasure of reporting to you the result of surveys held on local and other shipping at this port from the first day of June until the 31st day of December, 1891. During that time one hundred and fifty vessels were surveyed, requiring five hundred visits, all of which were at St. John's, with the exception of five visits to Harbour Grace, to classed vessels each time.

Twenty-five damaged vessels have been surveyed. Six vessels have been re-classed, and nine vessels have been re-metalled at this port—the total representing about thirty thousand tons, gross register.

The total amount of fees collected from all surveys are about twelve hundred dollars. With reference to the local or fishing vessels of this colony, I may state that only one vessel has come under my notice where it was not practicable to repair the same. Some few have been found where it was necessary to recommend repairs, which recommendations have, in almost every case, been complied with, and the repairs carried out efficiently.

It has also been found that in many cases the equipments have been neglected, and not efficient. Consequently the equipment has been strictly attended to, and in all cases the requirements have been complied with.

Therefore I have much pleasure in stating that since my arrival in this colony as Lloyd's and Government surveyor of shipping, I have always found the shipowners and the merchants ever ready and willing to carry out any repairs that I have recommended to any of their vessels, and I have not any doubt but that in due time the Government, the shipowners, and the merchants, and also the underwriters, will have the satisfaction of having testimony to the fact that the fishing fleet of this colony are in good and efficient condition. From my short experience in the colony I do not consider that it will ever be necessary to

REPORT—LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

bring any undue pressure to bear upon any vessel for repairs. Old vessels can only, and I may say will be dealt with as such. Therefore I venture to presume that, being fully equipped with the knowledge of how to deal with any or every case, I hope to gain the confidence of the Government, the shipowners, and the merchants, and also the people of this colony. I need not bring to your notice the confidence placed in me from my people at home, of which I am proud; and it shall be my ambition to gain the one and to maintain the other by the strictest integrity and punctuality as long as my services may be required in this colony.

I most respectfully venture to state that I find my remuneration is not sufficient for my position as Lloyd's and Government surveyor of shipping in this colony. If, therefore, it can have the favourable consideration of the Government, I shall feel obliged.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WHEATLEY.

Comparative Census Returns for 1891 and 1884.

Districts.	Year.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational.	Reformed Church of England.	Baptists and others.	Salvation Army.	Total.
*St. John's East.	1891	5376	11,644	2,767	652	279	.....	8	50	20,776
	1884	5131	13,524	2,481	685	320	10	32	.....	22,183
	Difference	x245	-1,880	x286	-33	-41	-10	-24	x50	-1,407
	Percentage	4.77	13.90	11.53	4.81	12.81	.....	75.00	.....	6.34
†St. John's West.	1891	3,174	9,112	2,368	378	127	.....	1	91	15,251
	1884	3,130	10,247	2,034	363	183	3	2	.....	15,962
	Difference	x44	-1,135	x344	x15	-56	-3	-1	x91	-711
	Percentage	1.41	11.07	16.42	4.13	30.60	.....	.....	.....	4.46
Harbor Main	1891	2,157	6,814	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,189
	1884	1,968	6,829	130	2	.....	.....	6	.....	8,935
	Difference	x189	-15	x88	-2	.....	.....	-6	.....	x254
	Percentage	9.60	.22	67.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85

*The population for 1884 should have been somewhat larger, as a block of buildings in Cookstown was erroneously included in the West End.

†The population for 1884 should have been somewhat less, as a block of buildings on Cookstown road was erroneously included in the West End.

CENSUS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Comparative Census Returns for 1891 and 1884 (continued).

Districts.	Year.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational.	Reformed Church of England.	Baptists and others.	Salvation Army.	Total.
Port-de-Grave	1891	2,999	1,991	2,722	1	.....	237	.....	36	7,986
	1884	3,338	2,206	2,753	.....	1	399	1	.....	8,698
Difference		-339	-215	-31	≠1	-1	-162	-1	×36	-712
Percentage		10.15	9.74	1.13	.....	.....	40.60	.....	.....	8.18
Harbor Grace	1891	8,033	3,494	1,964	157	6	.....	.....	227	13,881
	1884	8,633	3,931	1,968	191	4	.....	.....	.....	14,727
Difference		-600	-437	-4	-34	≠2	.....	.....	≠227	-846
Percentage		6.95	11.12	.20	17.80	50.00	.....	.....	.....	5.74
Carbonear	1891	1,011	1,896	2,734	10	.....	.....	.....	114	5,765
	1884	1,034	2,262	2,897	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,206
Difference		-23	-366	-163	-3	.....	.....	.....	≠114	-441
Percentage		2.22	16.18	5.63	23.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.11

CENSUS RETURNS.

Bay-de-Verde	1891	506	2,135	7,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9,708
	1884	592	2,243	7,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10,099
Difference .....	.....	-86	-108	-201	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1	*5
Percentage .....	.....	14.52	481	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87
*Trinity Bay	1891	9,947	1,613	6,888	11	34	244	3	132	18,872
	1884	9,492	1,462	6,057	6	69	222	1	.....	17,309
Difference .....	.....	*455	*151	*831	*5	-35	*22	*2	*132	*1,563
Percentage .....	.....	4.79	10.33	13.70	83.33	50.72	9.91	.....	.....	9.03
Bonavista Bay	1891	8,550	3,069	6,045	74	1	.....	3	167	17,849
	1884	8,385	2,979	5,101	14	4	.....	3	.....	16,486
Difference .....	.....	*165	*90	*944	.....	-3	.....	.....	*167	*1,363
Percentage .....	.....	1.97	3.02	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.27
Fogo	1891	2,829	1,174	2,692	4	.....	.....	1	.....	6,700
	1884	2,905	1,305	2,041	11	1	.....	1	.....	6,264
Difference .....	.....	-76	-131	*651	-7	-1	.....	.....	.....	*436
Percentage .....	.....	2.62	10.00	31.89	63.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96
Twillingate	1891	3,916	2,449	9,661	58	89	1	15	591	16,780
	1884	3,840	1,858	8,220	43	85	3	9	.....	14,058
Difference .....	.....	*76	*591	*1,441	*15	*4	-2	*6	*591	*2,722
Percentage .....	.....	1.98	31.80	17.53	34.88	4.70	.....	.....	.....	19.36

*Half of this increase is due to Whitbourne, which did not exist in 1884, and now has a population of 754.

Comparative Census Returns for 1891 and 1884 (concluded).

Districts.	Year.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational.	Reformed Church of England.	Baptists and others.	Salvation Army.	Total.
St. Barbe	1891	3,262	1,784	1,627	14	.....	.....	1	2	6,690
	1884	2,910	1,874	1,699	13	1	.....	3	.....	6,500
Difference .....	.....	×352	-90	-72	×1	-1	.....	-2	×2	×190
Percentage .....	.....	12.10	4.80	4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.92
St. George	1891	2,252	3,995	261	121	1	.....	2	.....	6,632
	1884	1,893	3,315	147	117	.....	.....	1	.....	5,473
Difference .....	.....	×359	×680	×114	×4	×1	.....	×1	.....	×1,159
Percentage .....	.....	18.96	20.51	77.55	3.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.17
Burgeo and LaPoile	1891	5,162	138	1,166	4	.....	.....	1	.....	6,471
	1884	5,119	152	1,265	6	.....	.....	2	.....	6,544
Difference .....	.....	×43	-14	-99	-2	.....	.....	-1	.....	-73
Percentage .....	.....	.84	9.21	7.82	33.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12

CENSUS RETURNS.

Fortune Bay	1891	5,292	1,817	120	4	245	.....	1	192	7,671
	1884	5,165	1,612	36	1	100	.....	3	.....	6,917
Difference	✕127	✕205	✕84	✕3	✕145	-2	✕192	✕754
Percentage	2.46	12.71	233.33	145.00	10.90
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Burin	1891	1,797	2,930	3,845	2	485	9,059
	1884	1,797	2,697	4,007	1	8,502
Difference	✕233	-162	✕1	✕485	✕557
Percentage . . . . .	.....	.....	8.64	4.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.55
<hr/>										
Placentia and St. Mary's	1891	1,643	10,614	527	12	.....	4	1	.....	12,801
	1884	1,543	9,874	363	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,789
Difference . . . . .	.....	✕100	✕740	✕164	✕3	.....	✕4	✕1	.....	✕1,012
Percentage . . . . .	.....	6.48	7.49	45.18	33.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50
<hr/>										
Ferryland	1891	169	5,673	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	5,853
	1884	151	6,318	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,472
Difference . . . . .	.....	✕18	-645	✕5	✕2	.....	✕1	.....	.....	-619
Percentage . . . . .	.....	11.92	10.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.58
<hr/>										
For the Island	1891	68,075	72,342	52,672	1,447	782	487	37	2,092	197,934
	1884	67,026	74,688	48,462	1,478	768	637	65	.....	193,124
Difference . . . . .	.....	✕1,049	-2,346	✕4,210	-31	✕14	-150	-28	✕2,092	✕4,810
Percentage . . . . .	.....	1.56	3.14	8.68	2.10	1.82	23.55	43.07	.....	2.49

CENSUS RETURNS.

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
January 23rd, 1892.

TO THE HON. ROBERT BOND,
Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,—In conformity with the requirements of the Municipal Act of 1888, I have the honor of presenting herewith a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the St. John's Municipal Council for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1892 must necessarily be the work of our successors, as the term of the present Council (which is the first Municipal Council for St. John's) practically closes to-day.

For the information of the Legislature I beg to say that, in the statement of accounts presented herewith, the usual course has been followed, namely : to give, first, a statement of the ordinary expenditure and revenue of the past year ; and second, a consolidated account shewing the actual position of the Council at the end of 1891 ; and the condition of the accounts for the various large works in progress. I also enclose a statement of the consolidated debt of the Council, and how it has been incurred ; and a statement of the comparative estimate and expenditure of the principal services of past year.

The municipal debt at the end of 1891 is \$781,953.58, as compared with 1890 shewing an increase of \$150,698.60, which is fully accounted for by the statement of the consolidated debt, and which shows how the increase has been expended.

The estimated current expenditure for 1891 was \$99,891, and the amount actually expended has been \$100,142.75.

The estimated revenue for the year was \$96,405, and the actual income has been \$82,834.73 shewing a deficit on estimate of \$17,308.02.

It will be remembered that the mode of raising the revenue necessary for the past year, proposed by the Council, was entirely altered by the Legislature under the authority of 53 Vic., cap. 8, entitled "An Act

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5," etc., and while the Council admits fully its responsibility for the expenditure, it must respectfully decline to accept any blame for errors of calculation in regard to the revenue of the year.

The Council, after an experience of two years of the working of the Act 53 Vic., cap. 8, cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that the passing of that Act was a mistake. The principle of empowering the Municipal Council to prepare estimates for the services of the town, and which leaves with the Legislature the power to alter and amend these estimates in detail, is, the Council believe, a faulty one. Where the Council gives weeks of careful consideration (and with necessarily better information and experience than the Legislature) to the necessary expenditure and revenue, any material alteration in details may completely upset all calculations. While the responsibility of miscalculation rest, or ought to rest with the Legislature, the Council has, in the nature of things, really to bear the blame of any errors.

The Council does not seek to interfere with or to curtail the power or veto of the Legislature, but think it unwise and impracticable that this power should be exercised as regards details. The responsibility of the elected members of the Council to their constituency, and of the appointed members to the Government, ought surely to give sufficient check without the interference of the Legislature in the petty details of the Council's work.

The deficit arising from shortage in revenue for the year is \$17,308.02, and is a matter which has given the Council grave consideration and anxiety. It was assumed during the year that the scale of taxation passed by the Legislature would be nearly equal to the estimated and sanctioned expenditure. It was not till the last quarter of the year the fact became known that, through the insufficiency and faultiness of the Municipal Amendment Act passed in last session of Legislature, a large portion of the taxes authorized by that Act could not be legally enforced, and it was then impossible to reduce the expenditure, as the great bulk of the heavy work of the year was then about completed.

The Council would add that the faultiness in this Act and the Act of previous session has greatly increased the work of the Council and its officers, and has added a large amount to the legal expenses of the

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

year, consequent on the necessity to test in court so many disputed claims.

The report of the city engineer accompanies this, and deals so fully with the year's work that it is unnecessary for me to occupy your time by any reference to it. It will be seen by that report that the engineer suggests certain new and additional works to be considered by the new Council, such as: Sewerage extension and house connections with mains, storm water sewer at Torpey's crossing, retaining wall at Star of the Sea Hall, block paving of a section of Water Street, widening of Harvey road near Roman Catholic Cathedral, and new water main in Water Street. These new works will necessarily occupy the attention of the incoming Council, and if the whole or any portion of them are considered necessary, the funds will require to be provided.

The Council venture to express a hope that in the coming session of the Legislature a thoroughly well-digested and workable Act will be placed on the statute book.

In connection with the amendment or revision of the Municipal Act, it will be necessary to consider and give effect to the best mode of utilizing to the fullest extent the new and extensive system of sewerage. The question of "connection" with the mains is a serious one, and ought to be grappled with at the earliest moment. The Council believe that when this question has been efficiently dealt with, a most beneficial effect on the health of the town will result, and also that a large saving will be effected in the expense of the sanitary department. The circumstances of a large number of householders in the town is such as to make it utterly impossible to carry out any compulsory law, and the Council believe some general system of assessment will be required to defray the cost.

The Council are of opinion that the fullest powers should be given to make and enforce municipal and sanitary regulations, and that these powers should be clear and easy of application.

In connection with any change in the municipal law, there is a grave necessity to deal with the whole question of appraisement and revision, which at present is in a most unsatisfactory condition.

In conclusion I would, in the name of the Council, take the liberty of saying that they are hopeful that their efforts during their term of

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

office have not been without leaving a permanent impression for good on the condition of the town. The Council have had to struggle with imperfect laws, and their time has been largely occupied in laying the foundation of a system for carrying on the work of the municipality. They naturally became heirs to a very loose condition of affairs. The town and its services were completely run down, heavy initial expenditure had to be undertaken ; but I believe much of this will not recur. And I am convinced that, in retiring, we hand over to our successors a system of machinery in good working condition.

The Council would here record their thanks to the Legislature and the Government for the uniform courtesy extended to them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. POWER,

Chairman Municipal Council.

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

DR.	EXPENDITURE.	
1891.		
Sept'r—To	Government, ½-year's interest to 30th June	\$13,818 91
	Savings Bank, interest on advances account Re-	
	building Act	528 74
	Government ½-year's interest to 31st Dec	15,392 07
	Bulley's lane property and Windsor lake land	
	for loan	3,600 00
	Impoundage fines for year	12 50
	Salaries for year	7,435 00
	East end roads for year	7,055 78
	Street pumps for year	2 00
	West end roads for year	9,881 28
	Steam road-roller for year	248 88
	Maintenance sewers for year	62 00
	Sewerage repairs for year	350 40
	Legal expenses for year	1,846 05
	City engineer's account for year	427 43
	Unforeseen contingencies for year	68 00
	City clerks contingencies for year	192 80
	Stationery and printing for year	807 99
	Municipal offices for year	800 97
	General horse licenses for year	32 95
	Bulley's lane property for year	18 50
	Fire companies' account for year	5,102 91
	Street lighting for year	6,698 19
	Sanitary account for year	15,269 85
	General Water Co. for year	7,723 86
	Triennial appraisement for year	522 50
	Interest account for year	1,308 12
	Public water-closets for year	130 82
	Fish markets for year	242 07
	Victoria Park for year	562 18
		\$100,142 75

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1891.	REVENUE.	CR.
Dec. 31.—By Bulley's lane property, land sold		\$850 00
Lighting and sanitation grant		8,000 00
Watering vessels		1,004 24
Road account, east grant		3,143 74
Road account, west grant		2,258 12
Platform scales		10 00
Water and sewerage rates, 1891		40,080 14
Arrears water rates		220 15
Crown rents		3,006 55
Customs coal duty		19,871 82
Customs water rates		2,746 15
Insurance companies' tax		583 33
Stock account		347 97
Paving streets account		712 52
Balance carried forward		17,308 02
		<u>\$100,142 75</u>

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1891.

JOHN SYME, *General Accountant, M. C.*

M. POWER, *Chairman.*

P. W. KELLY, *Secretary.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET OF ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL

1891.

Dec. 31—	Municipal Council	\$781,953	58
	Inventory	11,416	49
	Insurance Co.'s tax	583	33
	Town improvements	4,228	48
	Steam road-roller	2,400	00
	Municipal offices	1,000	00
	Arrears water and sewerage rates	9,000	00
	Wm. Berrigan	850	00
	Arrears Crown rents	1,300	00
	South side roads	538	37
	Public water-closets	400	00
	Fish-markets	1,300	00
	Paving sidewalks	6,000	00
	Expenditure and revenue	17,308	02
		<u>\$838,278</u>	<u>27</u>

M. POWER, *Chairman Municipal Council.*

P. W. KELLY, *Secretary.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNCIL AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

Cr.

1891.			
Dec. 31—	H. M. Government.....	\$781,953	58
	Windsor Lake land.....	1,600	00
	Savings Bank.....	3,600	00
	Commercial Bank.....	24,334	10
	Sewerage construction.....	2,320	93
	Bulley's lane property.....	2,000	00
	Water extension.....	1,450	95
	Interest account.....	15,392	07
	Bannerman Park.....	48	73
	Public wharf, Riverhead.....	5,577	91
		\$838,278 27	

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1891.

JOHN SYME, *General Accountant M. C.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

STATEMENT OF APPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT DEBT.

1891.	
Dec. 31—Debt due to Government, 31st December, 1891	\$781,953 58
Parks	\$10,000 00
Preliminary expenses forming Council	10,000 00
Paying off old Water Co.'s debt to Bank	11,865 30
Paying off old debt to Board of Works	55,000 00
Paying off old Water Co.'s scrip...	422,200 00
Riverhead dock and proposed new store	16,894 09
Water extension	8,000 00
Widening streets, and other improvements	29,482 10
Bulley's lane property, purchase price	2,000 00
Windsor lake land	1,600 00
Sewerage construction	180,000 00
To pay off Council's deficit on revenue since its formation	34,912 09
	\$781,953 58

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1891.

M. POWER, *Chairman.*

P. W. KELLY, *Secretary.*

JOHN SYME, *General Accountant M. C.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON THE PRINCIPAL SERVICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

	Actual.	Estimated.
Roads (east)	\$7,055 78	\$4,500 00
Roads (west)	9,831 28	6,000 00
Fire companies	5,102 91	6,250 00
Street lighting	6,698 19	7,060 00
Sanitary	15,269 85	15,380 00
General Water Co	7,553 00	8,230 00
Interest	31,191 84	32,500 00
Municipal offices, advertising, etc.	1,608 96	1,790 00
Legal expenses	1,846 05	500 00

E. & O. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1891.

JOHN SYME, *General Accountant M. C.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REVENUE.

Water assessment	\$32,000 00
Sewerage assessment	8,000 00
Grants lighting and cleaning town	8,000 00
Coal duties and watering vessels	23,000 00
Road grants	5,600 00
Insurance Co.'s special tax	585 00
Rents Crown property	2,600 00
Auctioneers' license fees	500 00
Insurance Co.'s fees	3,000 00
Carts', carriages', and horses' fees	2,400 00
Assessment outside Water Co.'s limits	3,000 00
Penitentiary light from Government	200 00
Southside lights from Government	400 00
Billiard tables license fees	100 00
Banks	1,000 00
Gas, Telephone and Telegraph Co's	1,200 00
Electric Light Co.	200 00
Vacant land assessments	1,000 00
Commercial agents' license fees	1,000 00
Steamships	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Total estimated revenue	\$95,785 00
Excess of estimated expenditure over estimated revenue ..	3,559 24
	<hr/>
	<u>\$99,344 24</u>

THOMAS MITCHELL, *Chairman M. C.*
P. W. KELLY, *Secretary.*

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR YEAR 1892.

EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries,—	
Municipal Secretary	\$1,400
Accountant (general)	1,100
Accountant water department	600
Collectors (2)	660
Councillors' salaries	1,500
Mr. Clift's pension	700 00
	\$5,960 00
Legal expenses,—	
For year	500 00
Appraisement,—	
Special appraiser	550 00
General appraisement	1,400 00
Numbering of houses	250 00
	2,200 00
Municipal offices,—	
Rent of buildings	400 00
Printing, advertising, etc	500 00
Stationery	300 00
Light and coal	200 00
Janitress and caretaker	140 00
Messengers, etc	182 00
Telephone	40 00
Incidentals	100 00
	1,862 00
Insurances,—	
On property	251 00
Watering vessels,—	
Salary of Superintendent	600 00
Water department,—	
Superintending engineer (pension)	1,200 00
Labour, etc., current	3,600 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$4,800 00 \$11,373 00

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR YEAR 1892 (continued).

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4,800 00	\$11,373 00
Water department (continued),—		
Pipes, lead, and service work	1,500 00	
Plumbing inspector	240 00	
Pumps (town) repairs.....	50 00	
	6,590 00	
Fire Co.'s department,—		
Superintendent Dunn	500 00	
Engineer	450 00	
Driver	400 00	
Watchmen.....	1,800 00	
Grants to Fire Companies.....	900 00	
Horses' maintenance.....	400 00	
Coals, oil, waste, etc	400 00	
Daniel Reardon	100 00	
Clothing for Fire Companies.....	500 00	
	5,450 00	
Engineers' department,—		
Town engineer.....	1,800 00	
Assistant engineer	360 00	
Stationery, instruments, etc.	100 00	
	2,260 00	
Sewerage repairs and maintenance,—		
Sewerage Superintendent.....		300 00
Lighting streets (contract),—		
42 arc lights at \$130 per annum.	5,460 00	
1 arc light, additional.....	160 00	
1 arc light, Penitentiary.....	200 00	
Southside lights	800 00	
Additional probable lights.....	500 00	
Kero. oil and gas-lamps.....	100 00	
6 incandescent lights at \$40 each.....	240 00	
	7,460 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$22,060 00

REPORT—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR
YEAR 1892 (concluded).

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$22,060 00
Sanitary department,—		
Inspector's salary	600 00	
Three sub-inspectors	540 00	
Stableman	400 00	
Drivers and sweepers	8,500 00	
Horses' keep	2,500 00	
New horses	600 00	
Repairs of carts, sleighs, etc.	600 00	
Saddlery account	300 00	
	<hr/>	14,040 00
Interest account,—		
Original loan and other amounts consolidated, \$781,953.58	31,278 00	
Due Savings' Bank, \$3,600.00	144 00	
Due Commercial Bank, say \$35,000.	1,400 00	
New loan for sewerage construction, \$22,000. .	880 00	
Rebuilding Act, say	200 00	
Old Sewerage Act	2,769 24	
	<hr/>	36,671 24
Parks,—		
Bannerman—Keeper	400 00	
Labour	200 00	
Plants and shrubs	200 00	
Victoria—Keeper	400 00	
Labour	200 00	
Plants and shrubs	200 00	
	<hr/>	1,600 00
Road accounts,—		
Roads east and west	12,000 00	
" Southside	600 00	
" Inspectors	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	13,600 00
Total estimated expenditure.....		<u>\$99,344 24</u>

THOMAS MITCHELL, *Chairman M. C.*
P. W. KELLY, *Secretary.*

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892.

On the road from Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove, <i>via</i> Bauline	\$300 00
On the road from Torbay to Bauline.....	250 00
On the Thorburn road.....	100 00
On the Kenmount road to Topsail.....	300 00
On the road from city limits to Goulds	500 00
On the road from Old Placentia road to Topsail road	200 00
On the road south side St. John's	200 00
On the Southside road extension.....	500 00
On the road from city limits to Portugal Cove	500 00
On the road from city limits to Cape St. Francis.....	700 00
On the road from city limits to Cape Spear	300 00
On the road from city limits to Quigley's	200 00
On the road from Quigley's to Brigus.....	800 00
On the road from Horse Cove to Topsail	75 00
On the road from the Goulds to Renews.....	1,200 00
On the road from Trepassey to Renews, half to be ex- pended by respective districts of Placentia and Ferryland	1,000 00
On the road from Manuels to Prices, Topsail road.....	100 00
On the road from Salmon Cove Gasters.....	100 00
On the road through Cat's Cove, Collier's, and Bacon's Cove	150 00
On the road from Holyrood through Seal Cove.....	100 00
On the road from Holyrood to Witless Bay, half each to be expended by the respective districts of Harbour Main and Ferryland.....	650 00
On the road from Holyrood to Placentia.....	1,000 00
On the road from Brigus to Carbonear.....	1,000 00
On the branch road from Brigus mainland to Nine Island Pond	150 00
On the road from Hall's Town to Snow's Pond.....	200 00
On the road from Goulds and on Long Harbor road.....	150 00
On the road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor	330 00
On the road from New Harbor to South Dildo	100 00
On the road from Dildo to Chance Cove	700 00

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892 (continued).

On the northern mail route	\$2,000 00
On the road from New Harbor to Heart's Content	900 00
On the road from New Harbor to Broad Cove Station ...	200 00
On the road from Green's Harbor to Harbor Grace and connecting Spaniard's Bay road	600 00
On the Glover road, Trinity Bay end	300 00
On the road from Carbonear to New Perlican	1,200 00
On the road from Carbonear to Heart's Delight	200 00
On the Central road, Bay Roberts	600 00
On the agricultural road, Coley's Point	400 00
On the road between Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove..	200 00
On the road from New Perlican to Lead Cove	775 00
On the road from Lead Cove to Grate's Cove	325 00
On the road from Grate's Cove to Bay-de-Verde	200 00
On the road from Bay-de-Verde to Red Head	100 00
On the road from Old Perlican to Island Cove	400 00
On the road from Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verde	200 00
On the road from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verde	1,250 00
On the road from Salmon Cove Bridge to Heart's Content road	300 00
On the road from Heart's Ease to Butter Cove	60 00
On the road from Trinity to British Harbor	500 00
On the road from Trinity to Catalina	720 00
On the road from Trinity to King's Cove, half on Trinity side and half on King's Cove side	800 00
On the road at Riverhead, Southern Bay, towards Muddy Cove	100 00
On the road from Trinity to Indian Arm, half by the dis- trict of Trinity and half by the district of Bonavista.	400 00
On the road from Plate Cove to head of Southern Bay ...	500 00
On the road from Southern Bay to Goose Bay	50 00
On the road from Southern Bay to Goose Bay, <i>via</i> Sweet Bay	200 00
On the road from Catalina to Bird Island Cove	300 00
On the road from Catalina to Bonavista	360 00
On the road from King's Cove to Tickle Cove	200 00

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892 (continued).

On the road from Greenspond to Cape Freels.....	\$700 00
On the road from Shambler's Cove to New Harbor and Indian Bay	200 00
On the road from Brown's Marsh toward's King's Cove ..	125 00
On the road from Plate Cove towards Brown's Marsh....	125 00
On the road from Open Hall towards Brown's Marsh....	100 00
On the road from Salvage to Happy Adventure	100 00
On the road from Salvage Bay to Alexander Bay	100 00
On the road from Tickle Cove to Plate Cove.....	200 00
On the road from Bonavista to Bird Island Cove.....	100 00
On the road from Greenspond to English Harbor, or on Landing Place near English Harbor	150 00
On the road at Blackhead Bay, to be spent at the head of the bay where most required	400 00
On the road from Amherst Cove to Catalina, \$150, to be spent by the district of Trinity, and \$100 by the district of Bonavista—The Bonavista portion to be spent at the head of Blackhead Bay where most re- quired	250 00
On the road from Cape Freels to Cat Harbor	100 00
On the road from Cat Harbor to Musgrave Harbor, half at each place	200 00
On the road from north side Ragged Harbor to north side Apsey Cove, inclusive	100 75
On the road from Rocky Bay to Gander Bay, half each place	74 00
On the road from Seldom-Come-By to Fogo, half each place	327 00
On the road from Tilton Harbor to Joe Batt's Arm, under Chairman of each Board, \$100 at Tilton Harbor and \$20 at Joe Batt's Arm.....	120 00
On the road from Shoal Bay to Fogo main line.....	75 00
On the road from Barr'd Islands to Fogo and Seldom- Come-By.....	177 43
On the road from Hare Bay to Fogo.....	75 00
On the road from Twillingate to Bluff Head.....	50 00

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892 (continued).

On the road from Gillard's Cove, round Kettle Cove, connecting Purcell's Harbor.....	\$252 50
On the road leading to lower part of Purcell's Harbor....	60 00
On the road from Twillingate to Little Harbor.....	100 00
On the road from Twillingate to Long Point.....	50 00
On the road across the marsh between Little Harbor and Purcell's Harbor.....	50 00
On the rink road leading from the Congregational church to Bluff Head Cove.....	100 00
On the road from Jenkins' Cove to French Beach.....	50 00
On the road from Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor, to be expended by the Tizzard's Harbor and Moreton's Harbor Boards.....	100 00
On the road from Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove....	100 00
On the road from Moreton's Harbor to Western Head...	112 50
On the road from Moreton's Harbor to Chance Harbor..	60 00
On the road from Black Island Tickle to Kier's Cove....	57 00
On the road from Exploits to Sergeant's Cove.....	40 00
On the road from New Bay Head to Fortune.....	40 00
On the road from Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove, \$100, half to be expended by Fortune Harbor Board and half by New Bay Board.....	100 00
On the road from Jackson's Arm to King's Cove.....	100 00
On the road from Lushe's Bight to Ward's Harbor, \$100, half to be expended by each Board.....	100 00
On the road from Southern Harbor, Little Bay Islands, to Sullian's Cove.....	50 00
On the road from Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester.....	66 66
On the road from Northwest Arm to Rouge Harbor....	66 66
On the road from Rouge Harbor to Bett's Cove.....	87 50
On the road from Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm.....	50 00
On the road from Round Harbor to Tilt Cove.....	75 00
On the road from Round Harbor to Snook's Arm.....	75 00
On the road from Shoe Cove to LaScie.....	100 00

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892 (continued).

On the road from Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor	\$400 00
On the road from Little Placentia towards Long Harbor .	100 00
On the road from Salmonier to St. Mary's	700 00
On the road from Placentia to Cape Shore	1,000 00
On the road on Western Shore, Placentia Bay.....	300 00
On the road from Branch to Distress.....	500 00
On the road from St. Shotts to Cape Pine	350 00
On the road from Holyrood to St. Mary's.....	200 00
On the road from Burin to Garnish.....	245 00
On the road from Garnish to Burin.....	245 00
On the road from Burin to Grand Bank	2,200 00
On the road from Grand Bank to Garnish	100 00
On the road from Garnish to Grand Bank	100 00
On the road from Hermitage Cove to Pass Island.....	300 00
On roads in Bay Despoir	220 00
On the road from Gaultois to Piccaire.....	50 00
On the road from Gaultois to Connaigre Bay.....	100 00
On the road from Harbor Briton to Connaigre	300 00
On the road from Harbor Briton to Belleoram, half to be expended from Harbor Briton and half from Belleoram	550 00
On the road from St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove.....	225 00
On the road from Belleoram to St. Jacques	100 00
On the road from Miller's Passage to Little Bay	225 00
On the road from Bay L'Argent to Baine Harbor, and from thence to Rushoon, half to be expended at each end	1,000 00
On the roads district of Burgeo and LaPoile	1,900 00
On the roads district of St. Barbe	2,225 00
On the roads district of St. George	2,584 45
On the road from Upper Island Cove to Harbor Grace ..	200 00
On the road from Upper Island Cove to Tilton	130 00
On the road from Tilton to Brazil's Hill	50 00
On the road from Tilton to Spaniard's Bay.....	120 00
On the road from Little Bay Mines toward Indian Brook .	500 00
On the road from Colinet towards Hodge Waters.....	1,500 00
On the main roads where most required.....	6,000 00
On roads in and about Whitbourne.....	500 00

\$57,306 45

VOTES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY 4, 1892 (concluded).

LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS, 1892.

St. John's city (under Municipal Council)	}	west	\$2,698 12
		east	3,143 74
St. John's east (extern)			4,620 31
St. John's west (extern)			2,888 58
Ferryland			2,365 20
Placentia and St. Mary's			4,128 85
Burin			2,975 60
Fortune Bay			2,420 95
Burgeo and LaPoile			2,290 40
St. George			1,915 55
St. Barbe			2,227 00
Fogo			2,192 40
Twillingate			4,920 30
Bonavista			5,770 10
Trinity Bay			6,058 15
Bay-de-Verde			3,534 65
Carbonear			2,172 10
Harbor Grace			5,154 45
Port-de-Grave			3,044 30
Harbor Main			3,127 25
			\$67,698 00

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Amount of deposits on 31st Dec., 1891.....	\$2,460,683 83
“ “ “ 1890.....	2,292,076 49
Increase.....	\$168,607 34

Amount deposited during year 1891.....	\$650,905 79
Amount withdrawn during year 1891.....	482,298 45

Amount received for interest on investments of all kinds.....	
which account is closed as follows:—	\$97,776 27

Amount of interest paid depositors for 1891. \$68,179 98	
“ salaries, directors, stationery, etc. 5,395 81	
“ rent of offices and water rates... 943 36	
“ Har. Grace branch disbursements 743 70	
“ Heart's Content ditto..... 138 90	
“ Little Bay ditto..... 126 00	
“ Placentia ditto..... 135 73	
Balance to reserve account..... 22,112 79	
	97,776 27

Reserve account, as follows:—

By balance from 1890.....	\$1,098 83	
profits for the year.....	22,112 79	
	23,211 62	
To sinking fund.....	22,000 00	
law costs on sundry accounts.....	163 27	
premium and interest on debentures purchased.....	169 51	
balance to 1892 account.....	878 84	
	23,211 62	

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1891 (continued).

The assets, as follows :—	
Cash in Union Bank	\$861,178 21
Colonial debentures	1,203,517 78
Commercial Bank	258,707 53
*Municipal Council, acct. General Water Co	38,800 00
Mortgages	79,200 00
Discounts and loans	4,782 09
Harbor Grace Water Co. debentures	8,100 00
Harbor Grace Water Co. running account .	8,000 00
Carbonear Water Co. stock	6,847 60
	2,469,133 21
Contra :	
Deposits	2,460,683 83
Sinking fund	7,570 54
Reserve	878 84
	\$2,469,133 21

Statement of sinking fund to 31st
December, 1891 :—

Amount transferred from reserve account to credit of sinking fund in 1879, in accordance with Act 42 Vic., cap. 20	\$100,000 00
Amount transferred in following 12 years to 31st Dec., 1891	208,513 31
	\$308,513 31
Less applied to liquidation of Colonial de- bentures, Feb., 1881	\$100,482 07
Ditto ditto 1887	100,031 24
Ditto 31st Dec'mber, 1891	100,429 46
	300,942 77
Now to credit of sinking fund . .	\$7,570 54

W. V. WHITEWAY, }
JAMES ANGEL, } *Directors.*
E. ROTHWELL, }

E. D. SHEA,
Cashier.

*Of this sum \$37,200 has since been paid to Savings Bank.—E. D. S.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1891 (concluded).

Classification of deposits :—

2,802 accounts under	\$200
1,100 accounts from \$200 to	500
537 accounts from 500 to	1,000
323 accounts from 1,000 to	2,000
91 accounts from 2,000 to	3,000
29 accounts from 3,000 to	4,000
31 accounts from 4,000 to	5,000
36 accounts over	5,000

4,949

Harbor Grace branch shows 517 depositors; amount	\$186,562 74
Heart's Content branch shows 85 depositors; amount	7,579 21
Little Bay branch shows 92 depositors; amount	11,490 29
Placentia branch shows 10 depositors; amount	1,026 16

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 30th June, '91.

DR.	
To proprietors for capital stock	\$306,000 00
notes of this Bank in circulation	426,308 00
	\$732,308 00
due to sundries on current account, deposit re- ceipts, etc	1,605,966 78
to dividend at 9 per cent	\$27,540 00
of which one-half was paid Dec., 1890 . .	13,770 00
	13,770 00
bonus, 1 per cent	3,060 00
reserve fund	165,000 00
balance	1,469 39
	\$2,521,574 17

CR.	
By specie in the vault in gold and silver coin	\$184,526 78
notes of and cheques on other banks	17,428 97
	\$201,955 74
debenture bonds, Dominion of Canada and other se- curities, including interest due thereon, etc., etc. . . .	326,421 44
local bills discounted, bills of exchange on hand, amounts due from other banks, etc., etc	1,969,196 99
bank premises, with iron safes, office furniture, land adjoining with the brick buildings erected thereon. .	24,000 00
	\$2,521,574 17

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the Commercial Bank of Nfld., 30th June, '91 (concluded).

Average amount of notes in circulation and specie on hand in each month for the year ending 30th June, 1891 :—

Months.	Notes.	Specie.	Months.	Notes.	Specie.
1890			1891		
July	425,753	79,023	January	499,515	55,220
August	416,163	74,761	February	451,433	52,604
September	429,860	70,305	March	433,955	53,716
October	468,655	69,261	April	460,693	57,194
November	522,676	68,548	May	467,298	88,498
December	518,681	66,706	June	440,267	179,137
		Average	for the year ...	461,246	76,246

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 the said Bank to 30th June, 1891.

J. GOODFELLOW,
A. F. GOODRIDGE,
GEO. A. HUTCHINGS,
JAMES S. PITTS,
E. 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
10th day of July, 1891.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the year ending 30th May, 1891.

DR.

Liabilities,—		
To proprietors' capital		\$456,000 00
reserve fund		320,000 00
profit and loss (undivided profit)		5,501 92
bank notes in circulation		518,608 00
due by bank, including deposits at interest, payable in January and July only on receiving 15 days' notice	2,183,246 01	
dividend No. 72, of 6 per cent. for half year ending 30th Nov., 1890	\$27,360	
dividend No. 73, of 6 per cent., for half year ending 30th May, 1891	27,360	
bonus No. 33, of \$3 per share for year ending 30th May, 1891	13,680	
	\$68,400	
Less dividend to 30th Nov. last, paid.	27,360	
	41,040 00	
		\$3,524,395 93

CR.

Assets,—		
By specie in vault of the bank		\$255,908 87
notes of other banks		1,696 00
bills discounted, loans, etc.		3,086,077 11
balances due by agents and funds available in 15 days	164,713 95	
bank premises, iron safes, and furniture		16,000 00
		\$3,524,395 93
		\$3,524,395 93

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the year ending 30th May, 1891 (concluded).

Average amount of notes in circulation and specie on hand for each month of the year ending 30th May, 1891.

1890	Circulation.	Specie.	1890	Circulation.	Specie.
June	495,496	228,060	December	612,227	226,939
July	497,862	227,528	1891		
August	494,269	227,653	January	576,579	231,439
September	502,682	228,766	February	536,628	234,460
October	544,120	228,874	March	511,579	273,977
November	646,579	220,387	April	539,720	263,751
			May	527,497	258,806
		Average	for the year . . .	540,436	237,553

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 correct and true statement of the affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT THORBURN,
W. J. S. DONNELLY,
W. B. GRIEVE.

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
12th day of June, A.D., 1891.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the affairs of the Canada Life Assurance Co. for 1891, as required
by the Life Insurance Companies' Act of Newfoundland, 1888.

*Schedule referred to in the Life Insurance Companies' Act, 1888, of
Newfoundland.*—THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hamil-
ton, 31st December, 1891.

Assets of the company.....	\$12,074,124 87
Liabilities of the company.....	10,357,440 82
Amount of capital stock.....	1,000,000 00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000 00
Total of premiums received during the year.....	1,622,464 67
Number and amount of policies issued during the year; No. 2,371.....	5,669,583 00
Amount of claims on company during the year.....	511,879 11
Expenses of management, agency, etc.....	286,950 52
Total amount of premiums received during the year in Newfoundland.....	24,047 07
Number and amount of policies issued in Newfound- land (and paid for); No. 25.....	63,500 00
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Newfoundland during the year; No. 6..	9,500 00
Amount at risk of total policies issued in Newfound- land.....	742,823 00
Amount of losses paid during the year in Newfound- land.....	9,500 00
Amount of losses due and unpaid.....	none.
Losses adjusted and not due.....	none.
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof.....	none.
Losses the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause.....	none.
All other claims against the company.....	none.

Newfoundland, }
St. John's, } I, George Macness Johnson, of St. John's,
to wit: } aforesaid, barrister, make oath and say
statement are correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. M. JOHNSON.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid, this
26th day of February, A.D., 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, 1891.

NEWFOUNDLAND REPORT, 1891.

Assets of the society	\$136,198,518	38
Liabilities of the society	109,905,537	82
Capital stock	100,000	00
Amount paid thereon	100,000	00
Total amount of premiums received during the year, including consideration for annuities	33,126,349	56
Number of policies issued during the year	57,167	00
Amount of assurance issued during the year	233,118,331	00
Amount of claims during the year	8,946,152	72
Total expenses of management, including agency ex- penses, commissions, etc.	7,883,294	57

IN NEWFOUNDLAND :

Total amount of premiums received during the year..	29,473	43
Number of policies issued		56
Amount of assurance issued	82,500	00
Number of policies in force		308
Total amount at risk	755,729	00
Number and amount of policies that have become claims during the year—one for	1,446	03
Amount of losses due and unpaid		none.
Losses adjusted and not due		none.
Losses resisted		none.
All other claims against the society		none.

Newfoundland, }
 St. John's, } I, James Augustus Clift, of St. John's,
 to wit : } aforesaid, solicitor, agent in Newfound-
 land to the Equitable Life Assurance
 Society of the United States of America, make oath and say that the
 contents of the foregoing statement of "Newfoundland business" are,
 to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and true.

J. AUGUSTUS CLIFT.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
 this 28th day of March, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, Dec. 31, 1891.

Assets	\$159,507,138 68
Liabilities	147,476,171 52
Amount of capital stock	none; a purely mutual company
Total amount of premiums received during 1891.....	\$30,092,317 87
Number and amount of policies issued during 1891;	
No. 37,545	119,633,574 00
Amount of claims during 1891.....	18,755,711 86
Expenses of management, agency, etc.....	7,351,327 33

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Total amount of premiums received during 1891.....	30,676 22
Number and amount of policies issued during 1891;	
No. 75.....	100,300 00
Amount at risk.....	606,600 00
Number and amount of policies that have become	
claims, 2	3,000 00
Amount of losses paid.....	3,000 00
Amount of losses due and unpaid.....	none.
Losses adjusted and not paid	none.
Losses in suspense, etc.....	none.
Losses the payment of which is resisted, etc.....	none.
Other claims.....	none.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. RENDELL.

Declared before me at St. John's,
this 19th March, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate for Nfld.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Schedule referred to in the Life Insurance Companies' Act of Newfoundland, 1888, Victoria 51, cap. 25.

	sterling.		
Assets of the company on the 15th November, 1891	£7,688,686	1	9
Liabilities of the company, 15th November, 1891 ..	7,688,686	1	9
Amount of capital stock	500,000	0	0
Total amount of premiums received during the year	698,874	5	2
Number and amount of policies issued during the year	1,692,564	0	0
Amount of claims on company during the year	648,692	13	10
Expenses of management, agency, etc. (including commission)	90,612	4	3
Total amount of premiums received during year in Newfoundland	2,746	19	11
Number and amount of policies issued in Newfoundland; No. 4	2,671	4	8
Amount at risk on total policies issued in Newfoundland	60,994	10	6
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Newfoundland during the year	1,027	7	11
Amount of losses paid during the year in Newfoundland	none.		
Amount of losses due and unpaid	none.		
Losses adjusted and not due	1,520	10	11
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof	none.		
Losses the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause	none.		
All other claims against the company	none.		

I, Henry J. Stabb, agent for the Standard Life Assurance Company, of Edinburgh, do hereby solemnly declare that the foregoing statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

HENRY J. STABB.

Declared before me this 20th May, 1892,
at St. John's, Newfoundland.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Annual Report of the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company
(limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1891, as required by 36
Victoria, cap. 8, section 22.**

Capital subscribed	\$120,000 00
Capital paid in	120,000 00
Amounts due by company	14,201 88
Amounts due to company	31,183 16

JAMES BAIRD, *President.*

M. MONROE, *Vice-President.*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary.*

J. GOODFELLOW, *Director.*

JOHN STEER, *Director.*

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, *Director.*

JOHN B. AYRE, *Director.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 21st, 1892.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary.*

Newfoundland, }
St. John's, }
s.s. }

James S. Pitts, of St. John's, aforesaid,
Secretary, maketh oath and saith that
the foregoing report is correct and true.

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this
21st day of January, 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Company (limited), for the year 1891.

Capital stock	\$155,000 00
Capital paid in	155,000 00
Liabilities	51,630 00
Due to the company	6,795 67

I, A. J. Harvey, Secretary of the Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Company (limited), make oath and say that the foregoing statement is correct.

A. J. HARVEY.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid, this

11th day of February, A.D., 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

Annual Report of the Colonial Cordage Company (limited), for year ending 31st Dec., 1891, as required by 36 Vic., cap. 8, section 22.

Capital subscribed	\$124,000 00
Capital paid up	124,000 00
Debts due by company	108,925 06
Debts due to company	43,201 89

St. John's, 1st July, 1891.

We hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

M. MONROE, *President.*

ROBERT THORBURN, *Vice-President.*

E. J. DUDER, *Director.*

J. H. MONROE, *Managing Director.*

F. C. ALDERDICE, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me this 10th day of February,

A.D., 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Annual Report of the Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Company (ltd.),
for year ending Dec. 31st, 1891, as required by 36 Vic., cap. 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)	8 67
Amount of debts (due to the company)	1,976 20

J. GOODFELLOW, *President.*

JAMES BAIRD, *Vice-President.*

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Director.*

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, *Director.*

KENNETH R. PROWSE, *Director.*

St. John's, Newfoundland.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

KENNETH R. PROWSE, *Secretary.*

Kenneth R. Prowse 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 27th January,
1892, before me,

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate for Nfld.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the St. John's Electric Light Company (limited), for the year ending 31st Jan., 1892, as required by 36 Vic., chap. 8, section 22.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$46,300 00
Amount of capital paid in	46,300 00
Amount of debts due the company	1,060 51
Amount of debts due by the company	5,332 96

St. John's, February, 1892.

M. MONROE, *President.*
 JOHN STEER, *Vice-President.*
 E. J. DUDER, *Director.*
 W. B. GRIEVE, *Director.*
 JAMES S. PITTS, *Director.*

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, this 29th day
of February, A.D., 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate for Nfld.*

Statement of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company for the year 1891.

Capital stock	\$22,000 00
Capital paid in	22,000 00
Liabilities	nil.
Due to the company	236 83

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 19, 1892.

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *President.*
 WM. N. GRAY, *Secretary.*
 JAMES GORDON, *Director.*
 A. F. GOODRIDGE, *Auditor.*

Newfoundland, }
 St. John's, }
 s. s. }
 William N. Gray, Secretary of the St.
 John's Floating Dry Dock Company,
 maketh oath and sayeth that the fore-
 going statement is correct and true.

WILLIAM N. GRAY.

Sworn before me at St. John's, afore-
said, this 19th day of January, A. D., 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the St. John's Gas Light Co. for the year ending 31st
March, 1891, as required by 36 Vic., cap. 8, sec. 22.

Capital subscribed	\$48,000 00
Capital paid up	48,000 00
Debts due by the company	nil.
Debts due the company	5,723 24

JAMES BAIRD, *President.*
 EDGAR R. BOWRING, *Vice-President.*
 DAVID SCLATER, *Director.*
 JAMES B. SCLATER, *Director.*
 JAMES GORDON, *Director.*
 ROBERT H. PROWSE, *Director.*

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

W. H. RENNIE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me at St. John's, this
18th day of February, A.D., 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate for Nfld.*

Statement Steamship "Hercules" Company (limited).

1891.

Amount of capital subscribed (paid up)	\$12,000 00
Debts due by the company	none.
Debts due to the company	none.

MICHAEL TOBIN, *Manager.*
 JAMES S. PITTS, *President.*
 M. MONROE, *Director.*
 EDGAR R. BOWRING, *Director.*

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

MICHAEL TOBIN.

St. John's, Nfld. Declared before me,
Feb. 19, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the Masonic Hall Joint Stock Company (limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Amount of capital	\$30,000 00
Amount of capital paid in	23,510 00
Amount of debts due by the company	5,324 75
Amount of debts due to the company	1,056 38

W. V. WHITEWAY, *President.*
 A. M. MACKAY, *Vice-President.*
 C. S. PINSENT, *Treasurer.*
 E. ROTHWELL, *Secretary.*
 GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Director.*
 JAMES GORDON, *Director.*
 JAMES BAIRD, *Director.*
 W. S. CANNING, *Director.*

E. ROTHWELL, *Secretary.*

Declared before me this 1st day of February, A. D., 1892,
 at St. John's, by the said E. Rothwell.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Annual Report of the Monroe Fibre Company (limited), for year ending
31st Dec., 1891, as required by 36 Vic., cap. 8, section 22.**

Capital subscribed	\$269,280 00
Capital paid up	135,120 00
Debts due by company	51,065 06
Debts due to company	73,921 48

St. John's, 1st July, 1891.

We hereby certify the above to be correct.

M. MONROE, *President.*

JOHN McNEIL, *Vice-President.*

J. H. MONROE, *Director.*

FRED. C. ALDERDICE, *Sec'y.*

Sworn before me this 10th day
of February, A. D., 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the St. John's Nail Manufacturing Company (limited), for year ending 31st Dec., 1891, 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	16,704 34
Amount of debts due to company	180 67

M. MONROE, *President.*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Vice-President.*

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. AYRE, *Director.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, January, 1892.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Secretary.*

George A. Hutchings maketh oath and saith that the above statement is correct and true in every particular.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this 26th
January, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Statement of the Newfoundland Steam Sealing and Whaling Company
(limited), for year ending 31st December, 1891.**

Amount of capital stock	\$80,000 00
Amount of capital paid up	75,190 00
Amount of debts due by the company	none.
Amount of debts due to the company	none.

ROBERT THORBURN, *President.*

JAMES BAIRD, *Director.*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Director.*

M. MONROE, *Director.*

St. John's.

Robert Thorburn, President of the above-named company, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

ROBERT THORBURN.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this
25th day of January, A. D., 1892.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Statement of Notre Dame Bay Mining Company.

St. JOHN'S, NFLD., February 3, 1892.

The directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following abstract of the company's affairs, made to 31st Dec., 1891 :—

To capital stock, \$60,000, of which there is paid up.....	\$54,496 00
estimated amount of debts due by the company	658 06
	\$55,154 06

By purchase money B. P. mine	\$24,000 00
amount expended in the erection of buildings.....	3,520 00
wages of officers, miners, etc, with incidentals	27,634 06
	\$55,154 06

EDGAR R. BOWRING, *President.*

C. S. PINSENT, *Director.*

M. T. KNIGHT, *Director.*

H. E. HAYWARD, *Director.*

RICHARD HARVEY, *Director.*

I, Richard Harvey, Secretary and Treasurer of the Notre Dame Mining Company, do swear that the foregoing statement and report of the directors of said company is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD HARVEY.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this 4th day of February,
A.D., 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the affairs of the Newfoundland Steam Screw Tug Company (limited), to December 31st, 1891.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$10,800 00
Amount of capital paid in	10,800 00
Amount of debts due the company	none.
Amount of debts due by the company	4,174 00

THOS. R. SMITH, *President.*

P. G. TESSIER, *Director.*

KENNETH R. PROWSE, *Director.*

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

JOHN GREEN, *Secretary.*

Declared before me at St. John's, 28th
January, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.

Annual Report of the Terra Nova Bakery (limited), for the year ending 31st Dec., 1891, as required by 36 Vic., chap. 8, section 22.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$24,000 00
Amount of capital paid in	24,000 00
Amount of debts due the company	4,875 55
Amount of debts due by the company	2,370 71

JAMES BAIRD, *President.*

A. F. GOODRIDGE, *Vice-President.*

M. MONROE, *Director.*

GEO. SKELTON, *Director.*

G. T. RENDELL, *Director.*

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

G. T. RENDELL, *Secretary.*

Declared before me at St. John's,
this 2nd March, 1892.

D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate for Nfld.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Annual Report of the Townships Timber and Land Company (limited), for
the year ending December 31, 1891.**

Amount of capital subscribed	\$10,900 00
Amount of capital paid up	10,900 00
Amount of debts due by the company	7,300 00
Amount of debts due to the company	1,800 00

R. BOND, *President.*

E. ROTHWELL, *Vice-President.*

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

W. V. WHITEWAY, *Director.*

JAMES J. CALLANAN, *Director.*

I certify the above statement to be correct.

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, this 8th day of
March, A. D. 1892.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

DESPATCHES.

Correspondence between Governor of Newfoundland and Governor-General of Canada in relation to the imposition of a tax upon Canadian vessels for licenses for taking or purchasing bait fishes in the year 1890.

[Copy.]
Newfoundland.

Government House, St. John's,
15th April, 1890.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of your Lordship's Government, the documents noted in the margin, referring to the manner in which the Newfoundland Bait Act will be enforced during the ensuing season.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Right Hon.

Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.,
Governor-General of Canada.

P.S.—I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary, from which your Lordship will observe that Canadian licenses are no longer available for the purchase of bait in the ports of this colony.

[Newfoundland.]

ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH OF APRIL 15TH, 1890.

T. O'BRIEN,
Lieut-Col.,
Governor.

*By His Excellency Sir J. TERENCE O'BRIEN,
Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguish-
ed Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

Whereas an Act was passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes"; and whereas

DESPATCHES.

it is provided by the twenty-fifth section of the said Act that the said Act " shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the Governor, by his proclamation " ;

And whereas the said Act has been in its enactive portions passed in the words following :—

I.—No person shall—

- (1) Export, or cause or procure to be exported, or assist in the exportation of ; or
- (2) Haul, catch, take, or have in his possession, for the purpose of exportation ; or
- (3) Purchase or receive in trade or barter, for the purpose of exportation ; or
- (4) Take, ship, or put, or haul on board, or assist in taking, shipping, putting, or hauling on board of any ship or vessel for any purpose whatever ; or
- (5) Carry or convey on board of any ship or vessel, for any purpose whatever, any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, from, on, or near any parts of this colony or its dependencies, or from or in any of the bays, harbors, or other places therein, without a license in writing, to be granted and issued as hereinafter provided.

II.—Licenses may be granted for any of the following purposes, namely :—

- (a) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for bait purposes ;
- (b) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for food or consumption ;
- (c) To export bait fishes for use for bait purposes in prosecuting deep sea fisheries ;
- (d) To haul, catch, or take fishes for exportation ;
- (e) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption ;
- (f) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption ;

DESPATCHES.

- (g) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes.
- (h) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to convey on board a ship or vessel bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes ;
- (i) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, coastwise, to be discharged or landed or transhipped to some other ship or vessel within some port in this colony.

III.—No such licenses shall be issued except under the authority of the Governor in Council, and countersigned by the Colonial Secretary.

IV.—The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this Act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale or exportation to such places or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient, and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation.

V.—No license under this Act shall be granted to any person unless he shall have first made an affidavit before a sub-collector or a preventive officer of Customs, or a stipendiary magistrate, setting forth the following particulars, viz. : the name of the person to whom the license is to be granted, the name of the vessel on board of which it is intended to convey or export bait fishes, the purposes for which such bait fishes are intended to be conveyed or exported, whether for food or consumption, or for bait purposes, the country to which it is intended to export the same, or the place where the fishery is to be prosecuted, for which such bait fishes are to be used.

VI.—Applications for licenses under this Act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a Customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make, before him, an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section five, to be set forth in the license ; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or Customs officer to report to the Governor in Council any refusal on the part of the applicant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or Customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that

DESPATCHES.

such license is applied for for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating the provisions of this Act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions.

VII.—In every case in which a license is granted under this Act the person to whom the same is granted shall also give bond to the Receiver General of this colony, with two sufficient securities in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, or more than two thousand dollars each, containing the condition that the terms of the license shall, in all respects, be complied with; and, in the case of a license to export to a foreign country, that satisfactory proof of the landing of the cargo in such foreign country will be furnished within a stated period; and the forfeiture of the penal sum under such bond shall be in addition to any other penalty, forfeiture, or punishment which may be imposed for the same offence under this Act.

VIII.—The forms of the licenses, affidavits, and bonds, above provided, shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

IX.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section one of this Act, or any of the sub-sections thereof; or

- (1) Use, dispose of, or deal with, any bait fishes, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license, or with the terms of such license; or
- (2) Make any untrue statement in any affidavit upon application for a license under this Act; or
- (3) Obtain a license under this Act by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression or concealment of any material fact; shall be liable for every first offence to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.
- (4) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this Act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of not less than twelve months.

X.—In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing

DESPATCHES.

section, the convicting magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed, or exported in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to have been unlawfully shipped, conveyed, or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

XI.—Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

XII.—In any prosecution under the next preceding section, the onus of proof that the bait fishes were not intended for shipment or for exportation shall rest upon the party accused: provided there be proof of a sale under such circumstances as shall be consistent with a reasonable presumption that shipment or exportation was intended.

XIII.—The Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint special commissioners for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

XIV.—Any such commissioner, or any Justice of the Peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable, may board and examine and search any boat or vessel suspected of having on board, or of conveying or exporting bait fishes contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any license granted thereunder; and in case any such commissioner, Justice of the Peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, constable, or the crew of any vessel employed by the Government, shall make a signal by hoisting the international signal B.M.I., meaning "Heave to, I will send a boat," and firing a gun, or by dipping at the main peak three times the flag, with the badge of the colony, as prescribed by the Colonial regulations, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or person managing or controlling such vessel to heave to until such commissioner, Justice, sub-collector, fishery warden or constable shall have boarded and examined such last-named vessel; and in case of such owner, master, or person managing or controlling such last-named vessel omitting to heave her to, or obstructing

DESPATCHES.

or omitting to afford facilities for such commissioner, Justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable in boarding and examining such vessel, he shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The master of any vessel who shall refuse or unreasonably delay in obeying such signal may be arrested and brought before a stipendiary magistrate, and his vessel may be seized and held by any such commissioner, Justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or constable, until an adjudication shall have taken place upon a complaint under this section.

XV.—Any person found hauling, catching, taking, purchasing, selling, shipping, or conveying any bait fishes, or any person having any such fishes in his possession, or the master, owner, or crew of any boat or vessel on board of which any bait fishes may be found, may be examined on oath by a Justice of the Peace, sub-collector or preventive officer, fishery warden, or commissioner appointed under this Act as to the quantity and kind of bait fishes in his possession. or on board of such boat or vessel, the purpose for which such bait fishes are intended to be used, or as to the place to which the same are intended to be conveyed or exported, and upon his refusing to answer, or answering untruly, or failing to produce a license under this Act, or, having such license, being found to have violated or failed to comply with the provisions thereof, such Justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or commissioner may seize the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall have been hauled or caught, or put, kept, shipped, carried, conveyed, or exported, or on board of which the same may have been found, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and outfit, and the said bait fishes so found as aforesaid, and may hold the same until an adjudication shall have been had upon a complaint in relation to such alleged offence.

XVI.—In any such case as mentioned in the next preceding section, any officer therein authorized to seize any boat or vessel, and any constable or peace officer then present shall have power, by direction of any such officer authorized as aforesaid, and without any warrant or complaint upon oath, to arrest any person found committing or omitting to do any of the acts for or on account of which such boat or vessel may be seized, and to detain him in custody until an adjudication shall have taken place as before provided.

DESPATCHES.

XVII.—In any prosecution under this Act the fact of shipping, putting, or having bait fishes on board of any boat or vessel shall be *prima facie* evidence of the same having been so shipped, put, had, or conveyed, for the purpose of exportation, and the refusal or failure to produce a license upon being called upon so to do shall be *prima facie* evidence of such bait fishes having been shipped, put, conveyed or exported without a license ; and any exportation, or intended exportation of bait fishes shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be held to be an exportation or intention to export for bait purposes.

XVIII.—All offenders against the provisions of this Act may be prosecuted and convicted, and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, orders for confiscation, and other punishments imposed, recovered, and made in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate. In the event of the prosecution of an offender who would not be liable to or ordered to pay a fine, then the reasonable expenses of the prosecutor, including a fair amount for his time and labor expended in and about such prosecution shall, on the certificate of the magistrate who heard the case, be paid to the prosecutor by the Receiver General.

XIX.—If any person convicted under this Act shall feel himself aggrieved by such conviction, he may appeal therefrom to the then next sitting of Her Majesty's Supreme Court holden in or nearest to the place where such conviction shall have been had : provided notice of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof, be given to the convicting magistrate, in writing, within seven days next after such conviction ; and the party desiring to appeal shall also, within fourteen days after such notice, give and enter into recognizance with two approved sureties, before the convicting magistrate, conditioned for the appearance of the person convicted at such next sitting of the Supreme Court on the first day of such sitting, for the prosecution of the appeal with effect and without delay, to abide the judgment of the Court thereon, and for the delivery and surrender of any vessel or other property ordered to be confiscated, and to pay such costs as the Court shall award. Any person who shall be convicted and imprisoned by any such magistrate for an offence against this Act, and who shall have given such notice of appeal, and shall have entered into such recognizance with approved sureties, may be discharged from prison, in which case the recognizance shall be further conditioned for the surrender of

DESPATCHES.

the convicted party, on the first day of such next sitting of the Supreme Court, to the sheriff of the district in which such appeal may be heard.

XX.—No proceeding or conviction by, or order of any Justice or other officer under this Act, shall be quashed or set aside for any informality, provided the same shall be substantially in accordance with the intent and meaning of this Act.

XXI.—In this Act the word "vessel" shall include any boat or vessel registered or not registered, jack, skiff, punt, or launch, whether propelled by sails, oars, or steam.

XXII.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any State in amity with Her Majesty.

XXIII.—For the purposes of this Act, all stipendiary magistrates shall be deemed to be stipendiary magistrates for the colony, and may exercise the jurisdiction given by this Act in any part of the colony. All officers engaged in carrying out this Act, and the masters and crews of all vessels engaged in the said service, may severally be sworn as special constables, and shall, while engaged in carrying out this Act, have all the powers, authority, and protection of police constables.

XXIV.—The Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes," and the Act passed in the fifty-first year of the said reign, chapter nine, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes,'" are hereby repealed: provided that this repeal shall not be held to affect any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the said Act, or any proceedings for enforcing the same, had, done, completed or pending at the time of this appeal, or any office, appointment or authority or duty created, conferred or imposed, or any right or privilege acquired or existing, or any license granted under the authority of the said Acts; and provided further, that every person holding a license under either of the said Acts shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act, surrender the same to the nearest magistrate or Customs officer authorised to issue licenses under this Act, who shall thereupon grant in lieu thereof a license under

DESPATCHES.

the provisions of this Act for such purpose as the same shall be required; and any license issued under the authority of said Acts, not so surrendered as soon as practicable, within a reasonable period, shall be held to have been terminated and to be of no further effect.

XXV.—This Act shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the Governor by his proclamation.

And whereas it is expedient to notify a day upon which the said Act shall come into operation :

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, do issue this my proclamation, giving notice to all her Majesty's liege subjects, and to all whom the said recited Act may concern, that on and after the eighth day of April instant the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Island, at Government House, in Saint John's, this second day of April, A. D., 1890.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH OF 15TH APRIL, 1890.)

License to Fishing Vessels to purchase Bait Fishes.

No.

(a) Name of master. (a) _____ of the fishing
 (b) Name of vessel and (b) _____ vessel (b) _____ tons register, of (c)
 tonnage. _____
 (c) Name of port of regis- having paid to the undersigned (d)
 try of vessel. _____
 (d) "Customs officer" or at the port of (e) _____ the sum
 "stipendiary magistrate," as the case may be. _____
 (e) Name of port where the of (f) _____ dollars, the privilege is
 license is granted. _____
 (f) Number of dollars cor- hereby granted to said vessel to enter the bays and
 responding to number of harbors of Newfoundland for the purchase of (g)
 tons of vessel. _____ barrels of bait fishes and such
 (g) Same number as ton- quantity of ice, lines, and other supplies as may be
 nage of vessel. _____ required.

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D., 1890.

Customs officer or magistrate at the }
 port of _____

Colonial Secretary.

N.B.—This License is to be delivered to the Customs officer, constable, or officer engaged in the bait protection service. Upon the receipt of the said barrels of bait fishes on board the said vessel, such officer shall mark "cancelled" upon it, and the date of receipt of said bait fishes.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH OF 15TH APRIL, 1890.)

(Affidavit to be made by foreign fishermen.)

 Newfoundland, }
 To wit: }

I, _____ of _____
 make oath and say that I am desirous of obtaining a license to purchase
 bait, to be used on board my vessel in prosecuting the bank fishery
 during the present season.

Sworn before me at _____, this _____ day
 of _____, A. D., 1890.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH OF 15TH APRIL, 1890.)

(*Copy of a letter from Colonial Secretary to Cecil Fane, Esquire,
Private Secretary.*)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th April, 1890.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Executive Council deem it desirable that the Government of Canada should be informed as to the course which has been decided upon for the carrying out of the "Bait Act" of this colony during the ensuing fishing season, so that vessels arriving here from the Dominion may be prepared for the change which it has been found necessary to adopt in order to ensure that the intention of the Legislature should be attained as far as possible.

The arrangements may be stated in brief, as follows :

All foreign and British vessels not belonging to this colony which require bait from our coasts for the prosecution of the cod fishery can only obtain it on taking out a license at an ordinary port of entry, in the form herewith (marked A) and giving bond in a sum of \$1,000 (as per form B) that the bait shall be used *bona fide* for the purposes for which it is obtained. This license is issued on payment of a fee of one dollar per ton, and entitles the holder to purchase bait for three weeks, but only to the extent of one barrel per ton register. Should fresh supplies of bait be required after the expiration of three weeks, the vessel must re-enter at a Customs port and again take out license upon similar terms to the first, and so on through the fishing season. Light dues will of course be exacted as heretofore.

It will not be necessary to remind the Canadian Government of the circumstances under which the "Bait Act" was passed, but, in explanation of the procedure now adopted by this Government, I may state that it was found impossible to so effectively carry out the law as to stop the French obtaining what they required, whilst United States vessels under the *modus vivendi*, and British ships not of this colony, and over which

DESPATCHES.

we could exercise but scant control, were permitted to come to our shores and take fresh supplies, which in many cases found their way to St. Pierre.

Under this condition of things the Government had no alternative but to put *all* outside vessels on the same footing, thus securing to the colony the advantages of a trade that others were engaged in at our expense, and limiting, so far as practicable, the destruction of our bait fishes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 R. BOND, *Colonial Secretary.*

[Copy.]

CITADEL, Quebec,
 31st May, 1890.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch of the 15th ultimo, enclosing certain documents relative to the regulations for the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council submitting a report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient, humble servant,
 STANLEY OF PRESTON.

His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th May, 1890.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 15th April, 1890, from the Governor of Newfoundland on the subject of the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, and a telegram of the 8th May, 1890, from Lord Knutsford in connection therewith.

The committee, concurring in the annexed report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the matter was referred, advise that

DESPATCHES.

your Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the Governor of Newfoundland, and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The committee further advise that a copy hereof be also forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada in London, with a view to his presenting in person the Canadian side of the case.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Department of Fisheries, Canada.

OTTAWA, 26th May, 1890.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,—

The undersigned, adverting to the despatch of Sir Terence O'Brien to your Excellency, dated 15th April, 1890, and to the cable message of 8th May, from Lord Knutsford, has to observe that in the year 1886 an Act was passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, entitled "An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes." This Act was, in February, 1887, disallowed by the Imperial authorities.

On the 21st February, 1887, the Legislature again passed an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes."

Upon the 6th April, 1887, a Minute of Council was approved by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, in which various objections on the part of Canada to this legislation were mentioned. In this Minute it was shown that under the Act,

1. Our fishermen upon the Grand Banks would be cut off from their free supply of bait, either by purchase or catch ;
2. Our fishermen upon the coast of Labrador would be debarred from the privilege of free catch of herring, and their hitherto untrammelled trading in herring ;
3. Whatever trade was then done by Canadian vessels in herring or bait fishes upon the Newfoundland coast would no longer be left free.

The Minister of Justice, to whom the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (upon which the said Minute was based) was

DESPATCHES.

referred, concurred in the views therein expressed, and submitted the following observations :

“ It seems desirable that the attention of Her Majesty’s Govern-
“ ment should be called to some of the very unusual provisions of
“ this Bill. The prohibition in reference to purchasing bait extends to
“ all places on or near any part of the colony of Newfoundland and its
“ dependencies. This really gives no limit to the extent of the enact-
“ ment capable of being defined, and inasmuch as a violation of the
“ provisions of the Bill is to be followed by very heavy penalties, he,
“ the Minister of Justice, thinks that such an enactment would be em-
“ barrassing and oppressive in its operation.

“ The Bill gives extraordinary jurisdiction to stipendiary magis-
“ trates. The most stringent acts against fishing by foreign vessels in
“ other parts of North America have given such jurisdiction only to the
“ Vice-Admiralty Courts. The stipendiary magistrates’ courts are in-
“ ferior tribunals, without any regular legal procedure, and presided
“ over by persons who are not necessarily possessed of legal qualifi-
“ cations.”

“ The Bill contains extraordinary inducements to persons to take
“ up the task of prosecution. On conviction, half the fine goes to the
“ prosecutor ; on acquittal, the prosecutor is still to be rewarded, so
“ that encouragement is given to those who would be disposed to
“ harass and annoy vessels from other parts of British North America
“ by prosecutions which cannot be sustained.

“ It is to be observed that the appeal, which is to be given from a
“ stipendiary magistrate’s decision, is of little advantage, as the fishing
“ season would probably be past and a captured vessel be rendered
“ comparatively useless before the termination of the appeal.”

A remonstrance against the Royal assent being given to the Act was accordingly forwarded by telegram and despatch to Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This despatch was referred by Her Majesty’s Government to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea, who had been delegated by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland to make representations to Her Majesty’s Government on the subject of this Bill. Appended to this report are copies of their replies.

DESPATCHES.

The assurances contained therein that the Canadian fishermen would enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland, and that there would be no restrictions on the bait supply of any British subjects, were deemed by Her Majesty's Government to offer, in the language of Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, "sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests;" and, consequently, Sir Henry Holland went on to say in his despatch to Lord Lansdowne, "Her Majesty's Government did not therefore hesitate to advise Her Majesty's assent to it."

Accordingly, the following Minute of Council was on the 11th October, 1887, approved by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne :

"The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 20th May, 1887, (secret), from Sir Henry Holland, enclosing copies of correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Office and the representatives of the Government of Newfoundland, then in London, regarding the Newfoundland Bait Bill."

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the papers were referred, reports as follows :—

"It appears from the correspondence that a copy of the Minute of Council dated the 11th April, 1887, urging the objection taken by the Canadian Government to the Bait Bill becoming law, was submitted to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea for their consideration. The replies made thereto by these gentlemen conveyed ample assurance that the Government of Newfoundland, in the passage of this Bill, were not actuated by any desire to curtail the privileges of British fishermen, and had no intention of allowing the law to be operated to their prejudice; that no regulations were proposed which would unnecessarily hamper the operations of their own and British fishermen, and that every facility would be afforded for procuring the licenses under the Act."

Sir R. Thorburn also authorized the despatch of a telegram by the Attorney General of Newfoundland to the Canadian Government, conveying the assurance that Canadian fishermen would enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland, and there would be practically no restriction on the bait supply of any British subjects.

These assurances appeared to Her Majesty's Government to offer

DESPATCHES.

such sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests that Her Majesty was at once advised to assent to the Bill.

The Committee, concurring in the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, respectfully recommend that your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of the despatch above-mentioned and enclosures (permission having been obtained from the Colonial Secretary) to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for the consideration of his Ministers and with a request that they will indicate at the earliest convenient period the nature of the regulations under which it is proposed that Canadian subjects shall enjoy the rights of fishing and procuring bait in the territorial waters of Newfoundland.

The Committee further recommend that Your Excellency also be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

It is further observed that Sir G. William DesVœux, Governor of Newfoundland, in his despatch of the 14th January, 1887, addressed to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, when urging the allowance of this Bill, argued entirely upon the grounds that it was aimed solely against foreign fishermen ; and Sir G. William DesVœux in this despatch stated :—

“ I may mention that every day's delay is causing loss to this Colony, in restricting preparations for next season's fishing. For the allowance of this Bill would be at once followed by a large increase in the number of British vessels employed in the Bank fishing : and even now it is too late, in some cases, for arrangements that would enable advantage to be taken of the earliest portion of the season.”

“ Moreover, it is only fair to the French that if they are to be prohibited from procuring bait here during the coming season, they should be made aware of the fact at once, in order that they may restrict their operations accordingly, it being probable that as regards the large number of vessels which annually leave France for these fishing grounds, preparations are being made already for their despatch, in order to enable them to obtain bait and commence fishing at the beginning of April ; and thus not merely in the interests of this Colony and Canada, but for the sake of international comity, I would respectfully urge that, in the absence of a fixed

DESPATCHES.

“ decision against this measure, the delay which has already taken place
“ in respect of its allowance should not be further prolonged.”

Upon the 20th of April, 1887, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries received, at Ottawa, the following telegram from the Government of Newfoundland: “ We learn with surprise and regret your Government
“ apprehend our Bait Act will interfere with Canadian fishermen. I
“ am authorised to give you fullest assurance no interference or hind-
“ rance whatever of Canadian fishermen contemplated. Act necessa-
“ rily framed so as to confer upon Governor discretionary powers in
“ granting licenses to sell or export bait; our only object being to
“ prevent supply to foreign subsidized rivals. Fullest rights and privi-
“ leges of all British fishermen to take or purchase for their own use as
“ hitherto enjoyed will be maintained. Please communicate this infor-
“ mation to your representative or agents in London to remove objec-
“ tion to our Act and promote Royal assent.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.”

In June, 1889, the Legislature of Newfoundland passed “An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes.” This Act (June, 1889,) was proclaimed by His Excellency Sir Terence O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, 3rd April, 1890.

By the provisions of this Act, as stated by the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland to Cecil Fane, Esquire, under date 15th April, 1890,
“ All foreign and British vessels not belonging to this colony which re-
“ quired bait from our coasts for the prosecution of the cod fishery can
“ only obtain it by taking out a license at an ordinary port of entry in
“ the form herewith, and giving bond in the sum of one thousand dol-
“ lars that the bait shall be used *bona fide* for the purposes for which it
“ is obtained.”

This license is issued on payment of a fee of one dollar per ton, and entitles the holder to purchase the bait for three weeks, but only to the extent of one barrel per ton register.

Should fresh supplies of bait be required after the expiration of three weeks, the vessel must re-enter at a Customs port and again take out a license on similar terms to the first, and so on through the fishing season. Light dues will, of course, be exacted as heretofore.

DESPATCHES.

Loud complaints have reached the undersigned from Canadians interested in Bank fishing against this legislation, which threatens most serious injury to a large and important portion of Canadian industry. It is represented by those engaged in the cod fishery from Nova Scotia that the effect of this heavy tax will be to destroy the Bank fishing of that Province.

The returns for the last year show that Canadian vessels engaged in the Bank fishery there were not less than 203, with a tonnage of 18,124. The total catch amounted to 35,821,871 lbs. of fish.

Accordingly, on 24th of April, your Excellency was pleased to approve of the Minute in Council recommending that a telegram be sent to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing the desire of your Excellency's Government that a remonstrance should be made to Her Majesty's Government on the restriction placed on British ships owned or sailed by Her Majesty's subjects in Canada under the Newfoundland legislation referred to.

From the telegram of the 8th of May from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to your Excellency, it appears that Lord Knutsford does not consider the Bait Act *ultra vires*, and His Lordship supposes representation has been made direct to Newfoundland.

The undersigned has not discussed the authority of the Legislature of Newfoundland to enact the legislation complained of, but he desires to call attention to the solemn assurances given by the Government of Newfoundland of the definite and positive character already referred to, to the effect that it was not intended to enforce this Act against Canadian and British vessels, and that it would not be so enforced.

It is therefore with surprise that the undersigned now learns that the provisions of the Act are being enforced against Canadian and British vessels as well as against those of foreign countries, and he trusts that when the attention of the present Administration of the Government of Newfoundland is called to the agreement of its predecessors in office that, in accordance with that understanding, the provisions of the Act will no longer be enforced against British and Canadian vessels.

DESPATCHES.

It may not be out of place to refer to the friendly co-operation which has hitherto existed between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland in connection with their respective fishery and commercial interests.

Fishing vessels of Newfoundland are now and have always been permitted to enjoy the inshore fisheries and port privileges of Canada in common with those of Canada, and while light dues, harbor dues, and pilotage dues are exacted by the Government of Newfoundland from Canadian fishing craft, there are no corresponding taxes paid by the vessels of Newfoundland to the Dominion of Canada.

Canada at present maintains, free of all charges upon shipping, five lights and four fog signals on the coast of Newfoundland, and by liberal subventions serves many ports in Newfoundland by a mail and freight packet.

The Bank fishery is now in an advanced stage, and the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the Government of Newfoundland be directly advised that the Canadian Government confidently expect that, on a reconsideration of the facts connected with this legislation and of the relations hitherto existing between the Dominion of Canada and that colony, the Administration of the Newfoundland Government will be pleased to suspend the operations of the Act so far as it affects Canadian and British vessels.

The undersigned further recommends that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies be informed that your Excellency's advisers earnestly desire the immediate co-operation of Her Majesty's Government in preventing serious loss and damage being inflicted upon so many of Her Majesty's subjects as are interested in the important industry of the Bank fishery.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DESPATCHES.

(PRIVY COUNCIL.)

(*Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G., to Colonial office.*)

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
April 27th, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing copy despatch from the Governor General and Minute of Council of Dominion Government, objecting to the confirmation of the Newfoundland Bait Act by Her Majesty's Government.

This Act was passed to protect the bait fisheries on the Newfoundland coast against the use by foreigners, whose bounty-assisted operations have been disastrous to British interests. The measure embraces the rights of all British fishermen, and regards them in the same light in every respect. Canadian fishermen, in common with our own, are seriously affected by the bounty-assisted rivalry of foreigners, and must in a corresponding degree be benefitted by our conservative legislation.

The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and I may observe that they were adopted mainly by regard to their application to the limited number of our own people, by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions.

Such an enactment was necessarily framed in general terms to avoid the declaration of its specific bearing on foreigners, which, on international grounds, might have raised difficulties to its acceptance by Her Majesty's Government. But I feel the Dominion Government has no real ground for its opposition, from which it will at once recede when authorized assurances are given that in carrying out the law, no supposed ambiguity in its terms will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of Canadian fishermen, with whom we have common rights on the coasts of the Dominion.

It must, I submit, be manifest that the course taken by the Dominion Government has arisen from a complete misapprehension of the views and purposes of the Newfoundland Legislature, and while I regret if they could be justified in their conclusion of such unfriendly legislation, I feel Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied that such impressions are unfounded, and moreover are fully explained away by

DESPATCHES.

our statement of the aims of the Act and its assured uniform application to all British subjects.

I do not think it necessary to consider the objections in detail, but I would observe that the objections taken to the "immediate neighborhood" to be included for the purpose of the law are answered by the fact that the law cannot operate outside the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland, and that the terms "immediate neighborhood" must be construed as being within this jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,

A. SHEA.

Hon Sir R. C. A. Herbert, K.C.B.

Sir R. Thorburn, K.C.M.G., to Colonial Office.

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
27th April, 1887.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of to-day's date, covering copy of a despatch from the Government of Canada, of date 12th April, embodying a Minute of the Privy Council, setting forth certain objections in the Newfoundland Bait Act, and asking Her Majesty's Government to delay giving assent to that measure until an opportunity had been afforded the Government of Canada of expressing an opinion on its assumed interpretation of the Act.

I feel constrained to say that such opinion is at entire variance with the spirit and intention of the Act, and feeling certain that such is the case, I waive consideration of the question how far the Government of Canada, or indeed that of any other Government save that of Her Majesty, has any right to interfere in a question which involves the right of the Legislature of Newfoundland to make such laws as it may deem proper for the regulation of its own internal affairs and the conservation of its property, rights which are not affected by treaty obligations, nor in their operation under the proposed Act interfering differentially with the privileges of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I append copies of cable despatches already sent to our own Provincial Government and that of the Dominion, which I venture to say

DESPATCHES.

very clearly define the intention and scope of the proposed legislation, and I reiterate the assertion that by no manner of construction, implied or otherwise, can the Act be construed to affect in a differential manner the fishermen of any British possession ; but it will, I submit, be readily conceded that the colony of Newfoundland has a perfect right to enact such local regulations as may be deemed necessary for the efficient management of its inshore fisheries, and to which the fishermen of all parts of Her Majesty's Dominion must be amenable in like manner as are the inhabitants of the colony.

To illustrate the case more forcibly: the fishermen of Newfoundland, when participating in the fisheries of the Dominion, a matter of frequent occurrence, must and do conform to the local regulations governing the same, and it would be presumption on their part to argue that any other course could be pursued.

Why, then, should Canada assume the right of interfering with similar regulations in a sister colony over which she exercises no jurisdiction ?

I respectfully submit that the objections raised are entirely untenable, and cannot be founded on grounds other than entire misconception of the scope and intention of the measure, which, so far from prejudicially affecting the interests of Canadian fishermen, must materially assist the success of their operations, in curtailing the competition of foreign fishermen (1stly) in procuring the essential supply of bait, and (2ndly) in diminishing the quantity of bounty-produced fish, the depressing influence of which in foreign markets had been experienced by Dominion fishermen as well as those of Newfoundland. No difficulty will arise in procuring the license required by the Act, as it cannot be supposed that regulations will be imposed that would hamper the operations of our own fishermen in an equal, if not greater degree than those of our neighbours, and provision will be made on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland for the issue of licenses.

The objections taken to the mode of procedure in cases of violations of the Act I do not propose to discuss further than to say that here again the penalties are of general application, and the Dominion Government cannot reasonably object to a penalty that will fall with equal severity on our own citizens.

DESPATCHES.

The inference drawn by Sir G. W. DesVœux in his despatch relative to the Bait Bill, that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as American and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in the Dominion, seems a perfectly correct conclusion, and serves practically to illustrate the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giving them a vantage ground over their bounty-sustained rivals.

No importance need be attached to the point raised as to the application of the Bait Act to the coast of Labrador, as that coast is not frequented by fishermen trading in bait, and there is therefore no necessity for interference with fishing operations outside of the scope of this Act.

I have not seen the question nor answer of the Attorney General of Newfoundland as to the application of the Bait Bill to Canadian fishermen, but I am certain his answer, however construed, could only apply in the manner I have indicated.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. THORBURN,

Premier, Newfoundland.

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, &c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

(Correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and Governor-General of Canada in relation to the withholding from Canadian vessels and fishermen of licenses to take or purchase bait fishes during the year 1891.)

[Copy.]

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada, 18th July, '91.)

Government here desire you to acquaint them whether any decision has yet been arrived at as to granting permission to Canadian vessels to purchase bait in Newfoundland.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General of Canada, 18th July, 1891.)

In reply to your Lordship's telegram of to-day. Position of affairs unchanged. No relaxation of prohibition against Canadians purchasing bait in Newfoundland.

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada, 11th Nov., '91.)

Canadian Government would be glad to know whether the present prohibition against Canadian vessels extends to the traffic in frozen herrings.

(Telegram sent to the Governor-General of Canada, 21st Nov., 1891.)

Referring to your telegram of 11th November. Restrictions upon export of bait fishes still exist. My Government regret that the action of Canadian Government in opposition to Newfoundland's proposed convention with United States of America, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait, to the injury of this colony, compels Newfoundland, in self-preservation, to continue the restrictions on export of herrings.

CANADA.

[Copy.]

Sir,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

4th December, 1891.

My Government have had under consideration a memorandum submitted by the Newfoundland delegates to the Right Honorable the

DESPATCHES.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, and forwarded by His Lordship to me, in which they state the conditions upon which the impediments to Canadian vessels obtaining bait would be removed, and I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council dealing with the question, copy of which has been communicated to Lord Knutsford.

Your Excellency will observe that my ministers find themselves unable to accept the proposals embodied in the memorandum, and, in accordance with a suggestion made by Lord Knutsford, have submitted a joint case, which, with the consent of Newfoundland, they would propose to refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for settlement of the bait controversy.

I should be glad to learn the views of your Excellency's Government with reference to this proposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

His Excellency

Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Newfoundland,

&c., &c., &c.

(Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 21st November, 1891.)

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 4th August, 1891, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acquainting your Excellency's Government that the Government of Newfoundland had declined to accept the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown to the effect that the action of that Government in refusing to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishermen was *ultra vires* and illegal, and had decided to maintain the prohibition.

Lord Knutsford's despatch further stated that should your Excellency's Government find themselves unable to accept the proposals of

DESPATCHES.

the Newfoundland delegates as contained in the memorandum indicated in the despatch in question, Lord Knutsford had intimated to the Government of Newfoundland that, as the question was one of serious importance to both Governments, it should be submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that he had informed them that a joint case stating the facts should be prepared on behalf of the Government of the Dominion and of Newfoundland, and that he would then be ready to advise Her Majesty to refer such case to the Judicial Committee under section 4 of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 41. Lord Knutsford further stated that he would be glad to be favoured with the views of your Excellency's Government on that proposal, and would be pleased to learn that your Excellency's Government was in communication with the Government of Newfoundland with regard to the proposed case.

The sub-committee of Council, to whom the question was referred, have dealt, in a report dated 13th November, 1891, which has been approved by your Excellency under date 21st November, 1891, setting forth the reasons why it would seem that the proposition made on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland cannot be acceded to by your Excellency's Government.

The sub-committee concur in the suggestion of Lord Knutsford as to the advisability of submitting to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the questions in dispute between the two Governments, and they have prepared a case which forms an appendix to this Minute, stating, as they understand them, the questions in controversy between the two Governments, and they recommend the case as therein stated for the approval of your Excellency as a proper one to be referred to the Judicial Committee.

The sub-committee therefore recommend that this Minute, with the appendix annexed, be transmitted to the Colonial Office, and that a copy of it be at the same time transmitted by your Excellency to Sir J. T. O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, with a request that the Government of Newfoundland will assent to such case, or else will submit to your Excellency a draft of the case that they would be willing to have referred to the Judicial Committee, in order that your Excellency's Government may take such action thereon as may appear proper. The committee, concurring in the above report and the recommendation

DESPATCHES.

made therein, advise that your Excellency be moved to take the necessary action in the premises.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

J. J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 24th, 1891.

(Case which the Government of Canada desires to have referred by Her Majesty to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, pursuant to the provisions of 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 41, section 4.)

I.—On the first day of June, 1889, the Legislature of Newfoundland passed an Act in the words and figures following :—

Cap. VI.—An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes. [Passed 1st June, 1889.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council, and Assembly, in legislative session convened, as follows :

I.—No person shall—

(For Bait Act, see pages 414 to 421.)

- (2) By Royal Proclamation bearing date second day of April, 1890, and published in the *Royal Gazette* of the Island of Newfoundland on the 3rd April, 1890, the said Act came into operation on the 8th day of April, 1890.
- (3) On or about the 9th day of April, 1890, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland issued certain instructions for magistrates and Custom House officers in relation to the enforcement of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the Bait Act of 1889), and also adopted certain forms of license, which instructions and forms are as follows :

DESPATCHES.

Instructions for magistrates, Customs officers, etc., in relation to enforcement of the Bait Act, 1889.

Under proclamation of the Governor, no exportation or sale or purchase or taking of bait fishes of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted: one free of charge to vessels belonging to Newfoundland prosecuting the deep sea fishery; one to Newfoundland fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise; and one for foreign vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of applications or licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale to foreign vessels) the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license (see Bait Act, 1889). The affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner, or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits may be made before a magistrate or Customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the Colonial Secretary, and they must be also signed by the person issuing the license, either a Customs officer or magistrate.

A license fee of one dollar per ton is to be paid by vessels of all nations (French, American, and Canadian) entering the harbours of this colony in quest of bait fishes.

All such foreign vessels shall be restricted to one barrel of bait per ton, and shall be compelled to take out a new license and pay such license fee as aforesaid upon each entry into any port of this colony, beside the ordinary light dues.

A second license shall not be granted within three weeks from the date of the first license.

Upon granting a license to a foreign vessel, you shall notify the Customs officer at all the other ports of entry named herein by telegram or letter that you have granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

DESPATCHES.

In the case of a foreign vessel taking bait at your port, you will employ officers to see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

License to haul, catch, and sell bait fishes by Newfoundland fishermen.

According to the provisions of the Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," permission is hereby granted to haul, catch, and sell herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes, during the present fishing season.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1890.
(Signed) _____ of Customs
(or stipendiary magistrate).

(Countersigned)

Colonial Secretary.

The attention of the holder of this license is called to the following section of the Act in relation to the exportation of bait fishes (Act 52 Vic., cap. 6) :—

" 11. Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, for the purpose of exportation, to any person not holding or producing a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months."

License for Newfoundland deep-sea fishery to purchase, haul, or take bait fishes for the prosecution of the fishery.

According to the provisions of the Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," Permission is hereby given to _____, of _____, of the _____, called the _____, to purchase herrings, caplin, squid, and _____ other bait fishes, to be taken on board the said vessel to be used by the master and crew of said vessel for the purpose of prosecuting the cod-fishery during the present fishing season, in such quantities as shall be sufficient for the *bona fide* use of the master and crew of the said vessel in the prosecution of said fishery and

DESPATCHES.

no more, and not to be sold, transferred to any other ship or vessel, exported to any foreign country, or used for any purpose whatsoever other than the above set forth.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1890.
 (Signed) _____ of Customs
 (or stipendiary magistrate).
 (Countersigned)
 Colonial Secretary.

The attention of the holder of this license is called to the following sections of the Act in relation to the exportation of bait fishes (Act 52 Vic., cap. 6) :

“ 6.—Applications for licenses under this Act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a Customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make, before him, an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section five, to be set forth in the license; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or Customs officer to report to the Governor in Council any refusal on the part of the applicant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or Customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that such license is applied for for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating the provisions of this Act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions.

“ 8.—The forms of the licenses, affidavits, and bonds, above provided, shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

“ 9.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section one of this Act, or any of the sub-sections thereof ; or

“ (1) Use, dispose of, or deal with, any bait fishes, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license, or with the terms of such license ; or

“ (2) Make any untrue statement in any affidavit upon application for a license under this Act ; or

DESPATCHES.

“(3) Obtain a license under this Act by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression or concealment of any material fact; shall be liable for every first offence to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

“(4) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this Act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of not less than twelve months.

“10.—In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing section, the convicting magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed, or exported in violation of the provisions of this Act or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to have been unlawfully shipped, conveyed, or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

“11.—Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.”

Affidavit to be made by Newfoundland fishermen prosecuting deep sea fishery :

Newfoundland, }
To wit : } .

I, _____, of _____, make oath and say that I am master of the _____ called the _____, that I am desirous of obtaining a license to _____ bait to be used on board the said vessel by the master and crew thereof, in prosecuting the deep sea fishery, during the present season.

Sworn before me at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1890.

DESPATCHES.

(For affidavit to be made by foreign fishermen, and bond, see pages 424 and 422 ; for license to fishing vessels to purchase bait fishes, see p. 423.)

4. No proclamation was ever issued purporting to give the said instructions the force of law, nor was any order of the Governor in Council made in respect thereto.

5. After the coming into force of the said Bait Act of 1889 on the 8th day of April, 1890, and during the fishing season of that year, a large number of fishing vessels belonging to subjects of Her Majesty resident in Canada and registered therein were, in order that they might pursue their ordinary calling, compelled to procure bait in the ports of Newfoundland, and were obliged by the Government of Newfoundland and its officers before doing so to obtain licenses under that Act, and to pay large sums of money therefor, and certain Canadian vessels were seized by the officers of the Government of Newfoundland for alleged breaches of the said Act in not paying the license fee prescribed by the "instructions" aforesaid, and numbers of the masters and seamen belonging to such vessels were, for the same reason, fined and imprisoned.

6. On the 19th day of March, 1891, His Excellency Sir J. Terence O'Brien, the Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, issued a proclamation in the words and figures following, which proclamation was published in the *Royal Gazette* of the 20th March, 1891 :

" PROCLAMATION.

<p>T. O'BRIEN, Lieut-Col., Governor.</p>	<p><i>By His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir J. T. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander 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 De- pendencies.</i></p>
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WHEREAS by a proclamation of the 2nd of April, A.D., 1890, I gave notice to all whom it concerned that, from and after the 8th day of April of the same year, the Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," should come into operation :

And whereas by the fourth section of the said Act it is provided that the " Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclama-

DESPATCHES.

tion, suspend, or limit the operation of this Act and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony or the coasts thereof, and for such periods and in relation to sale and exportation to such places, or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient, and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation ” ;

And whereas under the said Act it is intended to issue licenses for the catching, sale, and purchase of bait ;

And whereas it is expedient to limit the quantity of bait that any vessel, having obtained a license, shall be permitted to take or purchase under the said Act in this colony for the purpose of the fishery, I do therefore, by this my proclamation, declare that no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase more than eight barrels of herring for each dory employed by such vessel, or ten barrels of caplin for each dory employed by such vessel, or four barrels of squid for each dory employed by such vessel ; and without a new license no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase a further supply of herring bait within a period of eighteen days from date of previous license, or of caplin or squid bait within a period of fourteen days from the date of previous license.

And of these presents all magistrates, customs officers, constables, and all other officers in the execution of their offices about the premises, and all and singular other persons whom it shall or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, Saint John's, this nineteenth day of March, A.D., 1891.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.”

7.—At or about the time of the issue of the said proclamation, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland issued certain instructions to magistrates and customs officers in relation to the enforcement of the Bait Act of 1889, which instructions were published in the *Royal Gazette* along with the said proclamation, and are in the words and figures following :—

DESPATCHES.

“Instructions for magistrates, customs officers, etc., in relation to enforcement of the Bait Act, 1889.”

Under proclamation of the Governor, no exportation, or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted : one, free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland prosecuting the deep-sea fishery, to purchase, haul, or take bait fishes ; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise ; and one, free of charge, to American vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of application for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (See Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied or by the owner or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavit may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the Colonial Secretary, and they must also be signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or a magistrate. NO LICENSES SHALL BE GRANTED EXCEPT TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS, and before granting such license the customs officer or magistrate shall require to have produced to him the ship's register, in the case of Newfoundland vessels, and, in the case of United States vessels, the clearance papers from the American Customs.

All vessels shall be restricted to eight barrels of herrings per dory, to ten barrels of caplin per dory, and to four barrels of squid per dory, and shall be compelled to take out a new license upon each entry into any port in this colony.

A SECOND LICENSE to purchase or take herring bait shall not be granted within eighteen days from the date of the previous license, and a second license to purchase or take caplin or squid bait shall not be granted within fourteen days from the date of the previous license.

Upon granting a license to an American vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry, by telegram or

DESPATCHES.

letter, that you have granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period above stated.

In the case of a vessel taking bait at your port, you will see that only the quantity named in the license is taken aboard.

If a vessel is found supplying bait in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the license of said vessel shall be forfeited forthwith.

No American vessel is to be permitted to leave the port where she has baited unless the bait purchased has been iced down.

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's office, 20th March, 1891."

8.—No proclamation was ever issued purporting to give the said "instructions" last mentioned the force of law, nor was any order of the Governor in Council made in respect thereto.

9.—During the whole fishing season of 1891 all fishing vessels registered in or owned by her Majesty's subjects resident in Canada have been denied the right or privilege of obtaining the license provided for by the Bait Act of 1889, although the owners and masters of such vessels have been willing to conform to all of its provisions, such refusal being based upon that portion of the instructions above mentioned which provides that no license under the said Act shall be granted except to the fishing vessels of Newfoundland and the United States of America, and all Canadian vessels have been precluded from obtaining bait in the island of Newfoundland.

10.—By reason of the above action, great loss and damage has been inflicted upon many of her Majesty's subjects in Canada engaged in the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

11.—The Government of Canada remonstrated with the Government of Newfoundland on behalf of the citizens of Canada who are engaged in the business of the fisheries, in regard to the action of the latter Government in compelling Canadian fishing vessels in the year 1890 to take out licenses and to pay fees therefor, and to its refusal in

DESPATCHES.

the year 1891 to issue any licenses to Canadian fishing vessels for the purpose mentioned in section 2 of the Bait Act of 1889, and to the prohibition against Canadian vessels procuring bait as aforesaid.

12.—The Government of Canada contends as follows:

- (a) The instructions of 1890 are illegal, and not in accordance with the provisions of the Bait Act, in so far as they impose any license fee, or the license fee therein mentioned, upon Canadian vessels entering the harbours of Newfoundland in quest of bait fishes, and that the Act gives no authority to the Government of Newfoundland to impose the payment of any money as a condition to the obtaining of a license ;
- (b) As regards the instructions above mentioned, issued on the 20th March, 1891, they are illegal in so far as they deny to Canadian vessels the right of obtaining licenses under the Bait Act ;
- (c) Under a proper construction of the Act in question, every Canadian fishing vessel and every British fishing vessel is entitled to a license thereunder upon complying with sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Act, and of any regulations which may be lawfully made thereunder, the discrimination under the instructions of 1891 in favour of United vessels and against Canadian vessels being unauthorized ;
- (d) Even if a license fee may be legally imposed under the said Act upon Canadian fishing vessels, inasmuch as no proclamation has ever been issued by the Governor in Council under section 4 of the said Act or otherwise, and as no order in Council has ever been made imposing such fees, the imposition thereof is illegal.

13.—The question which is hereby referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for hearing and determination is as follows :

Are the contentions of the Government of Canada as above stated, or any of them, in accordance with law ; or, if not, to what extent are they in accordance with law ?

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's,
26th December, 1891.

My Lord,

My Government have had under consideration a despatch from the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which his Lordship suggested that the legality of their action in prohibiting the sale of bait fishes to Canadian vessels should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and further that for this purpose it would be advisable that a joint case should be submitted by the Government of the Dominion and Newfoundland.

I have now the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Minute of Council which my Government have adopted, from which your Lordship will observe that they have declined to carry out Lord Knutsford's suggestion.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Right Hon.

Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.,

Governor-General of Canada.

(*Extract from Minutes of Council.*)

DECEMBER 24th, 1891.

The committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration the despatches of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th August and 4th October, 1891 (Nos. 74 and 96), together with the enclosures, and a memorandum forwarded to the Secretary of State, dated "Metropole Hotel, July 4th, 1891." The committee concurs with the Secretary of State in the feeling of deep regret at the strained relations existing between the Government of this colony and that of the Dominion of Canada, which, however, her Majesty's Government cannot fail to perceive has been brought about by the hostile action of the Canadian Government towards this colony, a summary of which is as follows, and the proofs whereof are in the possession of Her Majesty's Government:—

DESPATCHES.

First,—The Canadian Government used every effort to obstruct the passing of the Bait Act, with an apparent determination to prevent this colony from protecting its interests against its powerful rivals, the French. After obtaining the alleged promise of Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea in 1887, and up to the present time, not a single step has been taken by the Canadian Government to stop the supply of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon from the Magdalen Islands and other ports of the Dominion, or to prevent Canadian fishermen from smuggling bait from Newfoundland to those French ports. The committee appreciate that this course of action has been pursued by the Canadian Government from a fear of wounding the susceptibilities of their French-Canadian supporters in the Province of Quebec. The vital interests of their fellow-colonists in Newfoundland are as nothing in the estimation of the Canadian Government when compared with the support of the Province of Quebec.

Secondly,—The Canadian Government has exerted its powerful influence with her Majesty's Government to prevent a convention being concluded between this colony and the United States. It is unnecessary to refer more fully to its adverse action to Newfoundland in this direction, as the evidence is before Her Majesty's Government.

Thirdly,—The Canadian Government threatened in 1885, apparently for no other reason than to protect Canadian fisheries as against Newfoundland, to impose a tax upon fishery products of this colony, and the committee believe that it was only deterred from so doing by the Legislature of Newfoundland enacting, in retaliation, that, upon such being imposed, an additional exceptional duty would be placed upon imports from Canada. Recently, however, at a period of the year when exports of flour, etc., from Canadian ports are invariably suspended until the ensuing spring, and knowing that such exports had ceased for a while, and that therefore retaliation by Newfoundland could not immediately affect any interest of Canada, the Canadian Government placed a heavy duty on fish products from this colony. The amicable relationship which the Canadian Government expresses itself as being so solicitous to maintain would appear to be based upon the premises that Canada shall dictate and Newfoundland shall submit. This was clearly evidenced in 1887, when negotiations were entered upon with the United States for reciprocal trade, and a representative of the Newfoundland Government was excluded from the conferences.

DESPATCHES.

Newfoundland has her bait fishes; they are of great value in view of her geographical position, but the Canadian Government would forbid her availing of this inherent wealth to obtain concessions from a friendly nation because Canada has failed in her negotiations.

Again, Newfoundland is thwarted in her efforts to restrict the supply of bait fishes to its powerful rival, the French, because a Canadian political party is desirous of retaining French-Canadian support, and are unwilling to offend said supporters by legislating against the supply of bait to French fishermen. As before intimated, the Canadian Government have now taxed Newfoundland fish products, and the Government of this colony is asked to passively submit. The committee fails to see any grounds for believing that the action of the Canadian Government is in any way influenced by a desire to foster a friendly relationship conducive to the advancement of this colony or for the interest and advantage of the Empire, but, upon the other hand, the committee is most unwillingly obliged to arrive at the conclusion that the Canadian Government is solely actuated by selfish motives in the course it is following, not the least of which is probably the maintenance in power of the present dominant party.

The committee cannot recede from the position it has taken, viz : to yield no point so long as the Canadian Government maintains its present attitude towards this colony; and the committee trusts that the spirit of justice which is characteristic of a British Government will prevent this colony being coerced into the adoption of a course of action which may prove most injurious to its welfare.

The committee most respectfully declines to submit a case for the opinion of the Privy Council, as suggested in the Secretary of State's despatch, as it is convinced that the interests of this colony can be best conserved by its endeavoring to maintain the position it has taken.

The committee desires that His Excellency the Governor will transmit a copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DESPATCHES.

CANADA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

8th January, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th ultimo, forwarding copy of a Minute of Council, in which your Ministers express their decision not to carry out Lord Knutsford's suggestion of a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of a joint case in regard to the bait question.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

His Excellency the

Governor of Newfoundland,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

DESPATCHES.

(Correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and Governor-General of Canada in relation to the imposition of extra duties upon importation of goods from Canada, under section 13 of the Revenue Act of 1891.)

[Copy.]

(Telegram from Governor-General of Canada.)

25TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

My ministers request me to telegraph to you as follows:—Fish received into Canada is by tariff liable to various rates of duty. This applies to fish both from the United States and Newfoundland; but the Act gives me power by proclamation to remit such duties wholly or partly on fish from the United States or Newfoundland, provided that it appears that the Governments of those countries, or either of them, have made changes in their tariff of duties on articles imported from the Dominion, in repeal or reduction of the duties in force in the said countries respectively.

Is there any probability of such changes as would justify the issue of such proclamation being made in the Newfoundland tariff in regard to articles imported from Canada?

It will be impossible to avoid the enforcement of duties on fish from Newfoundland if my Government has not assurances on that point.

[Copy.]

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada.)

2ND DECEMBER, 1891.

When may I expect a reply to my telegram of the 25th inst?

(Telegram sent to Governor-General of Canada.)

2ND DECEMBER, 1891.

Received your telegram of 2nd inst. Meeting of Executive Council will be held on 3rd December, after which a reply to your Lordship's telegram of 25th November will be forwarded.

DESPATCHES.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General of Canada.)

4TH DECEMBER, 1891.

The following Minute has been adopted by my Government as a reply to your Lordship's telegram of 25th instant: "Revenue Act provides that when the proposed convention between this colony and the United States shall come into operation, and during its continuance, the duties upon flour and pork shall be reduced to 25 cents and \$1.50 respectively. There is no possibility of duties on Canadian produce being further reduced, as they are essential for revenue purposes. My ministers desire to point out that the Revenue Act further provides that, in case of such duty as you mention being put upon Newfoundland fish, the following additional duties, namely:

Flour, per barrel	\$00 75
Pork, per barrel	75
Butter, per 100 lbs	75
Tobacco, per 100 lbs	5 00
Kerosene oil, per gallon	05
Corn meal, per barrel	25½
Hay, per ton	5 00
Oats, per bushel	10
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Turnips, per bushel	25
Cabbages, per dozen	40

and unenumerated vegetables thirty per cent., would come into force without proclamation. This colony imports from Canada produce to the value of \$2,400,000, all of which might come from elsewhere. The colony exports to Canada only to the value of \$600,000.

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada.)

8TH DECEMBER, 1891.

Referring to your telegram of the 4th inst., the Canadian Custom law is imperative in regard to the imposition of duties on fish in the event of no proclamation being made. No hope of such changes in the law of Newfoundland as would give authority for the issue of

DESPATCHES.

proclamation is contained in your telegram. Hitherto the duties have not been levied, and my Government was most desirous that such a forbearance should continue, but public attention has been called to the matter by the exceptional treatment of Canadians in Newfoundland as regards bait, and leaves the customs officers no option but to carry out the statute pending any reconsideration of the whole subject, an opportunity for which the parliaments of both countries will soon have.

DESPATCHES.

(Correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the imposition of extra duties upon importation of goods from Canada, under section 13 of the Revenue Act of 1891.)

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 9th Dec., 1891.)

Canadian Government having imposed duties upon Newfoundland fish, my Government will lay on Canadian products the increase of import duties provided for by section 12 of 50 Vic., cap. 2.

Copy.
[Newfoundland.]
No. 107.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's,
3rd December, 1891.

My Lord,

In continuation of my despatch, No. 103, of 21st November last, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 25th ultimo, I received a telegram, copy annexed, from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, informing me that fish imported into the Dominion from this colony was liable to certain rates of duties, which would have to be levied unless Newfoundland made some reduction in her present rate of duties on goods imported from Canada.

2. I submitted this telegram to my ministers, and at a meeting of the Executive Council on the 3rd instant the enclosed Minute, regretting their inability to reduce the duties on Canadian products, and pointing out that our Revenue Act provided that, in the event of a duty being imposed on our fish by the Canadian Government, certain increased rates of duties would come into force on goods imported into this colony from Canada, was adopted; and I forwarded a copy of it to the Governor-General, by telegram, on the following day.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

P.S.—After writing the above, I received the accompanying message from Lord Stanley, showing that his previous telegram was not meant, as some of my ministers believed, as an empty threat on the part of Canada.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 107, OF 3RD DECEMBER, 1891.)

[Copy.]

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada, 25th November, 1891.)

My ministers request me to telegraph to you as follows: Fish received into Canada is by tariff liable to various rates of duties; this applies to fish both from the United States and Newfoundland, but the Act gives me power by proclamation to remit such duties, wholly or partly, on fish from the United States or Newfoundland; provided it appears that the Government of those countries, or either of them, have made changes in their tariff of duties on articles imported from the Dominion, in repeal or reduction of the duties in force in the said countries respectively.

Is there any probability of such changes as would justify the issue of such proclamation being made in the Newfoundland tariff in regard to articles imported from Canada?

It will be impossible to avoid the enforcement of duties on fish from Newfoundland if my Government has not assurances on that point.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 2, IN DESPATCH NO. 107, OF 3RD DECEMBER, 1891.)

[Copy.]

(Minute of Council of Newfoundland, passed 3rd December, 1891.)

“ On consideration of the telegram received from Lord Stanley,
“ of date 25th inst., it was resolved that His Excellency the Governor
“ be requested to transmit the following reply: Revenue Act pro-
“ vides that when proposed convention between this colony and
“ United States shall come into operation, and during continuance

DESPATCHES.

“ thereof, the duties upon flour and pork imported from Canada and
 “ United States shall be reduced to twenty-five cents and one dollar
 “ and fifty cents respectively. There is no possibility of duties on
 “ Canadian produce being further reduced, as they are essential for
 “ revenue purposes. My ministers desire to point out to you that the
 “ Revenue Act further provides that in case of such duty as you
 “ mention being put upon Newfoundland fish, the following additional
 “ duties, namely: 75 cents per barrel on flour, 75 cents per barrel on
 “ pork, 75 cents per 100 lbs. on butter, \$5 per 100 lbs. on tobacco, 5
 “ cents per gallon on kerosene oil, 25½ cents per barrel on corn meal,
 “ \$5 per ton on hay, 10 cents per bushel on oats, 25 cents per bushel
 “ on turnips, 25 cents per bushel on potatoes, 40 cents per dozen on
 “ cabbages, and 30 per cent. on unenumerated vegetables, would come
 “ into force without proclamation.

“ This colony imports from Canada produce to the value of
 “ \$2,400,000, all of which might come from elsewhere. The colony
 “ exports to Canada only to the value of \$600,000.”

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 3, IN DESPATCH NO. 107, OF 3RD DECEMBER, 1891.)

[Copy.]

(*Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada, 8th Dec., '91.*)

Referring to your telegram of the 4th instant, the Canadian Custom law is imperative in regard to the imposition of duties on fish in the event of no proclamation being made. No hope of such changes in the law of Newfoundland as would give authority for the issue of a proclamation is contained in your telegram.

Hitherto the duties have not been levied, and my Government was most desirous that such a forbearance should continue, but public attention has been called to the matter by the exceptional treatment of Canadians in Newfoundland as regards bait, and leaves the customs officers no option but to carry out the statute pending any reconsideration of the whole subject, an opportunity for which the parliaments of both colonies will soon have.

DESPATCHES.

(Correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the withholding from Canadian vessels and fishermen of licenses to take or purchase bait fishes during the year 1891.

[Copy.]

(Telegram to Secretary of State, 18th March, '91.)

Colonial Government decided to enforce Bait Act this year. No licenses will be granted to Canadian or French, but issued free to United States of America.

(Telegram received from Secretary of State, 20th March, '91.)

Serious questions involved in your telegram of 18th inst. Having regard to section 4 of Bait Act, by which suspension or limitation applies only to places, Her Majesty's Government wish to be informed under what provision it is considered that discrimination could be made against Dominion of Canada and France.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 23rd March, '91.)

Referring to your telegram of 20th inst., Colonial Government reply as follows: "Under general terms of Bait Act, power is given to grant or withhold licenses."

(Telegram received from Secretary of State, 25th March, '91.)

I trust no action will be taken, as mentioned in your telegram of 18th inst., until after delegates arrive here.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 25th March, '91.)

Referring to your telegram of to-day, Colonial Government send reply as follows: "Bait Act is already being enforced, and must be rigidly executed, more especially from the middle of this month till June, to be of any avail. All arrangements made, and are now in operation for total prohibition to fishing boats of France and Dominion of Canada."

DESPATCHES.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 20th June, '91.)

Referring to your despatch, No. 56, of 26th May, my Government have decided to continue to enforce Bait Act against Canadians till a judicial decision has been given.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 21st November, '91.)

Canadian Government having applied for permission for Canadian vessels to purchase frozen herring in Newfoundland, my Government refused application.

[Copy.]

Newfoundland,

No. 28.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

St. John's, 24th March, 1891.

My Lord,

At a meeting of the Executive Council on the 18th instant, I first became aware, by the rules for the carrying out of the Bait Act for '91, that it was the intention of the Government to entirely exclude Canadians as well as French from securing supplies of bait in Newfoundland while granting such a privilege free to Americans ; to this I most strongly objected, pointing out that to give to a foreigner a concession refused to a fellow-British subject seemed to me a most improper proceeding.

2. It was urged that Canada had throughout been antagonistic to this colony in this matter ; that, instead of co-operating, she had, the moment the Bait Act was passed, supplied the French with bait from the Magdalen Islands and from Cape Breton, etc. ; and that latterly, in stopping the convention with the United States, she had inflicted a great wrong on Newfoundland, while the latter power, on the contrary, had by this convention, shewn both sympathy and friendliness towards us, which we should acknowledge.

3. As the law seemed to give full power to the Government to deal as it liked with the bait question, and as I know that a war of tariffs has been going on between other colonies without Imperial interference, I did not feel myself justified in imposing my veto ; at the same time I have caused my dissent from the proposal to be recorded in the minutes of Council.

DESPATCHES.

4. On the 20th instant I received your Lordship's telegram on this subject, and yesterday I forwarded a reply thereto, giving the views of the Attorney General as to the position taken up by the colony under the Bait Act.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
 Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
 T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
 &c., &c., &c.

[P.S.—I append a copy of the proclamation issued curtailing the amount of bait to be supplied to each vessel, and also six copies of the printed rules for carrying out the Bait Act.]

[Newfoundland.]

Copy.

(ENCLOSURE NO. 1, IN DESPATCH NO. 28, OF 24TH MARCH, 1891.)

THE "ROYAL GAZETTE" EXTRAORDINARY.

BY AUTHORITY.

St. John's, Newfoundland, March 20, 1891.

PROCLAMATION.

*By His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir J. T. O'BRIEN,
 Knight-Commander 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 De-
 pendencies.*

T. O'BRIEN,
 Lieut-Col.,
 Governor.

WHEREAS by a proclamation of the 2nd of April, A.D., 1890, I gave notice to all whom it concerned that, from and after the 8th day of April of the same year, the Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," should come into operation :

And whereas by the fourth section of the said Act it is provided that the "Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend, or limit the operation of this Act and the issue of licenses

DESPATCHES.

thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony or the coasts thereof, and for such periods and in relation to sale and exportation to such places, or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient, and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation ” ;

And whereas under the said Act it is intended to issue licenses for the catching, sale, and purchase of bait ;

And whereas it is expedient to limit the quantity of bait that any vessel, having obtained a license, shall be permitted to take or purchase under the said Act in this colony for the purpose of the fishery, I do therefore, by this my proclamation, declare that no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase more than eight barrels of herring for each dory employed by such vessel, or ten barrels of caplin for each dory employed by such vessel, or four barrels of squid for each dory employed by such vessel ; and without a new license no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase a further supply of herring bait within a period of eighteen days from date of previous license, or of caplin or squid bait within a period of fourteen days from the date of previous license.

And of these presents all magistrates, customs officers, constables, and all other officers in the execution of their offices about the premises, and all and singular other persons whom it shall or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, Saint John's, this nineteenth day of March, A.D., 1891.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 2, IN DESPATCH NO. 28, OF 24TH MARCH, 1891.)

Instructions for magistrates, customs officers, etc., in relation to enforcement of the Bait Act, 1889.

Under proclamation of the Governor, no exportation, or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

DESPATCHES.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted : one, free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland prosecuting the deep-sea fishery, to purchase, haul, or take bait fishes ; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise ; and one, free of charge, to American vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of application for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (See Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavit may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the Colonial Secretary, and they must also be signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or a magistrate. **NO LICENSES SHALL BE GRANTED EXCEPT TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS,** and before granting such license the customs officer or magistrate shall require to have produced to him the ship's register, in the case of Newfoundland vessels, and, in the case of United States vessels, the clearance papers from the American Customs.

All vessels shall be restricted to eight barrels of herrings per dory, to ten barrels of caplin per dory, and to four barrels of squid per dory, and shall be compelled to take out a new license upon each entry into any port in this colony.

A **SECOND LICENSE** to purchase or take herring bait shall not be granted within eighteen days from the date of the previous license, and a second license to purchase or take caplin or squid bait shall not be granted within fourteen days from the date of the previous license.

Upon granting a license to an American vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry, by telegram or letter, that you have granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a vessel taking bait at your port, you will see that only the quantity named in the license is taken aboard.

DESPATCHES.

If a vessel is found supplying bait in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the license of said vessel shall be forfeited forthwith.

No American vessel is to be permitted to leave the port where she has baited unless the bait purchased has been iced down.

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's office, 20th March, 1891."

[Newfoundland.]

No. 31.

DOWNING STREET,
8th April, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th ultimo, reporting that the Bait Bill is already being enforced, and must be rigidly executed, more especially from the middle of March till June, and that all arrangements have been made and are in operation for the total prohibition of the sale of bait to French and Canadian fishing vessels.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Newfoundland.]

No. 56.

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1891.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 28, of the 24th of March, forwarding a copy of the proclamation and of the instructions issued to officers in connection with the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act.

Upon receipt of this despatch I communicated with the law officers

DESPATCHES.

of the Crown, and enquired whether, in their opinion, the Colonial Act of 1889 gave power to the Colonial Government to refuse licenses to Canadian and French fishermen while granting such licenses to United States and Colonial fishermen ; and if it did give such power, whether that power might be exercised otherwise than by proclamation of the Governor under section 4 of the Act. I also asked whether, if the Act of 1889 did not give such power of discriminating, the Colonial Government could, in its executive capacity, arbitrarily exclude any class of Her Majesty's subjects from fishing in the British waters of Newfoundland while allowing other British subjects and foreigners to do so ; and in reply I am advised that, in the opinion of the law officers, the Colonial Government has power to refuse to give licenses under the Act of 1889 to French fishermen, as foreigners (not being entitled to fish in the British territorial waters of Nfld.) do not belong to the class of persons to whom the Act contemplates that licenses shall be granted ; but that United States fishermen are not subject to exclusion on this ground, by reason of the special rights belonging to the United States and recognized in the treaties of 1783 and 1818 to enjoy, in common with British subjects, the fishery of these waters ; and that, in their opinion, the Colonial Government is not empowered by the Act, or entitled apart from the Act, to exclude Canadian or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses.

I am further advised that, in their opinion, the Act of 1889 gives, by implication, a power to the Colonial Government to make regulations as to the mode and terms of issuing licenses, but not to discriminate between persons who, at the time of its passing, were entitled to fish in territorial waters.

I transmit a copy of a letter which I have received from Sir W. Whiteway on the subject, together with a copy of a reply which I have caused to be returned to it.

You will observe that, in communicating to Sir W. Whiteway the purport of the law officers' opinion, I have expressed a hope that, as the action of the Newfoundland Government has been declared to be *ultra vires*, the prohibition against Canadian fishermen from obtaining licenses will be at once withdrawn.

The purport of the law officers' opinion has also been transmit-

DESPATCHES.

ted to the Governor-General of Canada, for the information of his Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c.,

&c.

&c.

[Copy.]

(*Sir W. Whiteway to Colonial Office.*)

HOTEL METROPOLE, May 4, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wingfield of your department, of the 25th ultimo, and also your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Sir Charles Tupper, with copy of cuttings from the *Montreal Gazette*. To both of those letters I now beg leave to reply.

In the first place, permit me to correct an error contained in the letter of Mr. Wingfield. Referring to a letter of Sir Robert Thorburn, dated the 27th April, 1887, and the assurance contained therein, Mr. Wingfield says that at the interview had last year at the Colonial Office by me and my fellow-delegates with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson, that I was "understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance." On the occasion of an interview with Lord Knutsford and the gentlemen referred to I was accompanied by only Mr. Emerson, and this must be the interview to which Mr. Wingfield refers, as I had no other; and I hardly think that Sir Charles Tupper, or Sir John Thompson, or you, who I believe was present, will undertake to affirm that I made any promise on that occasion.

Before leaving St. John's upon my present mission, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bond, received a cable from Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, remonstrating against the action of the Newfoundland Government respecting the Bait Act, after, as he stated, my assurance. I cabled Mr. Charles Tupper to ask to what assurance he referred, and he replied as follows:

"High Commissioner reports, 6th Aug. last, Sir W. Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by

DESPATCHES.

his predecessors and recognized their force, and that as soon as the Commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter was received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty. He said he recognized the importance of having cordial relations with Canada."

I fail to see in this any promise, and I would add that upon the occasion designated I distinctly abstained from making any promise.

Mr. Wingfield's letter would have been replied to before, but I have had to cable to Newfoundland for the foregoing.

I very much regret the action of Sir Charles Tupper and that of the Dominion Government, evidencing, as it appears to me, a determination to use their influence, which, no doubt, is powerful, to prejudice the interests of Newfoundland, apparent from the references which I shall have occasion to make.

Sir Charles Tupper submits that the present action of the Newfoundland Government is unconstitutional. If such were the case, why did he consider it necessary to protest against the Bait Act of 1886 receiving Her Majesty's assent? For if Canadian fishermen could not be constitutionally excluded under its provisions, no injury could have been done by its becoming law. I submit, upon the other hand, that the action of the Newfoundland Government is absolutely necessary for the protection of its fisheries, and in accord with its constitution.

With respect to Sir Robert Thorburn's promise, it appears to have been obtained upon a protest of the Dominion Government against the Bait Act, and I submit that the Dominion Government had no right to make such a protest, and that Her Majesty's Government would not have held such a protest to be a valid reason for advising Her Majesty to refuse her assent to an Act having for its object the protection of the fisheries of Newfoundland.

I submit also that Sir Robert Thorburn could make no promise which could be held to be binding in relation of the parties with respect to whom or against whom the Act should or should not operate or be enforced.

In addition, Sir Robert Thorburn could never have anticipated when he made the promise that Canadian fishermen would have been employed in furnishing a supply of bait to the French, knowing, as

DESPATCHES.

the Dominion Government knew, that the object of the Act was to prevent it.

The action of Canadian fishermen in carrying a large supply of bait to St. Pierre has had the effect of thwarting the very object for which the Bait Act was passed; and whilst for the preservation of our fisheries generally, a number of our people have suffered in being stopped in a trade which they had carried on with profit for many years, Canadian fishermen have prosecuted vigorously the same business, not only in smuggling bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre in contravention of the Bait Act, but in conveying the same from ports in the Dominion to the same place.

I may add that it was not until I arrived in London last July that I was made fully aware of the nature of the promise made by Sir Robt. Thorburn.

Mr. Harvey and I had the pleasure of a conference with Sir Charles Tupper last week when the complaints which we have here explained appeared to be fully appreciated by him. The Dominion fishermen are as interested as we are in counteracting the effect of French bounties.

A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and telegraphed by him to the Dominion Government, which was to the effect that the Dominion Parliament should pass an Act similar to the Bait Act; that the Dominion Government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of those residents in Nfld. who had, as before mentioned, carried on the bait-supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I should have forthwith cabled the suggestion to my colleagues in the Executive Council for their consideration and approval; but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.

I have also had interviews with Senator Howland, who brought me a letter from Sir John A. MacDonald, especially designating him to confer upon this subject, and he informed me that he had cabled the result of our conferences, which was to the same effect as that cabled by Sir C. Tupper; whilst he was very anxious to obtain a supply of bait to the Dominion fishermen, he expressed himself as fully appreciating

DESPATCHES.

the necessity for the course pursued, and concurred in the suggested solution.

The unfriendly and unjustifiable action of the Dominion Government in urging, and so far with success, upon Her Majesty's Government the withholding assent to the Newfoundland and United States Convention has aroused a bitter spirit of resentment on the part of a large majority of the people of this colony. The Dominion Government, having failed to procure an arrangement with the United States, is most unfairly, in our opinion, exercising its influence to debar Newfoundland from obtaining an advantage, because Canada cannot induce the United States to concede the same privileges to her. The subordination of the interests of Newfoundland to those of Canada is working great injury to the former. This is deeply felt, adding, as it does, to the difficulties under which at present the colony is suffering.

It is the fervent hope, in which I share, that this objection may be overruled and the convention assented to.

I have, &c.,

W. V. WHITEWAY.

Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c. &c.

(*Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*)

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which he has addressed to Sir T. O'Brien on the subject.

As the law officers have now advised that the Colonial Government is not empowered by the Bait Act or entitled apart from that Act to exclude Canadian or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses, I am desired to express a strong hope that, as the action of the Newfoundland Government is *ultra vires*, the prohibition against issuing

DESPATCHES.

licenses to Canadian fishermen will be at once withdrawn.

I am also desired to transmit to you a copy of a letter on this subject which has been received from the High Commissioner for Canada, to whom a copy of your letter under reference was communicated.

I am, &c.,

J. BRAMSTON.

Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Sir C. Tupper to the Colonial Office.)

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

17 Victoria Street, London S.,

May 15th, 1891.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and its enclosures, respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

I do not think it is necessary for me to again point out that the Bait Act only received the Royal assent upon the most distinct and positive assurance made by a former Newfoundland Government that its provisions would not be applied against Canadians; neither need I refer to the statement of the Secretary of State that it was upon these assurances, which were deemed to be effective, that Her Majesty was advised to permit the Bill to become law.

It does not seem to me that Sir William Whiteway's letter contains any reason whatever for the neglect to carry out the solemn pledges to which I have referred. I have no official information that the Bait Act has in previous years been nullified to any extent by Canadian fishermen having smuggled bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre and Miquelon. I can only say that the Canadian Government will be happy to investigate any cases that may have occurred, and to co-operate with the Newfoundland Government in preventing anything of the kind taking place.

There is only one point in Sir William Whiteway's letter of the

DESPATCHES.

4th instant to which I would specially refer. It is the following paragraph :—

“ A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and telegraphed by him (Sir Charles Tupper) to the Dominion Government, which was to the effect that the Dominion Parliament should pass an Act similar to the Bait Act ; that the Dominion Government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of those residents in Newfoundland who had, as before mentioned, carried on the bait-supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I should have forthwith cabled the suggestions to my colleagues in the Executive Council for their consideration and approval, but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.”

It is right I should place upon record that I expressed no opinion myself in regard to the above suggestion, and that I merely promised Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Harvey to communicate it, as their views, to Sir John Macdonald, and ask him what he thought of it. This is what I did, as will be seen from my telegram to Sir John, which I beg to quote for Lord Knutsford's information :

“ Have had long conference with delegates. It is claimed that Canada is deeply interested as Newfoundland in maintenance of Bait Act against the bounty-fed fish ; that Canada should pass similar Act and join with Newfoundland in enforcing it, and also aid Newfoundland in compensating bait fishermen at Fortune and Placentia bays who are sufferers by Bait Act, as early supply is confined to those places. What do you think of this ?”

I was not surprised that the Dominion Government felt unable to entertain these proposals in view of the breach of faith shown by Sir William Whiteway's Government, and its failure to carry out the pledges to which I have referred, and which were observed by its predecessors in office.

The other matters to which Sir William Whiteway refers I am sure I need not enter into ; and I will only express the hope that the Newfoundland Government will yet see its way to treat Canadian fishermen as fellow-British subjects, and not exclude them from privileges

DESPATCHES.

which are being freely offered to a country outside the limits of the British Empire.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

[Copy.]
 Newfoundland.
 No. 69.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 St. John's, 22nd June, 1891.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 56, of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, at a meeting of the Executive Council on the 19th instant, when the minutes of the committee meeting were brought up for confirmation, I felt it my duty to strongly point out the expediency of the Government reversing its decision, as contained in the annexed Minute.

2. I pointed out that the opinion of the Crown lawyers was one that could not be lightly upset or disregarded; that at the present juncture to again oppose the wishes of Her Majesty's Government would be very injudicious, while it would be equally impolitic in regard to Canada, and might seriously imperil amicable co-operation and relations with the Dominion in regard to future possible arrangements with the United States of America.

3. The Government, however, adhered to this decision, stating that, from information received from home, they understood that Sir Charles Tupper had submitted to his Government a proposal to act in concert with this colony in restricting the sale of bait to foreigners, when the present difficulty regarding its sale to Canadians would be removed—a measure that, owing to recent political changes in the Dominion, they had reason to believe was likely to be adopted.

4. A telegram giving the above decision was forwarded to your Lordship on the 20th instant.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

Copy.

(ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH NO. 69, OF 22ND JUNE, 1891.)

(Extract from Minutes of Council of 18th June, 1891.)

The Council had under consideration a despatch received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 56, of date 26th May, conveying the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the enforcement of the Bait Act against Canadian fishermen is *ultra vires*. In view of the great importance of this question, and that the opinion expressed by the law officers of the colony is diametrically opposed to that contained in the despatch, the Council deem it expedient to continue the present regulations pending the decision of a judicial tribunal.

[Newfoundland.]

No. 74.

Sir,

DOWNING STREET,
4th August, 1891.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 69, of the 22nd of June, reporting that your ministers adhere to their decision to maintain the instructions prohibiting the issue of bait licenses to Canadian fishermen.

Her Majesty's Government regret that your ministers should determine to continue a course which is contrary to the law, as explained in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, who have shewn that the regulations of the Colonial Government are *ultra vires* and illegal.

The matter is one of serious importance to both Governments, as the maintenance of the objectionable restrictions cannot fail to impair the relations, which should be of the most friendly character, between the Dominion and Newfoundland, and in the event of the Government of the Dominion being unable to accept the proposals submitted with a view to the removal of the prohibition by the delegates in the memorandum of which a copy is enclosed, it will be desirable to lose no time in submitting the question of the legality of their action for the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

A joint case stating the facts should therefore be prepared on behalf of the Governments of the Dominion and of Newfoundland

DESPATCHES.

and I can then advise Her Majesty to refer it to the judicial committee, under section 4 of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 41.

I shall be glad to be favoured with the observations of your Government on this subject as soon as possible, and I should be pleased to learn that they are in communication with the Government of the Dominion in regard to proposed case.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

(ENCLOSURE IN 74.)

Memorandum.

(Bait controversy between Newfoundland and Canada.)

The Newfoundland Bait Bill for the purpose of excluding the French came into operation in 1888. Canada was aware that the object was to exclude the French from getting bait. Canada asked and obtained permission to get bait in Newfoundland in the same way as Newfoundlanders. During 1888, 1889 and 1890, Canadians from Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton, and from Newfoundland supplied bait to the French at St. Pierre—thus, to a certain extent, frustrating the object of the Newfoundland Act.

In 1891 Canadians were informed that Newfoundland would withhold from them bait unless they took measures to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French, and otherwise assisted in preventing the French from getting bait, and helped to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French.

They were also informed that, as soon as they promised to take measures to these ends, the embargo on bait would be immediately removed without waiting for the measures to be taken. The Newfoundland Executive thought that these terms were equitable, and are ready to carry them out at any moment.

HOTEL METROPOLE, July 4th, 1891.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

No. 96.

DOWNING STREET,
28th October, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch, No. 74, of the 4th of August last, relating to the maintenance of the instructions prohibiting the issue of bait licenses to Canadian fishermen, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing copy of an approved Minute of his Privy Council relating to this matter.

I request that you will submit these papers for the consideration of your Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

(Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.)

OTTAWA, 1st October, 1891.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch, No. 88, of the 23rd April last, on the subject of the grievance sustained by Canadian subjects in the enforcement against them of the provisions of the Newfoundland Bait Act of 1889, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of Privy Council, embodying a report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries dealing with the question. Your Lordship will observe that Ministers again urge the request contained in the Minute of Council of the 21st April last, which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship in my despatch, No. 88, of the 23rd of that month, that the Act in question may be repealed by the enactment of Imperial legislation.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 21st September, 1891.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a communication, hereto attached, dated 16th May, 1891, from the High Commissioner of Canada, forwarding copies of correspondence which has passed between him and the Colonial Office, and also between Sir William Whiteway and the Colonial Office, on the subject of the enforcement against Canada of Newfoundland Bait Act of 1889.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the communication and enclosures were referred, observes that, in his letter dated 4th May, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir William Whiteway, Premier and Attorney General of Newfoundland, seeks to justify the non-observance by his Government of the pledges of Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea on the ground that they were made upon a protest of the Dominion Government against the legislation proposed, which, he urges, the Canadian Government has had no right to make, and which protest Sir William Whiteway thinks would not have been held by Her Majesty's Government to be a valid reason for recommending the withholding of the Royal assent. Also that Sir Robert Thorburn could make no such promise that would be binding upon the Government of Newfoundland.

The minister, upon this argument, has nothing to add to the history of this case, submitted in the approved Minute of the Privy Council, under date 21st April, 1891, already communicated to Her Majesty's Government, wherein it was shown, beyond reasonable doubt, that it was upon these assurances alone that Her Majesty's ministers were induced to recommend Royal assent to the legislation.

The minister further observes that, under these circumstances, it would seem that, whatever may be the views of the present Administration of the Government of Newfoundland upon this subject, or the interpretation Sir William Whiteway places upon his promise to "do what he could to meet the difficulty" after learning the engagements of his predecessors, there exists, in fact, an obligation to fulfil the pledges upon which the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the legislation in question was obtained.

The minister, apart entirely from the legal aspect of the legisla-

DESPATCHES.

tion, submits that the failure to fulfil the engagements entered into on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, avowedly to promote the allowance of the proposed legislation, renders Imperial legislation for its repeal justifiable.

When, however, it is considered that the Act has been used for the very purpose of directly discriminating against British subjects in favour of the citizens of a foreign nation, the request, already communicated to Her Majesty's Government for the repeal of the Act, finds further justification.

The minister recommends that the High Commissioner for Canada be informed that his action in this matter meets with the approval of your Excellency's Government.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries also takes this opportunity of inviting your Excellency's attention to the report of the 23rd June, 1891, dealing with a proclamation and instructions of the Government of Newfoundland regarding the enforcement of the Bait Act during the present season. To this report was appended a communication, with enclosures, from Mr. Chetwynd, of Halifax, which showed to what extent this inexcusable discrimination is being enforced against Canadian fishermen in British waters in favour of those of a foreign nation.

The minister also desires to state that, having received the following confidential cablegram from the High Commissioner for Canada: "Confidential letter from Colonial Office states law officers have advised Newfoundland Government not empowered by Act, 1887, or entitled apart that Act to exclude Canadian or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses, and that Government informed and hope expressed prohibition against Canadian fishermen will be at once withdrawn";

He telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland as follows: "Fourteen vessels Lunenburg desire bait from your ports. Kindly cable whether they can now do so." To this, he regrets to inform your Excellency, he received the following answer: "Position unchanged. Regulations have not been relaxed."

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, advise that your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute, if approved, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

DESPATCHES.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Office of the High Commissioner for Canada.)

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
17 Victoria Street,

London, S.W., 16th May, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—

Following up my despatch, No. 275, of the 8th inst., I enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from the Colonial Office respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, together with a copy of the correspondence between that department and Sir W. Whiteway upon the subject which accompanied it. I did not send the other enclosures, as they consist of communications between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which you will already have.

I also forward a copy of a further letter which I addressed to the Colonial Office upon the subject yesterday.

I remain, yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

12th May, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you copies of correspondence respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian vessels.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

DESPATCHES.

(*Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*)

DOWNING STREET, S.W.
25th April, 1891.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that he has received a telegram from the Governor-General of Canada stating that the Dominion Government earnestly protest against the unfavourable treatment of Canadian vessels by the Government of Newfoundland under the Bait Act of 1889.

They point out that the Bait Act of 1887, of which that of 1889 is a consolidation, was only assented to by Her Majesty after an assurance had been given by the then Government of Newfoundland that the fullest rights and privileges, to procure bait for their own use, such as they had previously enjoyed, would be extended to all British fishermen.

Contrary to this assurance, the Bait Act of 1889 is being rigorously enforced against Canadian fishermen, while fishermen from the United States are exempt, and a large fleet of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia are now in great distress for want of early spring bait owing to their exclusion from Newfoundland ports.

The assurances referred to as having been given by the Government of Newfoundland are contained in Sir R. Thorburn's letter to this department of the 27th of April, 1887, and in the telegraphic correspondence which is enclosed, and it will be within your recollection that in the discussion which you and your fellow-delegates had last year in this office with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson as to the terms on which bait licenses should be issued to Canadian fishermen, you were understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance.

Lord Knutsford will be glad to be favoured with any remarks which you may wish to offer on this matter.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Sir W. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

[Copy.]

(The Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to the letter from this department of the 25th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from the High Commissioner of Canada on the subject of the enforcement of the Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

I am to point out that, putting aside for the moment the question whether it is lawful and constitutional to exclude some British subjects from fishing in British waters open to other British subjects, Her Majesty's Government press upon you the desirability, on all grounds, of at once removing these restrictions upon Canadian fishermen.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Sir William Whiteway, K.C.M.G.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

(Sir W. Whiteway to Colonial Office.)

HOTEL METROPOLE, May 4, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wingfield, of your department, of the 25th ultimo, and also your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Sir Charles Tupper, with a copy of cuttings from the *Montreal Gazette*. To both of these letters I now beg leave to reply.

In the first place, permit me to correct an error contained in the letter of Mr. Wingfield. Referring to a letter of Sir Robert Thorburn, dated 27th April, 1887, and the assurance contained therein, Mr. Wingfield says that at the interview had last year at the Colonial Office, by me and my fellow-delegates, with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson, I was "understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance." On the occasion of an interview with Lord Knutsford and the gentlemen referred to, I was accompanied by only Mr. Emerson, and this must be the interview to which Mr. Wingfield's

DESPATCHES.

letter refers, as I had no other; and I hardly think that Sir Charles Tupper, or Sir John Thompson, or you, who, I believe was present, will undertake to affirm that I made any promise upon that occasion.

Before leaving St. John's upon my present mission, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bond, received a cable from Mr. Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, remonstrating against the action of the Newfoundland Government respecting the Bait Act, after, as he stated, my assurance. I cabled Mr. Charles Tupper to ask to what assurance he referred, and he replied as follows: "High Commissioner reports, 6th August last, Sir William Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by his predecessors and recognized their force, and that as soon as the Commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter was received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty. He said he recognized the importance of having cordial relations with Canada."

I fail to see in this any promise, and I would add that upon the occasion designated I distinctly abstained from making any promise.

Mr. Wingfield's letter would have been replied to before, but I have had to cable to Newfoundland for the foregoing.

I very much regret the action of Sir Charles Tupper and that of the Dominion Government, evidencing, as it appears to me, a determination to use their influence, which, no doubt, is powerful, to prejudice the interests of Newfoundland, apparent from the references which I shall have occasion to make.

Sir Charles Tupper submits that the present action of the Newfoundland Government is unconstitutional. If such were the case, why did he consider it necessary to protest against the Bait Act of 1886 receiving Her Majesty's assent? For if Canadian fishermen could not be constitutionally excluded under its provisions, no injury could have been done by its becoming law. I submit, upon the other hand, that the action of the Newfoundland Government is absolutely necessary for the protection of its fisheries, and in accord with its constitution.

With respect to Sir Robert Thorburn's promise, it appears to have been obtained upon a protest of the Dominion Government against the Bait Act, and I submit that the Dominion Government had no right to make such a protest, and that Her Majesty's Government would not

DESPATCHES.

have held such a protest to be a valid reason for advising Her Majesty to refuse her assent to an Act having for its object the protection of the fisheries of Newfoundland.

I submit also that Sir Robert Thorburn could make no promise which could be held to be binding in relation of the parties with respect to whom or against whom the Act should or should not operate or be enforced.

In addition, Sir Robert Thorburn could never have anticipated, when he made the promise, that Canadian fishermen would have been employed in furnishing a supply of bait to the French, knowing, as the Dominion Government knew, that the object of the Act was to prevent it.

The action of Canadian fishermen in carrying a large supply of bait to St. Pierre has had the effect of thwarting the very object for which the Bait Act was passed; and whilst for the preservation of our fisheries generally, a number of our people have suffered in being stopped in a trade which they had carried on with profit for many years, Canadian fishermen have prosecuted vigorously the same business, not only in smuggling bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre in contravention of the Bait Act, but in conveying the same from ports in the Dominion to the same place.

I may add that it was not until I arrived in London last July that I was made fully aware of the nature of the promise made by Sir Robt. Thorburn.

Mr. Harvey and I had the pleasure of a conference with Sir Charles Tupper last week when the complaints which we have were explained and appeared to be fully appreciated by him. The Dominion fishermen are as interested as we are in counteracting the effect of French bounties.

A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and elegraphed by him to the Dominion Government, which was to the effect that the Dominion Parliament should pass an Act similar to the Bait Act; that the Dominion Government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of those residents in Nfld. who had, as before mentioned, carried on the bait-supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I

DESPATCHES.

should have forthwith cabled the suggestion to my colleagues in the Executive Council for their consideration and approval ; but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.

I have also had interviews with Senator Howland, who brought me a letter from Sir John A. MacDonald, especially designating him to confer upon this subject, and he informed me that he had cabled the result of our conferences, which was to the same effect as that cabled by Sir C. Tupper ; whilst he was very anxious to obtain a supply of bait to the Dominion fishermen, he expressed himself as fully appreciating the necessity for the course pursued, and concurred in the suggested solution.

The unfriendly and unjustifiable action of the Dominion Government in urging, and so far with success, upon Her Majesty's Government the withholding assent to the Newfoundland and United States Convention has aroused a bitter spirit of resentment on the part of a large majority of the people of this colony. The Dominion Government, having failed to procure an arrangement with the United States, is most unfairly, in our opinion, exercising its influence to debar Newfoundland from obtaining an advantage, because Canada cannot induce the United States to concede the same privileges to her. The subordination of the interests of Newfoundland to those of Canada is working great injury to the former. This is deeply felt, adding, as it does, to the difficulties under which at present the colony is suffering.

It is the fervent hope, in which I share, that this objection may be overruled and the convention assented to.

I have, &c.,

W. V. WHITEWAY.

Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c. &c.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
17 Victoria Street, S. W.,

May 15th, 1891.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and its enclosures, respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

DESPATCHES.

I do not think it is necessary for me to again point out that the Bait Act only received the Royal assent upon the most distinct and positive assurance made by a former Newfoundland Government that its provisions would not be applied against Canadians ; neither need I refer to the statement of the Secretary of State that it was upon these assurances, which were deemed to be effective, that Her Majesty was advised to permit the Bill to become law.

It does not seem to me that Sir William Whiteway's letter contains any reason whatever for the neglect to carry out the solemn pledges to which I have referred. I have no official information that the Bait Act has in previous years been nullified to any extent by Canadian fishermen having smuggled bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre and Miquelon. I can only say that the Canadian Government will be happy to investigate any cases that may have occurred, and to co-operate with the Newfoundland Government in preventing anything of the kind taking place.

There is only one point in Sir William Whiteway's letter of the 4th instant to which I would refer. It is the following paragraph :—

“ A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and telegraphed by him (Sir Charles Tupper) to the Dominion Government, which was to the effect that the Dominion Parliament should pass an Act similar to the Bait Act ; that the Dominion Government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of those residents in Newfoundland who had, as before mentioned, carried on the bait-supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I should have forthwith cabled the suggestion to my colleagues in the Executive Council for their consideration and approval, but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.”

It is right that I should place upon record that I expressed no opinion myself in regard to the above suggestion, and that I merely promised Sir. W. Whiteway and Mr. Harvey to communicate it, as their views, to Sir J. Macdonald, and to ask him what he thought of it. This is what I did, as will be seen from my telegram to Sir John, which I beg to quote for Lord Knutsford's information :

“ Have had long conference with delegates. It is claimed that Canada is deeply interested as Newfoundland in maintenance of Bait Act

DESPATCHES.

“ against the bounty-fed French fish ; that Canada should pass similar Act
“ and join Newfoundland in enforcing it, and also aid Newfoundland
“ in compensating bait fishermen at Fortune and Placentia bays who are
“ sufferers by Bait Act, as early supply is confined to those places. What
“ do you think of this ?”

I was not surprised that the Dominion Government felt unable to entertain these proposals in view of the breach of faith shown by Sir William Whiteway's Government, and its failure to carry out the pledges to which I have referred, and which were observed by their predecessors in office.

The other matter to which Sir William Whiteway refers I am sure I need not enter into ; and I will only express the hope that the Newfoundland Government will yet see its way to treat Canadian fishermen as fellow-British subjects, and not exclude them from privileges which are being freely offered to a country outside the limits of the British Empire.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

[Copy.]

Newfoundland.

No. 103.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

St. John's, 21st November, 1891.

My Lord,

On the 11th instant I received a telegram (copy annexed) from His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, and immediately communicated it to my ministers, who I urged to consider it favourably. I also took every opportunity of individually pointing out to them the inexpediency of their opposition to Canada ; that however much the sale of bait to the French by Canadians might be used (though I did not admit it) as a ground for preventing their brother-colonists from having bait, this argument could not apply to the sale of frozen herrings to them at this season. I further pointed out that it seemed to me preposterous that foreigners should be admitted to privileges in British waters denied to fellow-subjects of the Crown, and I felt sure that such a view would

DESPATCHES.

be the one in which their action would be regarded, in which case the interests of the colony would suffer, as all sympathy with it would be alienated.

2. The Council, however, at their meeting passed a Minute modified to its present shape.

3. I have felt it my duty to inform your Lordship of this by telegram, as also to trouble you with this despatch, as possibly the matter may be brought to your notice by the Canadian Government, or may appear in the press in some shape.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 103, OF 21ST NOVEMBER, 1891.)

Copy.

(*Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada, 11th Nov., '91.*)

Canadian Government would be glad to know whether the present prohibition against Canadian vessels extends to the traffic in frozen herrings.

[Newfoundland.]

(ENCLOSURE NO. 2, IN DESPATCH NO. 103, OF 21ST NOVEMBER, 1891.)

Copy.

(*Minute passed by committee of Council, Nov. 19th, 1891.*)

In consideration of a telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to His Excellency the Governor, asking whether Canadian fishermen will be allowed to engage in the frozen herring trade of Newfoundland, it was resolved that the following reply be transmitted:—

“The restrictions upon the export of bait fishes still existing. Gov-

DESPATCHES.

ernment regret that the action of the Canadian Government in opposition to Newfoundland's proposed convention with the United States, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait, to the injury of this colony, compels Newfoundland, in self-preservation, to continue the restrictions on export of herrings."

Copy.
[Newfoundland.]
No. 117.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
St. John's, 28th December, 1891.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of a Minute of my Council on your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 74 and 96, of 4th August and 28th October last, stating that they object to the question of the supply of bait fishes to Canadians being submitted to a decision of the Privy Council.

I can assure you, my Lord, that no one is more fully alive than myself to the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between this colony and its more powerful neighbour, or has striven more towards this end. I have, however, been met by the strong feeling existing both in the Government and among an influential section of the public, who urge, I must say with a considerable show of reason, that in the past it has been the Dominion that has but used Newfoundland for her own purposes and has shown herself inimical to its best interests, the grounds for which I shall not go into, as they are fully traversed by the enclosed Minute.

In conclusion, may I express a hope that Canada may be induced, through your Lordship's good offices, to remove the objections she has been urging to our convention with the United States, when I believe all the friction will come to an end.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

T. O'BRIEN, *Governor.*

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

(*Extract from Minutes of Council.*)

DECEMBER 24th, 1891.

The committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration the despatches of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th August and 4th October, 1891 (Nos. 74 and 96), together with the enclosures, and a memorandum forwarded to the Secretary of State, dated "Metropole Hotel, July 4th, 1891." The committee concurs with the Secretary of State in the feeling of deep regret at the strained relations existing between the Government of this colony and that of the Dominion of Canada, which, however, her Majesty's Government cannot fail to perceive has been brought about by the hostile action of the Canadian Government towards this colony, a summary of which is as follows, and the proofs whereof are in the possession of Her Majesty's Government :—

First,—The Canadian Government used every effort to obstruct the passing of the Bait Act, with an apparent determination to prevent this colony from protecting its interests against its powerful rivals, the French. After obtaining the alleged promise of Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea in 1887, and up to the present time, not a single step has been taken by the Canadian Government to stop the supply of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon from the Magdalen Islands and other ports of the Dominion, or to prevent Canadian fishermen from smuggling bait from Newfoundland to those French ports. The committee appreciate that this course of action has been pursued by the Canadian Government from a fear of wounding the susceptibilities of their French-Canadian supporters in the Province of Quebec. The vital interests of their fellow-colonists in Newfoundland are as nothing in the estimation of the Canadian Government when compared with the support of the Province of Quebec.

Secondly,—The Canadian Government has exerted its powerful influence with her Majesty's Government to prevent a convention being concluded between this colony and the United States. It is unnecessary to refer more fully to its adverse action to Newfoundland in this direction, as the evidence is before Her Majesty's Government.

Thirdly,—The Canadian Government threatened in 1885, apparently for no other reason than to protect Canadian fisheries as against Newfoundland, to impose a tax upon fishery products of this colony,

DESPATCHES.

and the committee believe that it was only deterred from so doing by the Legislature of Newfoundland enacting, in retaliation, that, upon such being imposed, an additional exceptional duty would be placed upon imports from Canada. Recently, however, at a period of the year when exports of flour, etc., from Canadian ports are invariably suspended until the ensuing spring, and knowing that such exports had ceased for a while, and that therefore retaliation by Newfoundland could not immediately affect any interest of Canada, the Canadian Government placed a heavy duty on fish products from this colony. The amicable relationship which the Canadian Government expresses itself as being so solicitous to maintain would appear to be based upon the premises that Canada shall dictate and Newfoundland shall submit. This was clearly evidenced in 1887, when negotiations were entered upon with the United States for reciprocal trade, and a representative of the Newfoundland Government was excluded from the conferences.

Newfoundland has her bait fishes; they are of great value in view of her geographical position, but the Canadian Government would forbid her availing of this inherent wealth to obtain concessions from a friendly nation because Canada has failed in her negotiations.

Again, Newfoundland is thwarted in her efforts to restrict the supply of bait fishes to its powerful rival, the French, because a Canadian political party is desirous of retaining French-Canadian support, and are unwilling to offend said supporters by legislating against the supply of bait to French fishermen. As before intimated, the Canadian Government have now taxed Newfoundland fish products, and the Government of this colony is asked to passively submit. The committee fails to see any grounds for believing that the action of the Canadian Government is in any way influenced by a desire to foster a friendly relationship conducive to the advancement of this colony or for the interest and advantage of the Empire, but, upon the other hand, the committee is most unwillingly obliged to arrive at the conclusion that the Canadian Government is solely actuated by selfish motives in the course it is following, not the least of which is probably the maintenance in power of the present dominant party.

The committee cannot recede from the position it has taken, viz : to yield no point so long as the Canadian Government maintains its present attitude towards this colony; and the committee trusts that the

DESPATCHES.

(Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford,)

[Canada.]
No. 304.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
30th November, 1891.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch, No. 303, of even date, relating to the submission to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council by the Governments of Newfoundland and of Canada, of a joint case for the determination of the constitutionality of the Newfoundland Bait Act of 1887, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada setting forth the reasons for which this Government finds itself unable to entertain favourably the propositions for the settlement of the bait difficulty embodied in the memorandum of Newfoundland Government which accompanied your Lordship's despatch No. 180 of the 4th August last.

I have, etc.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

784 H [1]

(Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 21st Nov., 1891.)

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 4th August, 1891, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the enforcement by the Government of Newfoundland of the Bait Act against Canadian fishing vessels.

The sub-committee of Council to whom the despatch was referred observe that, by a report dated 12th September, 1891, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, approved by your Excellency under date 21st September, 1891, it was stated that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had received a communication from the High Commissioner for Canada, conveying the information that a confidential letter from the Colonial Office announced that the law officers of the Crown had advised that the Government of Newfoundland was not empowered by

DESPATCHES.

the Act of 1887, nor entitled apart from that Act, to exclude Canadians or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses to procure bait, and that that Government had been so informed. The sub-committee observe that Lord Knutsford's despatch, now before them, officially announces that the Government of the colony of Newfoundland has declined to accept the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

The despatch also communicates, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a memorandum by the Newfoundland delegates stating the conditions on which the impediment to Canadians obtaining bait would be removed.

The memorandum reads as follows :—

“ Memorandum.

(Bait controversy between Newfoundland and Canada.)

The Newfoundland Bait Bill for the purpose of excluding the French came into operation in 1888. Canada was aware that the object was to exclude the French from getting bait. Canada asked and obtained permission to get bait in Newfoundland in the same way as Newfoundlanders. During 1888, 1889 and 1890, Canadians from Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton, and from Newfoundland supplied bait to the French at St. Pierre—thus, to a great extent, frustrating the object of the Newfoundland Act.

In 1891 Canadians were informed that Newfoundland would withhold from them bait unless they took measures to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French, and otherwise assisted in preventing the French from getting bait, and helped to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French.

They were also informed that, as soon as they promised to take measures to these ends, the embargo on bait would be immediately removed without waiting for the measures to be taken. The Newfoundland Executive thought that these terms were equitable, and are ready to carry them out at any moment.

HOTEL METROPOLE, 4th July, 1891.”

The sub-committee upon this memorandum desired to observe as follows :

One of the conditions sought to be imposed upon the vessels of

DESPATCHES.

Canada for the enjoyment of privileges belonging to all British vessels in the ports of a British colony is that Canada should help "to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French, and otherwise assist in preventing the French from getting bait, and help to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French."

It is submitted that this proposition could in no event be favourably entertained by the Government of Canada, even admitting it is necessary to purchase the concession of the rights in question.

The Government of Newfoundland cannot reasonably contend that there has been a serious violation of the Bait Act on the part of Canadian vessels, in view of there not having been a single instance of such an infraction brought to the notice of the Canadian Government.

On the other hand, representatives of the Government of Newfoundland have been assured that Canada is ready to legislate in the direction of preventing Canadian vessels violating provisions of the Bait Act as soon as Canadian vessels are accorded, in the ports of Newfoundland, the privileges previously assured to them by the Government of that colony, and now denied. It is, however, unreasonable to expect that Canada should co-operate with the colony of Newfoundland to the extent of adopting similar legislation respecting the sale of bait to the fishing vessels of France from Canadian ports. It may be remarked that there is a strong opinion, even in Newfoundland, that this legislation is unwise, and certainly in Canada it is not desired by any section of the Canadian people.

It appears that the losses from the interference by the Newfoundland Government, through the people of that colony selling bait to the French, Canada is also asked to share. No ground for such request is advanced.

Canada is desired, moreover, to lessen the disadvantages accruing to the citizens of Newfoundland from a policy voluntarily adopted by that colony.

A general statement that a practice by Canadian fishermen thwarts the intentions of the legislations of Newfoundland is not, in the opinion of the sub-committee, a sufficient reason for the demand now made upon Canada.

DESPATCHES.

So far as the sub-committee have been able to ascertain, the percentage of Canadian vessels selling bait to the French is exceedingly small, and these vessels obtain their bait from ports of the Magdalen Islands, with perhaps a small portion from other ports of the Dominion.

The main body of the fishing fleet visiting the Newfoundland waters from Nova Scotia and the Provinces desire bait for their own purposes.

It is not to be forgotten that foreign vessels freely obtain bait in ports of Newfoundland which may be sold to French vessels as easily as if bought by British vessels.

It is a matter for regret that, under all the circumstances, Newfoundland has been unwilling to reconsider her position to the end of removing friction and maintaining the harmony desirable, especially between British colonies.

In anticipation of your Excellency's Government being unable to alter the determination already arrived at as to the proposals of the Newfoundland Government, and in view of the serious importance of the question to both Governments, his Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies now suggests that the case should be submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and his Lordship states that he has intimated this view to the Government of Newfoundland.

The sub-committee have dealt with that suggestion in a report dated and approved by your Excellency upon date 21st Nov., 1891.

The committee, concurring in the above report, recommend that your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESPATCHES.

Correspondence between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governor of Newfoundland in relation to United States Convention.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 5th February, 1892.)

I forward the following minute of council at request of my Government, asking that a copy may be handed to the Hon. Mr. Harvey and a reply granted as soon as possible.

My ministers having considered a communication to the effect that delegates from the Canadian Government are proceeding to Washington next week to open negotiations with the United States Government for reciprocal trade, and also taking into consideration the promise of Her Majesty's Government in despatch from Colonial Office of 11th Aug., 1891, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government would consider any observation this Government may make concerning the Nfld. Convention. My ministers have anxiously awaited the action of Her Majesty's Government in this matter and have already called attention to the fact that Canada did nothing in this matter during October, and they urged in despatch of 9th November that assent might be given at once to this Convention. Since this Convention can only come into operation if confirmed by the Congress of the United States, and as this will probably close on the 4th March, a very short time remains for the accomplishment of their object, and very serious injury will be caused by this colony by the postponement of the Convention for another year.

My ministers, while fully recognizing the right of the Dominion Government to enter into any negotiations it may think desirable for the benefit of that country, a right which has been exercised heretofore, claim at the same time a like right for this colony, and this right having received the assent of Her Majesty's Government, they protest most strongly against the interests of this colony being in any way associated with those of Canada in any convention or negotiations.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

No. 15.

DOWNING STREET,

11th February, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 117 of 28th December, forwarding a minute of your Executive Council, stating the reasons why they decline to join in preparing a case to be laid before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as to the legality of their action in excluding Canadian fishermen from bait licenses.

I have also received your telegram of the 4th ultimo, reporting that Mr. Harvey has been desired by his colleagues in the ministry to call upon me and urge the ratification of the Convention with the United States.

I had an interview with Mr. Harvey on the 6th of January, and he afterwards submitted to me the letter of which a copy is enclosed.

Her Majesty's Government have given Mr. Harvey's representations their most careful consideration, and they regret that they are unable to meet the wishes of your Government at the present time, as the reasons which have hitherto induced them to defer the signature of the Convention are still in full force.

I feel bound moreover to point out that the action of your Government in refusing to join in stating a case for argument before the Judicial Committee or to submit for decision, the question of the legality of excluding Canadians from procuring bait, an exclusion which Her Majesty's Government strongly deprecate, and which constitutes as they are advised, a distinct breach of the law, places a further difficulty in the way of meeting the wishes of your ministers, and affords an additional reason for the decision of Her Majesty's Government to defer for the present any action with regard to the Convention.

This action on the part of your ministers can only tend to further embitter the relations between Newfoundland and Canada, the present condition of which has been a cause of much regret to Her Majesty's Government.

DESPATCHES.

I need hardly point out to you that the interruption of commercial intercourse between Newfoundland and the Dominion must prove injurious to both, but especially to Newfoundland, as the trade of the latter colony with Canada forms one-fourth of its total commerce, while it forms less than one per cent. of the external trade of Canada.

These injurious results have already made themselves felt in Newfoundland, as appears from the telegraphic message from the people of Bonne Bay, forwarded to you in my despatch No. 12 of the 4th instant, and I would strongly urge upon your ministers that they should endeavour, by personal communication with the Dominion Government and a mutual agreement not to discuss past controversies, to arrive at some amicable arrangement in the interests of both colonies.

I will conclude by repeating what I have stated to the Governor-General of the Dominion, that if representatives of the Dominion and of Newfoundland were to meet in this country armed with full powers to come to a conclusion on the points at issue, I would gladly welcome their arrival and give my good offices with the object of devising some settlement which might be accepted as satisfactory by both parties.

I have the honour, etc.,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor

Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

[Proof.]

446.

[Governor Newfoundland,

Received Feb. 26, 1892.]

No.

(A. W. Harvey, Esq., to Lord Knutsford.)

(Very confidential.)

HOTEL METROPOLE, London, Jan. 7, 1892.

My Lord,—

I beg to enclose a memorandum of the points I ventured to urge on your Lordship's attention, on the subject of the earliest possible ratification of the Newfoundland Convention.

DESPATCHES.

It is most necessary that one of the reasons should not be made known to either the Dominion or the United States. It is this :—

The Newfoundland winter herring fishery appears capable of very great development.

The supply appears practically unlimited, and the demand for frozen fresh herrings, and those lightly salted, for the United States is large, and will probably increase indefinitely; and although up to the present time the American fishermen have offered no opposition to the Convention, if they find how much Newfoundland vessels will compete with them in this carrying trade, they will probably oppose the treaty which allows of this competition, and prevent Congress passing it.

This is a very imminent danger, and the only means of avoiding it is a very early confirmation of the treaty.

I confine myself to the great importance of immediate action in this matter, as until some injury to Imperial interests is pointed out why the Convention should not be agreed to at all, there appears to be no further necessity for argument on the general question on the part of the colony.

I have, etc.,

A. W. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c.. &c.

(ENCLOSURE IN NO. .)

(Memorandum respectfully submitted to Her Majesty's Government on the pressing necessity of immediate action in regard to the Newfoundland-United States Convention.)

This Convention, unlike the reciprocity arrangements authorized by United States Congress with countries exporting sugar, requires the assent of Congress, or at least of the Senate, before coming into effect. To ensure its passage by the Senate during its present session, it should be before that body now, or it will be shut out by the pressure of other business.

DESPATCHES.

If it does not pass during the present session, the Convention is necessarily postponed for twelve months, and its immense benefits lost or that time; besides, in the pressure of the Presidential campaign of next year, in which probably Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, will be engaged, he will be entirely precluded from giving this matter his attention.

The loss of Newfoundland by not having the Convention ratified when agreed to in December, 1890, has been an amount equal to one-third of its whole revenue, and will be equally large this year if the arrangement is not allowed to go into force.

A proportionate loss to Great Britain would be the taking from her trade in two years 60 millions sterling, something like twice the whole amount involved in Messrs. Baring's failure. By this Her Majesty's Government will probably be enabled to judge how momentous the question is to Newfoundland.

This is the estimated direct loss to Newfoundland by the non-ratification of the Convention for two years; but the losses come in so many ways that it would be difficult to over-estimate their indirect amount. To show one of these indirect losses, a petition is forwarded herewith, which was presented in November to the Colonial Government by merchants representing probably 100 vessels, which are now lying idle and profitless, which, under the Convention, would be earning large sums of money.

By no other means than by the Convention can these vessels obtain winter employment. If the Convention were now ratified, these vessels could still get two months' work this winter, and four months next season, which they must otherwise lose.

It is presumed the argument for delay is that a Convention or reciprocity treaty may be concluded between the United States and Canada.

This treaty was to have been negotiated in June last; then it was postponed till October, and Newfoundland thought the justice of her cause so evident that, if such a treaty was not in course of negotiation at that fixed date, the ratification of her Convention was a certainty. It is now January of the following year, and no date has been fixed for even its discussion, and it is certainly impossible for the legislation for

DESPATCHES.

such treaty to get through Congress at its present session. This means its positive postponement for twelve months ; and if Newfoundland has to wait to see what may come about this year, her loss will be irreparable. If this is not to occur, the ratification must be given immediately.

What possible prospect of a reciprocity treaty has Canada ? Mr. Blaine, within the last twelve months, declared most emphatically, over his own signature, that he would never assent to any limited reciprocity with the Dominion ; and Sir John Macdonald's Government declared as emphatically, within the last twelve months, that they would never assent to unlimited reciprocity. There is, therefore, no hope of any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States so long as the present rulers govern their respective countries, and consequently there can be no reason to postpone the ratification of the Newfoundland Convention on this account.

If Mr. W. Laurier and Sir R. Cartwright come into power in Canada, then probably there will be a reciprocity treaty (to judge by their words in opposition) on Mr. Blaine's lines, which means a common tariff, with English, Scotch, and Irish goods having the McKinley tariff against them over the whole Dominion. Does Her Majesty's Government desire Newfoundland also to be included in such a reciprocity treaty ? If so, then Her Majesty's Government are laying the foundations for this in its present postponement of its ratification of the Newfoundland Convention.

This matter is most urgent, and its importance to the future of Newfoundland cannot be over-estimated. Newfoundland has been furnished with no reasons against the ratification which she has to answer, and a great favour will be conferred if any of the facts stated on her behalf are questioned, that she be called on to substantiate them at once.

If the statements made on her behalf are not questioned, or are all substantiated, it would seem that the ratification would not injure Imperial, while it served greatly the interests of the colony, and that further delay is fatal to those interests.

A. W. HARVEY.

Hotel Metropole, January 7, 1892.

DESPATCHES.

[Newfoundland.]

To His Excellency the Governor in Council :

The petition of the undersigned banking schooner owners humbly sheweth :—

That your petitioners have had schooners engaged for a number of years in the prosecution of the Bank fishery ;

That this fishery has of late years proved unremunerative ;

That these vessels can no longer be employed thereat without some auxiliary ;

That your petitioners believe that that auxiliary is partly found in the winter herring fishery ; but that owing to the prohibitive duty imposed by the United States Government on herring imported into their ports in Newfoundland vessels, we are debarred from competing with American registered vessels, they being permitted to get their cargoes on the same terms as our vessels ;

That your petitioners are anxious to embark in the winter herring fishery. Your petitioners believe that, if put on the same footing as their American competitors, the number of their vessels will be greatly supplemented in this trade from other parts of the country ;

That in fitting our vessels for this business, numbers of our people will be employed manning the schooners and catching the herring ;

That the embarking of Newfoundland schooners in this venture will in no wise tend to lessen the number of American vessels intending to prosecute this voyage ;

That it is the opinion of the undersigned petitioners that the Government should take immediate action in this matter.

As in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

J. W. STEWART

(per John Cowan).

JAMES BAIRD.

JOB BROTHERS & Co.

STEPHEN MARCH & SONS.

ROBERT PROWSE & SONS.

AYRE & SONS.

GOODFELLOW & Co.

BOWRING BROTHERS.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ALAN GOODRIDGE & SONS.

M. MONROE.

EDWIN DUDER

(per George J. CARTER,

THORBURN & TESSIER.

 DESPATCHES.

[Proof.]
806.

[Governor Newfoundland,
Received Feb. 26, 1892].

No.

(*A. W. Harvey, Esq., to Lord Knutsford.*)

HOTEL METROPOLE, London, January 7, 1892.

My Lord,

In accordance with your Lordship's suggestion at the interview I had by desire of the Government of Newfoundland, I have forwarded a memorandum* of the points showing the desirability of a very early ratification of the Newfoundland-United States Convention, but I should like to supplement that memorandum by a few words mostly arising out of what your Lordship said on that occasion.

I have since examined the communication† from the Governor of Prince Edward's Island, subsequently approved by the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Minister, and quoted by the Canadian Government as a reason why the present Convention should not receive the necessary confirmation by Her Majesty's Government; but I venture to think whatever weight is due such a memorandum written as far back as 1868, in this case it does not apply, for it would appear that the idea was then entertained ~~that~~ Prince Edward's Island, without consulting with or having the assent of Her Majesty's Government, intended to enter into a treaty with the United States. The circumstances of the present Convention are entirely different. In this the negotiation is opened with the approval and assent of Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington, and the Convention is forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by that ambassador. The positions are by no means analogous.

In any case Canada cannot make use of any such argument, in consequence of her practice, since that time, of making separate arrangements with foreign Governments, and her solemn assertion of the rights of self-governing colonies to enter into such arrangements.

I would also point out that in 1871 Canada made the arrangements under which the Washington Treaty was concluded without Newfoundland being in any way consulted. Had she had the power of vetoing that treaty at that time, Newfoundland would have done so. Totally regardless of her wishes or interests, that treaty was

*Page 70 of "North American No. 143." †Enclosure in No.

DESPATCHES.

concluded. It is quite true that it was provided that Newfoundland could make the same arrangement with the United States if she chose, but by this treaty one colony, Canada, alienated, as it were, the fisheries on her coast, which according to the theory now propounded by Canada belong equally to all other British colonies, and therefore to Newfoundland, without consulting Newfoundland in any way whatever. As I have said above, the terms on which Canada opened her fisheries to the United States would not have been acceded to by Newfoundland had Newfoundland been a free agent at that time; and it was only the fact that under that treaty Canadians could have caught fish on all the coasts and in all the rivers of Newfoundland and taken them into the States duty free, while Newfoundland would have been excluded, and thus, as far as the United States trade was concerned, our population would have been obliged to look on in idleness while the Canadians appropriated Newfoundland fish and trade alike—that obliged Newfoundland to avail herself of the clause by which she had the option of coming into that arrangement. This shows that the one colony practically gave away the fisheries, not only on her own coast, but on that of another, and without consulting that other, and entirely against her wish.

This state of affairs is carefully guarded against in the United States-Newfoundland Convention. It is the produce of Newfoundland *waters* alone that would be admitted free.

We claim that the present Convention does not in any way affect the fisheries of Newfoundland; but, even did it do so, a perfect precedent is established by the way in which the treaty of 1871 was concluded.

It would seem that the delay in dealing with the Convention is to see whether Canada cannot make an arrangement with the United States in which Newfoundland could participate.

What sort of an arrangement? It cannot be supposed that any one more favourable to the colonies can be made by Canada than that agreed to by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Tupper in 1888, for that was so much so that it was gladly accepted by Canada, but rejected by the United States as too favourable to Canadian interests.

If any sort of arrangement is come to between Canada and the United States, it would appear from the foregoing that it will be more

DESPATCHES.

favourable to the United States, and less so to Canada, than Mr. Chamberlain's.

It is also said that the Newfoundland-United States Convention is considered very prejudicial to the interests of the colony and to British North America generally.

A comparison of Mr. Chamberlain's treaty and the Newfoundland-United States Convention will show that they are almost identical, and as the treaty of 1888 was considered quite a good bargain for the colonies, how can the present Convention be disadvantageous to Newfoundland?

The position, then, is that Newfoundland is being deprived of a great benefit, and made to wait until Canada can make a treaty, and if Canada ever does make a treaty, it must be on worse lines than the Chamberlain treaty, and consequently on worse lines than the present Convention.

If Her Majesty's Government will closely examine the position, it can scarcely expect Newfoundland to be content with it as the position stands at present, but must expect that she will continue to ask that her interests in this matter may no longer be subordinated to those of a neighbouring colony.

I have, etc., A. W. HARVEY.
The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State.)

24th March, 1892.

My Government have requested me to forward following minute of Council: "From public telegram it appears that Canadian Minister Foster announced that negotiations between Canada and the United States for reciprocity have failed.

My Government, having in view your communication and correspondence, conclude that Her Majesty's Government have now no objection to at once assenting to Convention, when all friction with Canada will cease.

The putting in force of the Bait Act has been delayed by my Government pending sanction or refusal of Her Majesty's Government with reference to cablegram of 4th February last, but cannot put it off later than Saturday, as in case of refusal Government party insist unanimously on bait Act being rigidly enforced against Canadians and others.

DESPATCHES.

(Telegram received from Secretary of State.)

30TH MARCH, 1892.

With reference to my telegram of 27th March and my despatch of 11th February last.

On the 1st March Canadian Government telegraphed, making the suggestion that, pending proposed conference, the former *status quo* be reverted to, viz: Canadians be allowed bait and bait fishes as Americans without charge for licenses, except that duties imposed by Newfoundland upon Canadian imports be removed and the fishery products of Newfoundland be admitted without duty into Canada as before. Canada also cordially acquiesced in the proposed conference in London, appointing the High Commissioner to act.

Harvey having in the meantime gone back to Newfoundland, I telegraphed to Canadian Government that the proposed conference here was at present impossible, and that before holding it the two Governments should agree with reference to the proceedings. Your decision might be sent to Canada direct, or I will forward it if preferred.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State.)

6TH APRIL, 1892.

My ministers have desired me, in answer to your telegram of 30th March, to express to you their extreme disappointment and regret that a further postponement of the Convention has occurred, and beg to complain of the continued and serious injury caused to this colony by the same.

The desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government to conclude for Canada a Convention on the same lines as the Newfoundland Convention proves completely that the Newfoundland Convention is not contrary to the interests of British North America, so that my ministers conclude that no ground whatsoever is left for a still further postponement. Confidently expecting, therefore, further consideration by Her Majesty's Government, my ministers pray respectfully that Her Majesty's Government will indicate to them the time beyond which the reconsideration will not be put off, as the knowledge whether its products are to be admitted into the United States free or not is of vital importance for the future policy of Newfoundland. They consequently

DESPATCHES.

urge, with all due respect, that they may be informed of the result of the reconsideration, so as to permit of legislation during the present session of the Legislature, which will, in all probability, have terminated by 5th May.

(Telegram received from Secretary of State.)

11TH APRIL, 1892.

Her Majesty's Government, in answer to your telegram of 5th April, regret that no notice has been taken by your ministers of the request contained in my telegram of 30th March, or of Canada's proposal in telegram of same date.

As regards Convention, no limited time can possibly be fixed for reconsideration.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State,)

12TH APRIL.

My ministers remark, in reference to your telegram of 11th inst., that, by reverting to the status of 1889, we should be simply giving Canada all she requires without getting anything in return, but rather to the contrary, as it would destroy all the benefits of the Bait Act by transferring the traffic from Newfoundland to Canada.

The force of Canada's argument, namely, that the fishery question of North America is affected by conceding to the United States the mere right to buy bait fishes caught on our coasts by us, we cannot see, nor why we should not be allowed in return the free admission into America of our products.

The treatment cannot be deemed by us otherwise than cruel; but we pray for a definite answer, yes or no.

(Telegram sent to Secretary of State, 13th April, 1892.)

No objection on the part of my ministers to conference with Canadian representative; but, assuming the position maintained by Canada and approved by England that the making of fiscal arrangements with foreign States is a right possessed by every colony, it must be stipulated, as a preliminary step, that the objection to Convention by Canada be withdrawn.

(Telegram received from Secretary of State, 16th April, 1892.)

Have repeated to Canada your telegram of 13th April.

DESPATCHES.

Correspondence between Governor-General of Canada and Governor of Newfoundland for 1892.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa,
10th March, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, with reference to your telegram of the 21st November last, on the subject of the restrictions imposed by your Government on the export of bait, copy of an Order in Council embodying a report by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in which he discusses the grounds alleged by your Government for their action in this matter.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

(Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 7th March, 1892.)

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a telegram herewith, dated 21st November, 1891, from the Governor of Newfoundland, with reference to the restrictions on export of bait.

The Government of Newfoundland declare in this telegram that they are compelled, in self-protection, to continue the restrictions upon the export of herrings on account of the opposition of the Canadian Government to the proposed Convention between the United States and Newfoundland, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait.

The reasons now advanced for the application of the provisions of the Bait Act to Canadian vessels are presented to the Canadian Gov-

DESPATCHES.

ernment, so far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is aware, two years after such a policy was adopted.

An examination of the question of the supply of bait to the French fishermen engaged on the Newfoundland Banks shows that Sir Henry Holland, in a communication dated 3rd February, 1887, pointed out to the Government of Newfoundland that, in the negotiations since 1857, the sale of bait to French fishermen had been invariably contemplated, and was agreed to on more than one occasion by the representatives of Newfoundland.

That in resolutions adopted in 1867, and again in 1874, the Newfoundland Legislature agreed to a clause allowing the French to purchase bait at such times as British subjects might lawfully take the same.

While more recently, when the "Arrangement" of 1884 was in its first stage, the Government of Newfoundland, although pressing for other modifications, did not object to the Article providing for the sale of bait to French fishermen.

It was only so recently as the spring of 1886, when the "Arrangement" as revised in 1885 was presented for the final approval of the Newfoundland Legislature, that exception was taken to the sale of bait to French fishermen. This objection resulted in the passage of an Act to give effect to it.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies pronounced this action of the Newfoundland Government to be an entire departure "from the policy which has been so long adhered to," and the Bill was not submitted for Her Majesty's assent because the fishing season was fast approaching, and notice had not been given to the French of the proposed discontinuance of the practice.

The Secretary of State added that he desired full information on the whole subject to enable Her Majesty to decide whether the proposed legislation would prove an effective remedy for the lowered prices of fish which the French bounty system had superinduced in the European markets, which rendered fishing no longer profitable to the colonists.

The correspondence between Newfoundland and Canada from this date up to the time when assent was given to the Bait Act, shows that when the representatives of Newfoundland gave those voluntary and

DESPATCHES.

explicit pledges which removed Canadian objections to that Act, no obstacles to its proper working, such as are now urged, were apprehended by that Government, and up to the year 1890, when the Act was first enforced against Canada, there was no suggestion of anything of the kind.

Until that period there had been a uniform application of the Act to British subjects. The Newfoundland representatives indeed regarded the Canadian fishermen as less likely to thwart the object of the Bait Act than their own countrymen—a fact established by Sir Ambrose Shea's letter to the Colonial Office, dated 27th April, 1887, in which he says:—

“ This Act was passed to protect the bait fishes on the Newfoundland coast against the use by foreigners, whose bounty-assisted operations have been disastrous to British interests. The measure embraces the rights of all British fishermen, and regards them in the same light in every respect. Canadian fishermen, in common with our own, are seriously affected by the bounty-assisted rivalry of foreigners, and must in a corresponding degree be benefitted by our conservative legislation.

“ The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and *I may observe that they were adopted mainly by their regard to the application to the limited number of our own people by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions.*”

The italics are those of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir Robert Thorburn, in a communication of the same date to the Colonial Office, said:—

“ No difficulty will arise in procuring the license required by the Act, as it cannot be supposed that regulations will be imposed that will hamper the operations of our own fishermen in an equal if not greater degree than those of our neighbors.”

It was not, as already stated, until the year 1890, when the Bait Act was first enforced against Canada, that the supply of bait to the French by Canadian fishermen was alleged as a justification of the course adopted by Newfoundland towards the Dominion.

In April of that year, the Hon. R. Bond, Colonial Secretary, writing to Mr. Cecil Fane, said that it was found impossible to enforce

DESPATCHES.

the Bait Act if British ships, not of Newfoundland, were permitted to take supplies which, in many cases, find their way to St. Pierre, and under the circumstances the Government had no alternative but to put all outside vessels on the same footing under the Bait Act.

The foregoing complaint, it will be observed, is entirely general in its character, and there is not on record a single case of violation of the Bait Act having been brought to the notice of the Canadian Government. The fear implied in the Colonial Secretary's letter should, however, have been dispelled by the intimation conveyed to the Newfoundland representatives of the willingness of the Dominion Government to frame legislation to prevent any violation of the Bait Act by Canadian vessels, on condition that the privileges hitherto enjoyed by those vessels in common with those of Newfoundland were restored to them.

There is, it may be remarked, reason to believe that the colonists of Newfoundland carry on an extensive traffic in herrings procured at the Magdalen Islands and sold by them at St. Pierre at remunerative prices. On one occasion it is reported that a fleet of about sixty sail resisted the authorities to such an extent as to throw one man overboard in carrying bait from Fortune Bay to St. Pierre.

It is submitted that instances, such as the above, illustrate the source from which Newfoundland has reason to apprehend obstacles in the enforcement of the Bait Act rather than from Canadian fishermen, against whom specific charges have never been formulated, nor can a single instance be adduced in which the "early bait required by the French has ever been supplied to them by Canadians with fish taken in Newfoundland waters."

It is moreover to be remembered that there is nothing to prevent United States fishing vessels which are permitted under the regulations for 1891 to obtain bait without license fee from resorting to the practice of supplying the French with bait.

In 1890 Mr. Bond assumed the position that it was necessary to put all outside vessels on the same footing to ensure the proper enforcement of the Bait Act. This necessity, however, was ignored in 1891, and while United States fishermen were accorded every facility for obtaining bait, Canada was not only prevented from procuring it, but by a strict interpretation of the term "bait fishes," the traffic of

DESPATCHES.

Canadian vessels in "frozen herring," whether for bait or for purposes of commerce, was prohibited.

The Government of Canada cannot but regret that the views expressed by Sir Robert Thorburn in his letter of 27th April, 1887, as to the desirability of British fishermen retaining control of the bait supply, appear not to be appreciated at present in Newfoundland. In that letter Sir Robert says :—

"The inference drawn by Sir G. W. DesVœux that Canada
" would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as Americans and other
" foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in
" Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in
" the Dominion, seems a perfectly correct conclusion and serves prac-
" tically to illustrate the desirability of British fishermen retaining the
" undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giv-
" ing them a vantage ground over their bounty-sustained rivals."

The treatment extended to Canada by the Newfoundland Government does not accord with Sir William Whiteway's promise at the conference with the Canadian representatives in London, in August, 1890, to do what he could to meet the difficulty, when the report of the Commission of Enquiry had been received, nor with his expressed recognition of "the importance of having the most cordial relations between Newfoundland and Canada."

The Dominion Government regrets the reference made by the Newfoundland Government to the action of the Government of Canada respecting the proposed Convention between that country and the United States, as introducing an element foreign to the question at issue.

The action of Canada in requesting Her Majesty's Government to refuse to sanction a separate treaty designed to place foreign fishermen on a footing in British waters detrimental to British subjects can scarcely be regarded as affording justification for the refusal to permit the Canadian subjects of the Queen to enjoy their rights in British waters.

In conclusion, the Government of Canada desire to observe that the opinion held by Sir Robert Thorburn, at the time of the negotiations for the Bait Act, was of a different character to the views which

DESPATCHES.

appear to actuate the Newfoundland authorities at present respecting the application of the Bait Act to Canadians and the discrimination against Canada in favour of the United States.

In his letter to the Colonial Office, of the 27th April, 1887, Sir Robert Thorburn says, in relation to the request of the Canadian Government that the assent to the Bait Act should be delayed until Canadian opinion has been expressed relative to its interpretation :—

“ I feel constrained to say that such opinion is at entire variance
“ with the spirit and intention of the Act, and, feeling certain that such
“ is the case, I waive consideration of the question how far the Govern-
“ ment of Canada, or indeed that of any Government save that of Her
“ Majesty, has any right to interfere in a question which involves the
“ rights of the Legislature of Newfoundland to make such laws as it
“ may deem proper for the regulation of its own internal affairs and the
“ conservation of its property rights which are not affected by treaty
“ obligations, nor in their operations under the proposed Act interfer-
“ ing differentially with the privilege of any portion of Her Majesty’s
“ subjects.”

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries could not close his report without expressing the hope that, in the light of despatches subsequent to the foregoing reference, a further discussion of the points above may be unnecessary.

The committee, concurring in the above report, recommend that your Excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty’s Government.

The committee further recommends that your Excellency be also moved to forward a copy to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency’s approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESPATCHES.

(Certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 7th March, 1892.)

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 26th December, 1891, from the Governor of Newfoundland, communicating an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Newfoundland respecting the reference of a joint case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the subject of the Newfoundland Bait Act.

This despatch alleges

First,—That the Canadian Government endeavoured to obstruct the passage of the Bait Act apparently to prevent Newfoundland protecting her interests against the French.

That after obtaining the alleged promise of Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea in 1887, the Dominion Government had, up to the present time, taken no steps to stop the supply of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands from the Magdalen Islands and other Canadian ports, or to prevent bait being smuggled from Newfoundland to those ports by Canadian fishermen.

The despatch then records the appreciation of the committee of the fact that this course of action was due to fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the French-Canadian supporters of the Canadian Government in the province of Quebec, stating that the vital interests of fellow-colonists in Newfoundland weigh nothing when compared with the support of the province of Quebec.

The action of Canada appears to have been misunderstood by the Newfoundland Government. No inclination to obstruct the policy of Newfoundland regarding French competition existed on the part of the Dominion. The Canadian Government was influenced merely by a desire to promote the interests of her fishermen, which were threatened by a Bill directed against the exercise of their established rights in British waters.

With regard to the absence of any action by Canada to prevent bait reaching the French ports of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the view put forward by the Government of Newfoundland is calculated to

DESPATCHES.

create an impression that Canada was under some obligation to adopt a definite line of action in return for the assurances which were spontaneously given by Newfoundland respecting the uniform application of the Bait Act to all British fishermen.

A careful examination of the correspondence, however, reveals nothing implying even a fear that Canadians would defeat the object of the Bait Act, nor is anything disclosed to warrant the idea that Canada was expected to assist in enforcing the legislation of Newfoundland against the French, or to frame similar legislation touching Canadian fishermen.

On the contrary, when these voluntary pledges were given to remove objections, and to promote the Royal assent to the Bill, the Newfoundland representatives were apprehensive of dangers to the proper working of the Act from another quarter, as will be evident from Sir Ambrose Shea's letter to the Colonial office, dated 27th April, 1887, in which he says:—

“ The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge
“ only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and I
“ may observe that they were adopted mainly by regard for their ap-
“ plication to the limited number of our own people, by whom it was
“ thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provi-
“ sions.”

It is obvious that the argument used against Canadians applies with at least equal force to the United States vessels.

Assuming, however, that the Newfoundland authorities were able to show that Canadians habitually transgressed the provisions of the Act, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submits that this would not affect the obligation on the part of Newfoundland. No instance of the violation of the Bait Act by Canadians has ever been shown, but it is well established that bait is constantly carried to St. Pierre and Miquelon by Newfoundland fishermen, who resist the Colonial authorities, run the blockade, and land bait taken from Newfoundland waters, as well as from those around Magdalen Islands.

It may be well to observe that Canadian vessels seeking the Banks do so not for the purpose of trading in bait. They clear on fishing voyages, and bait is essential for the pursuit of their operations.

DESPATCHES.

The committee ignores the offer of Canada to obtain legislation devised to prevent breaches of the Bait Act by Canadians upon the restoration by Newfoundland of Canadian rights.

As to the disposal of fish caught in Canadian waters by Canadians, and the suggestion that the Dominion should pass an Act similar to that of Newfoundland against the French, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is unable to see that any reason exists which would warrant Canada in entertaining this proposal.

Newfoundland's position towards the French is peculiar as compared with that of Canada, and however regrettable may be the local disadvantages, the expediency of the legislation contained in the Bait Act is a subject of grave doubt, even in Newfoundland.

Touching the imputation of motives based on party politics, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries deems it only necessary to repudiate the charge, and to observe with regret that without the slightest foundation it has found expression in the report of the committee of the Government of Newfoundland.

With the exception of a very small interest in the Province of Quebec, confined to the Magdalen Islands, geographically removed from that province proper, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, Quebec has no special interest in the bait question.

Secondly,—The committee complain that the Canadian Government exerted its influence with Her Majesty's Government to prevent the conclusion of a Convention between Newfoundland and the United States, and that the Canadian Government desires to forbid Newfoundland using the bait resources of that country to obtain concessions from a friendly nation, because Canada failed to obtain like concessions.

This phase of the question was fully discussed in the Minute of Council of the 12th December, 1890.

It may be again observed that it has always been the practice that unity of action on the part of the colonies interested should be maintained in treaty arrangements with the United States.

This principle was upheld in the treaties of 1854, 1871, and 1888, which applied to Canada and Newfoundland.

A separate Convention was proposed by Newfoundland in 1890

DESPATCHES.

with the United States, the rights and privileges of which latter power, so far as concerns the inshore fisheries of the Atlantic coasts of the Dominion and Newfoundland, are limited and defined by the Convention of 1818. No other course could have been pursued by the Canadian Government in such a case than one having for its object the preservation of Canadian interests unimpaired.

Recent developments in connection with the "frozen herring" traffic, which is dealt with in another report, confirm the fears of the Canadian Government.

An arrangement appears to have been entered into between the masters of Nova Scotian fishing vessels and residents of Newfoundland, by which the latter act temporarily as the crews of United States vessels, and engage to use their best efforts to obtain cargoes under the direction of the masters of such vessels employing, if necessary, other fishermen, boats, and gear.

A stipulated sum of money for every tub of herring placed aboard each schooner is divided among the fishermen proportionately to the number of fish caught. On payment for the herring, the fishermen sign a release of the master, which is attested by a Newfoundland official, after which the fishermen are discharged.

They also sign an affidavit that the fish on board were caught by the crew of the schooner, assisted by themselves as members of the crew, which is sworn before a Newfoundland official, and finally the captain is given a certificate, also signed by a competent Newfoundland authority, that the fare was caught in that particular district by the crew of the schooner in question, aided by native fishermen, and is the product of American fisheries.

Coincident with the existence of these valuable privileges in the inshore fisheries in favour of United States fishermen (privileges which were renounced by the Government of that country under the Convention of 1818) Newfoundland has refused to allow fellow-British subjects to procure herring, and has notified the Canadian Government that, in order to obtain the restoration of the rights of Canadian subjects of the Queen in the inshore fisheries of that colony, Canada must pass an Act prohibiting the supply of bait to the French, assist the Government of Newfoundland in enforcing the Bait Act of that country, and, in addi-

DESPATCHES.

tion, help to recompense the loss occasioned by the refusal of bait to the French.

Thirdly,—The committee of the Executive of Newfoundland observed that the Canadian Government threatened in 1885 that additional duty would be placed upon the import of fish from Newfoundland, and the committee believed that this legislation was prevented by Newfoundland enacting in retaliation that, upon such a duty being imposed, an additional duty would be placed upon imports from Canada.

The facts are

In the year 1885 a change was made in the Canadian tariff of fish imports (Vic. 48-49, cap. 61), and no specific exemptions were made in favour of any country or colony.

At the request of Newfoundland, the Act was allowed to remain in abeyance, as regarded Newfoundland, pending the arrival of a delegation from the Island to discuss the question, and although Newfoundland did not carry out her expressed intention of sending representatives to Canada, the suspension of the Act in her favour was not removed. It was not until the Newfoundland Government had refused to permit Canadian vessels to participate in the "frozen herring" trade, and until the Dominion Government had communicated with that of Newfoundland, in order, if possible, to obtain some justification for suspending the duties upon fish from that colony that, failing such justification, the Dominion Government had no alternative left but to enforce the existing Act.

The committee announce that they cannot recede from their position while the present attitude of the Canadian Government towards Newfoundland is maintained.

As regards this announcement, no legislative changes touching Newfoundland have taken place since the interruption of cordial relations, and it is difficult to see what change of policy on the part of Canada could operate in favour of Newfoundland, unless it were discrimination in favour of the fish products of that country.

The committee decline, in conclusion, to submit a joint case, stating that the interests of Newfoundland will be best conserved by an adherence to the present attitude of its Government.

DESPATCHES.

Having regard to the magnitude of the interests involved, and to the refusal of Newfoundland to accept the suggestions of the Imperial Government for a joint case, the Government of Canada recommend that Her Majesty's Government be requested to submit the case embodied in the Minute of Council of 21st November, 1891, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The committee, concurring in the above report, advise that your Excellency be moved to forward a copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and they further advise that a copy be communicated to the Governor of Newfoundland.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Telegram received from Governor-General of Canada.)

16TH APRIL, 1892.

It has been intimated to my Government that the Secretary of State has communicated to you the substance of communications between Colonial Office and this Government.

To premise matter definitely before your Government,—

It is proposed by Canada that both countries shall resume, and retain during present season, the *status quo* anterior to enforcement of the Bait Act. In the meantime efforts may be made towards settlement of difficulties in such a manner as the two countries shall agree upon, and for this purpose my Government suggest a conference between their representatives, at a convenient date, in America or England, the latter preferred, that English representative should be party to conference.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General of Canada.)

18TH APRIL, 1892.

In answer to your telegram of 16th April. Secretary of State informs me he has communicated to you by telegram Newfoundland's desire to join in conference under certain conditions.

DESPATCHES.

(IN REFERENCE TO THE FRENCH TREATIES QUESTION.)

(*Colonial Office to Sir W. V. Whiteway.*)

DOWNING STREET,
3rd August, 1891.

Sir,

Referring to your interview with Lord Knutsford on the 21st July, which brought to a conclusion the discussions respecting the permanent Bill which it is proposed should be passed by the Legislature of the colony for the enforcement of the French treaties and arbitration award, I am to invite your consideration of the following observations :

2.—On the 21st of April the delegates transmitted to the Marquis of Salisbury a memorandum of their proposals, which contained the following paragraph :—

“(c) The terms of an Act to empower courts and provide for regulations to enforce the treaties and declarations to be discussed and arranged with the delegates now in this city as rapidly as possible, and to be enacted by the Legislature of the colony as soon as agreed upon.”

3.—This paragraph was quoted by you when addressing the House of Lords on the 23rd of April, but you did not then enter into the details of the proposed measure. On the 1st of May, however, the delegates addressed a letter to Lord Knutsford, explaining their wishes at some length in the following paragraphs :—

“Heretofore the orders, regulations, and instructions of Her Majesty in Council for securing the observance of the treaties and declarations with France have been carried into effect by naval officers, who have apprehended, judged, and punished our fellow-colonists, combining, in fact, the functions of policemen, judges, and juries, and no right either of appeal or redress has been possessed by those who may have considered themselves aggrieved. We do not desire to cast any imputations upon the naval officers, many of whom have proved true friends of the colony, but the very nature of their duties and powers has made hardship inevitable. We propose that they should now be relieved of a portion of their functions. They may continue to patrol the treaty coasts, and may apprehend those against whom complaint is made for infringement of fishing rights ; but in all cases the decision upon such complaints should be

DESPATCHES.

“ given by a qualified judicial officer appointed for the purpose, who
“ would hear the evidence in each case and decide summarily, and
“ whose decision the naval officers could carry into effect. In cases of
“ complaint of interruption of rights of fishing, the judicial officers
“ should have power, upon the trial of such complaints, to issue and
“ enforce such orders or injunctions as they deemed necessary to
“ prevent such interruptions, and the parties to such complaints
“ should have a right of appeal upon points of law to the Supreme
“ Court of the colony, and from the Supreme Court to the Privy Coun-
“ cil, but not so as to prevent the execution of any orders or injunctions
“ issued for the purpose of preventing any interruptions complained of.
“ In cases of complaints arising upon the land, however, the decision
“ of the judicial officer should not be enforceable, if and when an ap-
“ peal upon points of law had been taken to the Supreme Court ; and
“ the Supreme Court on Circuit should also be made a Court of First
“ Instance in cases concerning such complaints, if the parties making
“ complaints preferred to commence their actions in such Supreme
“ Court. The judicial officers should have a knowledge of local con-
“ ditions, and of the manner of carrying on the fishery, and they should
“ of course be thoroughly acquainted with legal procedure. It would
“ therefore be necessary that they should be appointed by the Colonial
“ Government, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, and with
“ such other safeguards as might be deemed necessary to secure their
“ thorough impartiality. It would be necessary, perhaps, to provide that
“ a judicial officer should be placed on board of each ship of war upon
“ protection service, or that several such officers should be stationed at
“ various places on the treaty shores during the fishing season, but this
“ is a matter of detail which could be arranged. The creation of such
“ courts as we here suggest would ensure our fellow-colonists fair
“ trials and would relieve the naval officers of a task which must be
“ uncongenial, and the efficiency of the protection service would be
“ increased rather than decreased.”

4.—On the 6th of May the delegates wrote again in these terms :

“ In paragraph 4 of your Lordship’s letter you say ‘ Her Majesty’s
“ Government at the same time recognize the objections raised by you
“ against continuing powers to the naval officers to act *on land*.’ We
“ are unaware of any reason which Her Majesty’s Government now

DESPATCHES.

“ have or have ever had for assuming that we confined our objections
 “ to the powers exercised by naval officers upon land merely; nor, so
 “ far as we can ascertain, did Her Majesty’s Government so limit their
 “ recognition of our proposals when they were replied to in the House
 “ of Lords on the 27th ultimo. The judicial powers exercised by the
 “ naval officers over our fishermen and their boats, vessels, and imple-
 “ ments of trade within the territorial waters are as oppressive and ob-
 “ jectionable as the powers they have had upon land, and we could
 “ never consent to a permanent measure which continued our fellow-
 “ colonists upon the waters or on the land in a state of subjection to
 “ the arbitrary decisions and actions of naval officers. In our letter of
 “ the 1st instant, we explained at considerable length the principles of
 “ the permanent Bill which we wish to have enacted to take the place
 “ of the temporary Act, but Her Majesty’s Government have not yet
 “ expressed their opinion of these propositions. It would perhaps tend
 “ materially to a solution of present difficulties if Her Majesty’s Gov-
 “ ernment were to convey that opinion to us, admitting the principle
 “ our propositions involved.”

5.—A subsequent letter of the 13th May dealt with other matters, and personal discussion then took the place of written communications until, on the 27th of May, the delegates wrote, asking that Her Majesty’s Government would “ give an assurance that the terms of a
 “ permanent Bill to be passed by the Colonial Legislature, based upon
 “ the principle of the establishment of courts under judges or magis-
 “ trates instead of under naval officers for the adjudication of questions
 “ arising under the treaties, *modus vivendi*, and award of the present
 “ arbitration, be forthwith discussed with the delegates and arranged.”

6.—On the 28th May Lord Knutsford replied to the delegates that Her Majesty’s Government “ were prepared forthwith to discuss and
 “ arrange with them the terms of a permanent Bill to be passed by the
 “ Colonial Legislature upon the general principle referred to in letter
 “ of the 27th.”

7.—Shortly after, the delegates forwarded to this department the outline of a Bill which was at once placed in the hands of the Parliamentary Counsel; frequent discussions followed between the delegates and members of the Foreign and Colonial departments; various modifications were made in the draft at the suggestion of the delegates; and

DESPATCHES.

on the 22nd of June the draft as it then stood was submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's ministers.

8.—You stated to Lord Knutsford that the Executive Council had informed you that strong objections were entertained in the colony to many of the provisions of the draft of the 22nd of June, of which it is understood Mr. Emerson had taken a copy to the colony. This draft has, however, since undergone much further discussion, and as Lord Knutsford reminded you, Her Majesty's Government have already determined that it was not desirable to include in the measure certain provisions of the draft which purported to confer upon the proposed court a general jurisdiction over all matters occurring on the treaty shore, and in respect of offences against the general law. These provisions were not included in the original suggestions made by the delegates in the correspondence referred to above, and it is a matter of satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government that, in coming to this conclusion, they have, in fact, anticipated the wishes of the Colonial Government.

9.—It is therefore unnecessary to examine many of the objections which you informed Lord Knutsford had been raised in the colony, but there remain for consideration the objections to the following provisions of the draft of June 22nd :

Sub-section 1 of section 1,

“ 1, 2 of section 8,

“ 2 of section 11,

which correspond to sub-section 1 of section 1,

“ 1, 2 of section 5,

“ 2 of section 8,

of the draft enclosed in this letter.

10.—Section 1, sub-section 1 : The Colonial Government desires to have the appointment of the proposed judicial officers, but it was explained to the delegates from the first that the selections must rest with Her Majesty's Government, who in return have undertaken to provide the salaries of the two gentlemen who, it is believed, will be sufficient for the duties to be performed. At the same time it will be open to the colony to ask for the appointment of a third if they think fit to bear the expense ; and in that case their recommendation of any particular person would doubtless receive favourable consideration.

DESPATCHES.

But looking to the delicate international bearing of the cases which may come before the court, Her Majesty's Government have formed a decided opinion that, at any rate at the outset, the judges should be gentlemen unconnected with the colony, and independent of all local interests. It may safely be presumed that able lawyers will speedily make themselves acquainted with the conditions of the fishery, while the power of appointing assessors will enable them to obtain the assistance of gentlemen possessing special local knowledge. And to this view, which the delegates were understood to accept, Her Majesty's Government must adhere.

11.—They think it unnecessary to limit the selection to barristers or lawyers of seven years' standing, as is suggested by the Executive Council. This condition, which formerly was frequently required has now been generally abandoned, because it is obvious that mere standing is not necessarily a guarantee of efficiency, and it is possible that a rigid rule of this kind might exclude persons otherwise specially fitted for the duties required.

12.—As regards the title of "Judicial Commissioners," which is objected to, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is a suitable title looking to the purely judicial functions conferred upon these officers, while it is a clear advantage that they should bear a distinctive designation which would prevent any confusion between them and the judges of the ordinary courts.

13.—Section 5, sub-sections 1-2. Her Majesty's Government are not able to entertain the suggestion that there should be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the colony. It may be assumed that the questions to be decided will, in most instances, relate to matters of small value on which the judgment of the court will be accepted, especially if the decision of a commissioner acting singly is confirmed on rehearing by two commissioners, for which provision is now made in the Bill. On the other hand, if any serious question of principle arises affecting many persons, or if in any case a large amount of money is involved, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the appeal should be direct to the highest Court in the Empire.

14.—Section 8, sub-section 2. This sub-section should be retained, because it places beyond question that, except so far as they may be affected by the creation and action of the Judicial Commissioners

DESPATCHES.

Court, the powers of the Supreme Court, or of the magistrates upon the treaty shore, will remain in full force.

15.—I transmit to you herewith a revised copy of the draft Bill, in which, after carefully weighing the objections of the Colonial Ministry as conveyed by you, and your own arguments, Lord Knutsford has embodied the alterations which as at present advised he thinks that Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to adopt. As the draft Bill has yet to be considered by his colleagues, you will understand that its present form is not to be looked upon as definitively settled, and I shall in due course address a further communication to the Governor on this subject.

16.—It will, I feel confident, be recognized that Her Majesty's Government have sought to meet as far as possible the views which you, together with the other delegates, have placed before them during the frequent discussions that have taken place, and Her Majesty's Government trust that the Government and Legislature of Newfoundland will feel no difficulty or hesitation in passing the desired measure.

17.—The colony will thus show that it is prepared honourably to abide by the international engagements affecting the Island, and will declare these engagements to be part of the Colonial Law. By creating the proposed court, the Legislature will also have given an assurance to the colonists engaged in the fishery that they will be dealt with only under the decisions of a competent legal tribunal.

18.—At the same time the establishment of this court will have a further advantage, in that diplomatic complaints of infringements of treaty rights or of denial of justice will be based upon facts duly sifted and accurately ascertained, and not only upon the *ex parte* statements of aggrieved fishermen, whose statements would frequently be contradicted by the other parties to the transaction.

19.—I am to add an expression of Lord Knutsford's thanks for the assistance which he has received from you and your colleagues in the consideration of this subject, and to acquaint you that a copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Governor for the information of the Colonial Government and Legislature.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. MEADE,

Sir William Whiteway, K.C.M.G.

DESPATCHES.

[Copy.]
Newfoundland.

No. 75.

DOWNING STREET, 4th August, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch, No. 50, of the 12th of May, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copies of the correspondence that has passed between the delegates and this department since the date of the Parliamentary paper, of which copies have been sent to you, respecting the Colonial legislation necessary for giving permanent effect to the treaty arrangements with France.

The result of the verbal communications which have passed since the date of the last of these enclosures is summarized in the letter to Sir W. Whiteway, of yesterday's date.

I have also to enclose a copy of the Draft Bill which has been drawn up in consultation with the delegates, and I shall be obliged if you will, at an early opportunity, communicate this despatch to your ministers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCHES.

A Bill to provide for carrying into effect Her Majesty's engagements with France respecting the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland, and for the judicial determination of questions arising with reference thereto.

Whereas the engagements between Great Britain and France relating to the Newfoundland fisheries rest upon the treaties, declarations, and agreements hereinafter mentioned :

And whereas by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, (Article 13) it was agreed that "The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent
" islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great
" Britain, and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and what-
" ever other places in the said island are in the possession of the
" French, shall be yielded and given up within seven months from the
" exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner if possible, by
" the Most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the
" Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Chris-
" tian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any
" time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or
" to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the
" subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of New-
" foundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of
" boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish, or to resort to
" the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of
" fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish,
" and to dry them on land in that part only, and in no other besides
" that, of the said Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the
" place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of the said island,
" and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far
" as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton,
" as also all others, both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, and
" in the gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the
" French, and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty
" to fortify any place or places there."

And whereas by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, (Article 5) it was agreed that "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing
" and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland,
" such as it is specified in the 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht,

DESPATCHES.

“ which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except
“ what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other
“ islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulf of St. Lawrence), and
“ His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most
“ Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on
“ condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery
“ but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to
“ Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands
“ situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the
“ fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton, out of the said
“ Gulf, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted
“ to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from
“ the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton ; and the fishery on the coasts
“ of Nova Scotia or Acadia and everywhere else out of the said Gulf
“ shall remain on the foot of former treaties.”

And (Article 6) “ The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of
“ St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right of His Most Christian Majesty,
“ to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen ; and his said Most
“ Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands ; to erect no
“ building upon them but merely for the convenience of the fishery ;
“ and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.”

And whereas by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, it was agreed
(Article 4) that “ His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained
“ in his right to the Island of Newfoundland and to the adjacent islands,
“ as the whole were assured to him by the 13th Article of the Treaty of
“ Utrecht, excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are
“ ceded in full right by the present treaty to His Most Christian
“ Majesty.”

And (Article 5) that “ His Majesty the Most Christian King, in
“ order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the
“ two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right
“ of fishing which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the
“ Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on
“ the eastern coast of Newfoundland in fifty degrees north latitude ;
“ and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that
“ the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty,
“ beginning at the said Cape John, passing to the north and descend-

DESPATCHES.

“ ing by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend
“ to the place called Cape Ray, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty
“ minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which
“ is assigned to them by the present article as they had the right
“ to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of
“ Utrecht.”

And (Article 6) that “ With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of
“ St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to
“ the 5th Article of the Treaty of Paris.”

And whereas by declaration of His Britannic Majesty, dated the
third day of September, 1783, it was declared that “ The King having
“ entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of
“ the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only in-
“ sure the execution thereof with his accustomed good faith and punc-
“ tuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the
“ principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute
“ for the future.”

“ To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations
“ may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take
“ the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting
“ in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during
“ the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts
“ of the Island of Newfoundland ; and he will for this purpose cause the
“ fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His
“ Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not
“ incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their
“ scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.”

“ The thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method
“ of carrying on the fishery which has been at all times acknowledged
“ shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there ; it
“ shall not be deviated from by either party—the French fishermen
“ building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of
“ their fishing vessels, and not wintering there ; the subjects of His
“ Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the
“ French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds
“ during their absence.

DESPATCHES.

“ The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre
 “ and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of
 “ serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confid-
 “ ence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy be-
 “ tween the two nations ; and that the fishery between the said islands
 “ and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.”

And whereas by counter-declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty
 the King of France, dated the third day of September, 1783, it was de-
 clared that—

“ The principles which have guided the King in the whole course
 “ of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace
 “ must have convinced the King of Great Britain that His Majesty
 “ no other design than to render it solid and lasting by preventing, as
 “ much as possible in the four quarters of the world, every subject of
 “ discussion and quarrel.

“ The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence
 “ in the uprightness of His Majesty’s intentions not to rely upon his
 “ constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon
 “ from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

“ As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been
 “ the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns
 “ upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the Fifth Article of
 “ the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise
 “ delivered to-day by His Britannic Majesty’s Ambassador Extraordin-
 “ ary and Plenipotentiary ; and His Majesty declares that he is fully
 “ satisfied on this head.

“ In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland
 “ and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by
 “ either party but to the middle of the channel, and His Majesty will
 “ give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go
 “ beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of
 “ Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.”

And whereas by the Treaty of Paris, of the thirtieth of May, 1814,
 it was agreed (Article 8) that “ His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for
 “ himself and his allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian
 “ Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies,

 DESPATCHES.

“ fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas, on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodriques and LesSechelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.”

And (Article 13) that “ The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.”

And by the Treaty of Paris, 1815, it was agreed (Article 11) that “ The Treaty of Paris of the thirtieth of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress of Vienna of the ninth of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the articles of the present treaty.”

And whereas by an agreement (in this Act referred to as the *modus vivendi* of 1890) made in March, 1890, it was agreed as follows :

“ The questions of principle and of respective rights being entirely reserved on both sides, the British and French Governments agree that the *status quo* shall be maintained during the ensuing season on the following basis :—

“ Without France or Great Britain demanding at once a new examination of the legality of the installation of British or French lobster factories on the coast of Newfoundland where the French enjoy rights of fishing conferred by the Treaties, it is understood that there shall be no modification in the positions (*‘ emplacements ’*) occupied by the establishments of the subjects of either country on the 1st July, 1890, except that a subject of either nation may remove any such establishment to any spot on which the commanders of the two naval stations shall have previously agreed.

“ No lobster fisheries which were not in operation on the 1st July,

DESPATCHES.

“ 1889, shall be permitted, unless by the joint consent of the commanders of the British and French naval stations.

“ In consideration of each new lobster fishery so permitted, it shall be open to the fishermen of the other country to establish a new lobster fishery on some spot to be similarly settled by joint agreement between the said naval commanders.

“ Whenever any case of competition in respect of lobster fishery arises between the fishermen of either country, the commanders of the two naval stations shall proceed on the spot to a provisional delimitation of the lobster fishery grounds, having regard to the situations acquired by the two parties.

“ N.B.—It is well understood that this arrangement is quite provisional, and shall only hold good for the fishing season which is about to open.”

And whereas by an agreement dated the 11th day of March, 1891 (in this Act referred to as the arbitration agreement) it was provided as follows:—

“ The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, having resolved to submit to a Commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portion of the coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing by the north, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

“ 1. The Commission of Arbitration shall judge and decide all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either Government, or by their delegates, concerning the catching and preparation of lobsters on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland.

“ 2. The two Governments engage, in so far as each may be concerned, to execute the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration.

“ 3. The *modus vivendi* of 1890, relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters, is renewed purely and simply for the fishing season of 1891.

“ 4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the Commission, it may

DESPATCHES.

“ take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to the fisheries
 “ on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland, and
 “ upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously
 “ come to an agreement.

“ 5. The Commission of Arbitration shall be composed—

“ (1) Of three specialists or juriconsults designated by com-
 “ mon consent by the two Governments ;

“ (2) Of two delegates of each country, who shall be the
 “ authorised channels of communication between the two
 “ Governments and the other arbitrators ;

“ (6) The Commission of Arbitration thus formed of seven
 “ members shall decide by majority of votes and without
 “ appeal ;

“ (7) It shall meet as soon as possible.”

And whereas it is expedient that permanent arrangements should be made, both for the legal enforcement of the provisions of the French treaties, and of the arbitration award, and also for the decision of questions which may from time to time arise under those provisions upon the treaty coast and waters ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, in Legislative session convened, as follows :

1.—(1) Her Majesty the Queen may, from time to time, by instrument under her Royal Sign-manuel and Signet, appoint Judicial Commissioners for the treaty coast and waters, and every commissioner so appointed shall receive from the Governor a commission for the purposes of this Act.

(2) There shall be a superior court of record called the Judicial Commission Court, and the said Judicial Commissioners shall be judges of that Court.

2.—(1) Where a naval officer holding the instructions of Her Majesty the Queen, given through the commissioners of the Admiralty for fulfilling the French treaties and arbitration award, thinks it necessary to take any action against any persons or their property for the purpose of carrying into effect or enforcing the said treaties or award, or of maintaining peace and good order among the persons engaged in the fisheries on the treaty coast and waters, he shall bring the matter before

DESPATCHES.

the Judicial Commission Court, and before taking any action obtain a judgment of the Court directing such action.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any act of a naval officer holding such instructions as aforesaid may bring the matter before the Judicial Commission Court:

(3) The Judicial Commission Court shall try every case in a summary manner, and decide it in accordance with the French treaties and arbitration award, and give such judgment as appears necessary for carrying into effect the decision so as to secure the due observance of the said treaties and award.

3.—(1) A judgment of the Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, grant an injunction, mandatory or otherwise, award damages or costs, direct a sale, and give any other order or direction which appears to the Court necessary for carrying into full effect the judgment of the Court, or for the execution of the French treaties or arbitration award.

(2) A judgment of the Judicial Commission Court shall have full effect and may be executed, whether on land or at sea, by any naval officer, or by any civil officer who executes the judgment of the Supreme Court, or of a stipendiary magistrate.

4.—(1) Subject to any rules from time to time made by Her Majesty the Queen and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State—

(a) Sittings of the Judicial Commission Court shall be held at such times and places, and either by one or more of the commissioners, as occasion appears to require, and that either simultaneously or at different times, and at certain fixed places, or at different places where a commissioner may be, and either on board ship or on land; and

(b) The jurisdiction of the Court may be exercised by one commissioner; and

(c) The Court may, where it deems it expedient, summon any persons having local knowledge and experience to sit with the Court as assessors; and

(d) The Court may, from time to time, appoint such officers as appear to the Court necessary, and remove such officers.

5.—(1) There shall not, save as hereinafter mentioned, be any

DESPATCHES.

appeal from any judgment of the Judicial Commission Court in any case connected with the French treaties or arbitration award, nor shall the Court be liable in any such case to be restrained or interfered with in the exercise of their jurisdiction under this Act; whether by a prohibition, mandamus, certiorari, or otherwise; and any judgment or other proceeding of the Court shall not be deemed void by reason only of any formal defect:

(2) Provided that

(a) Nothing in this Act shall impair the right of appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, in accordance with such regulations as Her Majesty in Council may make; and

(b) If any party to a case determined by one Judicial Commissioner requires the case to be reheard before a Court composed of more than one commissioner, the case shall be so reheard.

(3) Provided further that an appeal or re-hearing under subsection 2 of this section shall not operate as a stay of execution.

6.—(1) The Judicial Commission Court shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same jurisdiction and power of summoning and enforcing the attendance of parties and witnesses, of administering an oath, of protecting and enforcing respect for the Court, enforcing their judgment or summons, and otherwise, as the Supreme Court, or (as the case requires) any stipendiary magistrate.

(2) A naval officer shall have power, with a view to any proceeding in the Judicial Commission Court, to take and bring before the Court any person, or vessel, or boat, or any tackle, equipment or nets, and for that purpose, and for the purpose of the execution of any judgment of the court, shall have the authority and be entitled to the immunities given by law to any sheriff, bailiff, tipstaff, constable, or officer executing a warrant or judgment of the Supreme Court, or (as the case requires) as any stipendiary magistrate.

7.—(1) The Judicial Commission Court may, from time to time, with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, signified under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make, revoke, and vary rules regulating the procedure, payment of assessors, practice, fees, and costs, in matters under this Act, and providing for the reception of depositions in evidence; and such rules shall be published in the

DESPATCHES.

Royal Gazette, and while in force shall be binding as if enacted in this Act.

(2) All such fees, and also all fines imposed by the Court, shall be paid, accounted for, and applied as directed by the rules, and subject to any such direction, shall be applied in aid of the expenses of the Court and the officers thereof, and so far as not required for that purpose, shall be applied as part of the revenue of Newfoundland.

8.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any matter arising otherwise than in relation to the French treaties and arbitration award.

(2) The jurisdiction and powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any jurisdiction and powers of Her Majesty the Queen, or officers acting under her orders, or of the Governor, or any Court, magistrate, or officer of Newfoundland.

9.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

The expression "naval officer" means any officer, commissioned and in full pay, of one of Her Majesty's ships.

The expression "judgment," includes a decree or order.

The expression "French treaties" means the engagements between Great Britain and France recited in this Act, and includes any future agreement for a continuation (pending the arbitration) of the *modus vivendi* of 1890.

The expression "arbitration award" means any award made in pursuance of the arbitration agreement recited in this Act.

The expression "treaty coast and waters" means such portion of the coast of Newfoundland as is mentioned in the above-recited treaty of Versailles of the third day of September, 1783, and such of the waters adjoining that portion of the coast as are within Her Majesty's jurisdiction.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

10.—The Newfoundland French Treaties Act of 1891 is hereby repealed.

11.—This Act shall come into operation on such day as may be notified by the Governor by proclamation, and may be cited as the "French Treaties Act, 1892."

DESPATCHES.

REPORT BY CERTAIN OF THE DELEGATES ON THE FRENCH TREATIES QUESTION.

To the Honourable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in legislative session convened :

1. The delegates upon the French treaties question, appointed by the Legislature last session, had the honor to make an *interim* report, dated May 11th, 1891, accompanied by copies of correspondence and other documents, and one of their number, Mr. A. B. Morine, was permitted, at their request, to make verbal explanation to your honourable House, in joint session convened, concerning the subject of their mission.

2. The delegates now have the honor to submit the following supplementary report, with copies of the correspondence conducted after that date, and of other documents in connection with their labors.

3. At the date of Mr. Morine's departure from London, the Bill introduced into the House of Lords for the purpose of enforcing the French treaties had passed through all its stages in that House, and it was introduced into the House of Commons on the 13th of the same month, the second reading being set down for the 28th May, after the Whitsuntide holidays had elapsed. Between the 21st and 28th May, your delegates conferred on various occasions, by correspondence and otherwise, with the British Government in reference to the terms of the temporary Act eventually passed by the Legislature, and as to the principle of a proposed permanent Act to supersede the temporary one.

4. Pending an agreement, the delegates made preparation for the presentation of the case of the colony at the bar of the House of Commons, and were granted permission to address the House on the day set down for second reading of the Bill, against the passage of which they were instructed to protest. In the meantime the Legislature had been put in possession of the information conveyed by Mr. Morine, and had received recommendations by the remaining delegates as to the necessity of enacting, with certain amendments, the proposed temporary Act forwarded by the delegates.

5. On the 27th that Act was read a 3rd time in the Legislative Council, having been passed by the House of Assembly on the 26th, and on the morning of the 28th the delegates conveyed the information that it had passed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, whilst the delegates were waiting to be called to the bar of the House of Commons

DESPATCHES.

for the purpose of being heard, caused them to be informed that Her Majesty's Government would withdraw the Bill then before the Commons after it had passed its second reading. Upon the motion for the second reading of the Bill, a debate arose in the Commons, as the result of which the second reading was not proceeded with.

6. The delegates lost no time in making arrangements for the further progress of their work, and on Saturday, the 30th of May, they made an arrangement for a conference with Mr. Bramston on the following Monday upon the terms of the proposed permanent Act. On the day appointed the conference took place. Your delegates then submitted the Draft Bill hereto annexed, marked "A." Discussion in reference to that draft took place at conferences held during that week.

7. On the 6th of June the Hon. M. Monroe left for home, taking with him a letter from the delegates, and on the 22nd of June Mr. Emerson also left for home, taking with him a copy of a draft Bill that day submitted on behalf of the British Government, and hereto annexed, marked "B." Between the 22nd of June and the departure of the Hon. A. W. Harvey on the 6th of July, several conferences were held concerning that Bill, and many alterations made, involving great care and considerable labor. Further conferences occurred, and other alterations were made between the 6th of July and the departure of Sir William Whiteway on the 4th day of August, the result of which is embodied in the Bill hereto annexed, marked "C."

8. The terms of that Bill are not in accordance with the basis submitted by your delegates to the British Government on the 1st of June, hereto annexed, marked "A," and are not satisfactory to your delegates. They therefore recommend that an attempt be made by correspondence to procure amendments, and that, pending the results of that correspondence, no further progress be made with the Bill. As the temporary Act passed last session does not expire until the end of 1893, there will be ample time to negotiate further, and, if deemed advisable, to enact a permanent Act next session.

9. Recognizing the fact that the conduct of your delegates in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of the temporary Act enacted last session has been the subject of severe criticism, we feel justified in reminding the Legislature that, when we received our commission to proceed to England, there was pending before Par-

DESPATCHES.

liament a Bill which had been framed upon the lines of an Act more than a century old, which placed in the hands of Her Majesty's naval officers the exercise of powers which may justly be termed harsh.

10. Public sentiment in Great Britain demanded the enforcement of the French treaties, a Parliament was unanimous in supporting that demand, and it was therefore apparent that, if the Legislature would do nothing, the Bill before Parliament would become law. Fortunately the Legislature adopted our unanimous recommendations, the temporary Bill proposed by us became law, and was accepted by the Parliament, the Government, and the people of the mother country as an evidence of good faith on the part of the colony, and of an earnest desire to bring about a permanent settlement of a dangerous and unfortunate condition of affairs. The proposed Imperial Act was abandoned, and time in which to secure a more careful consideration of a permanent Act was assured.

11. Your delegates were able, also, by their efforts to bring prominently before the British public the hardships under which the colony suffers in consequence of the French treaties, and to make it certain that, whenever an opportunity occurs for a satisfactory settlement, it will not be lost. They feel, therefore, that their work has been productive of good to the colony, and in transmitting for your consideration the documents in connection with their labors, your delegates feel confident that their conduct will have the approval of the Legislature whose representatives they had the honor to be, and to the fulfilment of whose behests they devoted their best energies and their best abilities.

We have the honor to be,

Your humble, obedient servants,

M. MONROE,
GEO. H. EMERSON,
A. B. MORINE.

DESPATCHES.

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DESPATCHES.

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7. On the 6th of June the Hon. M. Monroe left for home, taking with him a letter from the delegates, copy of which is annexed, marked "D," and on the 22nd of June Mr. Emerson also left for home, taking with him a copy of a draft Bill that day submitted on behalf of the British Government, and hereto annexed, marked "B." Between the 22nd of June and the departure of the Hon. A. W. Harvey on the 6th of July several conferences were held concerning that Bill, and many alterations made, involving great care and considerable labor. Further conferences occurred and other alterations were made between the 6th of July and the departure of Sir William Whiteway on the 4th day of August, the result of which is embodied in the Bill hereto annexed, marked "C," which we recommend for the assent of the Legislature.

8. Recognizing the fact that the conduct of your delegates in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of the temporary Act enacted last session has been the subject of severe criticism, we feel justified in reminding the Legislature that, when we received our commission to proceed to England, there was pending before Parliament a Bill which had been framed upon the lines of an Act more than a century old, which placed in the hands of Her Majesty's naval officers the exercise of powers which may justly be termed harsh.

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DESPATCHES.

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B.L.E.

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11. Your delegates were able also by their efforts to bring prominently before the British public the hardships under which the colony suffers in consequence of the French treaties, and to make it certain that, whenever an opportunity occurs for a satisfactory settlement, it will not be lost. They feel, therefore, that their work has been productive of good to the colony, and in transmitting for your consideration the documents in connection with their labors, your delegates feel confident that their conduct will have the approval of the Legislature whose representatives they had the honor to be, and to the fulfilment of whose behests they devoted their best energies and their best abilities.

We have the honor to be,

Your humble, obedient servants,

W. V. WHITEWAY,

A. W. HARVEY.

St. John's, Nfld., 6th May, 1892.

DESPATCHES.

EXHIBIT D.

(Delegates to Monroe.)

METROPOLE HOTEL,

6th June, 1891.

THE HON. MOSES MONROE,—

DEAR SIR,—With respect to the French treaties question, the position, as you are aware, at the present moment is this, that our Legislature having passed an Act which is to continue in operation until the end of 1893, the terms of a permanent Bill for the appointment of judicial in lieu of naval officers to adjudicate questions in relation to the treaties, etc., are now under discussion; and although we should be glad to avail of your able assistance in our negotiations upon this important subject, still, in view of your anxiety to return to Newfoundland, as the principle of the measure has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the details alone remain to be settled, we are unwilling to urge you to remain. We shall endeavour to do the best we can. We rely upon you to fully explain the present position of matters, rendering it unnecessary for us to enter into particulars. If we cannot arrange with Her Majesty's Government such a measure as our Legislature will pass, you are aware of the determination of Parliament to pass an Act before the end of 1893 which will enable Her Majesty's Government to execute the treaties, etc., and this we cannot avoid. Wishing you a pleasant voyage, and hoping soon to be able to follow, we are, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

DELEGATES.

DESPATCHES.

TELEGRAMS, APRIL, 1892, BETWEEN COL. SECRETARY AND HON. J. G. BLAINE.
BY TELEGRAPH.

(Colonial Secretary to Hon. J. G. Blaine.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 6, 1892.

Morine, leader of Opposition, has asserted in Legislature, upon authority of Sir Charles Tupper, that you stated at conference held with Tupper and Pauncefote on second April, 1891, that I had expressed the intention of this Government to exclude Canadians from bait. I appreciate that this is a pure fabrication on the part of Tupper, made with intention to influence non-ratification of Convention by Imperial Government, and I will thank you to wire me reply.

(Hon. J. G. Blaine to Colonial Secretary.)

April 7, 1892.

I never stated to Tupper that you had expressed the intention of your Government to exclude Canadians from bait. You never said anything of the kind to me. Pauncefote, who was present at the Tupper interview, says no such thing was said or alluded to.

DESPATCHES.

RELATIVE TO COAL AREAS IN THE HUMBER VALLEY.

(Secretary of State to the Governor.)[Copy.]
Newfoundland.

No. 27.

DOWNING STREET, 31st March, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 9, of the 25th January, forwarding a preliminary report by the Government geologist on the coal discoveries made during his recent explorations in the Humber valley.

I caused a copy of this report and the accompanying plans to be forwarded to the Science and Art Department, and I have to transmit, for the information of your Government, a copy of the reply which has been received.

The remarks of the Professor of Geology on the value of this discovery are very satisfactory, and as it may prove of great importance to the future of the colony, I have no doubt your ministers are alive to the desirability of not alienating the mineral rights of the Crown within the area covered by these coal measures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

DESPATCHES.

[Copy.]

*(Science and Art Department to Colonial Office.)*SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT,
South Kensington, S.W.,
24th March. 1892.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Bramston's letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to state, for the information of Lord Knutsford, that the report by the Director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, which was enclosed therewith, has been referred to the Professor of Geology at the Royal College of Science, London, who remarks upon it as follows:—

The map and report of Mr. James P. Howley afford ample ground for the conclusion that valuable coal seams exist at the locality where his operations were carried on, and that some of the seams are of such a thickness as to be profitably worked. It appears to me, however, that the observations indicate a series of highly inclined and probably folded beds like many parts of the Belgian coal measures. Whether the same conditions maintain over the whole area of the coal measure tract can only be determined by further work of exploration; but the success of this preliminary examination of the coal-bearing strata has been such as to warrant the expenditure required for further exploration. Now that the presence of workable seams of coal has been demonstrated by the process of removing the superficial deposits, the time seems to have arrived for putting down an experimental shaft, for only in this way can the full capabilities of the coal field be tested. The policy of incurring this further expenditure must, of course, depend on the accessibility and resources of the district where the coal occurs. And on these points I am not in a position to offer any opinion.

I am, etc.,

W. D. DONNELLY.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, S.W.

 DESPATCHES.

 CORRESPONDENCE IN 1888 AS TO CONFEDERATION.

(Telegram received from Governor-General, 6th March, 1888.)

My Government consider that the question of admission of Newfoundland to the Federal Union might, with the approval of your Government, be conveniently discussed at the present time, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging terms. Could you, under these circumstances, send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate?

Deputation should, in our opinion, represent Opposition as well as Ministerial party.

I would suggest expediency of the deputation sailing by the steamer of 15th inst., as the Canadian session has begun, and may be short.

LANSLOWNE.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 7th March, '88.)

I have received your telegram and have laid it before my ministers.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 23rd March, '88.)

Can your Lordship inform me how long session Canadian Parliament will probably last, and if question of Confederation could be dealt with by your Government during recess. My Government request early reply.

(Telegram received from Governor-General, 23rd March, '88.)

Your telegram of the 23rd. Prorogation probable early in May. If terms can be agreed upon before end of April, address might be carried in Canadian Parliament before prorogation.

Should Newfoundland Parliament have taken similar action, Imperial Privy Council could issue Order in Council during recess. [See British North American Act, section 146.]

LANSLOWNE.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 4th April, '88.)

[Confidential.]

There are serious differences of opinion on the subject of Confed-

DESPATCHES.

eration, and my Government is divided as to time at which delegation should be sent.

I have suggested as a compromise that, if the session of Canadian Legislature can be prolonged so that terms agreed upon by a delegation leaving here about 1st June may be ratified this session, delegates shall go about that date. Can your Lordship's Government arrange this? I shall feel obliged by an early reply.

H. A. BLAKE.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 5th April, '88.)

It is of much importance to my ministers to have an answer to my telegram of yesterday to your Lordship, early to-day, if possible—the continuance of the present ministry being involved.

(Telegram received from Governor-General, 5th April, '88.)

I fear that there is no prospect of the prolongation of the session till June.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 29th May, '88.)

Delegates propose to leave here by the Allan boat 4th July. I hope this date will meet convenience of your Government.

H. A. BLAKE.

(Telegram received from the Administrator, 30th May, '88.)

30TH MAY,—It will be extremely hot, and ministers generally visit the seaside in July and August. June would be preferable, but September still more pleasant.

(Telegram sent to Governor-General, 11th September, '88.)

My Government determined to postpone departure of delegates for the present. I shall inform your Lordship by mail.

DESPATCHES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Newfoundland,
24th March, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have laid your telegram and despatch before my Government. No definite action has yet been decided upon, but having regard to the necessity for the presence during this session of the Newfoundland Legislature of the gentlemen who would probably form the delegation from this colony, I think it not unlikely that important local measures before this Legislature will prevent the despatch of a delegation until after the close of the session in May.

I shall address your Lordship on the subject as soon as the matter has been fully decided upon by my Government.

I have the honour, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Right Honourable
The Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Newfoundland,
6th April, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I propose to send a delegation from this colony to confer with your Lordship's Government upon the question of the Federal Union of this colony with the Dominion of Canada.

I am advised that the delegation cannot start until about the 10th June.

I have, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Governor-General, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

DESPATCHES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Newfoundland,
18th July, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the delegation propose to leave St. John's on the 12th September to confer with the Government of Canada on the subject of Confederation.

I have, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Right Hon.

Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.,
Governor-General, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Newfoundland,
11th September, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that it has been conveyed to me by the members named as a delegation to discuss with your Government the terms on which the confederation of this colony with the Dominion of Canada might be effected, that they would not be prepared to proceed to Ottawa on the date mentioned, namely, 12th inst. The departure of the delegation has therefore been postponed.

I have the honour, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

His Excellency the Right Hon.

Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.,
Governor-General of Canada.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

II.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

BILLS INTRODUCED DURING SPRING SESSION OF 1892.

Subject of Bill.	Notice.	Resolutions.
1. Local Government	Feb. 25 .....	.....
2. Woman Suffrage (liquor) .	" 25 .....	.....
3. Seal Fishery	" 25 .....	.....
4. Patents .....	.....	.....
*5. Electric Tramway Co	March 8, May 11 ..	.....
6. Revenue	" 10	Ap. 1,5,8,11,26,30
7. Carriers	" 14 .....	.....
†8. License Act, 1875	" 14 .....	.....
9. Lotteries	" 14 .....	.....
10. Partnership	" 15 .....	.....
11. Factory Employees	" 16 .....	.....
12. Life Insurance Co's	" 16 .....	.....
‡13. Agriculture	" 21 .....	.....
§14. Fishery Rules	" 22 .....	.....
15. Carriers	" 29 .....	.....
16. Lotteries	" 30	Committee rose
17. Supply	April 5	April 22
18. Carriers	" 7 .....	.....
19. Lotteries	" 7 .....	.....
20. Public Health	" 20 .....	.....
21. Sunday Seal-killing	" 20 .....	.....
22. Roads and Bridges	" 26	May 4
23. Interest Sewerage Loans ..	" 28	May 4
24. Publication Con. Statutes ..	" 28 .....	.....
25. Lotteries	" 30 .....	.....
26. Marriage	May 2 .....	.....
27. French Treaties	" 3 .....	.....
28. Limitation of suits	" 3 .....	.....
29. Guaranteed interest	" 6 .....	.....
30. Labrador fishery	" 6 .....	.....
||31. Municipal (St. John's)	" 6 .....	.....

*5. Electric Tramway Bill: Petition and notice for select committee March 22; select committee appointed March 23; reported April 22; report referred back April 25; reported May 9; report adopted May 11.

†8. License Bill: Referred to select committee March 23; reported May 5; Council's amendments read May 19; committed May 20; committee rose without reporting. (See also May 23 and May 24; when ordered to be committed, Nov. 24.)

‡13. Agriculture Bill: Council's amendments read May 9-10; committed May 11, 17, and 18, when committee rose without reporting.

§14. Fishery Rules: Committee of the whole March 24, and referred to select committee, which reported April 11; committee of the whole April 12, 19, 20; resolutions April 22; Council's amendments passed with amendment April 28; Council adopted amendment April 30; joint resolution adopted May 25.

||31. Municipal Bill: Council's amendments May 27; re-committed May 30; conference ordered May 30; re-committed May 31.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

III.

BILLS INTRODUCED DURING SPRING SESSION OF 1892.

1st reading.	2nd reading.	Committee.	3rd reading.	Passed both Houses.
March 4....	Withdrawn	March 23.		
" 4....	Lost on second	reading	March 15.	
" 3....	March 8....	March 15....	March 16. . .	April 26.
" 3....	" 8....	May 24....	May 24....	May 30.
May 16....	May 17....			
April 30....	" 2....	" 5....	" 6....	May 16.
March 15....	Withdrawn	March 22.		
" 21....	March 23....	May 9, 10, 11	" 12....	
" 21....	" 23....	March 24....	Discharged	March 28.
" 16....	" 23....	" 24....	March 28....	April 7.
" 21....				
" 21....	" 22....	" 23....	" 24....	
" 23....	" 29....	" 30....	" 31....	
.....	.....	April 28....	.....	{ April 30. May 25.
March 30....	31....	Lost	April 4.	
Ap. 4 without	reporting.			
April 22....	April 25....	April 27....	April 28....	May 9.
" 8....	" 19....	" 20, 25.	" 26....	" 12.
" 8....	" 19....	" 20....	" 22....	
" 22....	" 28....	May 2, 4..	May 4....	" 19.
" 25....	May 2....	" 3....	" 4....	
May 4....	" 5....	" 6....	" 7....	" 18.
" 4....	" 6....	" 9....	" 10....	" 18.
April 30....	" 2....	" 4, 5..	" 6....	" 16.
May 2....	Withdrawn	May 9.		
" 4....	May 9....	May 10....	" 11....	" 18,
" 4....	Lost on second	reading	May 14.	
" 4....	May 5....	May 6....	May 7....	" 17.
" 7....	" 10....	" 11....	" 12.. .	" 18.
" 7....	" 10....	" 11....	" 12....	" 19.
" 7....	" 9..	{ May 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19	" 19....	" 31.

IV.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

BILLS INTRODUCED DURING SPRING SESSION OF 1892 (*continued*).

Subject of Bill.	Notice.	Resolutions.
32. Bait fishes	May 6 .....	.....
33. Crown Lands	" 6 .....	.....
34. Insolvency	" 10 .....	.....
*35. Education	" 16 .....	.....
†36. Foreign Fishing Vessels...	" 18 .....	.....
37. Indemnity	" 18	May 19
‡38. Oleomargarine	" 18 .....	.....
39. Pedlers	" 18 .....	.....
40. Pilotage	" 19 .....	.....
41. Engrossing of Acts .....	.....	.....
42. Contingencies .....	.....	May 30

*35. Education Bill: Select committee appointed May 18; reported May 20.

†36. Foreign Fishing Vessels Bill: Council's amendments May 25; conference ordered May 25; Council's amendment adopted May 30.

‡38. Oleomargarine Bill: Conference ordered May 25; committee on Council's amendments May 27.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

V.

BILLS INTRODUCED DURING SPRING SESSION OF 1892.

1st reading.	2nd reading.	Committee.	3rd reading.	Passed both Houses.
May 7....	Discharged	May 16.		
" 7....	May 23....	May 23....	Discharged	May 24.
" 11....	Discharged	May 16.		
" 17....	May 18....	May 23....	May 23....	May 25.
" 19....	" 20....	" 20....	" 20....	June 1.
" 19....	" 20....	" 20....	" 20....	May 24.
" 19....	" 20....	" 20....	" 20....	" 24.
" 20....	" 23....	" 24....	" 24 ..	" 25.
" 27....	Withdrawn	May 30.		
" 30....	May 30....	May 30....	May 30....	" 31.

INDEX TO THE JOURNAL

Of the Third Session of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

1892.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Acts—</i>	
Titles of	161
<i>Addresses—</i>	
Death Duke of Clarence	4, 5, 77
Of thanks	5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15
For correspondence	10, 55, 135
Bonavista breakwater	16
Catherine Taylor's petition	99
"French" Shore question	124
John Dunphy's petition	132
P. Buckmaster's petition	144
Allan mail contract	144
<i>Bills introduced—</i>	
(See <i>ii.</i> , <i>iii.</i> , <i>iv.</i> , <i>v.</i>)	
<i>Casting vote</i>	94
<i>Committees (select) on—</i>	
Address of thanks	5
Contingencies	6, 9, 30, 136, 143, 155
Seal Fishery Bill	14, 19, 55, 60
License Bill	30, 105
Electric Tramway	31, 69, 110, 128
Fishery Rules	33, 60
P. Buckmaster's petition	34, 133
Patents Bill	55
R. G. Randall's petition	58, 63, 129
M. Murphy's petition	71, 145, 147
Municipal Council	92
Lotteries Bill	105, 126
French Treaties question	124, 137
Education Bill	131, 140

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Committees of the whole</i> (other than on Bills)—	
Address of thanks	10, 11
Fishery Rules.....	32, 63, 65, 69, 70, 80
C. Taylor's petition	99
J. Dunphy's petition	132
P. Buckmaster's petition	142, 143
<i>Conferences</i>	147, 148, 149, 152, 154
<i>Contingencies</i>	153, 155, 157, 158
<i>Delegates' reports</i>	103, 106
<i>Divisions</i> —	
On address of thanks.....	11, 12, 13
Sealing Bill.....	14, 22
Woman Suffrage (liquor).....	22
Agricultural Bill.....	37
Order to the Clerk.....	38
Address, and order to Col. Sec'y.	38
Order to Queen's Printer, etc...	39
Lotteries Bill.....	39, 65, 68
Carriers Bill	42, 45
Ways and Means and Rev'ue Bill	51, 53, 76, 85, 87, 92, 102, 104
Supply Bill	79
Public Health Bill	81
Sunday Seal-Fishing	90, 94, 97
Relations with Canada.....	101
French Treaties Bill.....	102, 123
R. G. Randall's petition.....	132
Foreign Fishing Vessels Bill....	137
License Bill.....	144
Speaker's ruling.....	147
Sessions of Legislature.....	148
Patents Bill.....	151
<i>Documents tabled</i>	18, 19, 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 59, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 103, 106, 111, 124, 133, 142, 160
<i>Fishery Rules</i>	60, 63, 65, 66, 69, 70, 78, 80, 87
<i>French Treaties Bill</i>	95, 102, 103, 105, 113, 120, 121, 122

VIII.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Messages to Council</i>	5, 57, 61, 80, 147, 151, 152, 158, 159, 160
" from Council	5, 49, 57, 76, 78, 87, 111, 112, 125, 131, 135, 137, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 159, 160, 161
<i>Notices (other than of Bills)—</i>	
Mr. Blandford	14
Burgess	142
Carty	6, 54, 149
Clift	26
Duff	89
Greene	7, 56, 134
Hallaren	113
Morine	36, 46, 47, 48, 53, 56, 64, 71, 74, 75, 77, 95, 108, 124, 125, 129, 130, 133, 145
Morison	6, 7, 10, 11, 19, 28, 39, 40, 46, 59, 61, 74, 88, 103, 106
Morris, E.	64, 134, 141, 145
Morris, F.	29, 61, 129
Murray	6, 15, 20, 21, 27, 28, 31, 40, 58, 64, 67, 71, 75, 77, 88, 89, 90, 96, 111, 125, 128, 129, 134, 141, 148, 152
O'Dwyer	53
Rothwell	6, 134
Shea	9, 28
Whiteley	130
Sir W. V. Whiteway	129, 136, 148
<i>Petitions presented by—</i>	
Mr. Blandford	14, 72
Bond	17, 21, 23, 25, 36, 106
Burgess	32, 43, 58, 140
Carty	55, 81
Clift	25, 29, 32, 34, 35, 64, 68, 80
Dawe	32, 59, 68, 82
Duff	21, 23, 80
Fearn	88
Fox	62, 118
Greene	21, 23, 40, 43, 54, 89, 106

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Petitions presented by (continued)—</i>	
Mr. Hallaren	32, 58, 59, 63, 72, 78, 95, 118, 140
Morison	14, 25, 32, 140
Morris, E.	17, 27, 43, 44, 55, 62, 66, 110, 118, 141, 146
Morris, F.	29, 45, 62, 68
Munn	35
Murphy	22, 26, 40, 45, 55, 68, 88, 95, 126
Murray	39, 93, 118
O'Dwyer .. .	56, 62, 78, 88, 110
Peyton	80
Rolls	17, 23, 35, 40, 58, 60, 66, 72, 96, 106
Rothwell	32, 119
Shea	17, 23, 32
Studdy.	44, 64
Tait	141, 146
Thompson	17, 43, 80, 106
Webber	17, 23, 43, 66, 74
Whiteley	17, 31, 32, 35, 58, 64
Whiteway, Sir Wm.	25, 44, 54, 58
Woodford	35, 40, 43, 57, 58, 64, 72, 78, 88
Woods	14, 17, 23, 35, 54, 55, 62, 95, 118
<i>Private Bill (Electric Tramway) ..</i>	<i>13, 16, 19, 27, 31, 69, 73, 110, 115, 118, 126, 128, 134, 136, 139</i>
<i>Privilege</i>	<i>145, 147</i>
<i>Proclamations</i>	<i>i. to vii.</i>
<i>Reply to Address of Thanks</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Reports of select committees—</i>	
Address of Thanks	8
Sealing Bill	19
Contingencies	30, 135
Fishery Rules	60
Tramway Bill ...	69, 110
License Bill	105
Lotteries Bill	126
Randall petition	129
Buckmaster petition	133

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Reports of select committees (continued)—</i>	
Education Bill	140
Patents Bill	144
<i>Resolutions—</i>	
Fishery Rules	33, 70, 78
Supply	70
Ways and Means	82
Roads and Bridges	98
French Treaties Bill	120, 121, 122
Indemnity	135
Contingencies	154
<i>Resolutions proposed—</i>	
BY	SUBJECT :
Mr. Murray	Expenditure28
Mr. Morine	United States vessels47
“	Relations with Canada48
“	United States vessels50
“	Relations with Canada51
“	Revenue57
“	Repayment duties75
“	Exhibition79
“	Revenue Bill86
“	Revenue Bill87
“	Revenue Bill91
Mr. Murray	Relations with Canada99
Mr. Morine	<i>Modus vivendi</i> , Canada100
“	Revenue Bill101
“	Revenue Bill104
“	<i>Modus vivendi</i> , Canada125
Mr. Murray	French treaties128
Mr. Morine	Foreign fishing vessels Bill137
“	Privilege145
“	Sessions of Legislature145
“	Privilege147
“	Sessions of Legislature148
<i>Ruling of Speaker—</i>	
As to select committees sitting out of session	147

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
<i>Select committees</i>	(see C.)
<i>Speaker (deputy)</i>	95, 103, 106, 108, 110, 114
<i>Speech—opening</i>	1
" —closing	163
<i>Supply</i>	53, 57, 62, 64, 65, 66, 70, 73, 76, 79, 80
<i>Trinity Bay disaster</i>	7, 8
<i>Ways and means</i>	16, 25, 34, 44, 50, 53, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 71, 75, 82, 87, 91, 92, 94, 104, 107

INDEX TO JOURNAL OF AUGUST SESSION, 1892.

4TH SESSION OF 16TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A

Acts of session, 31.

Addresses—

Of thanks, 6, 9. Authorizing the erection of public buildings, 17, 19, 20, 25. Contingencies, 29, 30. Relief accounts, 31.

B

Bills—

REBUILDING BILL : Notice, 4. First reading, 5. Rules suspended, 8. Second reading, 8. Committee, 8, 9, 10, 11. Amendment, 11. Division, 12. Re-committed, 17. Third reading, 17. Council's amendments, 25. Amended, 25. Council adopts amendments, 25.

LAND BILL : Notice, 8. First reading, 9. Notice of amendment, 10. Rules suspended, 10. Second reading moved, 13. Amendment, 13. Divisions, 14, 14. Second reading, 14. Committee, 14, 15. Amendment, 15. Division, 16. Amendment third reading, 16. Division, 16. Third reading, 16. Passed Council, 25.

REVENUE BILL : Notice, 17. Committee, 18. Resolutions, 18, 19. Amendment, 19. Division, 19. First reading, 21. Rules suspended, 21. Second reading, 21. Committee, 21. Third reading, 21. Passed Council, 25.

JURY BILL : Notice, 18. First reading, 20. Rules suspended, 20. Second reading, 20. Committee, 20. Third reading, 20. Council's amendments, 25. Committed, 25. Adopted, 26.

LAND COURT BILL : Notice, 22. First reading, 23. Amendment, 26, 27. Division. 27.

C

Chairman of committees, 8.

Committees (select)—

On Address of thanks, 4. Contingencies, 4. Joint committee on harbour conservation, 31.

II. INDEX TO JOURNAL—AUGUST SESSION.

Committees of the whole (other than on Bills)—

On revenue, 18. Public buildings, 19. Harbour conservation, 22, 23. Contingencies, 29.

Contingencies—

Message, 26. Notice of address, 26. Report of committee, 27, 28. Motion for address, 29. Committee, 29. Address sent up, 30. Returned, 30.

D

Divisions—

On Rebuilding Bill, 12. Land Bill, 14, 14, 16. Revenue, 19. Harbor conservation, 24. Land expropriation, 26. Land Court Bill, 27.

Documents tabled—

Report as to fire, 17. Evidence as to fire, 23.

E

Expropriation of land for fire sufferers, 26.

H

Harbour conservation—

Notices, 21, 22. Rules suspended, 22. Committee, 22, 23. Amendment, 24. Division, 24. Referred to select committee, 24. Joint committee, 31.

N

Notices (other than of Bills)—

Mr. Fearn, 10. Mr. Morine, 12, 15, 15, 22. Mr. Murray, 11, 12, 14, 16, 23, 23, 27. Dr. Tait, 26.

P

Petitions—Harvey & Co., 22.

Proclamations—i., ii.

R

Reply to address, 9.

Reports of select committees—

On address of thanks, 5. On contingencies, 27, 28.

Resolutions—

Of condolence on death of Mr. Rothwell, 4. Resolutions proposed, 12.

S

Speech—Opening, 1. Closing, 32.

Suspension of rules, 5, 8, 10, 20, 21, 22, 27.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
A	
Accounts, public	3-33
Agriculture, Board of	352
B	
Balances in Treasury	21
Banks	390-396
Bank fishery	129
Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund	130
Bay St. George Survey	181
Board of Works accounts	220-245
C	
Canada Life Assurance Company	397
Census (comparative)	365
Coal areas	153
Coal, despatches as to	548-549
Colonial Cordage Co.	402
Commercial Bank	393
Companies, reports of	390-412
Confederation, despatches in 1888	550-553
Constabulary	321-346
Convention U. S., despatches	497-508
Crown Lands	139-219
Customs Returns	34-138
D	
Delegates' Reports	540-543
<i>Despatches—</i>	
Bait question	413-457, 461-496, 509-521
Duties Canadian goods	458-460
United States Convention	497-508
French Treaties question	522-529
Blaine-Bond telegrams	547
Humber Valley coal	548-549
Of 1888 <i>in re</i> confederation	550-553
Dutiable goods account	34
Duties Parcels Post	120

E	PAGE.
Equitable Assurance Society	398
Estimates and public accounts	3-33
Estimated expenditure, 1892	3-14
Estimated revenue, 1892	13
Exports and imports (totals)	46
Exports, general	97
F	
Financial Statement	3-12
Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement	23
Fishery, Cape John	347
French Treaties Bill	530
French Treaties despatches	522-529
G	
Geological report	141
Grants, 1891	188
Grants, free, 1891	210
H	
<i>Hercules Co</i>	405
I	
Imports and exports (totals)	46
Imports, general	47
Imports, comparative statement	135
Institutions (sundry) account	221
Incorporated companies reports	390-412
L	
Licenses of occupation	210
Life Insurance Companies reports	397-400
Light-house expenditure	222
Lloyd's surveyor	363
Location tickets	210
M	
Masonic Hall Co	406
Mineral lands, etc	212
Monroe Fibre Co	407
Municipal Council	370-383
Mutual Life Insurance Co	399

N	PAGE.
Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Co	401
Newfoundland Coastal S. S. Co.....	402
Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co	403
Newfoundland Screw Steam Tug Co.....	411
Newfoundland Sealing and Whaling Co	409
Notre Dame Mining Co	410
P	
Parcels Post duties.....	120
Penitentiary	311-320
Poor returns.....	285
Postal department	246-284
Public debt	22
Public works expenditure].....	220
R	
Receipts and payments account.....	40
Revenue, estimated	13
Roads, local	224
Roads, main	236
Roads and bridges.....	384
S	
Savings Bank account.....	390
Shipwrecked crews.....	289
Shipping abstract.....	123
Shipbuilding bounty.....	125
Standard Life Insurance Co.....	400
St. John's Electric Light Co.....	404
St. John's Floating Dock Co.....	404
St. John's Gas Light Co.....	405
St. John's Nail Manufacturing Co.....	408
Surveyor General's report.....	139
Surveyor General's account.....	186
T	
Terra Nova Bakery Co.....	411
Townships Timber Co	412
U	
Union Bank report.....	395